

ASEAN countries; it called for an end to hostilities, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means.

Canada has continued to support this resolution ever since while refusing to recognize the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, which is supported by Vietnam. Like many other countries Canada finds that this places it in an embarrassing position, since in effect it seems to imply recognition of the previous Khmer Rouge regime as the only legitimate government of Kampuchea. The Canadian government tries to square the legalistic circle by its wholehearted condemnation of the genocide practiced by the Pol Pot regime.<sup>12</sup> In June 1982 when China and the members of ASEAN proposed the formation of a Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) which would include the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk and the former prime minister, Son Sann, Canada supported this proposal and agreed to recognize the CGDK as the only legitimate government of Kampuchea.<sup>13</sup>

Certain salient points emerge from this brief resumé of Canadian policy:

- Canada has pursued the same policy towards Indochina since 1979. Regardless of whether a Liberal or Conservative government is in power Canada has continued to condemn Vietnam and holds it responsible for the exodus of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians.
- Although Canada has been more concerned with caring for the refugees, whom the Canadian population welcomed with unprecedented generosity, than with the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops, it has nonetheless condemned this action and it continues every year to support the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Cambodia.

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<sup>12</sup> "The Situation in Kampuchea," *Statements and Speeches*, no. 79/24, Department of External Affairs, Canada, 1979, page 2.

<sup>13</sup> Kim Richard Nossal, *op.cit.*, page 531.