

In the fall of 1986 several resolutions concerning South Africa were put before the General Assembly of the United Nations. Canada voted for two of these, one dealing with the work of the Special Committee on apartheid (Resolution 41/35 D) and the other calling for united international action to end apartheid (Resolution 41/35 H). It either abstained on the other resolutions or voted against them. Some of the resolutions to which Canada objected contained references to armed struggle and to assisting the liberation movements (Resolution 41/35A); others involved accusations against particular Western states, as in Resolution 41/35 C, or called for mandatory sanctions as in Resolution 41/35 F on the Imposition of an Oil Embargo and Resolution 41/35 B.<sup>5</sup>

### Parliamentary Comment

In the debate on the speech from the throne, on 3 October 1986, the leader of the New Democratic Party, Ed Broadbent praised the Prime Minister's attitude towards South Africa:

I have not the slightest doubt about the depth and sincerity of his conviction expressed once again here today and about how much he loathes the institution and practice of apartheid.<sup>6</sup>

This did not prevent several NDP members, however, from raising a number of difficult questions.

On 6 October Pauline Jewett (NDP) asked:

What further assistance Canada might give the front line states which of course will be very damaged by the absence of grain imports from the United States if South Africa refuses to accept grain imports, since most of those imports went to the front line states.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> DEA, Explanation of votes, Item 33, reply to query by R. Stackhouse, M.P., 10 Nov. 1986.

<sup>6</sup> Commons Debates, 3 Oct. 1986, p. 57.

<sup>7</sup> Commons Debates, 6 Oct. 1986, p. 108.