
and the Communist bloc. East and West have frequently approached the South solely as a new arena in which to carry on old battles. Often their relations with governments in the South have been based on notions such as 'the enemy of my enemy must be my friend'. Progress in the years ahead will depend in no small part on moderating these tensions and abandoning such simple judgments."

Clearly, the relaxation of tensions between the East and the West would be helpful to making real progress in international development. In the West, our hopes have rested in large part on the process of *détente*. Unfortunately, while the goals of *détente* still remain valid, the invasion of Afghanistan resulted in an abrupt decline in optimism for this process in the West and a concomitant rising scepticism in the Third World. In many ways, that Soviet adventure evoked in the developing countries memories of the imperialist adventurism which they have worked so hard to shake off. For the West, it threatened the very foundations of *détente*.

But the West discovered, through the experience of Afghanistan, that there are divergences of view among us. They stem in part from differences of geography and interests, differences in proximity to the Soviet military threat, or differences in relationships with the Third World. In part, differing perceptions have stemmed from the different policy instruments employed in our various countries. In more tranquil times, these differences seem minor; but in a time of crisis they are magnified into cleavages of major importance. The important point, however, is that these differences in the West do not devolve from opposing political positions, but from legitimate and understandable characteristics in all of our societies.

No one can impose artificial uniformity on free countries. And even if it could, the price would be disastrous — namely the destruction of the resilience and dynamism of the Western world. This fact has been most strongly reinforced by last week's Economic Summit in Ottawa, where it became evident that for those countries participating in the Summit, a strong measure of agreement about goals was possible, at the same time recognizing that while identical measures to achieve those goals may not always be possible, measures will not be pursued which fail to take account of their effects on others.

The recognition of this principle of mutual concern for the impact of one country's policies on other nations is an important factor in the relationship of the West with the developing world. For some time, there has been a tendency to focus on such themes as "North/South" or "East/West". I believe we have now arrived at the stage where these themes converge — where for both the West and the so-called South, concern about the impact of policies on one another is a vital and necessary component of stable international relations.

Fundamental principles

Development policy is an integral part of foreign policy. It is because our foreign policy is so different from that of some other countries that our development policies are also different. It is for that same reason that Canada is so much more appreciated in the Third World than are some other countries. For example, in Canada, the government has for some time adhered to four fundamental principles in relation to international development in the Third World.