

welcomed more than 100,000 of these refugees as immigrants to Canada. Some observers condemn Canada's position on Vietnam as being too closely linked to that of the United States, the ASEAN countries and China. These observers call for a Canadian policy in the region which is more specific and less passive.

On 14 October 1987, the day during the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly on which the Kampuchea resolution was tabled, Canadian MP John Bosley made a declaration on the situation in that country. After strongly condemning the permanent occupation by a foreign power and reminding the Assembly of the suffering of the Khmer people, Mr. Bosley stated that:

(...) there can be no realistic basis for a solution until Vietnam is committed to an early withdrawal of its troops. Vietnam must soon make such a commitment or stand convicted of the same imperialism of which it used to accuse others. For our part, Canada continues to support ASEAN in its attempts to find the appropriate lasting political solution - one that will bring the Khmer people what they deserve - peace and justice, prosperity and freedom - one that will avoid both occupation and atrocities.¹

With respect to the Korean question, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark welcomed the July 1988 declaration made by the President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Tae Woo, proposing to improve exchanges between North and South Korea. Mr. Clark indicated that "We strongly support the restoration of the dialogue between North and South Korea which is critical to easing the tension on the Korean peninsula."²

¹ News Release, No. 33, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, 14 October 1987.

² DEA News Release, No. 146, 11 July 1988.