

I would not wish to speculate on the likely results of the current review of foreign policy, but the Government has indicated at least two areas concerning human rights which will be given close attention. One of these is the relationship between human rights and Canada's development assistance, and the other is South Africa.

In more than twenty-five years of development assistance, Canada has formed some firm and continuing links with our development partners in the Third World. We have come to have a real interest in their peaceful progress, and when things go wrong, we share their problems. In the worst cases, Canadian assistance has had to be curtailed when the rule of law and public order have deteriorated to a stage where disorder made development meaningless, and human rights violations became wide-spread.

Perhaps with such regrettable occasions in mind, some Canadians have suggested that our development assistance programmes be made more conditional upon the human rights situation in the recipient states - that Canada use its aid as leverage. Canada is committed to using its influence to protect and promote human rights abroad, but we are also committed to ending the crushing oppression of poverty. We are thus caught squarely on the horns of a dilemma: to protect human rights, should we further penalize the victims of a particular government's oppressive violations by denying them the benefits of our development assistance? Equally, and turning the issue to view it from a more positive aspect, it is clear that respect for human rights is itself an important element of development, and the question therefore exists of how improvements in this area can be meshed with processes of economic developments. I think I have said enough to illustrate how tangled the relationship may be, but with your help we hope to clarify it in our review of foreign policy.

Mr. Clark has also announced that the Government will be looking at further means of expressing Canadian repugnance to the apartheid policies of the government of South Africa. Prime Minister Diefenbaker played a key role in expelling South Africa from the Commonwealth because of that nation's constitutional denial of human rights. Since then, Canadian governments have moved to prohibit arms sales, and to cut drastically the use of public funds to promote trade. Through various U.N. and Commonwealth schemes and through bilateral programs, Canada has contributed increasingly large sums of money to help the