

by focussing on practical measures and urging others to avoid exaggerated rhetoric which hinders reasonable solutions. Concrete measures included continued support for peacekeeping, emergency humanitarian assistance and development assistance to eligible countries in the area. Human rights remained an important factor in relations with all countries concerned.

Canada has long regarded the requirements for a just and durable peace to be both Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders (a principle underlying UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338), and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Canada's dialogue with all parties involved in this dispute was used to encourage an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in mid-1989. This followed efforts by Egyptian President Mubarek and U.S. Secretary of State Baker to revitalize the peace process, by building on Israeli Government proposals made in May 1989. Canadian policy stressed the need for an end to the cycle of violence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and the need for realistic confidence-building measures to create the climate for negotiations to end the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The situation in Lebanon continued to cause concern to Canadians. In April 1989, the outbreaks of violence and the large numbers of civilian victims, as well as material losses, were particularly troubling. Later that month, M^{me} Landry announced a special humanitarian assistance grant of \$500,000 to the International Committee for the Red Cross appeal for Lebanon. Further, to facilitate a speedy and humane response to the plight of Lebanese fleeing their country, Canada set up a temporary visa office in Cyprus. Canada was the only country in the world to implement special measures in Cyprus for Lebanese who are fleeing violence in Lebanon. By the end of 1989, over 3,300 immigrant visas had been issued. Canada fully backed efforts by the Arab League to find a political solution to the Lebanese crisis. In a statement made on October 24, Mr. Clark welcomed the October 1989 Tariff Agreement, which included political and constitutional reforms that would lead to new presidential elections and serve as the basis for national reconciliation.

The end of the Iran-Iraq war was another major development which seemed to herald a substantial