

meeting in Ottawa from October 6 to 8 (*Globe and Mail*, September 15).

Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford announced a dramatic turn of events on September 17. Newfoundland had left its advisory role and walked out of the fish dispute negotiations because the Canadian government was willing to give away valuable fish stocks off the coast of Newfoundland to France in return for an agreement to settle the boundary dispute around St. Pierre-Miquelon. "How come Newfoundland is being used as a lever to get [the French] to the table on the boundary? It's a Canadian boundary. It's not a Newfoundland boundary The best way to deal with France is to be tough in our terms and I don't think Ottawa has seriously entertained that kind of an approach," the Premier said. Fisheries Minister Tom Siddon told the Fisheries Council of Canada in Halifax that "The importance of resolving [the boundary dispute] is very much an interest of [Newfoundland]. The participation of [the Newfoundland] government in this process is not only desirable but we would hope to see it continue" (*Ottawa Citizen*, September 18). External Affairs Minister Joe Clark told the Commons on September 17 that Mr. Peckford's decision to withdraw Newfoundland from the talks had been linked to the federal government's refusal to make him a member of the Canadian negotiating team instead of an advisor. The Minister added that the Canadian government would not give any province the right to veto international agreements on subjects that came under federal jurisdiction. The negotiations with France would continue with or without Newfoundland, Mr. Clark said.

Near the end of September Transport Minister John Crosbie said that if Canada did not offer a small amount of cod to the French fleet, the French could be awarded a much larger amount by international arbitration. The amount being offered was less than the French were taking at the time, under a Canada-EEC agreement (*Ottawa Citizen*, September 29). The Minister also told the Commons on September 29, "We are at the bargaining table. We are protecting Newfoundland and Atlantic Canada and we are going to do so until the end!"

India

Terrorism Charged

In early August the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi warned all Canadians resident there to be extremely careful during the celebrations which were to begin on August 15 to mark the fortieth anniversary of Indian independence. The Canadian mission verified persistent Indian intelligence linking the Canadian Sikh community to intended disruptions of the celebrations. "All I can say is that we are aware of the Indian reports and that we are monitoring the situation," said Gary Smith, Canadian Deputy High Commissioner, on August 12 (*Globe and Mail*, August 13).

On September 4 a man identified as a Sikh from Canada was arrested as he tried to cross from India to Pakistan. The man, Daljit Singh of Toronto, was said by Indian border police to have been a member of the World Sikh Organiza-

tion, which was alleged by Indian officials to have been financing terrorist activities in India. Daljit Singh was also said by the police to have crossed illegally into India from Pakistan a month earlier. A spokesman for External Affairs in Ottawa said the New Delhi mission was looking into the incident (*Globe and Mail*, September 5).

While Canadian authorities were unable to visit Daljit Singh in jail, a former justice of the Bombay high court said, "I am afraid our anti-terrorist laws are rather Draconian. The police are not required to bring any charges against him. They can hold him for a year without any difficulty, and probably much longer if they really care to It is the detainee who must show the magistrate the charge is groundless. The onus is entirely on him. Police don't have to show any evidence or make a case against him. He must prove beyond all doubt that he cannot possibly be guilty." A lawyer for the Peoples Union of Democratic Rights in New Delhi said that under the 1985 Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, Daljit Singh would not have been technically charged with any crime: "He is not really an 'accused' man in the normal sense. [The Act] is a preventive measure on the part of the state. He is not charged, merely kept out of circulation. Therefore there can be no question of a trial. And therefore no protections are available. Your Canadian is a man without a charge-sheet. In India, a man with no charge-sheet is a man with no rights." Police in New Delhi said that Daljit Singh had admitted to being a member of the World Sikh Organization, but a spokesman for the group in Toronto said they did not know him and called the Indian police allegations of Canadian Sikhs funding terrorist acts in India "utter nonsense." Indian police said that Daljit Singh had helped another man to smuggle ten guns across the border from Pakistan. Daljit Singh's family said that he was too busy with his job in a mattress factory to spend time on Punjab politics (*Globe and Mail*, September 15).

On September 17 a spokesman for the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi said the mission had dismissed Indian charges that the mission had submitted "insufficient information" to prove the citizenship of Daljit Singh, who had been held incommunicado for two weeks. "We have given them everything they wanted," said spokesman Renata Wielgosz. "They have had detailed information since [September 14], and the photograph was given to the Indian High Commission in Ottawa as soon as it was asked for. The strange thing is that the Indians are the ones who said he was a Canadian in the first place We just read it in the newspapers and said, 'Well, if you say he's a Canadian, we'd like to see him right away.' Then they demanded that we prove his identity We have delivered three formal diplomatic notes, with his passport number, date and place of birth, and complete physical description. They all match up exactly with the information that the detained man has provided to the Indians" (*Globe and Mail*, September 18).

As Daljit Singh spent another week incommunicado in an Indian jail, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Ottawa said that "anyone arrested in India, regardless of nationality or political affiliations, will have to be produced before a magistrate within twenty-four hours, who may or may not