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Summary of digests from English
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SUMMARY OF DIGESTS
FROM
ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
MAY 15 1969

SUMMARY OF DIGESTS
FROM
ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDIA

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF DIGESTS
from
ANGLOPHONE NEWSPAPERS

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

NEWS

Montreal Gazette Sept. 14/84

There are risks in free trade with the U.S., Canadian textile industry says.

Globe and Mail Oct. 9/84

(CP)

Canada must design industrial and regional policies that do not encourage protectionism in the United States, according to Sylvia Ostry, Canada's international economic relations co-ordinator. Ostry's message was similar to that of other speakers at the annual outlook meeting of the Conference Board of Canada.

Globe and Mail Oct. 26/84

(CP-Ottawa)

External Affairs Minister Clark maintained that the federal government's plan to establish closer economic relations with the U.S. could enhance Canada's voice and influence in international affairs.

Le Devoir Oct. 26/84

(CP)

Same as Globe and Mail coverage on Clark.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 1/84

(Wire Services)

A U.S. trade official was quoted as saying that a trade bill signed by President Reagan would make it easier for the United States to adopt free trade in services with Canada. This could cover computer services, banking, insurance and transport.

Toronto Star Nov. 20/84

(Local)

Donald MacDonald, chairman of the federal Royal Commission on Economic Development Prospects, counselled Canada to consider seriously achievement of a free trade treaty with the U.S. He underlined the need to expand foreign markets and suggested Canadians make the "leap of faith" into such a free-trade arrangement. Where disputes arose, these could be handled by a special three-nation commission composed of representatives of Canada, the U.S. plus someone from a mutually agreed third country.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Edmonton Journal Dec. 7/84
(CP)

Frank Miller, a contender for the Ontario PC leadership, suggested Canada abandon free trade initiatives with the U.S. in favour of securing a more stable trading relationship. He said any trade-offs the U.S. might expect or negotiate would likely end up hurting whole industries in Canada.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 11
(by Patrick Nagle, Southam)

In New York, P.M. Mulroney said policies would be put in place to attract capital to Canada, but they cannot be legislated before the spring of 1985 budget. He said Canada, under his leadership, would emphasize trade, particularly with the U.S.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 2/84
(Journal News Services)

Joe Clark said Canada should mount a civil but forceful campaign against growing protectionism in the U.S. and that Canada isn't considering a free trade agreement with the U.S.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 5/84
(CP)

Conference Board of Canada predicted that growth in the Canadian economy would end next year as the country becomes trapped in a vice of slower U.S. expansion and higher interest rates. Lloyd Atkinson of the Bank of Montreal, however, predicts that measures to cut the U.S. deficit will be implemented and that interest rates there will fall by 2 per cent.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 9/84
(CP)

Sylvia Ostry, co-ordinator of international economic relations for the federal government, says Canada should work with the U.S. to keep the economic system open and try to persuade other trading partners that their best interests lie in adjustment to change, not protectionism.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 16/84
(CP)

Prime Minister Mulroney says he wants to enhance the trading relationship between Canada and the U.S., but his government hasn't made any formal decisions on what route it wants to take. The U.S. has taken its first step toward exploring the impact of selected free trade with Canada.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84
(by All Colletti, CP)

The Canadian Manufacturers Association says Canadian companies have to work harder and become more competitive to sell their goods to the world, especially to the U.S. Jim Black, Chairman of the CMA said Canada should seek more preferential trade links with the U.S., possibly a customs union, but not go outside the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

NEWS-PAGE 3

Edmonton Journal Nov. 21/84

(CP)

In response to Charles McMillan's dismissal of sectorial free trade with the U.S. as a poorly thought out trade policy the Prime Minister said the statement was McMillan's personal opinion and that only cabinet speaks for the government on the issue of free trade. He said free trade would be the basis of an early government discussion paper to be debated in the House of Commons.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 19/84

Donald Macdonald, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Economy, said he favours a free trade policy with the U.S.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 29/84

(CP)

Finance Minister Wilson will go to Washington to discuss broad economic issues. He is seeking information on economic prospects in the U.S. partly in preparation for his budget decisions.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 30/84

After talks in Washington with the U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Wilson said he is confident the U.S. is going to reduce its record high deficit and the more will help economic recovery in Canada.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Ontario and Alberta entered the federal-provincial meeting split over free trade with the U.S. and federal restrictions on Japanese auto imports. Alberta wants freer trade with the U.S. and wants non-tariff barriers (such as the restrictions on Japanese auto imports) lifted. Ontario questions the wisdom of such a stand.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 21/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of U.S. Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson saying he is behind a free trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 16/84

Robert Johnston told the National Foreign Trade Council in New York that pressures are mounting on the U.S. government to shelter industry from foreign competition and American businessmen who value open trade with Canada should start paying to strengthening relations between the two countries.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 8/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the U.S. government's official positive reaction to proposed Investment Canada legislation.

La Presse Dec. 11/84

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told American businessmen and women at the Economic Club of New York that his new government was going to do away with the interventionist policies such as FIRA and the National

Energy Policy of his Liberal predecessor. Instead, he said, Canada now welcomed foreign investment.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 2/84
(by Fred McMahon)

Edward Neufeld, senior VP and Chief economist of the Royal Bank of Canada said the PM's relationship with Reagan is more than a friendship - it could be a guard against protectionist moves in the U.S. aimed at Canadian foods. It also reports that Harvey Balea, U.S. trade representative, supported this view. They were speaking at a Canada-U.S. business perspectives conference in Montréal.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 3/84
(by Fred McMahon)

Robert Johnstone, Canada's consul general in New York, said at the Montréal Conference that Reagan can be counted on to go to bat for Canadian initiatives in lowering trade barriers. He said the President is ideologically committed to free trade, but problems may arise in Congress. He also said the change of government in Canada has been welcomed in the United States.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 6/84
(by Merle MacIsaac)

The pervasive view of a panel of policymakers and business representatives at the Conference Board's business outlook conference in Toronto was that economic prosperity in Canada can only be achieved through the pursuit of free trade with the U.S. Only Micheal Pitfield dissented, saying free trade flies in the face of Canada's multilateral trade policies of the past.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

BACKGROUNDERS

Financial Post Dec. 8/84

(by Barry Critchley)

Introduction to discussion by Abe Rotstein, economics professor at the University of Toronto and noted Canadian economic nationalist, and Richard Lipsey, senior policy adviser at the C.D. Howe Institute in Toronto. Professor Lipsey favoured the free trade arrangement since it would give Canada access to a market of 250 million and remove the biggest incentive for employment-creating incentive to leave Canada. Professor Rotstein warned there was a potentially enormous incringement on Canadian sovereignty. U.S. subsidiaries would be closed down and products shipped from the U.S. Regional development policy would be curtailed and interest rates affected.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

COLUMNISTS

Montreal Gazette Dec. 10/84

(Professor William Watson in Dialogue contribution, Op Ed page)

Professor Watson debated the question of free trade with the U.S. and argued in favour of it. He disputed each of the major objections raised by critics of the plan. He concluded that access to the U.S. market would boost productivity and incomes of Canadians.

Toronto Star

(Column by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn warned that Canada stood in danger of being "Finlandized" by cosyng up to the United States. He noted that renewal of the special relationship was being discussed and that a special personal relationship had already developed between President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney. Gwyn cautioned foreign investment could be helpful but it by itself could not create an economy. Basically, Gwyn's message was that unless Canada speaks out when it has something to say, the country runs the risk of becoming an international neuter.

Globe and Mail Sept. 27/84

(Column by Jeffrey Simpson)

Simpson noted that proposals for sectoral free trade between Canada and the United States could run into stiff opposition from antagonistic lobbies in the U.S. Simpson suggested the Canadian government would have to decide on pursuing sectoral free trade talks or attempting to negotiate free trade on most items. Simpson said the Mulroney administration's actions in this area would be a test of what is meant by a "refurbished" relationship with the U.S.

Globe and Mail Sept. 28/84

(Report on Business columnist Ronald Anderson)

Anderson reviewed proposals by the Business Council on National Issues aimed at liberalizing bilateral trade flows.

Globe and Mail Oct. 3/84

(Column by Jeffrey Simpson)

Simpson judged that the burgeoning relationship between Canada and the U.S. is being well managed by the administration. He said the Reagan administration was trying to pay attention to Canada and he foresaw a period in which the two countries would work hard on solving their bilateral disagreements.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 9/84

(Column by Marjorie Nichols)

Nichols said it remained far from certain whether the Tory government would continue along the "logical road to ultimate objective of eliminating all tariffs and barriers along the 49th parallel." She suggested among others that both British Columbia and Alberta could find reasons for opposing full-fledged free trade.

COLUMNISTS-PAGE 2

Toronto Star Oct. 13/84

(Column by Alan Toulin)

Toulin suggested it has never been as important as now to secure access to markets like the U.S.--"the biggest, richest and closest market we have." He noted that the planet was coalescing into ever-larger trading blocs. Canada was the major industrial country without access to a huge domestic market for its products. Ottawa would be correct to start talking to the U.S. about trade liberalization. But Toulin said there were estimates that bi-lateral free trade with the U.S. would boost Canada's economic growth by 6 to 8 per cent over a five year period. But he cautioned that the move to freer trade would produce winners and losers for both countries.

Globe and Mail Oct. 16/84

(Column by Ron Anderson)

Anderson argued that those who maintained there was no contradiction between a strong Canadian identity and a close relationship with the U.S. were probably correct. It was possible to debate the question of free trade in an objective way because Canadians were overcoming their fear of U.S. economic and political domination. Anderson felt that what has brought about the change in attitude is a growing feeling that the trade options confronting the country are becoming increasingly limited. A big part of the world outside the Canada-U.S. framework has turned inward and erected a "common external tariff and web of protective non-tariff barriers against imports from the rest of the world." Canada's increasing reliance on the U.S. market has come about, not by choice, but in response to forces at work in the world economy.

Toronto Star Nov. 15/84

(Column by Jack McArthur)

McArthur suggests the growing national debate over the possibility of free trade with the U.S. is bizarre. He said that all-out free trade should not be the crux of the debate; instead he said it was a matter of comparatively freer trade. Canada should push for deals for freer trade. And the approach should be "careful and sophisticated in analysis and policy..."

Southam News (Published in the Ottawa Citizen and other newspapers in the Southam group) Nov. 29/84

(Column by Don McGillivray)

McGillivray submitted that in economic terms free trade with the U.S. was not an impossible goal. But in emotional terms, he felt the idea was still a non-starter. To go into such an arrangement suddenly would be a terrible shock to the Canadian economy, but if it were phased in gradually, the shock would become a challenge to Canadians to adapt to a more competitive situation and take advantage of the wider market. In any event, the decision to enter such an arrangement would be taken on a deep emotional level. Canadians were simply not prepared to take what Donald Macdonald (see news item) called a "leap of faith" into free trade.

COLUMNISTS-PAGE 3

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 21/84

(Column by Harold Shea)

Shea reviewed the remarks of Donald Macdonald, chairman of the economic commission, in favour of a free trade arrangement. Shea noted there were widely mixed reactions in both Canada and the U.S. Shea said the Mulroney government was not bound to accept the recommendations of the commission, but had indicated it would study them seriously. Shea foresaw further economic debates on the question.

Globe and Mail Nov. 21/84

(Column by Ron Anderson)

Anderson discussed preliminary attempts to get sectoral free trade arrangements under discussion. He quoted Charles McMillan, senior policy adviser to Prime Minister Mulroney, as expressing serious doubts about closer bilateral links with the U.S. in the trade field. Anderson agrees with those who say that the sectoral approach is bound to fail, but he submits that the status quo is not tenable. The case for either sectoral or general free trade arrangements with the U.S. seems overwhelming, Anderson says.

Toronto Star Dec. 16/84

(Column by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn noted Cretien's criticism of the Mulroney government's attitude to the U.S. as "immature...a partnership between equals is one thing--a master-servant relationship is quite another..." More important, Gwyn suggested, was UAW director Robert White's move to seek full autonomy from his international union or lead 120,000 members into independence. Gwyn saw these developments as the first signs of nationalist response to Mulroney's "still ill-defined policy" of developing a special relationship with the U.S.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 1/84

(by Don McGillivray)

From Sir John A. Macdonald to John Diefenbaker Conservative Prime Ministers have been the party resisting greater economic integration with the U.S. Now Mulroney is trying to make the PCs the pro-U.S. party.

Le Soleil Dec. 5, 1984

In his speech to the Economic Club in New York next week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will send the message to American investors that a more favorable climate and conditions for American investment now exist in Canada. Mulroney wants to replace Trudeau's politics of confrontation with politics of consultations, co-operation and conciliation.

Financial Post Nov. 17/84

(by Fred Harrison)

Harrison suggested that Canadian policymakers will be facing a Washington more highly polarized and less anxious for compromise than ever. Free trade talks with Canada might enjoy limited appeal in view of a spiralling U.S. trade deficit and Congressional compromises on fiscal policy.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

EDITORIALS

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 3/84

The Citizen expressed caution about any hurried moves toward a free trade understanding with the U.S. The paper noted strong protectionist elements in the U.S. and saw American protectionism as the major threat to Canadian interests. "The clear imbalance in the economies of the two nations, the existing weight of American protectionism...and the vagaries of U.S. Congressional ideology suggest that the burden is on the U.S. to prove that free trade can work to mutual advantage..." the Citizen said.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 12/84

The Sun noted the continuing protectionist pressures in the United States and appeared to commend Canadian ministers who spoke out against them. But The Sun reminded its readers that the Canadian government itself has a "shabby record of quotas, curbs and tariffs against textiles, shoes, electronics and automobiles." The Sun said Ottawa should also turn its attention to those matters and remove the discriminatory practices as soon as possible.

Toronto Star Oct. 12/84

The Star complained that there had not been enough informed discussion of the political dimensions of a free trade policy. But to date there were indications that free trade would jeopardize Canadian independence. It would tie Canada's economy even closer to the U.S., it would be harder to pursue industrial, tax and regulatory policies. And even the economic benefits of free trade could prove "elusive."

La Presse Oct. 11/84

La Presse gave general endorsement to the concept of free trade between Canada and the U.S. It suggested that if the U.S. Congress should manifest a desire to entertain the idea or step toward it, Canada should be of a similar disposition--on the same wave length. In the interim, the paper lauded External Affairs to battle protectionism if the Canadian government was erecting similar barriers against products from other nations.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 18/84

The Citizen suggested that any negotiations with Washington over sectoral free trade or broader free trade framework should be conducted in a wary manner. Canada's concerns should be broad--taking into account not only the effects of free trade on certain sectors, but as well on Canada's relations with other nations. The Citizen noted that the Reagan administration seemed in favour of free trade in certain sectors. But Congress has given no indication of supporting the concept because of Congressional fear of angering special economic interest groups.

EDITORIALS-PAGE 2

Toronto Star Oct. 31/84

The Star cited approvingly the arguments of Eddie Goodman, adviser to Premier William Davis, on the dangers of sectoral free trade with the U.S. Among these are the discouragement of Canada's own technology and entrepreneurial innovation within Canada. The Star said that although it was important for Canada to have access to the massive U.S. market--accounting for 70 per cent of Canadian exports, it was vital that Canada not make basic changes before thoroughly debating whether such changes would really benefit Canada...

Globe and Mail Nov. 11/84

The Globe took exception to a U.S. move to hamper imports of certain steel products and urged that the regulation be rescinded.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 20/84

The Sun was unenthusiastic about any sudden leap into a free trade arrangement with the U.S. The auto pact approach was a better way to work on free trade than the sort of leap envisaged by Donald Macdonald, chairman of the federal economic commission. If an agreement did not contain safeguards, the "dominant partner is bound to come out on top." The Sun suggested those who argued that the EEC was an example for Canada to follow ignore the fact that there was no direct parallel between the strongest and weakest members of the European community and the vast differences between Canada and the U.S. "The dream remains attractive, but the reality holds little practical advantage if Canada wishes to remain a sovereign state."

Montreal Gazette Nov. 20/84

The Gazette felt that even if the economists could agree on what free trade would mean, fears remain about the political consequences. "Canadians would want proof that free trade was not annexation in a Trojan horse..." The Gazette cited a number of areas such as industrial policies, environmental rules, subsidization policies or even currencies which might be affected or synchronized in a free trade framework. Because of the relative size of the two countries there was a real danger that Canada would be outweighed in such decisions.

Toronto Star Nov. 22/84

The Star, adhering to its earlier firm position, maintained free trade between Canada and the superpower to the South was an "idea whose time should never come." The huge disparity in the size of the respective economies guaranteed that elimination of all tariff and most non-tariff barriers to the shipment of goods between the two countries would only hurt Canada. The greatest price Canada would have to pay for free trade--beyond economic damage--would be a loss of political autonomy, the Star said. The Americans would have the right to object to made-in-Canada environmental standards, transportation arrangements, regional industrial development incentives and other strictly internal policies.

La Presse Nov. 22/84

The move toward free trade with the U.S. was one that Canada should be prepared to take even though there were risks. Canada needed a larger guaranteed market if it were to match other industrialized nations. (by Frederic Wagniere)

Globe and Mail Nov. 28/84

The Globe reviewed the attitude of various groups toward the idea of a free trade treaty with the U.S. and found that most were supportive--including the Economic Council and a Senate committee. But the Globe said that with a decision on free trade in the offing, Canadians should bear certain points in mind. Would free trade work to the economic advantage of Canada? Would it injure our relations with other important trading partners such as Japan? Could Canada preserve its political independence in free trade with a disproportionately large U.S. partner? "Canadians should remember: once done, there would be no way back."

Financial Post Dec. 1/84

The Post reminded readers that Finance Minister Michael Wilson had described Canada as the only major industrial country without unimpeded access to a market large enough to permit economies of size. The paper suggested Canada should move to gain that access to the U.S. market while there still are barriers in that country to imports from low cost countries.

Montreal Gazette Dec. 3/84

The Gazette again tilted toward free trade once ramifications have been examined.

Montreal Gazette Dec. 4/84

The Gazette said that although sectoral free trade might seem like the appropriate answer to Canada's economic problems, there were hurdles enroute. One problem was that sectoral free trade could well violate international trade rules. A separate impediment, the paper noted, was the assumption by Canadian officials that a separate deal would be struck for each sector--with no tradeoffs between sectors. Hence sectoral free trade in the Gazette's eyes did not appear to be a viable option.

Montreal Gazette Dec. 4/84

The Gazette in a further editorial reviewed the advantages of a free trade arrangement and said it might well be in the interests of most Canadians--"especially if the impact on those likely to bear the brunt of adjustment costs were softened by a suitable transition agreement."

Montreal Gazette Dec. 6/84

In the context of free trade, The Gazette said what was at stake was the preservation of Canada's sovereignty. The prospect of forging closer economic links with the U.S. had always been a sensitive political issue. The Gazette expressed doubts about the value of the free trade arrangement in the long run. It would put pressure on Ottawa and the provincial governments to make Canada more attractive to business. Standards would be lowered and social welfare programs affected.

EDITORIALS-PAGE 4

Montreal Gazette Dec. 7/84

The Gazette concluded that bilateral free trade might bring overall prosperity but it would likely erode Canadian sovereignty. The paper said Canadian industry needed a boost in some other way. One way would be Canada unilaterally to declare free trade with all countries. That would force the Canadian economy to become more competitive, but many firms and workers would have to make painful adjustments. And it could never be politically acceptable.

Globe and Mail Dec. 10-14/84
(five-part editorial series)

Thorough review of free trade discussions through the years and sectoral pacts reached in autos and other areas. Globe concluded by raising a series of questions about the impact of a free trade arrangement with the U.S. Would Canada surrender its regional development incentives, abolish its freight rate subsidies, align its environmental standards and tax breaks and development with those in the U.S. Would it adopt a common tariff with the U.S. toward the rest of the world. Canada, it conceded, with the U.S. could decide to omit policy harmonization, but this would erode the potential benefits of the free trade trade pact. If the two countries did harmonize economic policies, Canada and the U.S. would have to create bilateral institutions to interpret and enforce its provisions. Since such machinery would oversee wide areas of policy which had previously been each nation's private affair, the relationship would be akin to "sovereignty association." "Even if Canadians resisted this pull toward formal political union," The Globe said, "they would hesitate to differ loudly with the U.S. on foreign policy questions--lest this produce fallout on unrelated issues under review by the economic IJC..." The Globe felt such a trend was apparent even in the stage enroute to possible free trade. The Mulroney government "already treads lightly on U.S. policies abroad in order to create a favourable mood in Washington for closer economic relations."

