

"the statements made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and other Ministers who have commented on this subject still remain the view of the Government. Accident," he explained, "means something that happens It is an accident that the Korean pilot put that plane over Soviet territory. . . . I do not think it was done by design. Therefore, an accident did happen."

Mr. Trudeau then reviewed the steps which Canada had taken to express its outrage, including the boycott of Soviet flights which Canada was continuing while most European nations had already interrupted theirs. The time had come, the Prime Minister suggested, to stop the shouting and begin a dialogue, for, he warned, "the world is teetering on the brink of disaster and atomic war."

Mr. Mulroney asked why, if the people in the Kremlin had not willfully shot down the airliner as Mr. Trudeau implied, the Prime Minister did not at least secure from them (the Kremlin) the acceptance of the Canadian note and the demand for compensation. Mr. Trudeau answered that he could not talk to the Kremlin if they would not listen and they would neither talk nor listen "if I just continue shouting at them and treating them as murderers."

On November 4, in answer to a question from Conservative External Affairs critic, Sinclair Stevens (York-Peel), External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen announced that it was not the intention of the Government to extend the suspension of Aeroflot flights beyond the sixty-day period which would end on November 6. Mr. MacEachen defended the lifting of the ban saying it had been the toughest action taken by any nation and to maintain it might only harm other Canadian interests.

The Canadian Press reported that Mr. MacEachen had added, outside the House, that the Canadian Government would continue to press the Soviet Union to pay compensation to the families of the Canadian victims of KAL flight 007. He promised that the compensation claim

would be "in the forefront of our federal government's interest and determination" would not flag.

Mr. Stevens, in the same report was quoted as saying he was "surprised and disappointed" at the lifting of suspension. "The least you would expect is that they would come back to [Parliament] with some explanation as to why they're not extending it. If they could even indicate they've had some encouragement, some indication from the Soviets that if you will lift the ban we will sit down and negotiate or give you some satisfaction that we're working to a settlement," he said.

The first Soviet airliner, other than those sent to rescue the stranded Moscow circus, to land in Canada since early September, arrived in Montreal on November 7.

WEST GERMANY

Consulate-General Opened in Munich

On November 7, International Trade Minister Gerald Regan officially opened the Canadian Consulate-General in Munich. The office, which will concentrate heavily on trade, will be responsible for the states of Bavaria and Baden-Wurtemberg, the centre of Germany's electronic, aerospace, automotive and mechanical engineering industries. The region is of particular interest to Canada as a market for finished products and high technology sales, as well as an opportunity for joint ventures, technology transfers, and other forms of industrial cooperation.

The Federal Republic of Germany is Canada's fourth ranking trading partner, representing as it did in 1982 a market for over \$1.2 billion in Canadian products. It is also Canada's third leading source of foreign capital and has major investments in Canada's mining, chemical, health equipment and energy sectors (External Affairs press release, November 4).

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