itself and by Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson in his Order of June 22, 1987.

As the Department is ewere, the grand jury has not charged Mr. Deaver with any violation of the U.S. Ethics in Government. Act while under contract with the Government of Canada. As to the perjury charges that have been laid against Mr. Deaver, these too do not relate to his activities under that contract and in no way implicate the Government of Chinada. Monatheless, Mr. Seymour now proposes to conduct the trial so as to focus on "the unlawful acts engaged in by Deaver when he was working for the Canadian Government\*, even though Mr. Deaver does not stand accused of any such acts. Mr. Seymour obviously cannot hope to convict Mr. Deaver on charges that have not been laid. The real object of his proposed shift of emphasis appears to lie elsewhere. Thus, while the conduct of the Government of Canada and its officials with regard to all aspects of this matter is and has been fully consistent with established norms of diplomatic behaviour and with Canadian and U.S. law, Mr. Seymour clearly expects that by threatening to "convict" Canada of non-existent offences in the publicity surrounding a trial in which Canada is not a party, he will succeed in intimidating the Government of Canada and compel it to give up its rights under international law.

This shocking and extraordinary tactic on the

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