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

The lead editorial praises the Investment Canada legislation and the PM's pitch to the Economic Club of New York as evidence that the PCs are ready to "cast off the hair-shirt which doctrinaire economic nationalism had imposed."

La Presse Sept. 21/84

Canada needed to seize the opportunity of the Mulroney visit to Washington to urge the United States to adopt policies aimed at reducing the threat of protectionism in trade.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 26/84

Ferguson suggested that the Mulroney government strategy of lowering barriers to foreign investment represented an extremely delicate one that would require all of his political talent to avoid "having the breath squeezed out of him by the mighty American embrace."

BROADCAST

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

NEWS

CBC Radio Oct. 31/84

Martin Chapman in Sudbury reports that new U.S. Trade and Tariff Act requiring that country of origin be stamped or engraved on steel pipe and tubing has sent shockwaves throughout Canadian steel industry.

Radio Canada Present Nov. 19/84

Gisele Lalonde interviews Donald Macdonald, chairman of the Royal Commission on the economy, on his call for a free trade treaty between Canada and the U.S. Major points made by Macdonald: Canada stands to gain access to a much bigger market than at present; if Canada is to increase its economic possibilities it must boost exports, particularly in manufactured goods; a national policy will be required to help workers adjust to the effects of new competition.

CBC Radio Nov. 22/84

Report on Finance Minister's speech to business journalists in Toronto. Emphasis on trade with the U.S. Minister says Americans are now more ready to listen to Canada. Voice clip of minister.

CBC Radio Dec. 18/84

In a brief interview, James Kelleher, Minister of International Trade says main thrust of trade policy review is to ensure Canadian access to American market. One option to be considered is trade enhancement agreement.

CBC Radio World at Six Oct. 1/84

Brief item on Minister of International Trade's remarks to transportation conference in Washington - that Canada prepared to work with U.S. to eliminate policies like those urging people to buy home nation products.

CBC TV The National Nov. 29/84

Report by Mike Duffy on Finance Minister's visit with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan in Washington. Points covered: Canada is open for business and welcomes American investors; U.S. pleased with decision to overhaul FIRA; American spending cutbacks expected to have positive effect in Canada; minister does not see U.S. economy going into recession. Two voice clips of the minister.

Global TV - National Edition Oct. 25/84

Report on speech by External Affairs Minister promising full-blown public review of foreign policy and defence policy. Reporter John Burke says Conservative strategy aimed at freer trade with U.S. Comment at end of report notes that last time foreign and defence policy reviewed publicly, Canadians favored economic nationalism and less involvement with U.S. Two voice clips of minister.

NEWS-PAGE 2

CTV - Canada AM Nov. 7/84

Interview (pegged to U.S. presidential election) with U.S. Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson. Ambassador sees more talks between Canada and U.S., some progress on greater or freer trade.

BROADCAST

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

COMMENTARY

CBC Radio

Fred Lazare, professor of economics at York University, comments on Donald Macdonald's free trade proposal. Lazare says free trade can serve modest role as part of comprehensive program to stimulate entrepreneurial spirit in Canada, but hard to believe that free trade by itself will solve this country's economic life.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 14/84
(CP)

Opposition MPs said abolition of FIRA could cripple Canada's ability to retain investment funds because there will be nothing to stop their flow from the country.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84
(By Douglas Goold)

Publisher Mel Hurtig says the government's new investment screening agency should be called Sellout Canada. He said the combination of an open door policy to new foreign ownership and a comprehensive free trade policy with the U.S. will leave Canada in a position where it is no longer a sovereign country.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84
(CP)

Opposition MPs said abolition of FIRA could cripple Canada's ability to retain investment funds because there will be nothing to stop their flow from the country.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84
(CP)

Federal Minister for International Trade James Kelleher said Canada must negotiate improved access to foreign markets if it wants to create a climate for increased foreign and domestic trade.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 24/84
(CP)

German portfolio investments in Canada have grown 4 per cent this year and the Canadian Ambassador to Germany says this is evidence Germans have faith in our future. He also says they are encouraged by the new government's welcome of foreign investment.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 8/84
(By John Ferguson, Southam News)

Sinclair Stevens tabled legislation to rename FIRA Investment Canada, eliminating screening of foreign investment in virtually all new businesses and raise substantially the threshold for review of foreign takeovers of existing companies. It was opposed by both the Liberals and NDP.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 8/84
(CP)

The U.S. government issued an official positive reaction to proposed changes to FIRA.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Vancouver Sun Dec. 20/84

(By Andrew Horvat, Southam News)

In talks with his Japanese counterpart in Toyko, Joe Clark delivered a message on Canadian coal, spread out a welcome mat for Japanese investors, did a sales pitch for the CANDU reactor, tried to calm Japanese nerves about possible future free-trade between Canada and the U.S. and asked for consideration of a \$2.5 billion liquified natural gas project.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 8/84

(CP)

Sinclair Stevens unveiled legislation opening the doors to foreign investment, exempting 90 per cent from any government review. Opposition critics claimed it will open the country to abuse by foreign investors.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 12/84

(CP)

The Prime Minister said in the Commons that the government must abolish FIRA to help create jobs for unemployed Canadians and condemned it as a "pernicious" way of dealing with foreign investors. He denied that Investment Canada legislation will hurt Canadian interests.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 18/84

(CP)

Joe Clark arrived in Tokyo for a five-day visit during which he will have talks with Japanese officials and press for increased Japanese investment in Canada.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 13/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Kelleher's pre-Investment Canada speech to the Canada-U.K. Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 7/84

(CP)

Delegations from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. met with officials in Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong and were encouraged by the prospect of Far East investment in Atlantic Canada.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 8/84

(By Bill Johnson)

Nova Scotia business approves of the plans to scrap FIRA, but provincial opposition leaders are concerned that increased foreign investment will remove control of Canada's economic destiny.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 9/84

(By Bob Gilmour)

Business representatives in Alberta say phasing out FIRA will create jobs and lure people to that province.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Dec. 13/84

(By Ron Collister)

Collister says in terms of encouraging foreign investment and pursuing a policy at odds with the previous government, Mulroney could not have done any more than he did in such a short time-- FIRA was scrapped, he made a pitch to Reagan and Wall Street, perceived anti-American segments of the NEP were deleted and the welcome mat laid out to foreign investment.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

EDITORIALS

Vancouver Sun Dece. 11/84

The lead editorial expresses concern about the new Investment Canada legislation saying the danger is that under the Conservatives "the pendulum will be allowed to swing back too far." It also says that inviting a return to the conditions that spawned FIRA would make no more sense than putting up barriers to all kinds of foreign investment, and it urges Parliament to examine the new legislation carefully.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 11

The lead editorial supports the new foreign investment legislation, saying that while loosening the reins on foreign ownership provides no iron-clad guarantee that the investment and resulting jobs will materialize, neither would the continuing presence of FIRA which has sent out signals likely to deter rather than entice investors.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 15/84

The lead editorial focuses on FIRA's drawbacks, including the delays it caused and the secrecy of its operation, and says the new Investment Canada legislation must ensure that the investor is given full knowledge of the case he is involved in and the interests against him, with the chance to respond to them.

BROADCAST

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

NEWS

CBC TV The Journal Nov. 27/84

Economist Marie-Josée Crouin says a positive attitude toward foreign business is not sufficient to rekindle foreign investment in Canada. FIRA and the National Energy Program must be completely overhauled otherwise the conditions for foreign profit-making are too time-consuming and irritating.

CBC Radio Nov. 13/84

Brief item on Conference Board of Canada study showing FIRA unpopular with more than half the firms submitting proposals. Notes that Minister of International Trade says changes to FIRA coming within two weeks.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's meeting with the Japanese Foreign Minister in Toyko.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 3/84

(CP)

A study prepared by Imperial Oil says Canadians have paid far too much to increase Canadian ownership of the oil industry and should get rid of any of the policies designed to reach that objective.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 31/84

(By Bobbi Lambright)

Western provinces are confident that a new Canadian energy policy can be hammered out quickly through co-operation between the provincial and federal governments after all four western energy ministers met with federal energy minister Pat Carney. The new government's commitment to consultation was stressed at the talks.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Five exporters have submitted applications for lower natural gas export prices to the National Energy Board.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 15/84

(CP)

Report on Mulroney's first month as P.M.--he has initiated closer ties with Washington, renewed his pledge to increase defence spending and rejigged FIRA and NEP to make foreign investors feel more welcome. Roche and Lewis appointments also mentioned as evidence Mulroney wants Canada to maintain an independent foreign policy.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 24/84

(By Satya Das)

There are no immediate plans for Canada to move to world oil prices according to Energy Minister Pat Carney.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 2/84

(CP)

The Export Development Corporation signed a \$2-billion U.S. line of credit with the state-owned Bank of China in hope of boosting sales of Canadian goods and services to China.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 6/84

(FTNS)

Sylvia Ostry told delegates to the Conference Board of Canada's annual meeting that it is essential for Canada to restructure its economy to become more competitive in a world of growing international interdependence. She said to do this, Canada must promote greater international trade and stop countries from using restrictive non-tariff barriers.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Vancouver Sun Oct. 18/84

(CP)

A senior Chinese trade official, Ding Chen, said in Ottawa that the Canadian profile in China is too low and suggested the federal government establish a consulate in Shanghai.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 18/84

(CP)

Seven Tory MPs given a six-day expenses paid trip to Taiwan by that country's chamber of commerce now have returned to Canada to press Taiwanese concerns with the new PC government. The group is expected to ask the PM to consider setting up a representative office in Taipei and to simplify visa procedures for Taiwanese visitors.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 20/84

(By David Abbass)

A Chinese trade delegation visiting Halifax during an eight-city Canadian tour, said China has opened its doors to Canadian investment and advanced technology. It said while past financial dealings excluded Atlantic Canada, that situation can and will change if the Maritimes are willing to deal with China.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 13/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the French Chamber of Commerce on Canada's statement that smoother relations between Québec and Ottawa should help streamline commercial ties with France.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 3/84

(CP)

While improved trade abroad remains a key priority for the PC government, it is clear Ottawa plans an extensive review of Canada's entire international trade links and export markets. Both industry and government are concerned by statistics which show Canada has fallen to eighth from fourth place in the world in terms of total exports.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 18/84

(By Peter Maser)

Joe Clark said the new government will place a "very high emphasis" on international trade and look for ways to boost Canada's share of it to create jobs at home. He announced that a public review of Canada's foreign policy would take place but in a way not "hostile" to the people or policies now in place.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

BACKGROUNDERS

Regina Leader Post Dec. 8/84
(CP)

Joe Clark's arrival in Toyko caps a year of unprecedented Canadian interest in Japan. By years' end, 33 federal and provincial minister will have passed through the country's capital, bilateral trade will have boomed to \$9 billion annually, five Canadian banks will have full branches in Toyko and several companies will have stationed full-time representatives there.

PRINT

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

EDITORIALS

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 20/84

The Citizen said Canada faces a choice. It could either try to preserve its non-competitive traditional industries behind an ever-higher wall of protectionism, or it could try to adapt to and capitalize on the new world economy. "If our policy-makers opt to look to the future rather than take refuge in the past, freer trade is an essential part of that strategy..."

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 22/84

An average length editorial says the expressed determination of Joe Clark to strengthen relations with Japan is "praiseworthy". It also says that Japan, because of its long association with Western business, is an ideal point from which to start developing stronger trade links with other Pacific nations.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 13/84

The editorial looks at numerous management "horrors" cited by Kenneth Dye. It concludes Canadians deserve no less than to have the government implement sound administrative practices and productive management.

BROADCAST

CANADA-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

CBC Radio Nov. 6/84

Reporter says that Canadian Manufacturers Association backs Throne Speech promise to attack non-tariff trade barriers. Voice clip of CMA president.

CBC Radio World at Six Oct. 1/84

Report on External Affairs Minister's speech to export development symposium in Toronto. Main point: government, business and labour must co-operate to develop new markets and new attitudes toward trade.

CBC Radio Newslines at Six Oct. 1/84

Report on External Affairs Minister's speech to export development symposium in Toronto. Points covered: Canada must reach outward; selling is part of department's role; solid case needed to counter protectionism in U.S.; Canada must not erect trade barriers.

CBC TV The Journal Nov. 27/84

Four Canadian executives, representing different sectors of the economy, discuss prospects for the country. Panelists: William Mulholland, Chairman, Bank of Montreal; Bruce Howe, President, B.C. Resources Investment Corporation; Ted Newell, President, Dupont Canada; John Sheppard, President, Leigh Instruments. Commentator says Finance Minister is relying on private sector to create new jobs. Lead question: Has the new government created a liberating new atmosphere for business? There is general agreement that new climate is helping and that Canadian economy will start turning around in last half of 1985, although recovery will be spotty. Some concern that drive for increased productivity will mean loss of jobs in short term.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 13/84

(by Michael Cope)

Standard coverage of the Georges Bank decision

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 19/84

(by Rob Gorham)

New England fisheries representatives, at an international fish exposition seminar in Boston, insisted that bilateral talks between Canada and the U.S. about the Georges Bank boundary must be linked to fisheries trade. Their main concern is that Canadian fish exports going into the U.S. under subsidy from Ottawa will drive New England fish prices down.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 22/84

(by Rob Gorham)

U.S. swordfishermen are concerned that the Georges Bank ruling will have a devastating effect on the American swordfishery, because certain fishing grounds have been lost to Canada.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 25/84

(by JoAnn Napier)

The Nova Scotia fishing industry fears that federal and provincial boasting of victory in the Georges Bank dispute could invite the introduction of U.S. - imposed tariffs and demands for fishing access in exchange for market access.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 1/84

(by Don MacDonald)

Standard coverage of U.S. asking Canada to delay the World Court decision on Georges Bank for one year.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 6/84

(by Brian Underhill)

Liberal fisheries critic, George Henderson, said Canada should not agree to delay implementing the decision on the Georges Bank boundary line, because "if the Americans make a great effort to catch what's there now, before the boundary is fully established, there will be nothing for anyone" .

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the U.S. asking Canada to delay the Georges Bank decision.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 12/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's refusal to delay the implementation of the Georges Bank boundary decision.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 14/84
(by Rob Gorham and Peter Moreira)

The Fisheries Council of Canada does not believe a U.S. International Trade Commission investigation shows New England fishermen are being injured by subsidized fish imports from Canada. The Council said although the investigation ties the New England fishing industry to general economic conditions in the U.S., it would not be surprised if U.S. fishermen try to use the report as a tool to impose countervailing duties or import quota tariffs on Canadian fish coming into the U.S.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 15/84
(CP)

New England congressmen will likely drop their attempt to secure a one-year moratorium on the new Georges Bank boundary in the wake of Canada's rejection of the idea.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 13/84
(CP)

Joe Clark "noted with satisfaction" that the International Court ruling giving Canada one-sixth of the Georges Bank confirms Canadian jurisdiction over a substantial part of the fishing ground, even though Canada's claim to one-third of the bank was rejected.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 14/84
(CP)

Joe Clark rejected a U.S. request for a one-year suspension of the new fishing boundary in the Gulf of Maine. Clark also told George Shultz in Brussels that the new Tory government is considering a range of options to lower trade barriers, but as yet has chosen no particular course.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 12/84
Coverage of the Georges Bank ruling.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 24/84
(CP)

Joe Clark said the Canadian government has delivered its 16th diplomatic note to the U.S. over the proposed Garrison diversion project. He told the Commons that he has received assurances from the U.S. that no action will be taken on the project until Canadians have been consulted.

Winnipeg Free Press Oct. 13/84

Report on the World Court decision giving Canada one-sixth of the area. The decision disappointed fishermen in each country as each received only half of what it claimed. Fisheries Minister John Fraser said, 'We have come out of it fairly well and I think we have come out of it consistent with what our realistic position was'.

Winnipeg Free Press Oct. 13/84
(CP)

The ICJ decision was called a compromise; Joe Clark said it assures the livelihood of Canadian fishermen; a senior U.S. official said that it would not get rid of U.S.-Canada fish problems; outline of the agreement.

NEWS-Page3

Globe and Mail Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Report on Canada studying a U.S. request to suspend the ICJ decision for one year.

Montreal Gazette Dec. 12/84

(CP-UPC)

Joe Clark said that Canada regards the ICJ decision as final and rejected a U.S. request to suspend the decided upon boundaries for one year.

Globe and Mail Dec. 12/84

(CP-Staff)

Standard coverage on Georges Bank decision.

Globe and Mail Nov. 14/84

(CP)

A report by an American Commission studying the Garrison project says there is no guarantee the Canadian environment will not be polluted. Canada is opposing the transfer of water between drainage systems in the two countries because of the threat that foreign aquatic life could damage Manitoba's fishing industry.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage. Garrison irrigation problems can't be solved.

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 23/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said Canada delivered a diplomatic note to the U.S. over the Garrison project and has received assurances that no U.S. action will be taken on the project until Canada has been consulted. U.S. embassy officials said Ambassador Paul Robinson was expressing a personal opinion when he said the project was too expensive to ever be completed.

Globe and Mail Nov. 30/84

(by Brian Gory, Special)

The original Garrison project which threatened to pollute the Hudson watershed has been rejected by a U.S. Commission. Canada's only remaining concern with the project, if the commission's recommendation does not change by the end of the year, is that municipal water draining into Manitoba is adequately treated. The recommendation is an indication that Canadian concerns are being considered.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 10/84

(CP)

The recommendation of the U.S. Commission is called a victory by Canadians who fought the Garrison project on environmental grounds. This report was filed before the final hearing on the project, giving supporters of it one last chance to alter the Commission's recommendation.

Globe and Mail Dec. 10/84

(CP)

Standard coverage. Final day of hearings crucial to Garrison foes.

NEWS-Page4

Edmonton Journal Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of World Court decision on Georges Bank.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 13/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Georges Bank decision.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Oct. 12/84
(CP)

This report was filed the day the ICJ's decision was due. It gives background information on the Canadian and American claims and arguments as well as information on the five judges hearing the case.

Globe and Mail Oct. 17/84
(by Bruce Little)

Background on what the ICJ decision means for Nova Scotia fishermen and how they will be affected by federal government policy concerning the allocation of shares of the scallop share to fishing companies. Also mentions concern by fishermen that calling the decision a win will hurt Canada when negotiating a new fishing treaty with the U.S.

Southam News Oct. 20/84
(by Patrick Nagle)

Apart from acid rain, Nagle noted, there were important boundary disputes plaguing Canada-U.S. relations. There was the aftermath of the Georges Bank decision in The Hague - and other disputed coastal areas such as two on the West Coast - at Dixon Entrance of the B.C.-Alaska border and around Swiftsure Rock in Juan de Fuca Strait. The other outstanding Canada-U.S. boundary disagreement involved a definition of territorial waters in the Western Arctic's Beaufort Sea.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

COLUMNISTS

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 30/84
(by Fred Cleverley)

Cleverley, using a transcript of a meeting between commission members and representatives of the American departments of State and the Interior, attempts to prove that U.S. Commission members looking into the Garrison project were told to settle Canadian concerns because Reagan wanted to give Mulroney solid evidence that his promise of closer Canadian-U.S. ties was a two-way street.

Globe and Mail Oct. 13/84
(by Jeffrey Simpson)

This is a humorous look at American options to settling the dispute other than going to the World Court. Simpson considers options such as conventional or nuclear war.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 16/84
(by Harold T. Shea)

Shea says with the ICJ decision on the Georges Bank the way is now open to a series of bilateral talks leading to a joint Canada-U.S. fish conservation program for the area. Shea hopes Canada will take the initiative and approach the U.S. soon on this matter.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

EDITORIALS

Le Devoir Oct. 16/84
(by Jean Claude LeClerc)

The International Court in The Hague decision on the Georges Bank dispute last Friday was of prime importance for Canada and other countries with coastlines. The Americans were asking for a monopoly in the area, they should now be content with the major part of the territory and resources. The 200-mile limit has eliminated an area of friction and war but is the cause of conflict when the zones overlap. Insurmountable disagreements should be brought to international jurisdiction. The Hague's decision was well received in Canada despite Ottawa's loss of potential petroleum contracts. The International Court didn't solve the problem of managing and protecting fish stock between the two competing countries however. A lot still needs to be done if Canada and U.S. are serious about protecting marine resources from ecological disaster. The Court's decision puts an end to a litany of complaints from fisherman and local politicians which promised to become bitter. Québec should now find a way of sharing the resources of the St. Lawrence Gulf - hopefully it won't take 20 years to solve the problem to the advantage of all the provinces with coastlines.

