

FURTHER READING

"Forty Years of Human Rights Concerns." *Canadian Commission for UNESCO Bulletin* No. 10 (April 1988), pp. 1-7.

Mitchell, Neil J. and McCormick, James M., "Economic and Political Explanations of Human Rights Violations (Research Note)." *World Politics*, vol. 15 no.4 (July 1988), pp. 476-98.

Matthews, Robert O., and Pratt, Cranford (eds.), *Human Rights in Canadian Foreign Policy*. Kingston and Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988 (379 pp.).

Nolan, C., "The Influence of Parliament on Human Rights in Canadian Foreign Policy." *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol. 7 no. 3 (August 1985), pp. 373-90.

Pratt, Cranford, "Ethics and Foreign Policy: The Case of Canada's Development Assistance." *International Journal*, vol. 18 no. 2 (Spring 1988), pp. 264-301.

The new American Administration has pledged to continue the fight against international terrorism and is determined, along with other governments, to see terrorists brought to justice for their actions. Examples include the trial and conviction of the Achille Loun brothers, and the case of Fyaz Younis who was the first person convicted in March, 1985 in the United States under a 1984 law permitting US authorities to apprehend terrorists outside of US borders. Younis was convicted for the hijacking of a Royal Jordanian airliner in 1985.

Other developments over the past year include the decision of the US Government in late August 1988 not to override a Federal Court ruling allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) observer mission to the UN to remain open. Congress had originally approved closing the office on the basis of a 1987 Anti-Terrorist Act. Although the US felt the PLO should not be permitted to operate on American soil because of its purported terrorist affiliations, it was decided that the Anti-Terrorist Act could not be applied to the organization. Many countries, including Canada, had found the US to be in breach of its obligations as host country under the 1947 UN Headquarters Agreement.

These same sentiments, however, did not prevent the US from denying PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visa entry in November 1988, blocking him from addressing the UN General Assembly in New York. This decision came despite a UN resolution supported by 131 countries "deploring" the American denial and stating that the decision violated its obligations as host country. In December the Assembly was moved to Capri for its annual debate on Palestine in order to hear Arafat, and, in an historic move, the Chairman personally renounced terrorism. He also declared that the PLO had rejected terrorism "in all its forms." This move led to an American decision to commence a dialogue with the PLO in December 1988. Similarly, the Canadian Government decided in March 1989 to permit the development of official, high-level talks with the PLO.

Pan American Flight 103 crashed outside of Lockerbie, Scotland in December 1988, killing all 259 passengers on board as well as an estimated seven persons on the ground. Officials have traced the source of the blast to a bomb planted in a radio-cassette player, although the organization responsible has not yet been determined.