

Libyan sponsorship of the attack. That day France expelled two Libyan diplomats allegedly planning attacks on US targets in the country and two days later West Germany also expelled two Libyan diplomats.

On 12 April US naval ships in the Mediterranean were put on alert and, on the following day, the United States Ambassador to the UN, Vernon Walters, travelled to Europe to organize concerted action against Libya. After a special meeting in The Hague on 13 April, European Community foreign ministers announced new measures against Libya and urged all parties to the confrontation to exercise restraint. Several hours later, US fighter-bombers flying from bases in Britain attacked targets in Tripoli and Benghazi. Britain, Canada, Israel and South Africa expressed varying degrees of support for the US action.

The following week the European Community agreed to impose further sanctions on Libya, again urged all belligerents to exercise restraint, and called for international action to combat terrorism. At the Tokyo Summit on 5 May, the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States announced a package of measures against terrorism, noting that these applied to "any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya..."¹

The Government of Canada has curtailed Canada's relations with Libya since the 1970s. The Government has not opened an embassy in Tripoli, has not accepted Libyan ambassadorial representation in Ottawa, and restricts the entry of Libyan students into Canada.

¹ Original statement cited in the New York Times, 6 May 1986.