Toronto Star Oct. 15

American Ambassador Paul Robinson says Canada should stop worrying about Garrison because it is too expensive to ever be built. The editorial states Canada cannot stop worrying because there is a possibility it will go ahead as planned and if it does it will cause untold problems for Canada. Several possible alternatives acceptable to Canada are mentioned.

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 13/84

A U.S. Commission has confirmed the correctness of Canada's opposition to the project. Canada's interest will be best served by continuing to monitor steps taken to protect against biota transfer. Whatever protection is taken there can be no guarantee that a biota transfer will not take place.

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 20/84

The Garrison Diversion Commission's final report should satisfy most of Canada's environmental concerns about the project. Canada's major win will be the postponement of the part of the project which would divert the transfer of Missouri River water to the Hudson Bay system.

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 23/84

Paul Robinson's claim that the Garrison Project will be stopped for lack of money is as remote as his 1981 prediction that the project would get no more federal funds.

Globe and Mail Nov. 26/84

Paul Robinson's claim that the Garrison Project will not be completed is "however soothing, worth less than the paper the commission's final report will be written on". If it goes ahead it will result in disaster for fishermen and farmers in Manitoba.

EDITORIALS-Page2

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 29/84

The U.S. Commission which is expected to recommend reforms to the Garrison Project which will take into account Canada's environmental concerns is not making those recommendations solely for Canada's sake but in an attempt to save the U.S. money.

Globe and Mail Dec. 1/84

The U.S. Commission on the Garrison Project operated in a remarkably open way and its final report is promising for Canada.

Toronto Star Dec. 5/84

American interest that the Garrison project meet Canadian concerns is a good sign but Canada should not assume the final decision will take these concerns into account. Hard lobbying should continue.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 8/84

It appears that Garrison will be solved in a way that satisfies Canada. The significance is that Canada will have reaffirmed its right to be protected from trans-border pollution. Now other similar problems such as acid rain and the clean-up of the Niagara River will have to be addressed. The editorial questions if it will take 20 years to reach agreement in these cases as it has over the Garrison project.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 20/84

The lead editorial says now that the Georges Bank boundary dispute is settled, Canada and the U.S. must negotiate to create policies that are in agreement on the issues of conservation and proper use of the resource. It also explains that Canadian fishermen are dependent on New England consumers, so it is essential that marketing arrangements be worked out.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 13/84

The editorial states that the ICJ decision did not solve the argument over the management of fish stocks leaving the two governments to try again to find a practical approach to this initial issue. It also says the court ruling may prove helpful in Canada's other boundary disputes with the U.S., France and Greenland.

Montral Gazette Oct. 16/84

It states that Canada can be reasonably pleased with the ICJ decision and that while a one-sixth share may not sound like a great deal it is a share which contains two-thirds of some of the most valuable fishing grounds and perhaps major oil reserves.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 16/84

The editorial says the ICJ ruling was the best either country could have anticipated and says it means some fishermen will have to change their fishing zones. It also recognizes that there is still need for resource management but speculates that the U.S. will not be concerned with the issue until stocks decline to such a level that it is essential.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 20/84

The editorial states that while Canada may have emerged in a favorable position from the settlement it is now necessary for Canada and the U.S. to negotiate policies on conservation and proper use of this resource. It also states that Canadian fishermen rely too heavily on American markets and that an attempt should be made to increase the

EDITORIALS-Page3

Canadian market to change this.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 7/84

The lead editorial urges the federal government not to delay implementing the Georges Bank boundary decision and to pursue the negotiation of management agreements to put an end to over-fishing and exploitation. It dismisses U.S. concerns that the boundary decision will cause undue economic hardship for New England fishermen.

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

NEWS

CBC Radio Nov. 22/84

In Winnipeg American Ambassador Paul Robinson said the Garrison Project will never be built because it is too expensive. It is unknown if this is Mr. Robinson's personal view of U.S. policy or official policy.

CTV National Nov. 28/84

A U.S. Congressional Commission studying the Garrison Project has recommended that the U.S. drop parts of the plan that would 'spill U.S. waters into Canadian drainage basins'. Canadian concerns have now been recognized as justified and it is believed that the project will soon be dropped from the list of Canadian-American grievances.

CBC-The National Dec. 13/84

Farmers in North Dakota want the Garrison Project to go ahead. Manitobans, for environmental concerns, don't. A U.S. Congressional Commission has two weeks to present its final report to the U.S. Government before it goes to Congress and if it resembles the preliminary report Canada will have scored a major environmental victory. However, North Dakotans say they have been sold out and will lobby against the Commission.

CBC Radio World at Six

A U.S. Commission is recommending a much smaller irrigation plan which it hopes will meet with Canadian approval. However, the Commission says the door should be left open to the original Garrison plan if it becomes necessary in the future and that 'pollution' as referred to in the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty should be redefined.

CBS Morning News Nov. 15/84

New England fishermen complain that the boundary favors Canada and the Canadian government subsidization of its fishing industry is unfair. The International Trade Commission is looking into an unfair competition complaint, and while it is not thought it is well founded, it is hoped it will at least bring Canada back to the bargaining table.

Scrum-SSEA Dec. 4/84

The government has not yet had an official request from the U.S. to delay the Georges Bank ruling, however, if it does, SSEA says "our very strong disposition would be to treat that Court (World Court) decision as final".

CBC World at Six Dec. 11/84

Saying he considers the World Court ruling as final, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced Canada rejected a request for a one-year delay in changing the international boundary line across Georges Bank.

CTV News Dec. 14/84

American Senator George Mitchell requested a delay from Prime Minister Mulroney on implementing the Georges Bank boundary to work out a new joint fisheries agreement. Mulroney refused to give any commitments.

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

COMMENTARY

CBC As It Happens Nov. 30/84

(Interview with Robert Clarkson, Co-ordinator of the Garrison Focus Office in Winnipeg)

Mr. Clarkson said he thought the recommendation by the U.S. Congressional Committee was merely a recognition that Canadian concerns expressed for 15-20 years are justified, not an end to the project. He credited lobbying, including that of The Ottawa Society in the U.S. and the Manitoba lobby in Washington, for the decision. He did not rule out future difficulties with the Project.

CBC Radio The Food Show Dec. 9/84

(Interview with Maxwell Cohen, Former Chairman of the International Joint Commission)

A U.S. Government appointed Commission has recommended Washington go ahead with a modified Garrison Water Diversion Project that won't transfer water into the Canadian drainage system. This is seen as a victory for Manitobans. Mr. Cohen said the report of the Commission and earlier rulings by the International Joint Commission dealt fairly with the issue of pollution and that the term "pollution" should not be redefined in the 1909 Treaty.

CBC Radio The Home Oct. 17/84

Fisheries Minister John Fraser says a new management agreement for the Georges Bank area is urgent, that it will be forthcoming, and that the issue will affect future relations with the U.S. in other matters. Doug Marshall of the New England Fisheries Management Council does not expect an agreement to be reached so easily, nor does former Fisheries Minister Romeo LeBlanc.

CTV Canada AM Oct. 15/84

(Interview with Bill Graham, Professor of International Law at the University of Toronto)

Mr. Graham said the boundary is probably fair to both sides since fishermen in both countries are complaining. He said the significance of the decision is that it advances the process of adjudication as means for settling problems in the world (and that this will be important to Canada in other boundary disputes) and that both countries will now have to realize the area is a resource which has to be managed for the benefit of both countries.

CBC As It Happens Nov. 30/84

(Interview with Allan Billard, Executive Director of the Canadian Eastern Fisherman's Federation)

Mr. Billard said he is surprised that the U.S. is considering asking for a year's delay in the ruling. He called the ruling an 'even-steven' compromise and said a year's delay would result in over-fishing of the area and is unreasonable since the U.S. pushed for a World Court decision and now doesn't want to accept it. He expects the U.S. to enact countervailing duties on Canadian fishing exports if Canada doesn't agree to the delay and says the government should not give in to this threat of blackmail. In response to the charge

COMMENTARY-Page 2

that the Canadian fishing industry is heavily subsidized, he said it is not, but that Canadians catch economically and can afford to sell at competitive prices.

CBC As It Happens Dec. 5/84

(Interview with American Senator George Mitchell)

Mr. Mitchell met with Prime Minister Mulroney and requested a year's delay in the Georges Bank ruling. Mr. Mitchell called it an attempt to give both countries a chance to assess the economic impact of the decision and to arrive at a long-range agreement on management and conservation. He said the major market for fish caught in the area is the U.S. and that Canada should be aware of this and work harder to resolve the matter. He said he doesn't advocate countervailing duties on Canadian fish and doesn't think there is an American attempt to change the World Court ruling.

Radio Canada/CBOF - Present - Oct. 12/84

A discussion between Achile Michaud of Moncton, N.B., defending Canada's right to more territory, and professor Eric David of Brussels, Belgium, who defends the decision of the International Court of Justice for using the principle of equity as opposed to just that of equidistance, and of using the precedence of rulings over other major bodies of water in Europe.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

ACID RAIN

NEWS

Globe and Mail Oct. 15/84

(by Paul Knox)

Acid rain said to be heading long list of bilateral and global issues to be reviewed by External Affairs Minister Clark and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. No significant breakthrough on issues was expected, however, according to the story.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 17/84

(Peter Maser - Citizen staffer from Ottawa in Toronto)

With wrapup of Shultz-Clark talks in Toronto, one of the decisions announced was an arrangement whereby Canada's environment minister and the chief of the American Environmental Protection Agency would hold regular meetings to deal with the acid rain threat.

Toronto Star Oct. 17/84

(Hepburn - Toronto based, normally Ottawa bureau chief)

The U.S. administration has rejected appeals by the Conservative government to act speedily on acid rain. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday the White House still believed more research was needed into the causes of acid rain before it spent money to tackle the problem.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 23/84

(CP)

The Ontario Federation of Labor says Canada should adopt an aggressive program to reduce acid rain pollution and not wait for U.S. action. It released a paper calling on the federal government to develop comprehensive national standards to cover all plants and seek compliance by the provinces.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

ACID RAIN

BACKGROUNDERS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 2/84

(Speech exerpt)

Exerpt from a speech by Fisheries Minister John Fraser to the North American Association for Environmental Education. Fraser says we must do what we can to stop acid rain and that the government is confident that in time the U.S. will join us in the work.

La Presse Nov. 3/84

(Jean Pelletier)

Whether the next President of the United States is Republican or Democrat doesn't matter as much to Canada as does who controls the Senate of the House of Representatives because the prickly issues between the two countries such as acid rain must be dealt with by those bodies.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

ACID RAIN

COLUMNISTS

Globe and Mail Oct. 2/84

(by Jeffrey Simpson)

The U.S. is doing too much research on acid rain when it should be taking action. Simpson stresses that both Canada and the U.S. will suffer because of it.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

ACID RAIN

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Dec. 21/84

Environment Minister Suzanne Blais-Grenier is criticized for not being more outspoken on acid rain. The editorial states nothing will be accomplished in negotiations with the U.S. unless she becomes more forceful.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 18/84

The government's policy of cosying up to the U.S. hasn't done anything to solve the problem of acid rain. It is making Canada look silly and ineffectual to keep bringing it up. Mulroney should concentrate on cleaning up the problem in Canada and perhaps then shame the U.S. into taking action.

Montreal Gazette Oct. 15

The Conservative Government is getting off to a fine start in dealing with acid rain and deserves full public support in this area. However encouraging works by the government should not lull the public into thinking the problem will take care of itself -- it will be a difficult task.

Toronto Star Oct. 18/84

The U.S. claim that more research is needed before anything can be done about acid rain is called dubious. The problem is not if something should be done about acid rain, but how it should be done and how it will be paid for. The editorial states that if nothing is done Canada will pay a higher price in lost tourist trade and damage to its forest industry.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 19/84

The Tory government seems to have received no more consideration from the Reagan administration on acid rain than did the Liberal. Canada should clean up its own problem before it expects the U.S. to act.

Toronto Star Nov. 25/84

The American excuse for inaction on acid rain (that more research is needed) is called a lame one. The Mulroney government should show the American that Canada is doing more to cut acid rain by tightening Canada's motor vehicle emission standards and acting on Mulroney's election promises to cut acid rain. "The clock on those commitments is ticking while the acid rain falls."

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

ACID RAIN

NEWS

CBC Radio - The House - Oct. 20/84

Series of comments on acid rain (pegged to Clark-Shultz talks in Toronto). Point made that U.S. position - more information needed - has not changed. Canadian position given by both minister and department spokesman Sean Brady. Janet Davies of Environment Canada says task now is to get U.S. on control track. Reporter Ken McCreath suggests there are only about two more years in which to get President Reagan to act; after that he becomes lame duck President.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

CLARK - SHULTZ MEETING

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 16/84
Standard coverage of Clark - Shultz meeting.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 16/84
(CP)
Standard coverage of the meeting between Clark and Shultz and their recognition of the possibility to "disagree without being disagreeable."

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 17/84
(by Don MacDonald)
Clark and Shultz both expressed eagerness to begin talks on ways to jointly manage the Georges Bank fishery but said more time is needed to study the implications of the new boundary imposition. It also provides standard coverage of plans for future talks on acid rain.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 17/84
(CP)
Joe Clark and George Shultz ended two days of talks, praising one another personally, but apparently little further ahead in terms of settling longstanding grievances, especially the issue of acid rain controls. Shultz is quoted as saying that Clark gave him a "hard time" during their talks, which resulted only in an agreement for a meeting at some unspecified time in the future.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 16/84
(Southam News)
Clark told Shultz during their meeting in Toronto that the Mulroney government had a mandate to enhance Canada-U.S. relations. He reaffirmed the PM's assurances that the confrontational style of the Trudeau government would not be persued and added, "We can disagree without being disagreeable."

Vancouver Sun Oct. 17/84
(CP)
Coverage of the meetings between Clark and Shultz.

Le Devoir Oct. 13/84
(CP)
Advance on meeting between External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. This would be follow-up to meeting between Mulroney and Reagan.

La Presse Oct. 14/84
(AFP Ottawa)
Advance on Clark - Shultz meeting.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 16/84
(by Peter Maser - Toronto)
External Affairs Minister Clark indicated pragmatism would replace

ideology and confrontation in Canada's dealings with the United States. Officials said these were among the remarks made by minister in discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Clark told his U.S. counterpart that Canada has not realized its potential, particularly in trade. He said the new Conservative government had a mandate to improve relations with its largest trading partner.

Toronto Star Oct. 16/84

(by Bob Hepburn - Toronto based)

Quotes External Affairs Minister George Shultz that Ottawa seeks "a new chapter" in relations with U.S. that avoids confrontation. (See earlier stories).

La Presse Oct. 16/84

(CP)

Strengthening of the Canadian economy and improvement in relations between Canada and the United States were seen as twin objectives in the talks between External Affairs Minister Clark and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

(Le Devoir carried the same story Oct. 16/84)

Le Devoir Oct. 17/84

(CP)

CP story indicated that in terms of bilateral issues, External Affairs Minister Clark and Secretary of State Shultz made little or no headway -- the atmosphere was good but no specific progress made.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

CLARK - SHULTZ MEETING

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Oct. 16/84

(By Paul Knox-Toronto based)

Interpretive piece reviewing Clark-Shultz talks. Clark quotes as saying he wants to see an end to "confrontational style" in Canadian-American relations. The two men discussed bilateral and global economic issues. No new positions were put forward by either side.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

CLARK - SHULTZ MEETING

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84

(by John Walker)

Clark and Shultz meeting -- Clark emphasized the problems of acid rain to Shultz who said he'd take the message to President Reagan. However, Shultz also said the problem needs more study before money is committed to solving it.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

CLARK - SHULTZ MEETING

EDITORIALS

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 15/84

Editorial review of issues to be covered in Clark - Shultz meetings.

Le Presse Oct. 19/84

Straightforward review of Clark - Shultz meetings with reminder that basic bilateral issues were not nor could not be resolved in short order.

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

CLARK - SHULTZ MEETING

NEWS

CBC TV - The National Oct. 16/84

Mike Duffy, reporting on windup of Clark-Shultz talks described External Affairs Minister Clark as effusive about Canada's new relationship with the United States. Canada, said Duffy, had little to show in the way of results from the meeting, however. Despite this, Duffy said there were positive signs: Canada was studying sectoral free trade; the Americans were aware of Canadian concerns about protectionism -- and the Americans also learned that the Conservative administration was just as concerned about acid rain as were their Liberal predecessors.

CBC Radio - World at Six Oct. 18/84

Ken McCreath, CBC radio, reported that Clark and Shultz had talked about the aftermath of the World Court decision on Georges Bank -- awarding bulk of the area off the East Coast to the United States. Shultz said he would like to see proposals drafted by the end of 1984 setting out the process for negotiating a management agreement. Other issues such as acid rain and arms control were discussed as well. Clark assured the Americans Canada does not want to be the "arms control mediator" between the superpowers. He also cut off any suggestion that supervise a peace plan for Central American -- if one can be reached. More than half of their time was spent on economic and trade issues, McCreath reported.

CBC Radio Canada CBOF Oct. 16/84

Reporter noted at the Clark-Shultz meetings that Clark cited such moves as changes in FIRA and in the National Energy Program would indicate the new direction taken by the incoming Conservative administration. Clark also suggested, according to the broadcast, that co-operation between the two countries in space and other areas would make it possible to make progress on thornier issues such as acid rain. And in some cases, Clark said, it would be possible to disagree without being disagreeable an indirect quotation from former president Gerry Ford.

CBOF Les Informations Oct. 15/84

Report on the Clark-Shultz meeting in Toronto, saying East-West relations, nuclear arms control, disarmament and Central America were discussed. An agenda for the following day included talks on bilateral problems such as acid rain, George Bank and the government's plan to foster better relations with the U.S.

CBC Radio Oct. 14/84

Speculative advance report on meeting between External Affairs Minister Clark and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Toronto. Reporter Ken McCreath says Canada will agree with U.S. position on Contadora peace plan. No progress expected on Canada's acid rain concerns.

CBC Radio - Morningside Oct. 15/84

Interview (pegged to Clark-Shultz talks) with U.S. Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson. Ambassador characterizes Canada-U.S. relations as excellent and terms Mulroney-Reagan meeting "extremely successful. Other points: Canada well served in Georges Bank decision; more information needed on acid rain; ambassador "heartened" to learn that Canada intends to bear full share of NATO burden.

Global TV World Report Oct. 16/84

Peter Trueman said talks between External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz indicated the U.S. would not alter its position on acid rain. There was, however, "a bland general call" for freer cross-border trade. John Burke, reporting from Washington, underlined the same points. He added that the Conservative government of Brian Mulroney had agreed to look at softening contentious energy and investment policies of the previous Liberal administration. The Republican administration in turn agreed to examine their protectionist measures.

Transcript of Press conference Oct. 17/84

Press conference question & answer Oct. 17/84

In answer to questions, Clark reviewed discussions on acid rain and noted further talks would be held between respective environment ministers. Shultz said U.S. policy in the arms control field was to seek reduction, not control nor freeze. On trade questions, Shultz said it was in the interest of the United States to have open trading not only with Canada but on a world basis. Clark saw the elections of Sept. 4 as ushering in a new chapter in relations between Canada and the U.S. The government would mirror a greater sense of Canadian self-confidence in playing a full role with the United States

CBC TV National Oct. 15/84

Summary of Clark-Shultz talks in Toronto by Mike Duffy quoted Clark as saying the government had reaffirmed Canada's commitment to deal with the U.S. on a pragmatic rather than ideological basis. Clark voiced as saying: There's no doubt there is a real change happening. It doesn't mean...that we are going to be crawling to the Americans on all fours. It means simply that we're going to be discussing things like mature adults without any hangups that seemed to pre-occupy the previous government.

