

for the Liberation of Christian Lebanon, although the RCMP believe the group to be nonexistent.

Canada has consistently condemned acts of terrorism and has in recent years continued to join other nations in doing so. This has included statements issued at various economic summits, the most recent example being at the Toronto Summit in June 1988, when the Group of Seven reaffirmed its condemnation of terrorism and its commitment to fight against it.

Canada has also cooperated on an informal basis since 1987 with the Trevi Group, formed by ministers of the European Economic Community to exchange and compile information on, among other areas, counter-terrorism.

In an effort to support existing ICAO principles, Canada and the United States jointly issued a declaration in November 1988 stating that their governments "will not allow hijacked aircraft which has [sic] landed in their territory to take off again" and would take measures to regain control of the aircraft and detain the hijackers.³ Canada and the United States also held a meeting in Ottawa in October 1988 as part of their Bilateral Consultative Group on Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, formed in January 1988 with a view to meeting annually, or more often if required.

In February 1989, Liberal Leader John Turner called for Canada to break diplomatic ties with Iran in reply to the death threat issued against Rushdie. He stated that Canadians "do not support terrorism of any kind, and certainly not the style of state-supported or state-sponsored terrorism advocated by Iran."⁴ External Affairs Minister Joe Clark responded to the Rushdie affair by summoning a meeting of Islamic states' representatives to Canada in an effort to urge their governments "to engage themselves in a search for a pragmatic solution to the Rushdie affair and the elimination of the threats to the author and his publishers."⁵

After traces of cyanide were found in a few Chilean grapes in Philadelphia in April 1989, Federal Health Minister Beatty banned the imports of all Chilean produce for four days and ordered existing stocks taken off the shelves. The US had received threats through its embassy in Santiago in March that Chilean exports would be poisoned. Canada receives most of its produce from Chile via the US.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMENT

In September 1988, Progressive Conservative Party Member John Oostrom commented on the case of Francesco Piperno, an Italian terrorist who lived in Canada for seven years while applying for refugee status, before being extradited and sentenced by an Italian Court in 1988. Mr. Oostrom used this case to exemplify what he termed the abuses in the immigration system, and requested that the following action be taken:

³ Government of Canada, *News Release* No. 235 (2 November 1988).

⁴ *Ottawa Citizen*, 22 February 1989, p. A2.

⁵ Department of External Affairs, *News Release* No. 040 (25 February 1989).