

dealings with Israel. Canada voted against. The resolution passed by a vote of 90-29-34. Part C of the resolution determined that Israel's imposition of its laws and administration on Jerusalem was illegal and not valid and deplored the transfer of diplomatic missions to Jerusalem by some states. The resolution passed by a vote of 141-3-11 with Canada voting in favour.

In explaining the vote on Resolution 41/43D in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State of External Affairs, Joe Clark stated:

...the proponents of the resolution have moderated their language to the point where Canada no longer opposes the resolution. Canada continues to encourage direct negotiation between the parties to the dispute and believes that there are circumstances in which an international conference could facilitate such direct talks.¹

During a visit by the Crown Prince of Jordan to Canada, Mr. Clark reiterated the Government's support for an international peace conference and praised Jordan's leaders for their work in this area. He stated:

Canada strongly supports these efforts. Such a conference...must provide...a settlement which not only recognizes the right of Jordan, Israel and all other states in the region to live at peace within secure and recognized boundaries, but also the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to a homeland in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.²

Parliamentary Comment

On 4 December 1986, Liberal member Lloyd Axworthy questioned the change in the Government's vote on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/43 D (see above). Axworthy questioned whether this abstention represented a

¹ Commons Debates, 4 Dec. 1986, p. 1789.

² DEA Statement, 87/32, 2 June 1987.