CTV National Oct. 15/84

(Peter Murphy)

Murphy reviewed the Shultz-Clark discussions -- an advance.

CTV National Oct. 16/84

Murphy reviewed the range of subjects covered and used a clip with Shultz saying Clark had given him a hard time on a lot of subjects, particularly acid rain. Murphy felt that at this stage the Mulroney government was making a great deal about the changes in Canadian-American relations, but so far "the change is more one of style than substance..."

Present CBC Radio Canada Oct. 17/84

Reviewed bilateral issues in dispute in roundtable discussion among Patricia Dumas, Jeffrey Simpson of The Globe and Mail and Michael Perley, co-ordinator of the Canadian coalition against acid rain.

Simpson said that no matter what government was in power in Canada, it would need to push for freer trade exchanges -- because it was extremely dependent on foreign trade.

Radio Canada/CBOFT Le Telejournal Oct. 16/84

Standard coverage of the Clark-Shultz talks re: acid rain. Clark stressed the importance of action, Shultz said more study was needed.

Radio Canada/CBOFT Le Telejournal Oct. 15/84

Report on the Clark-Shultz meeting with clip of Shultz saying he's looking forward to the meeting and the prospect of success.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE U.S.

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 19/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Trudeau warning Mulroney about becoming too close to the U.S.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Canadian Embassy officials in Washington cited Mulroney's commitment to better Canada-U.S. relations as they pressed Congress to remove elements of international trade legislation that would have damaged Canadian exports. Jacques Roy later noted with satisfaction that provisions aimed at curbing steel, copper and hog imports would have little impact on Canada.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Allan MacEachen told the senate that the Tory government's "naive amiability" towards the U.S. will hurt Canadian diplomacy and jeopardize national interests.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 19/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Trudeau's message to the PM to temper his relationship with Reagan with a "willingness to tell the truth."

Vancouver Sun Oct. 26/84

(CP)

At the dinner honouring this as a "Great Montrealer" Trudeau advised Mulroney to "stop kowtowing" to the U.S. The PM dismissed his predecessor's remark, saying he took it in jest.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's statement that the Tory government plans to pick its fights with the U.S. instead of taking a combative approach to every cross-border issue.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 19/84

(CP)

Trudeau, in a Radio-Canada interview, said Canadians will turn against Mulroney if his friendship with the U.S. is not tempered by a willingness to "tell the truth." He warned the PM not to "ape" the Americans and to not "always follow in their steps."

Vancouver Sun Nov. 21/84

(CP)

Ralph Nader, speaking to Carleton University students in Ottawa, warned that the PM is cuddling "a giant grizzly" as he moves closer to Ronald Reagan and is sending signals to Washington that the U.S. can push Canada around on such issues as acid rain. But in Calgary, Joe Clark rejected claims that Canada is becoming too friendly with the

U.S. and said Canada is big enough to compete with America in international trade markets.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 31/84
(CP)

Joe Clark told reporters that his government's approach to the U.S. will consist of "focusing on particular issues of particular importance to us and avoiding unnecessary friction on other questions." He also said the PC government hopes to be able to expand its influence with the Soviet Union, but he did not elaborate.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 24/84
(CP)

In an end-of-the-year interview with CTV, the PM said that although his government will give the U.S. the benefit of the doubt on controversial foreign policy initiatives, he will risk American wrath if taking an independent stand "were determined to be in the Canadian interest." He also said he would be less than enthusiastic about a possible U.S. request for co-operation in the U.S. "Star Wars" defence plan.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 21/84
(CP)

Joe Clark rejected Opposition claims that Canada is becoming too friendly with the U.S., saying this country is big enough to compete with the U.S. in international trade markets and shouldn't erect protective fences around itself.

Ottawa Citizen, Globe and Mail, Toronto Star Sept. 19/84

Advance stories on pending visit of new Prime Minister Mulroney to Washington for talks with President Reagan. General points made re: objectives of more sympathetic relationship plus some specifics on trade questions.

Le Devoir Sept. 19/84

Advance from Ottawa by Bernard Descoteaux on forthcoming Mulroney-Reagan meeting.

Toronto Star - second advance story on day of meeting Sept. 23/84
(by Val Sears)

Globe and Mail Nov. 19/84

(from Montreal Bureau of Globe--staff story)

Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau warned in a radio interview that Prime Minister Mulroney should be prepared to spell out the truth to U.S. President Reagan when major differences between the two countries arise. The "buddy-buddy" policy was appropriate in the short term, but over the longer haul when differences arise on basic questions, it is important to tell each other the truth, Mr. Trudeau cautioned.

Toronto Star Sept. 26/84

(by Val Sears)

Story indicates Prime Minister Mulroney told President Reagan Canada wants a special relationship with the United States but intends to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 26/84

(by Peter Maser)

Quotes PM Mulroney as promising there will be "no subservience" in dealings with U.S. Mulroney and Reagan agreed there would be regular consultations between them and between respective members of their cabinets on such questions as finance, commerce and defence.

La Presse Sept. 26/84

Story by Mario Fontaine from Washington cites agreement to exchange delegations between the U.S. and Canada. Fontaine noted spirit of goodwill pervading the meetings between prime minister and president.

Le Devoir Sept. 26/84

Washington CP story in similar vein - stronger friendship without subservience by Canada to U.S.

Toronto Star Sept. 28/84

(Special from Guelph: Ralph Nader)

U.S. consumer advocate suggests Canada shouldn't get too cosy with U.S. He described Canada as America's "favorite colony, economically speaking."

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

Vancouver based story on External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's visit to Vancouver: Clark told reporters that his government's approach to the U.S. will consist of "focusing on particular issues of particular importance to us and avoiding unnecessary friction on other questions."

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE U.S.

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Sept. 27/84
(William Johnson-Washington)

Follow interpretive story sees resurfacing of "special ties" between Canada and U.S.

Globe and Mail Sept. 24/84
(William Johnson)

Intro to meeting between Mulroney and Reagan with Johnston noting that the Canadian Prime Minister made a great impression on senior U.S. officials and on President Reagan when he was in Washington in June as Opposition Leader. Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, suggested the two countries were moving toward recreating the 'special relationship' between the two countries. Johnson reviewed the possibilities for sectoral or free trade pacts and noted that in the revised U.S. system, power was diffused. As a result, international trade policy as made by Congress rather than the President, tended to be made incidentally -- as byproduct of domestic problems and a search for domestic solutions.

Globe and Mail Sept. 25/84
(by Lawrence Martin)

Martin reviewed the attitude of Canadian prime ministers to U.S. presidents in the past two decades and concluded that the Canadian leaders tended to take a softer line on East-West disputes than their U.S. counterparts. John Diefenbaker, Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau faced U.S. displeasure by speaking out about U.S. foreign policy in some instances. Any cosiness toward Mr. Reagan or perceived cosiness could damage the image of Mr. Mulroney.

Toronto Star Sept. 29/84
(by Val Sears - Ottawa bureau)

Sears suggested in his rather droll style that Prime Minister Mulroney was ill at ease during his Washington visit. He quoted the pledges to strengthening the special relationship, but cited those who warned of the pitfalls. Senator Michael Pitfield said there were an increasing number of differences between the two countries and 90 per cent of those had nothing to do with "any personal chemistry." Pitfield worried about the Mulroney government, in effect, putting Canada up for sale. Sears said one of the first tests would be in the energy field where three U.S. oil companies were seeking permission to scoop up Canadian subsidiaries. Sears noted the preponderance of U.S. military and national security advisers at the Canada-U.S. discussions and wondered whether President Reagan might be more interested in stiffening his "spine of steel" with a little more NATO help from Canada than he was in talking disarmament.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE U.S.

COLUMNISTS

Le Soleil Sept. 7/84
(by Jacques Dumais)

The election of Conservative Prime Minister Mulroney was welcomed in the U.S. The conciliatory attitude of Mulroney promises to end the confrontational relationship that characterized U.S. - Canadian relations under Trudeau. But Mulroney must remember that Canada is not for sale.

La Presse Sept. 22/84
(by Maurice Jannard)

The election of Brian Mulroney will mean closer U.S. - Canadian relations. Only eight days after being sworn in as Prime Minister, Mulroney is visiting Washington with his message that Canada is now open to foreign capital. Already United States has refused to impose quotas on Canadian steel, saving many Canadian jobs. It remains to be seen what Mulroney gives his host in exchange.

La Presse Sept. 27/84
(by Mario Fontaine)

Despite the fact that no tangible benefits resulted from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's visit to Washington, his first trip abroad as Canada's new Prime Minister can be considered a success. Mulroney established a friendly rapport with President Reagan.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 1/84
(by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn focuses on the PM's interest in strengthening ties with the U.S. and expresses concern that in attracting American investment, he may create a "branch plant" economy in which Canada will be a "stunted outgrowth" of the U.S. economy. He also fears that Canada may be expected to keep silent on diplomatic issues involving the U.S. as the Reagan Administration. He urges Mulroney to develop a distinctively Canadian foreign policy and to not give up any of Canada's independence in order to get closer to the United States.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 5/84
(by Eric Nicol)

Nicol sarcastically focuses on the PM's meeting with Ronald Reagan, noting Mulroney's eagerness to conciliate American interests and warning that it may result in foreign investment policies which constitute "whisking our economic nationalism out of the senaglio, chaining her to the auction block and stripping off enough of her veils to catch the eye of any slave trader with enough cash to qualify as an honorary Canadian." He says "When Irish eyes are smiling, sure they'll steal your heart away. We could also lose our shirt."

Regina Leader Post Oct. 9/84
(by John Best)

Best expresses concern that Mulroney, although a welcome change from Trudeau who was "unnecessarily offensive" toward the U.S, is going "too far, too fast." He notes that the Reagan administration has

responded enthusiastically to the PM's overtures and is already putting pressure on the Canadian government to make things move especially in the area of free trade. He says it is Mulroney's task to promote U.S.-Canada harmony, but at the same time to keep himself and Canadian interests from being swept away in the process.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 26/84

(by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn focuses on Chretien's well-received statements to Canadians in Boston against the Tories' policy of "cosying up to the U.S." and Robert White's declaration of independence from the international UAW, saying they are the first signs that Canadians, while certainly not opposed to Mulroney's policy toward the U.S., are beginning to make up their own minds about whether to line up behind him.

Toronto Star Sept. 15/84

(by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn quoted at length from an interview with Richard Burt, assistant secretary for European and Canadian Affairs in the State Department. Burt predicted the special relationship between Canada and the U.S. would be restored with the Mulroney government in office -- although he noted these relations had improved in the final two years of the Trudeau government. Burt cautioned, however, that cross-border difficulties would continue despite the better atmosphere. The important thing was not that there would be disagreements but that an effective management system be in place to deal with those disagreements.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 26/84

(by Charles Lynch)

Lynch suggested that Prime Minister Mulroney, unlike Pierre Trudeau was more tuned in to Americans and the American administration. He said Mulroney conceived of himself as loyal ally of the United States as Britain has been under Margaret Thatcher. Lynch predicted that the laments of Canada's nationalists would not bother him, "reinforced as he is by his convincing mandate and his conviction that Yankee-baiting would not only go against the Canadian mood, but would short-circuit the one best hope for an economic turnaround in Canada."

Ottawa Citizen and Toronto Star Sept. 25/84

(by Richard Gwyn - plus reprint in Montreal Gazette)

Gwyn quoted American economists and political scientists as suggesting Prime Minister Mulroney had an opportunity to strengthen Canada-U.S. ties. There was a change in atmosphere as well as leaders. Gwyn felt that a special relationship was already developing between Reagan and Mulroney unequalled between North American leaders since the tragically brief personal friendship between John Kennedy and Lester Pearson. Gwyn said Mulroney's qualities of toughness wrapped in affability appealed to Americans. Moreover he had used language and made promises about easing irritants to the Americans in FIRA and the National Energy Program. Gwyn cautioned, however that special relations in themselves are nothing more than a means to an end. Canada-U.S. problems would not vanish -- and there was perhaps a two-year period of opportunity before Reagan's power in his second term begins to erode.

Toronto Star Sept. 30/84

(by Tom Axworthy - special, former principal secretary to then Prime Minister Trudeau)

The meeting between Mulroney and Reagan may signal a radical departure in Canadian-American relations. " Mulroney seems intent on reversing the national consensus that had formed in favor of a series of measures designed to increase Canadian independence. Axworthy reviewed a series of steps by Diefenbaker and Trudeau administrations to strengthen Canadian independence and cautioned against any return to earlier attitudes vis-à-vis the U.S. He said there would be early tests of the Mulroney administration in FIRA (Investment Canada) decisions in the oil industry, on interest rates and on arms control.

Toronto Star - Ottawa Citizen Nov. 20/84

(by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn counselled further study by the Canadian government on what it wanted out of a closer relationship with the U.S. Prime Minister Mulroney had to face up to the reality that to get, he was going to have to give. The prime minister and Canadians in general needed to figure out soon what practical benefits and consequent costs Canada wanted to get and give in the " new era."

La Presse Dec. 11/84

(by Alain Dubuc from New York)

The Mulroney government had already begun to demonstrate through its actions that it wanted a closer relationship with the U.S. - actions, not just words.

Globe and Mail Dec. 12/84

(by Jeffrey Simpson)

Simpson contrasted the U.S. speeches of Prime Minister Mulroney and former Liberal cabinet minister Jean Chretien on relationships with the U.S. The Prime Minister put the accent on the methods for achieving closer relationship; Chretien warned it was the Canadian government's duty to ensure survival of the country's " economic identity" even at the cost of American criticism.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE U.S.

EDITORIALS

La Presse Sept. 26/84

(by Michel Roy)

The first meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney took place in a climate of friendship and hope for improved relations. But, to his credit, Mulroney didn't ignore touchy issues like acid rain and the effect of the high American deficit on our dollar and interest rates.

Le Devoir Sept. 26/84

(by Jean-Louis Roy)

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's visit to Washington was a fruitful one. He succeeded in arousing American interest in Canada and in obtaining commitments to increase the frequency of meetings between American and Canadian finance and external affairs ministers.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 1/84

The lead editorial praises the PM's performance during his Washington visit, saying he emphasized that Canadians are not willing to become economic or cultural slaves to Washington. It says he did this diplomatically and not in the "self-conscious" style of Trudeau. It also says the new Investment Canada legislation will further help convince the U.S. that the chip has been knocked off the shoulder of Canadian nationalism.

Globe and Mail Sept. 17/84

American affection could be problematic just as American enmity would be unwelcome by Canadians. The Citizen noted that the Liberal administrations set new precedents in aggravating U.S. administration but there dangers in too close a relationship.

Vancouver Sun Sept. 24/84

Canadian conservatism, the Sun said, was different from that of Reagan's Washington or Margaret Thatcher's London. Instead "it follows the Canadian tradition of pragmatic compromise, the workable middle way, ideology discarded..." Mulroney's policy of establishing closer relations with the U.S. was established in principle, but the Sun said the details would not be easy to negotiate since many disputes on the border had yet to be settled.

La Presse Sept. 25/84

(column by Mario Fontaine)

Stage-by-stage account of meeting between the U.S. President and Prime Minister Mulroney. La Presse drew conclusion that the atmosphere was good between the two leaders -- and this prevailed in all areas of bilateral relations.

Montreal Gazette Sept. 26/84

The Gazette suggested Mr. Mulroney seemed to be trying to move Canada closer to the United States on bilateral issues while maintaining a

friendly distance " on the world stage." The paper noted that the Conservative government planned changes in foreign investment review policy and in the National Energy Program. The government should be careful, the Gazette warned, " problems inherent in high levels of foreign ownership of the Canadian economy provided the original impetus for nationalist economic policies..."

Winnipeg Free Press Sept. 27/84

The Free Press praised the new government of Brian Mulroney for making a " sound and sensible" start to its relationship with the United States. There were dangers in the approach, however, some of Mr. Mulroney's public statements could be interpreted to imply that he planned to be a " smiling patsy" in Washington, so eager to please Mr. Reagan that he would allow no disagreements and either go along with any U.S. policy or at least keep silent about it. The paper felt that perhaps the most useful result of the Canadian prime minister's visit to Washington was the agreement to expand the network of regular meetings to other departments from the ones already scheduled between the External Affairs Minister and the U.S. Secretary of State

Toronto Star Sept. 28/84

The Star noted that past history taught that the United States and Canada could disagree sharply on policy questions, but still retain their special relationship. The paper reminded readers that the Pearson government had incurred a strong reaction from Washington on the Vietnam war and on Canadian government moves to slow the trend toward more U.S. domination of the Canadian economy.

La Presse Dec. 12/84

La Presse said the Mulroney visits to the U.S. had helped create a new climate of friendship between the two countries. Jean-Guy Dubuc in the editorial expressed the hope that this new era of collaboration would be to Canada's benefit rather than to damage Canada's independence.

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE U.S.

COMMENTARY

Global TV - Global Wide Report Oct. 25/84

Commenting on External Affairs Minister's breakfast speech, Peter Trueman says proposed foreign policy review is overdue. Says closer ties with U.S. have considerable implications for Canadian sovereignty. Perhaps Canada already in Reagan shadow. Payoff from closer U.S. ties likened to payoff in prostitution.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Dec. 16/84

(CP)

Canada and the U.S. have reached an agreement in principle on a new salmon fishing treaty which moves toward the goal of having each country harvest only the salmon it produces.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 9/84

(CP)

University of British Columbia's dean of graduate studies Peter Larkin says Canada and the U.S. should concentrate on enhancing the Fraser Valley run and thereby get more for all instead of squabbling over a new Pacific salmon fishing treaty. He says the Canadian government has rejected this in the past saying the U.S. would get half of the fish if it began such a project.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 4/84

(CP)

Legislation designed to curb U.S. steel imports from Canada and other foreign suppliers received easy passage in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 1/84

(CP)

Canadian government officials have lodged three protests with the U.S. government against a law which makes foreign producers mark the name of their country permanently on steel exports. The Canadian steel industry says the law could disrupt exports of steel pipes to the U.S.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 1/84

(by Kathy Hall-Fiske)

A U.S. Department of Commerce representative told the inaugural meeting of the Atlantic Provinces - New England Business Council that it has the potential to stimulate and enhance the business relationship between the Eastern provinces and Eastern seaboard states.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 20/84

(by Don MacDonald)

Standard coverage of Coates' announcement that Pentagon officials will travel across Canada to brief Canadian businessmen on how to get U.S. defence contracts.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 29/84

(AP)

U.S. Energy secretary Donald Hodel said the Reagan administration will again try to deregulate natural gas prices in its second term and, in a move that could adversely affect Canadian exports, may also try to increase consumption of domestically-produced electrical power.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 4/84

(CP)

Columbia University economist, Robert Mundell, said the United States

will enact radical tax reforms next year and Canada will have to follow suit or risk economic disaster. He advised the establishment of a royal commission on tax reform to prepare for changes it cannot escape.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

(by Don MacDonald)

Coverage of the PM's address to the Economic Club of New York.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Coverage of Ed Broadbent's charge that the PM's desire to "waltz with Ronald Reagan" is the reason the government decided to vote against a UN resolution for a nuclear arms freeze.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 19/84

Two Oregon congressmen urged that trade talks between Canada and the U.S. include discussions of lumber, as cheap Canadian lumber imports are hurting American producers and inflicting lasting damage on the U.S. timber industry.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 18/84

(CP)

The PM, in a speech to the Economic Club of New York, promised Americans an even-handed, open-door policy for foreign investment with the creation of Investment Canada, and said the Tories intend to change the 'back-in' provision of the National Energy Program.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 29/84

(CP)

The assistant deputy industry minister for BC, Jack McKeown, said the province is concerned that a fresh push for new trade talks with the U.S. could end up helping Central Canada at the expense of the West. But James Kelleher said the government is going ahead with plans for trade talks, and he promised that regional concerns such as those McKeown expressed, would be taken into consideration.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the contents of the PM's speech to the Economic Club of New York.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

(Local)

A final agreement was signed ensuring that BC's Skagit Valley will not be flooded. Under the agreement, Seattle agreed not to flood the valley in return for electrical capacity and energy roughly equivalent to that which would have been produced had a dam been raised in the area.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 8/84

(by Moira Farrow)

Dr. Peter Larkin, UBC's dean of graduate studies commented on the current attempt by Canada and the U.S. to negotiate a new Pacific salmon fishing treaty, saying the two countries are squabbling over five million or fewer salmon while ignoring the opportunity to get more for all by enhancing the Fraser River run.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 15/84

(by Wendy Long)

Canada and the U.S. reached a tentative agreement on a pact that would end a 20-year impasse in salmon treaty talks. Details of the agreement have been withheld.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 15/84

(UPC)

Canada and the U.S. formally concluded agreements that ended a lengthy dispute between BC and Washington state over a proposed dam project in the Skagit River Valley. Under the agreements the state has agreed not to raise the dam for 80 years.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 9/84

(CP)

Negotiators for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have agreed to a wide-ranging trade bill that could affect Canadian exports of steel, copper and wine, but is less protectionist than originally proposed. The exact wording of the compromised legislation was not made public.

