

- the daunting problems of international debt and development;
- and the persistence of regional conflicts which prove that avarice and ideology still sew discord.

There is a connection between that new hope and those new threats, and that is a growing pragmatism that dismisses systems or nostrums that don't work.

Look for a moment at what has happened in Europe. It is not the victory of West over East. We did not force change upon those societies. Instead the people themselves recognized that their ideology did not deliver. It did not work. The collapse of communism has not been the triumph of another ideology; it has been the triumph of a pragmatism which proves that when all is said and done, governments and leaders and systems are judged by what they produce, not by what they promise.

That new pragmatism has its counterparts around the globe:

- In Latin America, brave governments and brave peoples are facing serious problems head on, and putting their societies on the road to recovery.
- In South Africa, Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk have begun the process of dismantling apartheid.
- In Asia, the two Koreas have formally met, and the four parties in Cambodia have agreed to United Nations supervision, raising a prospect of ending divisions that have lasted decades.
- And throughout the Non-Aligned Movement, there is a new realism, a welcome diversity, and a willingness to work together with the developed world to seek solutions which work.

This is a world of new promise and new problems. It mandates a foreign policy which is active rather than passive, flexible rather than rigid, co-operative rather than confrontational.

Let me talk about the approach Canada takes to that world.

Foreign policies do not emerge from blank books or back rooms. They are shaped by what a nation is and by what it is not; affected by a country's assets and a country's limits and informed by a nation's past as much as its present.