In a scrum June 24, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, following an expression of condolence over the loss of life in the Air India incident and a strong denunciation of international terrorism, stated that he had instructed the Interdepartmental committee on Security and Intelligence to "examine all aspects of airport and airline security and to report . . .as to what changes should be made to prevent such horrible recurrences in the future." While no nation could protect itself entirely from the possibility of a "wilful act of terrorism," Canada, added the Prime Minister, was strengthened in its committment to a cooperative international effort to enhance security (External Affairs transcript, June 24, Globe and Mail, June 25). At the same time, the Prime Minister noted that Canadian airport security already ranked with the world's "most stringent."

Responding to questioning in the Commons June 25 on airport security, Mr. Marankowski reassured Parliament that the government had undertaken a reevaluation of existing security and surveillance systems, in light of recent events. As well, previously mentioned screening and

inspection measures had already been instituted. The Minister stressed that Canadian security efforts had hitherto been in excess of "minimum requirements advocated" by international conventions, and would continue to remain in "full compliance" with standard and recommended practice.

In a footnote to the Air India incident, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney responded in an open letter to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's expression of concern with regard to Canadian security and policy toward terrorism. Mr. Mulroney stated that Canada, while dealing "forcefully" with internal subversion, would deal "equally harshly with violence launched from our soil at any foreign nation" (Globe and Mail, July 11). However, he pointed out that Canada had, in the past, made a "sustained effort to monitor organizations suspected of activities inconsistent with Canadian law and with the friendly relations between Canada and India." Mr. Gandhi's condemnation of Canadian anti-terrorist efforts, in the "absence of constructive advice," would not help meet the terrorist challenge.

## For the Record

(supplied by External Affairs Canada)

## I. Bibliography of recent publications on Canadian foreign relations (prepared by the Library Services Division).

## 1. Books and Reports

Brean, Donald J.S.

International issues in taxation: the Canadian perspective. Toronto: Canadian Tax Foundation, 1984.

Canada and the United States: enduring friendship, persistent stress.

Edited by Charles F. Doran and John H. Sigler. Englewood Cliffs,
N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1985.

Cartier, Georges and Lucie Rouillard

Les relations culturelles internationales du Québec. Québec: Centre d'études politiques et administratives du Québec, 1984.

The Commonwealth in the 1980s: challenges and opportunities. Edited by A.J.R. Groom and Paul Taylor. London: Macmillan, 1984.

Cooke, O.A.

The Canadian military experience 1867-1983: a bibliography. 2nd ed. Ottawa: Directorate of History, Dept. of National Defence, 1984.

Current legal issues affecting U.S./Canada trade and investment: first joint seminar. Continuing Legal Education Committee and the International Law Section of the Florida Bar in cooperation with the Canadian Bar Association. Florida Bar, 1985.

Doern, G. Bruce and Glen Toner

The politics of energy: the development and implementation of the NEP. Toronto: Methuen, 1985.

Dupuis, Monique

Crise mondiale et aide internationale; stratégie canadienne et développement du Tiers-Monde. Montréal: Nouvelle Optique, 1984.

Gay, Daniel

Les élites québécoises et l'Amérique latine. Montréal: Nouvelle Optique, 1983.

Gelber, Nancy

Canada in London; an unofficial glimpse of Canada's sixteen High Commissioners 1880-1980. London: Canada House, 1980.

Hadley, Michael L.

U-Boats against Canada; German submarines in Canadian waters. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Presses, 1985.