Globe and Mail Sept. 26/84

(William Johnson from Washington after Mulroney-Reagan talks)

Generally good atmosphere at meetings with decision to hold working meetings at least once a year plus cabinet meetings involving both countries or rather cabinet ministers from each country. In his farewell statement, Prime Minister Mulroney emphasized primacy Canada places on economic development and hence on a closer relationship with the United States.

Globe and Mail Oct. 4/84

(by Paul Knox Toronto based)

U.S. Ambassador Paul Robinson in address to students at U of T welcomed the Conservative government's plans to increase defence spending and urged Canada to go further by adding a brigade to its force in Europe.

Toronto Star Nov. 19/84

(by Kenneth Kidd - Toronto)

John Kenneth Galbraith maintained that the Canadian government should speak firmly on nuclear arms control and on acid rain. Galbraith also suggested Canada should be an example to the world in relief for the poor. Statements were made in convocation address at McMaster University.

Globe and Mail Dec. 11/84

(by Thomas Walkom in New York with PM-Globe Ottawa staffer)

The Conservative administration will turn its attention to the national energy program Prime Minister Mulroney told U.S. financiers in a speech at the Economic Club of New York. He noted that trade, foreign investment and energy are the three areas of top concern in Canada-U.S. relations. He said foreign investment had been addressed in new legislation revamping the legislation governing the Foreign Investment Review Agency (Investment Canada). On energy, the prime minister said the government will change the back-in provision under which the government oil company, Petro Canada, was entitled to

25 per cent of all oil found on federal land. The story quoted the prime minister as placing the highest priority on retaining good relations with the U.S. and said such statements were in a sense a symbol of servility. " Simple acts of friendship are ridiculed because they are instantly equated with a loss of sovereignty."

Le Devoir

(Devoir special from Ottawa)

Announcement that President Reagan will make an official visit to Ottawa on March 17 and 18.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

BACKGROUNDER

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 13/84
(by Juliet O'Neill (CP))

O'Neill reviews the protectionist debate of recent months, saying that with Reagan in power for another term, Canada is provided with what Gotlieb called "the benefit of continuity". She explains that the key players in Congress are well known to us will remain, and that Canada can count on an "anti-protectionist White House" as a buffer if trouble erupts with new protectionist-minded Congress members.

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

COLUMNISTS

Vancouver Sun Dec. 10/84

(by Hobart Rowan)

Rowan notes the PM's attempts to open Canada up to foreign investment and discusses positively his desire to establish a new rapport with the U.S. He says the one thing that has not changed with the Tories' assumption of power is that it is still emotionally difficult for Canadians to accept a junior-partner relationship with the U.S. Rowan supports Mulroney's view that Canada must overcome U.S. indifference to it and criticizes Americans for taking this country for granted.

Le Devoir Nov. 22/84

(by Lise Bissonnette)

Although relations between Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and U.S. President Ronald Reagan are good, experts in Canadian-U.S. relations say there are still very touchy. Political issues between the two countries such as acid rain, free trade, defence expenditures, nuclear weapons and relations with Central America will take more than just a good rapport between the two leaders.

Globe and Mail Sept. 26/84

(by Jeffrey Simpson)

In the wake of the Mulroney-Reagan meeting, Simpson said the "Canadian master of studied blarney and his soul brother in the White House" were made for each other. If personal chemistry could solve problems, Canada would be in for a long spell of excellent relations with the Reagan Administration. Simpson foresaw an implicit tradeoff between a more accommodating attitude on multilateral issues on the part of Canada in exchange for benefits on bilateral issues. The danger in such an approach was that setbacks on the bilateral front would leave the government "terribly exposed -- too close to Mr. Reagan's assertive foreign policy, with little to show on fish, trade, interest rates, beef, investment and acid rain..."

PRINT

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

EDITORIALS

Vancouver Sun Oct. 12/84

An editorial notes that Clark and Kelleher are working hard to avert trade warfare with the U.S. by trying to knock down trade barriers. It says the Canadian government has a shabby record of quotas, curbs and tariffs against transportation equipment, textiles, shoes, electronics and, automobiles and the new PC government should remove the "discriminatory practices" currently in place in these sectors.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 20

The lead editorial says the dream of free trade with the U.S. remains attractive but the reality offers little practical advantage if Canada wants to remain a sovereign state. It warns that free trade will eventually result in the total assimilation of this country by the U.S.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 18/84

The lead editorial focuses on the Canada-U.S. agreement on a Pacific Coast salmon fishery, saying that when it comes to ratification, the overriding consideration of both governments should be that there is really no choice and that even a bad treaty is better than none at all. It adds that as imperfect as the agreement may be, it could well be the last chance to save the salmon fishery.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 11/84

The Citizen said Prime Minister Mulroney had his priorities right in the field of foreign and defence affairs. He told a U.S. magazine that he hopes to strengthen Canada's relations with the U.S. and its commitment to NATO.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 20/84

Citizen suggested Mulroney's visit to Washington (upcoming) was at exactly the right time. It was clear that Canada needed harmonious relations with the U.S. to solve important bilateral problems.

BROADCAST

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

CBC Radio, Sunday Magazine (background report on the Orlikow affair)
Nov. 18/84

The reporter, Stew Allen, said Montreal doctor Evan Cameron was accused of brainwashing a number of his patients in the 1950s, including the wife of NDP MP David Orlikow, Mrs. Velmay Orlikow. The brainwashing included the use of large amounts of LSD and was reportedly an experiment financed by the CIA which the patients, or victims, were told nothing about. Orlikow said his wife is still suffering from the treatment Cameron gave her. The patients' complaint now is that the Canadian government is "very loathe" to take action against the U.S. government on their behalf. Joseph Rauh, the lawyer representing Mrs. Orlikow, said he wants Ottawa to confirm that the U.S. apologized for the CIA's actions. He said the apology was made in 1977, but that Washington advised Ottawa not to release documents that would confirm the apology. Rauh said Allan Gotlieb, Canadian Ambassador in Washington, promised to "continue our efforts on behalf of the Canadian citizens you represent", but has done little. The doctor who performed the experiments died in the late 60s. Rauh said Canada will not break the unwritten law between governments that "you don't release documents sent to you by another country unless that country says you can."

CBC Radio - CBO Morning Nov. 13/84

Two interviews on National Geographic Magazine's proposed move to take advantage of loophole in Canada's magazine advertising law. Jim Miller, publisher of MacLean's and chairman of Magazines Canada, says industry is asking government to enforce the law. Ann Bowden, vice-president of McKim Advertising, Toronto, thinks only small circulation Canadian magazines might have problems if Canadian advertisers purchase space in National Geographic.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

STEPHEN LEWIS APPOINTMENT

NEWS

Guelph Daily Mercury Oct./84
(CP)

Report on Stephen Lewis being appointed Canadian ambassador to the UN. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said the appointment indicates the determination of the government to ensure Canada maintains a contemporary and moderate role in international affairs. Prime Minister Mulroney said it was to add "a bipartisan thrust to our foreign policy."

Vancouver Sun Oct. 6/84
(CP)

"PM appoints Lewis to UN"
Standard coverage.

Vancouver Sun Oct.10/84
(Column by Jamie Lamb)

"The Tory politics of appearances"
Lamb says the PM's appointment of Stephen Lewis will clear the way for future Tory patronage appointments. He says Lewis will be left to "bark and pronounce in the relative obscurity of the General Assembly" and his value to Mulroney 'comes from naming him to a post, not from what Mr. Lewis may do in that post.'

Vancouver Sun Nov. 21/84
(CP)

'Lewis decries apartheid policy in UN address on South Africa'
Standard coverage of Lewis' speech to the UN General Assembly.

Regina Leader Post Oct.6/84
(CP)

Joe Clark announced the appointment of Stephen Lewis (Canadian ambassador to the UN) and Douglas Roche (ambassador for disarmament), saying "they indicate the determination of the new government to ensure that Canada maintains a contemporary and moderate role in international affairs."

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

STEPHEN LEWIS APPOINTMENT

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 6/84

(Column by Ron Collister)

Collister says the appointment of Lewis is "very, very strange" because of his known "leftist view." But, he says, the appointment has a certain "clean-cut class" to it as it cannot be called shameless patronage.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 13/84

(Column by June Sheppard)

Lewis appointment praised.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 27/84

(Column by Ron Collister)

Mulroney has made the NDP and Liberals happy by the Lewis and Lloyd Francis appointments. His main policy so far has been closer ties with the U.S.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 11/84

(Column by Douglas Goold)

Mulroney's choice of Lewis for Ambassador to the UN and Roche for Disarmament Ambassador are praised.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

STEPHEN LEWIS APPOINTMENT

EDITORIALS

Regina Leader Post Oct. 10/84

An average length editorial praises the PM's choice of Stephen Lewis as UN ambassador, saying that his appointment, along with that of Douglas Roche, means Mulroney's "foreign relations arm" will have "potentially strong clout." It also notes that by naming someone from outside the PCs to such a high-visibility position, the PM has cleared the way for some patronage appointments.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

STEPHEN LEWIS APPOINTMENT

NEWS

SSEA-Scrum of Joe Clark Oct. 5/84

Clark said the decisions to appoint Stephen Lewis as Ambassador to the UN and Doug Roche as Ambassador for Disarmament were inspired by the PM. Clark said he's not concerned where Lewis is reputed to sit on the ideological spectrum, and that Lewis' appointment stemmed from PM Mulroney's desire to draw all Canadians together and establish a new national consensus on both domestic and international issues.

CBC Radio-As It Happens Oct. 5/84

(Interview with UN ambassador Stephen Lewis)

Lewis said it was Ontario Premier Bill Davis who first approached him about becoming Ambassador to the UN. Lewis said his ideological differences with the Conservative government will not mute his capacity to represent Canada at the UN. Lewis criticized the Trudeau government, saying that in the last twenty years, Canada damaged its international reputation by exercising very little autonomy or independence on the international stage.

CJOH Newsline story on the Lewis appointment Oct. 5/84

PM Mulroney said he's honored that Lewis accepted his appointment. Mulroney said that Lewis will be an articulate spokesman at the UN, and that it often happens that people of the relevant talents for some various positions are in other political parties. Mulroney said he wants to reach out to those people.

CBC Radio-Sunday Morning Oct. 7/84

(Interview with Lewis)

Lewis said one issue he wants to make some headway on in his new position as UN ambassador is foreign aid. He said he wants more untied Canadian aid going to the Third World. Lewis said that through his appointment, Clark and Mulroney wanted to make it clear to the UN that Canada takes the body seriously. Lewis said Canada hasn't had a coherent foreign policy in the last twenty years. Foreign policy has been quixotic and self-indulgent under Trudeau, he said.

BROADCAST-Page 2

CTV-Canada AM Oct. 24/84

(Interview with Stephen Lewis, Canadian Ambassador to the UN,
with Pamela Wallin)

Stephen Lewis said a closer relationship for Canada with the U.S. does not have to "sully" Canada's independence. He said the PM assured him that the Canadian government will welcome Lewis' opinion on policy questions. Lewis said he's happy that the foreign service personnel at the UN Canadian mission are such a gifted and knowledgeable crew.

CFRB-The Betty Kennedy Show Oct. 25/84

Stephen Lewis said that Canada's policy at the UN has been reputable and worthy and he feels comfortable identifying with most of its aspects. He said he will not be ideologically dogmatic in his work. Most of Kennedy's questions dealt with Lewis' personal feelings on the appointment--he said he was exhilarated, and did not anticipate problems with the transition from politician/journalist to diplomat.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNITED NATIONS

NEWS

Regina Leader Post Oct. 18/84

(CP)

Jim Hawkes, PC MP, told the UN social, humanitarian and cultural committee that it would be unwise for the UN to make racism in South Africa, odious as it may be, "the main battleground at the expense of trying to eliminate racial discrimination everywhere." The speech contained little change in substance from past government policy.

Saint John Telegraph-Journal Sept. 26/84

(CP)

Speaking at the UN Joe Clark reassured the international community that Canada's traditional role at the UN would remain unchanged at least until a review of the country's foreign policy is completed. The speech reaffirmed a non-partisan commitment on the part of Canada to disarmament and reassured the Third World that the new government's policies would remain 'squarely in the tradition' of its predecessors.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 3/84

Excerpts from Joe Clark's address to the UN emphasizing world peace and the role Canada will play in ensuring it.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84

(CP)

At the UN, Conservative MP Jim Hawkes said the UN would be unwise to make racism in South Africa the main battleground at the expense of trying to eliminate racial discrimination everywhere.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNITED NATIONS

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 1/84

(by John R. Walker)

Clark's commitment to strengthen the UN system was accompanied by serious proposals for action and sound as though they come from Doug Roche's book UN Divided World.

BROADCASTING

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNITED NATIONS

NEWS

CBC-The National Sept. 19/84

Terry Milewski reported that the External Affairs Minister was trying "desperately" to change the date of his upcoming address to the UN General Assembly because he did not want to be overshadowed by PM Brian Mulroney's visit to Washington on the same day. Milewski said Mulroney's visit with President Reagan the same day would turn Clark's speech, and his re-emergence on the world stage, into a second-rate story.

CBC-The National Sept. 24/84

The reporter said Reagan called on the Soviet Union to help find a way to reduce the risk of war, but Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sat stonefaced throughout the speech. Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said he was encouraged by Reagan's speech. Clark said he would urge Gromyko to respond positively to Reagan's call for high-level dialogue between the superpowers.

CTV-Canada AM Sept. 25/84

Roger Smith reported that Clark was pleased with the conciliatory tone of President Reagan's speech to the UN General Assembly. Clark held bilateral get-to-know you meetings with Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister, and with Chinese officials, who invited PM Mulroney to visit China. The reporter said Clark's message in these meetings was that there would be no radical change in Canada's foreign policy. Smith added that it had been exactly five years since Flora MacDonald went to the UN as SSEA under the Clark government.

CBOT-News Sept. 25/84

Terry Milewski said Joe Clark made a speech to the General Assembly and met with Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The reporter asked both Gromyko and Clark how Gromyko felt about President Reagan's offer of arms talks. Neither would answer. Clark said that in foreign policy, he is now 'number 2' to PM Mulroney. The reporter said Clark's speech held no changes in Canadian policy on foreign aid, Central America or arms control. Clark said Canada will use its influence to reverse the nuclear build-up and peace will be a "constant, consistent, dominant priority of Canadian foreign policy". The reporter said Clark stayed clear of controversy.

CBC-The National Sept. 25/84

(substantially same as CBOT report above)

BROADCAST-Page 2

CBC-6 o'clock News Sept. 25/84

The reporter said PM Mulroney's trip to Washington overshadowed Joe Clark's debut at the UN, so Clark kept his speech 'low-key'. Clark reassured the General Assembly that Canada would continue to exert a "moderating influence in a world beset by extremes". He said Canada is determined to play a leading role in the quest for peace, and promised a review of foreign policy. Clark said he raised the question of compensation for Canadian victims of the KAL-007 disaster in a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, but received no official response.

CTV-Canada Am Sept 25/84

In his speech, Clark indicated there would be no radical change in Canadian foreign policy, but said the new government would conduct a public review of that policy. He said Canada's tradition of playing an active international role will continue. The report said Clark had spoken to Israeli and Chinese officials. The report mentioned that PM Mulroney was to meet with President Reagan that same day in Washington. Their discussions were to focus on trade, acid rain, investment and East-West relations.

Global TV Sept. 25/84

Kevin Newman reported that Clark made it clear that Ottawa remains determined to play a leading role in the search for peace. In his speech, Clark said Canada always 'tried to put our talents to work for the world.' The reporter said Clark's words 'mirrored' the former Liberal government's policies on a wide range of issues, including foreign aid, human rights, the Middle East and arms control. Clark said Canada will play a more active role at the UN.

CBC Radio, 0800 Sept. 25/84

Kevin McCreath reported that Clark would not be making specific proposals in his speech to the General Assembly. Clark's message the day before in bilateral meetings was that 'Canada had not changed its view of the world'. Clark said he plans to launch a review of foreign policy, likely to be done by a Parliamentary committee, but he could not say when it would start.

CTV-National News Sept. 25/84

Roger Smith reported that External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said countries like Canada have a responsibility to save the world from nuclear war. Smith said Clark's message was that the change in government would not mean a big change in foreign policy.
(much of the same as the other reports - meetings with Gromyko, review planned, etc.)

Radio-Canada, 0800 Sept. 26/84

The reporter said that Clark's message yesterday was that Canada would continue to push for world peace. Clark said the tradition practised in former PM Trudeau's last days is the same tradition begun with Lester B. Pearson, Howard Green and John Diefenbaker. He said it's a Canadian tradition, not Liberal or Conservative.

CTV-National News Sept. 27/84

Clark said the speech given by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the UN that day was 'to be expected'. He said Gromyko was trying to show American audiences the Soviet interest in, and attitude towards, peace as defined by the Soviet leaders.

Global TV Sept. 27/84

(Substantially the same as the CTV report above, Clark said the Gromyko speech at the UN was not cause for 'distress', etc.)

Radio-Canada Dec. 7/84

Canadian representative Jim Hawkes condemned the Chilean government of President Pinochet for its human rights abuses in a speech to the United Nations. Chile refused to allow the UN's Commission on Human Rights to make an investigation in their country.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

NEWS

Le Soleil Dec. 8/84

(CP)

Joe Clark announced Canada will stay in UNESCO and work to reform it.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Dec. 6/84

(by John Fraser)

Canada, along with almost all Western countries, has some sort of grievance against UNESCO's internal policies. However, most say the organization can be changed from within and is already being changed. Each delegation to UNESCO has a list of suitable choices for a new director-general and Pierre Trudeau is near the top on all.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 21/84

(by Richard Peterson)

Standard coverage of Canada's decision to stay in UNESCO and make changes from within.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

COLUMNISTS

Victoria Times Colonist Oct. 10/84

(by Richard Gwyn)

Citing the "politicization" of UNESCO as a particular point of concern, Joe Clark wrote to UNESCO's director-general to warn him Canada's participation in the organization was being kept under review and the decision to stay will be determined by the extent of reform the organization achieves. Gwyn says it is about time Canada took such a position and that the only reason it wasn't taken earlier was because Canada lacked the courage to criticize the U.S. threat to withdraw and the courage to say U.S. action is justified.

Note: This column was picked up by several papers across the country, including:

London Free Press
Saskatoon Star Phoenix
Winnipeg Free Press
Edmonton Journal

Edmonton Journal Dec. 9/84

(by Peter Worthington)

Worthington says the Tory government should have used more common sense and left UNESCO like the British and Americans, thereby saving \$8.5 million.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 11/84

(by Richard Gwyn)

Standard treatment of Canada's threat to pull out of UNESCO unless reforms are made.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

EDITORIALS

Winnipeg Free Press Dec. 10/84

UNESCO needs much reform. Choosing Pierre Trudeau to replace current director M'Bow would mean replacing Tweedledum with Tweedledee.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

NEWS

CBC Radio Oct. 1/84

Report on the U.S. pulling out of UNESCO. UNESCO Director General Amadou M'Bow outlined plans for reforms in an attempt to reverse the U.S. decision. Most Western representatives, including the Canadian Ambassador, cautiously welcomed them.

SSEA-Scrum at UNGA Sept. 28/84

Joe Clark said Canada thinks international agencies like UNESCO are important. He said 'UNESCO has to get back into balance' but that Canada was not contemplating any dramatic action regarding the organization.

