

These three areas define the face Canada shows to the rest of the world. Yet this face is not without its contradictions. For example, when negotiating trade agreements, Canada has had to tread warily as a result of its existing human rights commitments. Some have argued (Day forthcoming) that Canada has failed to take into account these human rights obligations when confronting trade negotiations. Others have questioned if Canada needs to use the human rights records of other countries to measure whether or not to engage in trade with them. Tensions between domestic and foreign policies are often at the root of these contradictions.

Human rights has been the primary area where the Canadian government has addressed disability, although the other priority areas give some indication of how disability is dealt with more broadly in Canadian foreign policy.

Canadian foreign policy and disability

The federal government's disability agenda, outlined in *Future Directions* (Canada 1999) and quoted above, squarely places disability within its human rights foreign policy. This is consistent with how it has historically worked on disability issues within Canada and the international community, and how others have suggested it pursue foreign policy.

As early as the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, the Canadian government's position was that disability should be one of the human rights protected. In the development of the World Programme for Action, a Canadian diplomat, James Crowe, and Henry Enns, a non-governmental member of the Canadian delegation, drafted the sections which ensured that disability would be dealt with from a human rights perspective (see chapter by Neufeldt and Egers for an extended discussion of this process). The priority given to disability