

from Western and Communist sources. To be optimized, therefore, development assistance programmes will have to be correlated with policies relating to a set of very difficult international issues bearing such labels as the peaceful settlement of disputes, promotion of human rights and freedoms, race conflict (which backlashes in a variety of ways in many countries), control of arms export, and military training programmes. Most of these issues arise in one form or another in the United Nations and Commonwealth contexts, where they tend to magnify the divergent interests of members. They can pose policy choices of great complexity if competing national objectives, very closely balanced as to importance, are involved (total rejection of race discrimination and continuing trade with white regimes in southern Africa, for example).

## Quality of Life

There is a close link between environmental ills and the quality of life. The current emphasis on policies and measures to give all Canadians the advantages they have a right to expect as citizens ranks high in the Government's domestic priorities. In the international context, exchanges of all kinds—for purposes of education, science, culture, sport—are multiplying with government encouragement and assistance. But Canada and the world community have yet to deal effectively with some urgent problems closely related to quality of life—hijacking and terrorism in the air when the airbus is here and supersonic aircraft are being tested; the alarming dimensions of the drug traffic today; internal security problems, not only based on legitimate domestic grievances but aggravated by outside agitation; organized crime across frontiers and trials with international implications; consumer protection against possible abuses by internationalized business activity. These are a few items on a much longer list. It is not that nothing is being done among countries but that much more must be done to bring such problems under control.

Most of the matters mentioned in this chapter will continue to have importance in international affairs, but they may have to give place, in terms of priority, to other problems which are pressing hard on the international community. These are the problems of the human environment. Anti-pollution programmes can be envisaged which eventually will open opportunities for creative international activity. Even now there is plenty of scope for institutionalized exchanges and for more concrete co-operative action. Canada has begun to take steps at home for dealing with the wide variety of environmental problems which a big industrialized country on