Question Period in the House of Commons Dec. 4/84

Joe Clark said Canada has no intention of withdrawing from UNESCO but is "going to ensure that there is a more speedy progress toward the reform which will not only strengthen that agency, but could strengthen all of the UN system".

CBC-Radio Dec. 19/84

Canadian UNESCO Ambassador Ian Clark on the U.S. pullout: the U.S. will be missed, but other members will work harder and the agency will continue to exist.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

UNESCO

COMMENTARY

CBC Radio-As It Happens Dec. 3/84

(Interview with Ian Christie Clark, Canadian Ambassador to UNESCO)

Ambassador Clark said Canada's position on UNESCO is that we are eager for reform where reform is necessary and are prepared to work for it from within the organization.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 6/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the UN appointments of Lewis and Roche.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 20/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Francis' appointment.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Standard CP coverage of Mackasey, Whelan and Dupras' dismissals.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 4/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said Eugene Whelan's appointment as UN FAO ambassador was cancelled to save the government money, not because Whelan was a Liberal. He said sending the former minister to the Rome posting would have cost about \$1 million a year.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Joe Clark has rescinded the proposed appointments of Bryce Mackasey as ambassador to Portugal, Eugene Whelan as FAO ambassador and Maurice Dupras as consul-general in Bordeaux. No reasons for the action were given and no suggestions were made for alternative candidates for the posting.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 17/84

(CP)

Joe Clark still refused to say why Eugene Whelan, Bruce Mackasey and Maurice Dupras were 'fired', after Whelan broke his week-long silence and said the PC government acted unfairly and without knowing the facts when it dumped him as FAO ambassador.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 25/84

(CP)

Joe Clark, "continuing the Conservative government's attempts to include politicians of all stripes in its early patronage spots", has appointed Lloyd Francis as ambassador to Portugal.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 10/84

(CP)

The PC government has risked a diplomatic flap and quietly removed the elevated status conferred on the Vatican's representative in Ottawa by Pierre Trudeau.

NEWS-Page 2

Vancouver Sun Oct. 12/84

(CP)

"Plums taken from Mackasey, Whelan, Dupras" .
Standard CP coverage.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 12/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Mackasey being " axed" .

Edmonton Journal Oct. 25/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Lloyd Francis' appointment.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 2/84

(CP)

" Whelan will finish stint in food post" .
Standard coverage.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 4/84

(by Charles Lynch)

The closest thing to torture done these days by the government is making Eugene Whelan and Bryce Mackasey wait to hear word on what their futures will be.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 18/84

(by Ron Collister)

Collister approves of the Mackasey and Dupras recalling and says merit should be the reason people are appointed to positions, not patronage.

BROADCASTING

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

NEWS

CTV National News Oct. 11/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced the cancellation of patronage appointments for Eugene Whelan and Bryce Mackasey as ambassadors as well as Maurice Dupras' posting as Consul-General in France. Mackasey said he was disappointed but glad it is over and there was no comment from Whelan who had been keeping a low profile all summer.

CBC-The National Oct. 11/84

Bryce Mackasey, Eugene Whelan and Maurice Dupras have been denied their Liberal patronage jobs. Mackasey won't be the new ambassador to Portugal. Whelan won't be Canada's ambassador to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. Dupras will not go to Bordeaux, France, as Consul-General. The cancellations were of no surprise but the timing was for the Prime Minister was on vacation in Florida.

CTV-Canada AM Oct. 12/84

Bryce Mackasey told CTV that he expected the cancellation of his ambassadorial appointment but that he was disappointed that Mulroney or Clark gave no reason for the dismissal. He said he wanted the ambassadorship, as opposed to a Senate appointment, in order to leave Ottawa for three years for a new challenge. He said he opted for the riskiest appointment without ever considering it to be a risk. He said he didn't think patronage was much of an issue during the election.

CKCY-Sault Ste. Marie Oct. 13/84

International Trade Minister, James Kelleher, has shed some light on the cancellation of two patronage appointments. He said the former Liberal government's appointment of Mackasey as ambassador to Portugal was made without the proper international etiquette of consulting with the Portuguese government. He also said that Eugene Whelan was not named ambassador to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome because Canada does not have an ambassadorial office in Rome and it would cost about a million dollars to open one.

CBC Radio-As It Happens Oct. 16/84

Maurice Dupras who was denied a Liberal patronage appointment as Consul-General to Bordeaux, France, sent a letter to Joe Clark asking for an explanation for his dismissal. He has also taken his case to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. He said he wants to receive a similar post. He doesn't understand why he was denied his post when non-Conservatives Doug Roche and David Lewis were nominated to diplomatic positions.

CJOH-Newsline Oct. 18/84

Eugene Whelan described himself as the most non-partisan of the Trudeau government. He accused the Tories of acting unfairly in dismissing him from his ambassadorial posting.

CBOT-Newsday Oct. 24/84

Lloyd Francis was appointed the new ambassador to Portugal and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said it was a Canadian tradition to appoint former Speakers to prestigious government jobs. Francis will replace Bryce Mackasey whose appointment was cancelled by the Conservatives two weeks ago. One Liberal's loss is another Liberal's gain.

CBOT-Newsday Oct. 24/84

Lloyd Francis, the new ambassador to Portugal, visited the country for a few days in 1977. He grew up in the Glebe, Ottawa, and when he was 7-8 years old he decided he wanted to be part of the Federal Government. He said the appointment to his new post was announced prematurely by the media. He doesn't see how anyone could consider the posting to be patronage and he said it was a very gracious gesture on the part of the Conservatives.

CBC-The National Oct. 24/84

The Conservatives have confirmed Lloyd Francis' appointment as the new ambassador to Portugal. It was first reported on the National five days ago. Francis was Speaker of the House of Commons and the Liberal MP for Ottawa-West.

CTV-Newsline Oct. 24/84

Lloyd Francis will be Canada's ambassador to Portugal. He said he and his wife are very pleased with the appointment and that he is going to work hard at his Portuguese.

CBC Radio-The World at Six Oct. 24/84

Lloyd Francis' rumoured appointment to the ambassadorship of Portugal has been confirmed by Joe Clark. During the election campaign Brian Mulroney promised to find a better way to handle patronage appointments. Clark said that there's a Canadian tradition of offering former Speakers other ways to serve their country. Liberal leader John Turner said that the appointment was an excellent one and in keeping with the Canadian tradition.

CTV-Canada AM Oct. 25/84

The Portuguese ambassador called Lloyd Francis to tell him that his appointment had been cleared officially and formally by the Portuguese government. Francis said his appointment was a matter of judgement on Mulroney's part and that the Prime Minister was under no obligation to appoint him. He said his various positions on House committees have given him some background which will help him handle the posting.

BROADCAST-Page 3

CKO-Radio Oct. 25/84

Joe Clark said he is trying to find Eugene Whelan a job after cancelling his appointment to the ambassadorship of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Clark said Whelan can still serve as President of the UN World Food Organization, a position Whelan held when he was a Cabinet Minister.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

JONATHAN MANN

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 12/84
(AFP)

Standard coverage of Jonathan Mann's arrest.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 14/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's refusal to press for Mann's release because he broke Indian law.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 16/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Jonathan Mann saying he is satisfied with Canada's help in India, plus Liberal Herb Gray's attack on the PC handling of the matter.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 12/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Jonathan Mann's arrest in Amritsar.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 15/84
(CP)

Jean Chretien said the PC government's refusal to help Jonathan Mann is appalling. Monique Vezina however, said several representations have been made on behalf of Mann and Canadian officials in India are doing everything possible to ensure the case is handled quickly.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 16/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Mann's release and Clark's apology for saying he wouldn't press for such action because Mann had violated Indian law.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 16/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark saying Jonathan Mann was satisfied with the government assistance he received while in jail in India.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 12/84
(AFP)

Standard coverage of Jonathan Mann's arrest.

NEWS-Page 2

Edmonton Journal Nov. 13/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Jonathan Mann's arrest.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark saying Jonathan Mann broke the law in India.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark drawing criticism for his handling of the Jonathan Mann affair.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Joe Clark will not press Indian authorities to release Jonathan Mann, saying " He broke Indian law and he must be treated like all the people who break the law."

Regina Leader Post Nov. 13/84

(CP)

Jonathan Mann was arrested during a visit to the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

JONATHAN MANN

BACKGROUNDERS

Vancouver Sun Nov. 20/84
(by James Ferrabee, Southam News)

Ferrabee focuses on Joe Clark's handling of the Jonathan Mann case and the gag order issued to all departmental employees, saying he handled both issues poorly and that the incidents prove that his "propensity to trip over his shoelaces" when he was Prime Minister has carried over to his job as External Affairs Minister.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 19/84
(by James Ferrabee)

Clark is criticized over his handling of the Mann affair and his gag order.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

JONATHAN MANN

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 19/84

Joe Clark "took a lot of undeserved heat" over the Jonathan Mann affair. He acted properly except when he "made a slip of the tongue" and said Mann was guilty.

BROADCASTING

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

JONATHAN MANN

COMMENTARY

Radio-Canada Nov. 13/84
(interview with K.P. Fabian, Indian High Commissioner in Canada)

SSEA-Scrum House of Commons Nov. 14/84
(interview with Joe Clark)

CBC Nov. 16/84
(interview with David Edwards of the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi)

CBC-Radio The World at Six Nov. 16/84

CBC-Radio Nov. 17/84
(Jonathan Mann tells of his imprisonment)

Mr. Fabian justified Mann's arrest by saying he had broken Indian law. Mr. Clark said Canadian officials had had extensive conversations with Indian Officials with regard to the Mann case although he had not spoken to the Indian High Commissioner in Canada. He also said that he was not certain at this stage if External should be protesting the arrest and that he had no objections to Liberal External Affairs critic Jean Chretien meeting the Indian High Commissioner. Mr. Edwards said he had been in contact immediately and daily with Mann and the Indian government from the beginning of Mann's imprisonment. He said he had spent an entire week working on the case. Mr. Mann's parents said they were concerned with the way the Department of External Affairs handled the case, saying they received very little information from the Department. Mr. Mann said he was treated well while imprisoned and was phoned often by Canadian diplomats in New Delhi who made it clear he would soon be released.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EMBASSY CLOSINGS

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the government consideration of closing embassies to save money.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 9/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the Tory government's decision to close embassies.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the possibility of embassy closings.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the report that one embassy and four consulates are to be closed.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the possibility of the elimination of 10 foreign offices by the PC government.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Nov. 14/84

(CP)

The federal government announced the closing of an embassy in Burkina Faso and consulates in Rio de Janeiro, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Bordeaux and rescinded the appointment of Eugene Whelan to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. External Affairs estimates a total savings of \$3.1 million next year from the closings. Clark said the closings don't reflect a reduced Canadian interest in foreign affairs but simply a need to economize.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Oct. 30/84

(CP)

External Affairs officials, attempting to cut costs in their department, have prepared a list of 10 foreign offices that could be eliminated. The list includes consulates in Bordeaux, New Orleans and Rwanda.

NEWS-Page 2

Regina Leader Post Nov. 14/84

(CP)

The federal government announced that the embassy in Burkina Faso and consulates in Rio de Janeiro, New Orleans, Birmingham (UK) and Bordeaux are to be shut down in a cost-cutting move. It adds that the FAO mission in Rome will not be opened.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Sources confirmed that External Affairs officials, who are investigating ways of cutting departmental costs, have prepared a list of 10 foreign offices that could be eliminated. They admitted that the list includes consulates in Bordeaux and New Orleans and an office in Kigali, Rwanda.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the possibility of the elimination of 10 foreign offices by the PC government.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EMBASSY CLOSINGS

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 21/84
(Column by Ron Collister)

If Joe Clark had zeroed in on Libya in cutting diplomatic costs he would have saved little money but created a bonanza in terms of his own prestige. Collister says Canada should show its moral indignation of Khadafy.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EMBASSY CLOSINGS

EDITORIALS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 31/84

The lead editorial expresses concern that the reports of embassy closings are five and that consequently the benefits of a Canadian presence in foreign lands will be destroyed. It expresses particular concern over the rumored Rwanda closing saying the embassy there constitutes an important channel between Canada and "one of the newly emerging nations" and is "something of an investment in the development of a land and its people."

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EMBASSY CLOSINGS

NEWS

CBC-Radio Oct. 30/84

Report that the government may close as many as ten embassies and consulates next year to save money.

SSEA-Scrum Oct. 30/84

Mr. Clark refused to comment until after the Throne Speech.

CJOH-Newsline Oct. 29/84

Standard report on possible closings.

CTV-Canada AM Oct. 31/84

Albert Béchar, Canada's Consul General in New Orleans said it would be a grave mistake for the government to close the consulate since there are as many as half a million people in Louisiana who have direct ties to Canada.

CBC-Radio News Nov. 1/84

Standard report on closings.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EMBASSY CLOSINGS

COMMENTARY

Global World News Oct. 30/84

(Commentary by Peter Trueman)

Trueman supports the closing of some consulates and embassies saying such a move fits in with the political and budgetary verities of the 1980s. He says he hopes the Tories get on with cost-cutting before they forget how they used to feel about government spending.

CBC-As It Happens Oct. 10/84

(Interview with Roy McLaren, former Minister for National Revenue and former Foreign Service Officer)/

Mr. McLaren said that some embassies or consulates could be closed but that the Conservative government should concentrate on cutbacks on headquarters in Ottawa where the excess spending is occurring, especially through over-staffing. He said money saved from cutbacks on headquarters staff could be spent on opening more offices in the Pacific Basin where much of our future trade interests lie. Concluding, he said he would be much more supportive of this initiative if cuts were also made in Ottawa.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER CLARK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Dec. 21/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark in Tokyo wooing Japanese investors.

CP Report by Darryl Gibson Dec. 7/84

Joe Clark's arrival in Tokyo caps a year of unprecedented Canadian interest in Japan, both official and private. Japan received 33 official ministerial visits from Canadian provincial and federal governments in 1984. Includes an outline of the Canadian presence in Japan.

Globe and Mail Dec. 7/84

(CP)

Standard coverage based on Gibson's report of Clark in Japan.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 18/84

(CP)

Japanese sources said they have been assured by Petro-Canada that the corporation will participate in a consortium seeking to ship liquified natural gas to Japan. The deal, in the works for the past five years, has been given a boost by direct support from the Mulroney government, a softening attitude by the Alberta government and help from the gas sellers, and should finally go ahead.

Toronto Star Dec. 19/84

(by Gerald Utting)

Joe Clark is in Japan to spread the word that Canada is more receptive to proposals for foreign investment. The report says his visit is largely aimed at establishing friendly links with the Japanese government and personal links with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 19/84

(by Andrew Horvat, Southam)

Clark in Japan to discuss trade issues: Overcoming Japan's well-known reluctance to import manufactured products, compete with the U.S. in Canada; CANDU reactor; ask for Japanese patience in the liquefied natural gas project.

Le Droit Dec. 19/84

(CP)

Clark in Japan: an outline of his itinerary.

NEWS-Page 2

La Presse Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Joe Clark, speaking to the Japanese Canadian Association and the Japanese-Canadian Chamber of Commerce, said Canada has decided to reinforce its relations with the Pacific Rim countries, and Japan in particular.

Le Devoir Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Report on Clark's meeting with Japan's Minister of External Affairs Shintaro Abe. Clark asked Abe to respect an agreement to buy Canadian coal, reassured him that any free trade agreements with the U.S. would not violate GATT, and proposed a youth exchange program between the two countries. Standard coverage of luncheon speech to Canadians in Japan.

Toronto Star Dec. 20/84

(by Gerald Utting)

Report of Joe Clark's luncheon speech to a joint meeting of the Canada-Japan Society and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan: Canada sees a Pacific trade partnership developing that will be a major source of economic opportunity in the coming decade; while the emphasis will be on trade and economics, Canada is also emphasizing political and cultural exchanges.

Le Droit Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark's visit to Japan. See summary of report in Le Devoir.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 20/84

(by Andrew Horvat, Southam)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark's meeting with Japanese External Affairs Minister Abe: discussed coal agreement, sales pitch for CANDU reactor, tried to calm Japanese fears about possible adverse consequences for Japan of sectoral free trade between Canada and the U.S.

Globe and Mail Dec. 20/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's meeting with Abe.

La Presse Dec. 21/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's visit: Japan will be a priority for trade with the Mulroney government; Canada is now open for investment with Japan.

NEWS-Page 3

Toronto Star Dec. 21/84
(by Gerald Utting)

At a press conference Joe Clark said he assured the Japanese government it would not be neglected as Canada moves toward a closer trade relationship with the U.S. and that Japanese businessmen should realize that by investing in Canada they will be gaining access to markets in the U.S. even more so under new trade arrangements.

Le Devoir Dec. 21/84
(CP-AFP)

Clark said the Mulroney government has placed high priority on relations with Japan and that Canada will encourage Japanese investment in Canada.

De Droit Dec. 21/84
(CP)

Standard coverage: Clark encouraging Japanese investment in Canada.

Le Droit Dec. 22/84
(CP-AFP)

Standard coverage--see Dec. 21 summary of report from La Presse.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 22/84
(CP)

B.C. Forest Minister Tom Waterland said major Japanese companies have shown interest in bidding for pulpwood licenses in B.C. and that the Japanese will continue to consider B.C. as a major source of pulp.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER CLARK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Dec. 10/84

(by Bruce Little)

Report giving background information on Kiyooki Kikuchi, Japan's new ambassador to Canada. He said it is too early to speculate on the potential for more Japanese investment in Canada, that the Japanese government is still taking a hard look at the policies of the Mulroney government. He also admitted the Japanese have been reluctant to invest in Canada in the past.

Globe and Mail Dec. 10/84

(by David Stewart-Paterson)

Report outlining increased Canadian interest in Japan. Also contains information on why Japan fears closer trading ties between Canada and the U.S.--it might lead to a more protectionist North America.

Globe and Mail Dec. 10/84

(by Jurek Martin)

An outline of the political situation in Japan.

Toronto Star Dec. 22/84

(by Gerald Utting)

A look at Clark's trip to Japan, calling it relaxed and friendly, gives a brief summary of the whole trip and statistics on Canadian trade with Japan.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 22/84

(by Darryl Gibson)

Report on how Clark was received and how the visit was perceived. Gibson writes the visit was a success with both the Japanese and Canadians in Japan. The only disappointing thing was that Clark gave no timetable for beefing up consulates and embassies in Asia to reflect the real impact the region has on Canada.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER CLARK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

COLUMNISTS

Ottawa Citizen

(Column by Keith Spicer)

Spicer writes Japan has no better understanding of Canada than Canada has of Japan although the new Japanese ambassador to Canada is well versed in Canadian affairs. Kiyooki Kikuchi has spoken cautiously about increased Japanese investment in Canada, wanting first to study the new government, and says the point where the governments will clash is over admitting Canadian finished products more readily into Japan.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER CLARK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

CJOH-Newsline Dec. 11/84

In London, Joe Clark said Canada is not just turning to the U.S. for more foreign investment, but also wants more from Britain and Japan. Japan's ambassador to Canada, Kiyooki Kikuchi predicts excellent relations between Japan and Canada and will accompany Clark on his trip to Tokyo. Kikuchi said he is encouraged by the easing of Canada's foreign investment rules but is wary of any moves to bring Canada closer to the U.S.

CJOH Dec. 19/84

Report on Clark's arrival in Tokyo and the expectation that he will press for increased Japanese investment in Canada.

CTV-Canada AM Dec. 19/84

Report that Joe Clark told Canadian and Japanese businessmen in Tokyo that Canada is open for business. He assured them Canadian resources would continue to be a stable source of supply for Japan and that Canada plans to make the countries of the Pacific one of the focal points of Ottawa's foreign policy review.

CBC-Radio Dec. 19/84

Report on Joe Clark's meeting with Sinto Abe, the Foreign Minister of Japan. Clark pointed out that Canada had opened new coal fields at Japan's urging and now that circumstances have changed, and other countries are offering to sell coal more cheaply, he will keep those openings in mind. Trade in barley, natural gas and nuclear reactors were also discussed.

