

challenge for us will be to devise policies which do not reverse its growing contacts with the West.

And what can Iran, for example, tell us about the challenges ahead? Here was a country that gave every appearance of making giant strides into the twentieth century, and which, as a large oil producer, was more than capable of paying its own way, unlike so many other countries in the Third World. We know today how deceptive much of that picture was. Development, particularly rapid development which does not respect centuries of tradition, no matter how benighted and unprogressive we Westerners may think elements of that tradition are, is likely to lead to social upheaval.

Another lesson we ought to draw from Iran is that we ignore or tolerate gross violations of human rights in other countries at our own peril. While the current government's record is abysmal, the Shah's regime's performance was also poor. I know full well that foreign policy is ultimately based on hard-headed calculations of national interest and that we must make our way in the real world. Relations with a country are not cut off immediately if it falls short of observing, to the letter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. But at some point the violation of human rights abroad has to become part of our calculations. It is after all the West which stands for human rights and freedom.

Central America graphically illustrates one of the most difficult challenges of all facing the Western democracies — how to accommodate ourselves to social and economic change in the Third World. We simply cannot afford to see every Third World conflict through an East-West prism and, as a consequence, to align ourselves with the forces of reaction, privilege and inhumanity. This would be inconsistent with our own values and ultimately certain to fail. But we equally cannot ignore Communist intervention.

**Support of
non-alignment**

How do we deal with Soviet behaviour in the Third World? I don't see any easy answer to this dilemma. I am sure, however, that the solution lies in the direction of immunizing the poor countries of the world from East-West rivalries. That was the original aim of the non-aligned movement of Nehru and Tito. At the Ottawa Summit the seven major industrial countries reaffirmed their support for genuine non-alignment.

The Soviet Union has probably never appealed less to the countries of the Third World as a model for development. Their perception of this situation has only been reinforced by Afghanistan and now, Poland. It is to the West that the South is looking for help. The problems are monumental and threaten our own peace and prosperity in this interdependent world. For reasons of decency alone — our Western values — we must facilitate the economic development of the South. But even if we were not moved by a sense of morality, then common sense and our own economic and political self-interest should tell us that we must act. The growing linkages between North and South mean that no industrialized country can hope to isolate itself from the turbulence of economic and social change. It is because of considerations such as these that Canada continues to lend strong support to the concept of global negotiations.
