

- IN THE ABSENCE OF CONSENSUS AND OF EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, THEREFORE, WE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO RELY UPON OTHER METHODS, ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC, IN WHICH TO CONVEY TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS OUR CONCERNS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS.
- CANADA CAN USE MULTILATERAL BODIES, SUCH AS THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TO MAKE KNOWN OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS EVENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES; AT SUCH MEETINGS WE CAN VOTE ON RESOLUTIONS VARYING IN TONE AND SUBSTANCE FROM MILD REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO DENUNCIATIONS AND CONDEMNATIONS.
- MULTILATERAL BODIES MAY IMPOSE SANCTIONS DEALING WITH TRADE, AID, OR TRADE IN SPECIFIC TYPES OF GOODS; SUCH SANCTIONS MAY BE LEGALLY BINDING (AS ARE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS) OR VOLUNTARY (AS ARE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY).
- STATES MAY, OF COURSE, ALSO IMPOSE SANCTIONS UNILATERALLY OR JOINTLY WITH OTHER STATES, BY CURTAILING AID, ENDING TRADE RELATIONS, OR BY GOING AS FAR AS SUSPENDING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.
- WE CAN ALSO MAKE DIRECT REPRESENTATIONS ON A BILATERAL BASIS; SUCH REPRESENTATIONS MAY RANGE FROM EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN, TO REQUESTS FOR REDRESS OF SPECIFIC GRIEVANCES, TO FORMAL PROTESTS.
- BUT THERE ARE NO FIRM AND FIXED RULES FOR RAISING AND DISCUSSING WHAT ARE ESSENTIALLY THE DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF OTHER STATES; SOME COUNTRIES SIMPLY REFUSE CATEGORICALLY TO PERMIT ANY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.
- CANADIANS ARE JUSTIFIABLY INDIGNANT AT FLAGRANT ABUSES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN UGANDA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE.
- MORAL INDIGNATION ALONE, HOWEVER, WILL NOT ESTABLISH UNIVERSAL STANDARDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, NOR ENSURE THE CREATION OF MACHINERY TO ENFORCE SUCH RIGHTS.

DETERMINATION OF COURSES OF ACTION BY CANADA:

- MY PROBLEM, AS SSEA, GOES ONE STEP FURTHER: IT IS TO FIND, AMID THE DIFFERING INTERESTS, ATTITUDES AND TRADITIONS OF OTHER STATES, A WAY OF EXPRESSING CANADIAN CONCERNS, OF ALLEVIATING CONDITIONS WHICH WE FIND DEPLORABLE, AND OF SOLVING THE LARGELY ANONYMOUS INDIVIDUAL CASES IN WHICH THE CANADIAN INTEREST IS STRONG AND PERSISTENT.