CBC Dec. 19/84

Speaking at a joint function of the Canada-Japan Society and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan, Joe Clark said Canada is determined to work for strong relations with Japan and that the Pacific Region, with Japan in particular, will be one of the focal points of the Conservative government's foreign policy review. He also appealed for Japanese investment in Canada.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER CLARK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

COMMENTARY

CTV-Canada Am Dec. 20/84

(Interview with Eric Trigg, Chairman of the Canadian Committee in the Pacific Basin)

Mr. Trigg said he thought that the Japanese would greet Joe Clark warmly and see his visit as an excellent move by the new government. He said FIRA has never been a serious impediment to relations with Japan and that changes to the agency will only marginally change things with that country.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Globe and Mail Dec. 18/84

Joe Clark will present Parliament with a green paper on foreign policy toward the end of January. It will be the first step in the foreign policy review promised by the new government.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 17/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Bishop Tutu's plan to meet with the PM.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 21/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Bishop Tutu's meeting with the PM. Tutu said he found Mulroney receptive to his ideas for pressing South Africa to abandon apartheid.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 25/84

(CP)

Pierre Trudeau has agreed to informally advise Prime Minister Mulroney on the Conservative's peace initiatives.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 8/84

(CP)

In welcoming French Premier Fabius, Mulroney said he would end the long-standing federal-provincial squabbling with Quebec over relations with France and said that Canada needs France and if France needs Canada "we will not fail her."

Edmonton Journal Dec. 13/84

(CP)

Environment Minister Susanne Blais-Grenier said that some of her department's programs eliminated in a budget cut last month may be spared, among them the continuation of monitoring toxins in the Great Lakes, which is part of a Canada-U.S. water quality pact.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 13/84

(CP)

Although no details are available, negotiations for the Western Canada LNG Project designed to ship liquefied natural gas to Japan began again in Tokyo. The two sides are trying to resolve differences in timing, governmental regulations and prices.

NEWS-Page 2

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84

(CP)

The FBI has direct access to the Canadian Police Information Centre Computer System while the Canadian Security Intelligence System has to submit a written request to get similar information.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 18/84

(AP)

Canada has temporarily accepted most of the 119 Ukrainians who defected to Austria from Poland during a religious tour last summer.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 18/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of announcement that French PM will visit.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 5/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said a special parliamentary committee of MPs and Senators will likely be established next year to review Canada's foreign policy, and its work will be public and highly visible, confirming the PCs commitment to broad consultations before policy changes are made.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 6/84

(CP)

Joe Clark has defended a government decision to offer Turkey used CF-104 Starfighter jets, apparently free, and denied it increases the risk of war between Turkey and Greece. He said it is "standard practice" to offer old equipment to NATO allies.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 12/84

(CP)

In a "rousing and witty speech" to the Canada Club in London, Joe Clark said Canadian participation in NATO, the UN and the Commonwealth would include a measure of commitment unfamiliar to those used to the previous Liberal administration. He also echoed the "Canada-is-open-for-business" refrain espoused by James Kelleher and Robert de Côtret.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 30/84

(CP)

Premier Laurent Fabius arrived in Ottawa to open a four-day visit aimed at strengthening economic and cultural ties between France and Canada.

NEWS-Page 3

Vancouver Sun Nov. 12/84

(CP)

As Premier Fabius wound up a "businesslike, uncontroversial" visit to Canada, the vice-president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Canada said smoother relations between Quebec and Ottawa should help streamline commercial ties with France. It adds that Fabius, during his visit, referred to the Sept. 4 PC election victory as a "happy circumstance" that should benefit Franco-Canadian trade.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 6/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's defense of Canada's gift of fighter jets to Turkey.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's address to the Canadian Club in London.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 22/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the PM's supposed dressing-down of Clark.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 23/84

(Southam)

Standard coverage of Clark's apparent contradiction of the PM's statement that the two men disagreed over Clark's charges concerning "a very powerful elite."

Vancouver Sun Nov. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's denial of knowledge of the existence of a leaked document suggesting departmental officials are curtailing dealing with him.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 29/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the tapes sent to a St. Catharines radio station.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Coates denies giving jets to Turkey will cost \$40 million in modifications.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 11/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's address to the Canada Club in London.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said he has muzzled officials in his department who deal with the media to prevent further "sloppy conduct" that could endanger Canada's foreign relations. He said the need for restraining orders became evident last month when some officials fed rumors to the press that the Canadian embassy in Prague was slated for closure.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 22/84

(CP)

The PM has scolded Joe Clark over a speech in which Clark said a "very powerful elite" of journalists, academics and public servants is out to thwart the PC government.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 23/84

(CP)

The PM denied he had gone so far as to reprimand Clark over the latter's claim that a "very powerful elite" is trying to thwart the Tory government, but he did seem to contradict Clark's assertion that the two didn't discuss the matter at a meeting Nov. 21. Some observers said Mulroney loyalists leaked the information about the reprimand in an attempt to have Clark "reined in" after a handful of embarrassing incidents (i.e. External gag orders and handling of Jonathan Mann controversy).

Regina Leader Post Nov. 29/84

(CP)

A tape sent to a St. Catharines radio station by External Affairs inadvertently contained messages dictated by Clark to his secretary. Clark "bounced back with a quip from his latest misfortune", saying, "I've been trying to demonstrate that this government isn't perfect. And I've been finding some success at it".

Regina Leader Post

(CP)

Joe Clark denied knowing about a leaked document, suggesting department officials are curtailing dealings with him, and said it is wrong to suggest he is being "isolated" in any way.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84

(by Andrew Horvat, Southam)

It appears that the talks with Japan over the liquefied natural gas project will end with nothing being accomplished and without an agenda for future talks.

Montreal Gazette Sept. 26/84

Joe Clark and Andrei Gromyko's first meeting on Canadian-Soviet relations was described as relaxed and friendly. Few details were given about the meeting, held at the United Nations, but Clark did say that he raised the question of compensation for the families of 10 Canadians who died when the KAL Boeing 747 was shot down over Russia on Sept. 1, 1983. The Russian Foreign Minister gave no official response. Gromyko stressed the fact that Canadian-Soviet relations were good under Pierre Trudeau, and specifically mentioned the former PM's talks with Konstantin Chernenko.

Globe and Mail Sept. 13/84
(CP)

The story says that a U.S. International Trade Commission has charged Canadian exporters of codfish with undercutting U.S. prices to preserve their market in Puerto Rico. If the Commission finds Canada guilty of "dumping" it could face a trade penalty in 1985.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 5/85
(Special to the Sun)

The report says that because of dwindling salmon stocks the U.S. wants a Pacific Salmon Treaty. U.S. state governments and private fishing interests are willing to set aside differences in an effort to negotiate it, according to this report.

Globe and Mail Oct. 29/84
(Special to the Globe)

Report stating that the USSR has tentatively agreed to buy up to \$3 million worth of fish from Canadian processors.

Montreal Gazette Nov. 15/84

Standard coverage of the USSR agreeing to buy Canadian fish.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 1/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of several Tory MPs urging the government to open an office in Taiwan after returning from a trip there.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 1/84
(CP)

After frantic behind the scenes negotiations, Japanese buyers were convinced not to scuttle the liquefied natural gas deal with Canada. Canadians have another 60 days to present a solid plan for the project.

NEWS-Page 6

Edmonton Journal Nov. 2/84

(by Bobbi Lambright)

New parties are expected to join the liquefied natural gas project and officials say an agreement with the Japanese is near.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 14/84

(by Dave Todd)

Standard coverage of the Clark gag order.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Talks aimed at getting the giant Western liquefied natural gas project back on track began in Tokyo.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 25/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Trudeau's agreement to advise the PM on peace issues and the confirmation of Francis' appointment.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 9/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the PM's talks with French Prime Minister Fabius, adding that the PM and Fabius agreed to increase efforts to co-operate in economic, technological and cultural affairs and to resolve the St. Pierre-Miquelon fishing grounds dispute.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 29/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the tape sent to a St. Catharines radio station.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 16/84

(CP)

Canadian sources in Tokyo expect little progress in talks to promote the liquefied natural gas project. Japan wants assurances that everything will be on track by the end of 1984 and Canada seems unable to make those assurances.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 21/84

(by Peter Cowan, Southam News)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark's reference to "the powerful elite" out to thwart the Tory government.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 22/84

(by Peter Cowan, Southam News)

Standard coverage of Mulroney's reaction to Clark's statement about "a powerful elite."

Edmonton Journal Nov. 23/84

(by Douglas Goold)

Joe Clark and Erik Nielsen are endangering their cabinet posts with their secrecy and tactlessness, according to government sources. A top Tory source says Mulroney is upset with both for "bringing down a shower of criticism on the government for secrecy."

Edmonton Journal Nov. 23/84

(CP)

Negotiations over the liquefied natural gas project with Japan are continuing and may be completed by the end of December.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 29/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the Clark tape sent to a radio station in St. Catharines.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

BACKGROUNDERS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 12/84

(by Micheal Cope)

Cope focuses positively on Clark's speech to the Canada Club, saying it should dispel any worries that Canada is perceived as inferior by the rest of the world. He says Clark wisely assured his British audience that transatlantic relations would be strengthened.

Vancouver Sun Sept. 6/84

(by L. Cohen, Simon Fraser University Professor)

Sergei Danilov, one of two dozen Soviet specialists working full-time on Canadian affairs, recently told his Soviet audience that Mulroney is an ambitious and shrewd politician. In striking contrast to the Soviet perception of Pierre Trudeau as a statesman, Mulroney is viewed as a politician with little international experience, who "has close contacts with Canadian and American big business and assigns priority to the aims of right-wing political groups in North America." Despite these criticisms, the Soviets feel that they can and will do business with him, particularly considering their need for North American grain. Ultimately it will be the grain trade and future international developments that will have the greatest influence on Soviet-Canadian relations, and not Mulroney's personality or party label.

Financial Post Nov. 17/84

This story outlines past and present fishing problems between Canada and Spain: Spanish vessels drifting into Canadian waters and Spain overfishing areas. Christian Hardy, Canada's Ambassador to Spain, says the countries have reached a deadlock in the area which both countries are willing to live with. Canada is not prepared to issue permits to allow Spaniards to fish in Canadian waters and are limiting exports of sea products to Spain.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 29/84

(Column by Ron Collister)

Clark criticized for his comments on a "media elite" and for tape sent to radio station.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 24/84

(Column by Richard Gwyn)

Gwyn labels Clark's claims of the existence of a "very powerful elite" trying to thwart the government as "a pile of rubbish". He also says Clark feels humiliated at being treated like a child by his leader, who is performing incomparably better than himself once did, and that his lashing out at "co-conspirators" was simply "lashing out at a surrogate scapegoat - for Mulroney".

Regina Leader Post Nov. 17/84

(Column by John Best)

Best is critical of Clark's desire to be "all things to all people - Mr. Nice Guy," saying that while it be unfair and premature to judge his credibility in the complex portfolio, "little things make you wonder about Clark's judgement". He adds that the new Minister still comes across as a man of "compassion and integrity" but Mr. MacEachen's "steady, unspectacular style looks better all the time in retrospect".

Edmonton Journal Oct. 12/84

(Column by Allan Fotheringham)

Mulroney is not "stupid" and therefore will not recall Allan Gotlieb from Washington. The Canadian embassy is referred to as being "hot" in Washington social circles and this is the result of occupancy by the Gotliebs.

PRINT

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 2/84

Criticism of Joe Clark's statement about " a powerful elite."

Edmonton Journal Nov. 15/84

Clark's gag order is called " a ludicrous and unenforceable constraint on civil liberties."

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 2/84

The editorial states that the government's scrapping of the Pacific Fisheries Restructuring Act and the establishment of a fishing industry board have the appearance of being significant moves. It says the Canadian fishing industry needs both government and outside help to become a strong, viable industry. It speculates that East Coast fisheries may suffer because of the appointment of a Fisheries Minister from the West Coast, however, the proposed industry board would see that this did not occur.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 4/84

The editorial says that the American states should resolve their problems with their federal government regarding salmon fishing before Canada and the U.S. begin negotiations. It states that Canada should be negotiating only with the U.S. federal government and should hold out for however long it takes to get the best deal for this country.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 30/84

A small editorial focuses on Clark's taped dictation being sent to a St. Catharines radio station, saying " It's the Joe-You-Know-Who-Show-Again" . It notes that this is yet another of Clark's embarrassing " bloopers" .

Regina Leader Post Nov. 22/84

The lead editorial is highly critical of the excessive secrecy of the Mulroney government, and it singles out Mr. Clark's gag order affecting External Affairs employees as being indicative of the PC's reprehensible approach to governing.

Globe and Mail Sept. 8/84

The editorial states that Joe Clark would serve the national interest as Minister of External Affairs better than Sinclair Stevens. " Foreign aid, NATO, hemispheric affairs, the Commonwealth, Canada-U.S. relations all require mature, persistent attention. Canada's former prime minister would supply it."

EDITORIALS-Page 2

Toronto Star Nov. 5/84

As Trudeau's peace initiative showed, Canada can have a real influence on East-West relations. As former Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Geoffrey Pearson, says, a truly effective Canadian foreign policy is one that assesses and sometimes tests the limits of what is possible within Canada's international commitments.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

CTV-National News Dec. 20/84

Desmond Tutu met with Prime Minister Mulroney and called for a tougher Canadian approach towards South Africa saying "to invest in South Africa is to buttress a vicious system." The report said that while Canada has always condemned apartheid it has never believed total economic isolation of South Africa would accomplish anything, but that after this visit that view might change.

CTV Dec. 19/84

Report on Canadian economic ties to South Africa saying they are not large in comparison with other Western countries but they are growing. Outline of Canadian investment, mention of groups opposing it and speculation that Canada's position on economic sanctions might change after the Prime Minister meets with Bishop Tutu.

CJOH Dec. 20/84

Bishop Tutu called on Canada to help destroy South Africa's apartheid system by withdrawing investment there and imposing trade sanctions.

Global TV - World Report Oct. 1/84

John Burke reports on first meeting of government-sponsored Institute for Peace and Security. Institute chairman (not identified) detects no difference between positions of current and former government regarding commitment to peace and security. External Affairs Minister says Canada has limited but important role to play in this area. Voice clip of minister.

CTV-National News Oct. 24/84

Prime Minister meets with Pierre Trudeau in Ottawa. Robert Hurst reports that PM wants Trudeau to play role in foreign policy. PM suggests there will be consultation, and External Affairs Minister says he looks forward to receiving advice from Trudeau. Voice clips of PM and minister.

CBC Radio-Sunday Oct. 28/84

Susan Murray reports from Halifax on speech by former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who does not want to see Canada strengthen ties with U.S. Manley says Canada should speak out against American policies in Nicaragua.

SSEA-Scrum with Joe Clark Oct. 25/84

Joe Clark said that the government planned a foreign policy review taking into consideration the views of Canadian citizens. Arms control and security would be part of the review as would defence policy. With the Nicaraguan election ten days away, Clark said the government had not decided whether to send observers to the Central American country. He also said he appointed Lloyd Francis to the ambassadorship in Portugal because he demonstrated his capacity as a very able Canadian when he served as Speaker of the House of Commons.

CBC The National Nov. 14/84

Clark said his memo ordering his staff not to speak to journalists was the result of a false rumour that Canada planned to close operations in Czechoslovakia which was circulated and posed "a very serious potential problem." Clark was reported as having favoured very open government when he was Prime Minister. When a reporter asked to see the memo through the Freedom of Information Act, Clark told him to file for it. When asked what would happen if an official broke the rules, Clark said people in his department wouldn't be breaking the rules. Jean Chretien said people working in External Affairs can't even tell a journalist where the toilets are.

SSEA-Scrum in Edmonton Nov. 19/84

Clark said he wasn't just talking about a media elite. He said there are a number of people in other positions of influence (academic, business, government and media) who oppose government changes. The elite, he said, such as Richard Gwyn, Doug Fisher, Jeffrey Simpson, Jack Pickersgill, tend to show up on talk shows. He said that there are academics as well as people in the public service who hold these views. He said that the government is going to try to ensure that the "people, and not the elite, establish future policy for Canada." He said that reports ordering officials in External Affairs not to speak to the press were untrue. People in his department are encouraged to speak to the press. What he is trying to stop, he said, are the false rumours. He said any official is permitted to speak to a journalist as long as it goes through the Press Office first.

CTV Canada AM Nov. 20/84

The Conservative majority overpowered the Liberal motion criticizing the Mulroney government. The Opposition claimed the Tories are moving towards greater secrecy, despite election promises to the contrary. Joe Clark spoke in Alberta on Nov. 19 about a power elite which was trying to influence government policy. Richard Gwyn was reported to have denied being critical of the government and said that Clark is paranoid.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 22/84

Clark announced Bruce Phillip's appointment as Minister-Counsellor (Information) at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Clark said he couldn't explain why the Ottawa Citizen ran a story which they knew was false (about Clark being dressed down by Mulroney). He said he was satisfied that there's no one out to get him, not even in the press gallery. He said the guidelines for civil servants which were to be presented the following day would replace all other guidelines, including those for his department. Clark said the speech he made in Spruce Grove (criticizing certain journalists) reflects views he has held for a long time, that journalists "among others were too willing to accept conventional wisdom and too unwilling to challenge it." He said his criticism of the columnists was incidental. He said he was referring to the defenders of the status quo, who pose a challenge to the government. He said the mandate his government received on Sept. 4 was to change the status quo.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 22/84

Clark said the entire report in the Ottawa Citizen that he was dressed down by the Prime Minister was utterly false. He said they knew it was false before they printed it. He said other matters were discussed at his meeting with Mulroney and the question of Clark's speeches was never raised.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 23/84

Clark was questioned on whether the new guidelines suggest another form of prior approval for media enquiries. Clark replied that the question makes some incorrect assumptions about the earlier guideline issued by his department. He said External Affairs was involved in preparing the guidelines for civil servants and the media. The guidelines, he said, are a very useful step forward for the government.

Radio Canada Téléjournal Sept. 29/84

Premier René Lévesque visited South Korea as part of his Asiatic tour. His message to the South Koreans was that in return for selling their products in Quebec, they should buy Quebec goods.

Radio Canada Téléjournal Sept. 26/84

Premier René Lévesque began a two week visit to the Far East to try to open up markets for Quebec goods. The former Liberal government had placed obstacles in the way of his trip but Prime Minister Mulroney quickly removed them.

Radio Canada Présent Nov. 8/84

Quebec Minister of Commerce and International Relations, Bernard Landry, says he looks forward to improving his province's privileged relations with France with the encouragement of the new Conservative Government.

CBC Radio Nov. 8/84

At a banquet for visiting French Prime Minister Fabius, Prime Minister Mulroney said direct relations between France and Quebec will be encouraged by his government, as long as federal jurisdiction is respected.

CTV Newsline Oct. 2/84

A Canadian Attaché in Sao Paulo, Brazil, William Johnson, has been arrested after found in possession of four grams of cocaine.

CJOH Newsline Oct. 15/84

The Department of External Affairs has suspended indefinitely William Johnson, a Canadian diplomat who was arrested on drug charges in Brazil. Brazilian authorities did not lay charges and both the RCMP and External are investigating the possibility that the cocaine had been planted. Johnson had been Trade Affairs attaché in Brazil for three years.

CJOH Newsline Oct. 25/84

In her first major speech as Minister of Energy, Carney said the future of OPEC oil pricing is too uncertain for Ottawa to move ahead on price changes right now. She promised to move Canada's oil price to world levels without saying when this would be done. Clark said Canada can play a larger role in promoting trade liberalization through closer co-operation with the U.S. Both ministers were addressing a group of business-people in Ottawa.

CBC World at Six Oct. 25/84

David Dunlop, Deputy Chief of Protocol in the External Affairs Department, said Canada has to be prepared for the "inevitable" assassination attempt or security break during a state visit, although so far Canada has been very safe for VIP visitors. The report looks at a mock visit of a foreign dignitary, staged by the RCMP, to prepare for such events.

Radio Canada TV Le Point Sept. 24/84

The Conservative Government is committed to respect both individual and provincial differences, says External Relations Minister Monique Vézina. In terms of Québec, the new government's conciliatory attitude will help in the negotiations of federal/provincial accords and in the reinstatement of suspended programs.

