

embargo; but the opportunity exists for the UN to play the role its founders anticipated if the Permanent Members can put aside their differences and work together.

Mr. Clark has strongly supported the efforts of the Secretary General to implement the Council's resolution, going so far as to promise "to put at their disposition any help that Canada might practically offer," and he has said that Canada would support the application of sanctions. Canada already applies an arms embargo against both countries, but the question of "definition" remains. Many so-called arms, such as parts for helicopters, can be used for both civilian and military purposes. Canada has apparently stopped the shipment of such parts to Iran, but the fact that they were so exported in 1986 suggests that the relevant Canadian legislation still needs to be clarified.

d) Afghanistan Administration, however, has been unwilling to apply such a linkage in the case of the INF Agreement.

If stalemate persisted between Iran and Iraq, so also did it persist inside Iran's neighbour, Afghanistan. The five million or so Afghan refugees continued to live in camps outside their borders; those inside continued for the most part to pursue guerilla warfare against the government in Kabul and its Soviet ally; the UN General Assembly again adopted a Resolution by an overwhelming majority (125-11-19) calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops; however, over 110,000 Soviet troops remained in place, despite continuing attempts to mediate the conflict by the UN Secretary-General. On the other hand, Mr. Gorbachev did confirm, during his visit to Washington in December, that Soviet troops would leave over a period of twelve months or less, if aid to the resistance forces also ceased and if a formula were found to create a government of "national reconciliation." At the end of the year, the UN Secretary-General's special representative was