

programs will disappear or there will be more and more aid and it will never end.

Q: In speaking of human rights and the role that aid program might play, how much emphasis do we put on the issue of human dignity as a means for creating a foundation for promoting human rights?

Culpepper: I have a great deal of sympathy for this issue. I would like to think that human dignity is the motivation for human rights. There have been a lot of struggles in the UN as to economic and social rights, particularly in developing countries, whereas the West has seemed to emphasize political rights. And really there is a corpus of rights that belong together and I think they are motivated by the objective of achieving and maintaining human dignity, though this may not be emphasized explicitly through foreign aid programs.

Q: In thinking about foreign aid, aren't there also issues of aid dependency and the question of tied aid?

Katili-Niode: There has always been the question from many Indonesians about aid money going back to the donor country, as for example with Canadian aid money being paid to Canadian consultants or Japanese money going to Japanese companies and so forth. This has been the case for many years, but it is really up to us to use the opportunity, for example with Canadian consultants. In my case a few years back I was appointed by CIDA to be the Indonesian consultant to evaluate a CIDA project worth 17.5 million Canadian dollars. I was the Indonesian consultant to evaluate the program and all of the Canadian consultants hated me at the time, and they gave me lots and lots of comments on my evaluation. But CIDA was firm at that time and they said that it's important to have an Indonesian consultant and it was really an eye opening experience for me as well. There is also the point that although the money goes to Canadian consultants, these consultants spend it in Indonesia, on hotels, transportation, and other things associated with their work.

Ibrahim: Regarding the amount of money from CIDA, I agree that 24 to 28 million is not enough for a country like Indonesia, but its effectiveness is very much dependent upon how you focus your program. I think if you focus your program on a geographical concentration, like now in Sulawesi - and as well from my involvement with the Australian aid program how they have