

European states, particularly between the two Germanys. China joined the community of nations. The states of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) formed a new nucleus for mutual co-operation.

A significant foreign policy challenge for the global community and for Canada will be to use those positive elements of international co-operation which were built in the 1970s to which the Prime Minister referred. Canada cannot — nor can other responsible states — turn inward when faced with the difficulties of the 1980s. The 1970s would have been far more difficult internationally without the safety net of institutions and procedures which have been built up with such difficulty and in which we have invested so much. We cannot now turn away from these institutions and frameworks. We need them to a greater extent than ever before.

I should like to look ahead at the 1980s through the prism of the six principal Canadian values to which I have already referred. The 1980s will require more emphasis on some of these themes than on others in order to deal with new realities. All these values are important. Any one from time to time can require the highest priority from the government.

Foreign policy  
goals

The goal of Canadian foreign policy is to create a just and peaceful world in which all nations can achieve greater well-being and prosperity. In order to attain this goal, particular priority has to be given at the present time to promoting social justice and fostering economic growth.

There are two themes — working for peace and security and safeguarding sovereignty and independence — which are fundamental to everything else. There can be little hope for economic growth or social justice if one's security or sovereignty is threatened. Themes interlink.

Canada defends its sovereignty and independence through a variety of means — through boundary and territorial negotiations, for example — but working for peace and security represents the most important way for Canada to defend its sovereignty.

Canadian security policy in the past 30 years has been based on three foundations of peace: first, deterrence of war through collective defence represented by participation in NATO and NORAD; second, verifiable arms control and disarmament agreements; and third, mechanisms and arrangements for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

When it was clear that the collective arrangements for peace provided for under the United Nations Charter were not going to be allowed to work, it became imperative to make other security arrangements. Canada joined with others in creating the North Atlantic Alliance in 1949 and has since contributed to the collective deterrence and defence capacity of NATO.

Arms control

For the Canadian government, along with defence capacity, security also requires the search for arms control. If the armaments spiral is ever to be broken, verifiable arms control and disarmament agreements must be concluded. Arms control and disarmament is the pursuit of undiminished security at lower levels of armaments and