BROADCAST

CANADA - FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL COVERAGE

COMMENTARY

CTV Canada AM Oct. 17/84

(Interview with Frank Petrie, president of the Canadian Export Association. Petrie is happy that new government is emphasizing exports as part of economic recovery program. He thinks some foreign exporters have better tax breaks than Canadian firms. Other points: government should reduce trade barriers to minimum; changes in FIRA good for business community; Ministry of International Trade should be strengthened.

CBC CBO Morning Nov. 20/84

Warner Troyer provided a sardonic commentary on External Affairs Minister Clark's guidelines to his civil servants to avoid speaking to journalists. He confessed to having committed a rash act by having had dinner with some External Affairs employees when all he got out of it was "a darn good recipe for trifle." He continued by saying that no one can now remind Ministers of commitments they've made or question them on policy. He told of Indian crowds urinating on a shackled journalist and said a comment made then by an Indian official that it was "simple poetic justice" was probably the opinion of the PMO.

CTV Canada AM Nov. 22/84

(Interview with Jeffrey Simpson, Arthur Segal and Richard Gwyn) Jeffrey Simpson claimed that he didn't have a clue what Joe Clark meant by contending that he and Richard Gwyn were part of an elite, critical of the government. He suggested Clark was under a lot of self-imposed pressure and just went a little too far. Richard Gwyn said Clark's comments were "just nonsense." He described the government as extremely nervous and secretive. He said he thought the government's policy of tight control is a left-over from the election. He said the spirit of the government is to control and manage events. Simpson suggested that the Conservatives feel that the most important link is the Prime Minister and his Cabinet and the public through television. The opposition, print journalists, etc. are obstacles - a strategy they observed Reagan using. He described the confusion within the government, people not knowing what they can say and to whom. He said the communications strategy which is supposed to assist the government is back-firing. Gwyn described the confusion resulting from civil servants' fears about appearing at a conference on defence issues with journalists present and the corresponding nervousness when civil servants were ordered to attend by the government. He also mentioned two External Affairs officials, friends of a TV reporter, who said they dared not show up at a private party and slide show the journalist was having. He said that there is a real fear on the hill, because civil servants don't know what they are to do. He said whatever the guidelines the Prime Minister presents on the freedom of civil servants, they will be irrelevant to him until Mulroney proves that he believes in freedom of information. Segal said there is nothing unusual about what Mulroney is doing. He said opposition leaders are always for freedom of information but when they take the positions of power, their views change. He said the Canadian system of government works on secrecy.

COMMENTARY-PAGE 2

CTV Canada AM Oct. 25/84

(Interview with Edwin Heyliger, legal advisor to Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, and Richard St. Bernard, president of the Canada-Grenada Friendship Society, on the first anniversary of the American intervention in Grenada)

(This report makes no mention of Canadian policy in the Grenada situation whatsoever.)

It is a review of the opposing views on the American intervention, one year later. The interview with the two men compares the position of those who accuse the U.S. of imperialist aggression (St. Bernard) and those who praise President Reagan for rescuing Grenada from chaos (Heyliger).

CKO Radio Newsreel Oct. 25/84

(Interview with Noble Power, Canadian High Commissioner in Barbados, one year after the U.S. invasion of Grenada)

Power said some 46 Canadians are still in Grenada. He said no Canadians were harmed during the fighting a year ago, and none sought compensation of any kind, that he knows of. Power spoke generally about Grenada--he said unemployment and a weak infrastructure are major problems. He said Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's Governor-General, who has headed the interim government on the island since the U.S. intervention, planned to call an election before the end of 1984. Power said a team of RCMP personnel would be going to Grenada to help install a telecommunications system in Grenadian police stations help set up a central records registry, and help train middle-management police officers. Power said Canada is also giving aid to Grenada through CIDA.

CTV Canada AM Dec. 7/84

(Interview with Agapito Aquino, brother of slain Filipino opposition Senator Benigno Aquino)

The report said that Aquino is on a North American tour to assure politicians here that the democratic alternative is possible in the Philippines. Aquino said he told External Affairs officials that sudden elections are possible in the Philippines should Mr. Marcos die. President Marcos was very ill at the time and hadn't been seen in public. He said U.S. President Reagan's view that the only alternative to Marcos' regime is Communist dictatorship is wrong--the opposition, while factious and disorganized, is preparing itself for a unified electoral fight. Aquino said a military coup in the Philippines would only be possible with the help of the U.S., and he said such a coup would serve the interests of no one, and the people would revolt with a general strike. Aquino wants the U.S. to stay neutral. He added that it was President Marcos who masterminded his brother's assassination.

CBC As It Happens Nov. 12/84

(Interview with Toronto Lawyer Serge Jessop)

Jessop said he thinks the Canadian immigration department and the government are afraid of the Soviet Union and possible diplomatic repercussions arising from letting the prisoners take refuge in Canada. He says he sees no difference between these cases and Canada's tradition of taking people who need refuge from all around the world. He said the Canadian government had agreed to send a special team of people to conduct interviews with the prisoners and make arrangements, but then suddenly refused to help in October.

COMMENTARY-Page 3

CTV Canada Am Oct. 23/84

(Interview with a Canadian tourist suspected of spying in the Soviet Union while on vacation there)

Tom Heimer and his 69-year-old mother were suspected of being spies and detained for four days near Vladivostok in the Soviet Union. Heimer, a Winnipeg school teacher, said the Soviet authorities first suspected him when they found some stones he had collected in the Soviet Union. They searched his luggage and found regular tourist photos and regular tourist maps. The KGB claimed that markings on the maps, which came from a USSR atlas in the Winnipeg library, designated major military installations, but Heimer said they simply marked things like the main Leningrad harbour and the main rail line to the Ukraine. Heimer said the KGB treated him and his mother fine physically, but asked all sorts of questions about their relatives, etc. Heimer said he was happy the Canadian Embassy in Moscow got his photographs back for him.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

NATO

NEWS

Globe and Mail Sept. 18/84

(CP)

Heavy rain in West Germany was responsible for the curtailment of Canada's role in NATO's annual fall exercises designed to simulate the buildup of NATO forces in the event of mobilization of Warsaw Pact Forces.

Le Devoir Oct. 13/84

(AFP)

NATO'S Nuclear Planning Group reaffirmed the alliance's commitment to continue the deployment of intermediate range nuclear weapons and called on the Soviet Union to resume arms control talks.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 7/84

(UPC)

A recently retired Canadian general, Major General Leonard Johnson, says Canada should withdraw from NATO and enshrine its neutrality in the constitution. Canadian forces would be better used defending Canada's own borders and the Canadian government should stop testing the cruise missile in Canada.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 6/84

(By Richard Peterson, Southam News)

Defence Minister Robert Coates told NATO defence ministers that Canada is going to boost its military reserves and reinforce its air strength in West Germany, but not until after publication of a government white paper on defence in the fall of 1985.

Globe and Mail Dec. 6/84

(AP and Reuter)

Defence Minister Robert Coates told NATO allies that the Conservative Government plans to play a bigger role in NATO by increasing forces and modernizing weapons.

Globe and Mail Dec. 7/84

(CP)

Defence Minister Robert Coates told NATO's defence planning council in Brussels that Canada will send 5,000 servicemen to Norway in 1986 at a cost of \$20 million. He also said Canada would meet the NATO target of a three per cent increase in defence spending in the 1985 fiscal year.

Globe and Mail Dec. 14/84

(CP)

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told his NATO colleagues that he was hopeful his meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko in Geneva in January will usher in a new era of East-West relations. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark warned not to expect too much.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Vancouver Sun Oct. 25/84
(CP)

The Netherlands state secretary for defence said in Ottawa that European NATO members, who fear growing tensions between themselves and the U.S. is weakening the alliance, want Canada to play a greater intermediary role. He said he hopes the PC government will respond to these concerns by looking eastward as it rebuilds Canada's defence system, rather than focusing total attention on the U.S.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 6/84
(Southam News)

Standard coverage of Coates's pledge in Brussels.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 7/84

Standard coverage of Canada's decision to send troops to Norway.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 5/84
(CP)

Robert Coates told Caspar Weinberger in Washington that Canada is prepared to accept its "full share" of the burden of defending the western alliance but was vague on specifics to increase defence spending. The two ministers also agreed to a bilateral meeting at least once a year, which would be in addition to regular NATO ministerial gatherings.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 6/84
(CP)

Robert Coates told NATO allies in Brussels that Canada wants to play a bigger role in the western alliance and announced plans to increase defences through extra manpower and modernization of weapons.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 8/84
(CP)

Robert Coates announced in London that Canada will send 5,000 fighting men to Norway in 1986. This is the first time Canada has exercised its paper commitment to defend NATO's vulnerable northern flank.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 13/84
(CP)

NATO's foreign ministers, including Joe Clark, began a two-day meeting to focus on the stance U.S. representatives plan to adopt in January at a meeting with the Soviets in Geneva in a bid to resume arms control talks. Clark indicated he plans to listen rather than propose at this, his first NATO ministerial meeting.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 5/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Coates' statement to Weinberger that Canada is prepared to accept its full share of the burden of defending the Western Alliance.

NEWS-PAGE 3

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 10/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of the joint statement by Coates and Roche that keeping nuclear peace requires the western alliance to strengthen its conventional forces.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 18/84

Coates, speaking at a local Tory rally, said Canada's renewed commitment to NATO has created a new attitude about this country throughout the free world, and Canada has gained a new respect as it has taken its "rightful place" among its allies.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 6/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Coates' pledge in Brussels for increased NATO participation.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 16/84
(Reuter)

Canada has exceeded its NATO spending goal.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84
(By Richard Peterson)

NATO foreign ministers were briefed on what the United States will say to the Soviet Union during upcoming arms talks. Joe Clark said the American indicated they are ready to undertake "serious negotiations" with the Soviet Union.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 5/84
(By Richard Peterson)

Robert Coates promised Canada would boost its military reserves and reinforce its air strength in West Germany as part of a renewed commitment to NATO.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 5/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Coates' announcement that Canada will keep its commitments to NATO and NORAD.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 10/84
(CP)

Douglas Roche said keeping nuclear peace requires the Western Alliance to strengthen its conventional forces. Both Roche and Robert Coates agree that Canada must pull its weight in NATO.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 21/84
(By Al Turner)

Standard coverage of Roche saying Canada must play a stronger role in NATO.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

NATO

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Dec. 3/84

(By Peter C. Newman)

A green paper on defence is to be tabled by Feb. 1, 1985 and green paper options include establishing a new northern command of NATO based in Canada, moving brigade on the Rhine to Northern Germany to defend Norway, increasing the air contingent, bringing back to Canada 15,000 dependants who live in Lahr. These would raise Canada's armed forces from the "near absurd to the proudly marginal."

Regina Leader Post Oct. 13/84

(By David Green)

After attending high-level NATO briefings in Belgium, Green says the new government must weigh what we can commit to NATO and our internal national security against what the Canadian taxpayers can afford. He also calls for a clearer definition of our concept of defence and expansion and improvement of Canadian reserves.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 9/84

(By David Green)

Green focuses on Canada's NATO ambassador, James Taylor, and his position that Canada's concept of defence must be based on the active forces currently in being to meet our commitments of today and on forces required as a cadre for expansion to meet changing situations. Green also notes that both the PM and Robert Coates appear to recognized the urgency for action to strengthen our commitment to NATO and to defence.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

NATO

COLUMNISTS

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 20/84
(Column by George Grande)

Western cruise missiles in Europe are necessary. Even Western European statesmen recognize that they need these weapons to restore the balance of deterrence. The Soviet nuclear buildup continues while NATO is reducing its nuclear warhead stockpile in Europe. The hope for the future lies in the cost of space weapons and the Soviet's need to divert funds from defence to the economy.

Globe and Mail Oct. 24/84
(Column by Jeffrey Simpson)

The Canadian Government must make a tough decision about U.S. General Bernard Rogers' "strike deep" proposal to increase NATO's conventional weapons in Europe. The plan is headed to NATO defence ministers for approval. Can Canada afford this more costly plan? Do we buy more security with new weapons?

Edmonton Journal Oct. 29/84
(Column by Paul Koring)

NATO officials say it will be difficult for Canada to live up to its commitment to the organization. Canada's military problems go beyond shortfalls in existing NATO commitments--Canada lacks any real ability to enforce sovereignty in the North.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 4/84
(Column by John Best)

Best says Mulroney is reverting to foreign policy paths trodden by Liberal regimes of the 1950s and 60s but "recklessly abandoned" by the regime of Pierre Trudeau. He says the new PM's commitment to collective Western defence, the evidence being his planned "enhancement" of Canada's contribution to NATO, could give Canada a stronger say in Western councils than it has had for at least 16 years. He expresses approval of this plan.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

NATO

EDITORIALS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 30/84

The lead editorial says the PCs planned White Paper on defence is urgently needed, for the people need to know the new government's philosophy on defence and the cost in manpower and equipment to implement the policy. It also says that while an increased commitment to NATO would give Canada extra clout at the conference table, it would be very, perhaps impossibly, expensive.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 13/84

The lead editorial focuses positively on Robert Coates' plans to increase Canada's commitment to NATO, saying his promises to update weaponry, increase manpower, send a full brigade to NATO's 1986 northern exercise and increase personnel for the Canadian forces in Europe have restored our allies' confidence in Canada.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 1/84

Gen. Bernard Rogers' advocacy of Follow-On Force Attack (FOFA) as a conventional reponse to a conventional attack, accompanied by an increase in NATO's conventional defences strengthens the credibility of the allied deterrent -- as long as it is accompanied by a resolve to use nuclear weapons if necessary.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 13/84

The government should study carefully the report of the Business Council on National Issues suggesting that Canada fulfill its NATO commitments by increasing Canadian forces in Europe and equipping them with better weapons, even if it means raising taxes. NATO must increase conventional forces to avoid dependence on nuclear weapons.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

NATO

NEWS

CBC TV The National Dec. 13/84

(By Terry Milewski)

NATO foreign ministers met in Brussels and discussed the January arms talks between the Soviets and Americans. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave only an outline of what position the U.S. would take at the meetings because debate is still going on in the U.S. In Europe, two countries, Belgium and Holland, are delaying deployment of cruise missiles.

CJOH TV Dec. 14/84

(By Jim Munson)

The Canadian government has yet to decide what its position is on U.S. President Reagan's star-wars program. Secretary of State George Shultz will be discussing the concept with the Soviets in Geneva in January.

CTV News Dec. 14/84

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited Washington to express West German concerns on the eve of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. He wanted to ensure the U.S. is prepared to make concessions, but the U.S. negotiating position hasn't yet been decided. Officials said there were no major differences of opinion between the two leaders.

CJOH TV Newslines Dec. 13/84

NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels aren't expecting too much from U.S.-Soviet arms talks to be held in Geneva in January.

CTV Late News Dec. 13/84

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz briefed NATO foreign ministers in Brussels today about the upcoming U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. He urged Belgium and Holland to deploy nuclear missiles.

CJOH TV Newslines Dec. 12/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark discussed East-West relations with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London. He says he'll keep a low profile at the NATO meeting in Brussels.

CBC World At Six Dec. 13/84

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz didn't give his NATO colleagues in Brussels a detailed U.S. plan for the upcoming arms talks with the Soviets. He criticized his Belgian and Dutch allies for delaying the deployment of cruise missiles.

CTV Canada AM Dec. 14/84

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz briefed NATO foreign ministers on next month's arms talks and urged that Holland and Belgium deploy cruise missiles in order to present a united NATO front to the Soviets

NEWS-PAGE 2

Radio Canada Dec. 12/84

Greece wants to join Turkey in buying Canadian CF-104 aircraft. NATO foreign ministers arrived in Brussels to discuss next month's U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz warned not to expect too much. Meanwhile, NATO military experts were busy examining the damage done to NATO pipelines in Belgium by explosives yesterday.

CBC Dec. 11/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark told an audience in London's Canada Club that NATO's political values must be promoted. He is keeping a low profile on NATO nuclear strategy.

CTV Canada AM Dec. 12/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark was briefed in London by British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe about NATO's meeting in Brussels this week. Clark said Canada has no peace proposals to give the two superpowers.

CBC Dec. 13/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark says he plans to listen rather than make proposals as NATO foreign ministers began two days of talks in Brussels.

CTV The National Dec. 11/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark met British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe in London. He was briefed on what to expect at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels. Clark says he'll keep a low profile.

CBC Radio Dec. 12/84

American Secretary of State George Shultz met with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in London. Howe proposed a series of visits across the Iron Curtain by NATO foreign ministers so that the East-West dialogue isn't just left up to the superpowers.

CBC Dec. 12/84

NATO foreign ministers arrived in Brussels today to be briefed by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on the U.S. position in next month's arms talks with the Soviets. Shultz warned not to be too optimistic, a sentiment echoed by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

CJOH TV Dec. 14/84

As the question of U.S. President Reagan's Star Wars policy came up at the NATO meeting in Brussels, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that the new Mulroney government hasn't yet decided its policy on space weapons.

CBC World at Six Dec. 14/84

The NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels ended today with NATO allies unsure of how far the U.S. is prepared to go to bargain away President Reagan's Star Wars defence initiative. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said he didn't have a position on the issue.

NEWS-PAGE 3

CTV News Dec. 14/84

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was in Washington today meeting with President Reagan to voice his country's concerns as the U.S. prepares its bargaining position in next month's U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Radio Canada Téléjournal Dec. 5/84

Canada wants to give its old CF-104 aircraft to Greece and Turkey, a type of gift which has become a NATO tradition. But NDP MP Derek Blackburn says by doing so Canada is exacerbating the conflict between Greece and Turkey, endangering the lives of Canadian soldiers in Cyprus and is trying to cajole Turkey into buying 500 Buffalo aircraft.

CKCU Carleton University Radio Dec. 6/84

Marius Crinius, an arms control official at External Affairs, says Canada voted against a nuclear freeze resolution at the U.N. to retain its credibility within NATO. He says Canada wants not just a freeze but a reduction in nuclear arms.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

CRUISE MISSILE

NEWS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 26/84

(CP)

Coates said he won't keep secret the date and location of future testing of cruise missiles in Canada unless other government ministers or the U.S. think the public should be kept in the dark.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 23/84

(CP)

The Prime Minister emerged from a meeting with leaders of the peace petition caravan to say the government will live up to its commitment to continue testing U.S. cruise missiles in Canada.

Toronto Star Oct. 23/84

PM Mulroney said after meeting leaders of the peace petition caravan campaign that Canada would give the go ahead to cruise missile tests in the spring of 1985. But the Prime Minister emphasized his government was committed to securing a durable peace. He suggested his appointment of Stephen Lewis as ambassador to the UN and Douglas Roche as disarmament ambassador underlined this fact.

Toronto Star Nov. 1/84

(By Ron Lowman)

More cruise missiles and other advance weaponry are among the items the U.S. wants to test in Canada according to Lowman's sources. The Star lists six requests already made by U.S. defence authorities. Others include laser-guided bombs and special mines.

Globe and Mail Dec. 1/84

(CP)

External Affairs Minister Clark indicated Canada may ask the United States and the Soviet Union to ban cruise missiles. Clark qualified this statement by saying it would take careful consideration before any such initiative were taken.

Toronto Star Dec. 7/84

(Special Report by Ron Lowman)

U.S. cruise missile to fly on its own over northwestern Canada for the first time during a new series of up to four tests between Jan. 1 and March 31, piece predicts. Unarmed missiles, according to the story, would be launched over the Beaufort Sea, then run south and west to the Canadian Forces Base at Cold Lake.

Globe and Mail Dec. 8/84

(CP)

Defence Department spokesman confirmed Toronto Star story that U.S. cruise missile will fly on its own for the first time in a series of tests early in 1985.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 23/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the PM's refusal to budge on the cruise testing issue, despite the peace caravan petition.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 7/84

(CP)

Based on a report in the Toronto Star saying the cruise will fly on its own in a series of four tests from Jan. to the end of March. In last year's test, which was protested by peace groups, the missile was attached to the wing of a B-52 bomber.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 9/84

(By Richard Watts)

Edmonton peace groups say they are disappointed but not disenchanted by news that the cruise missile tests will begin in Alberta in January. They say they will continue to fight it and that the movement is growing.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 22/84

(CP)

At a conference on nuclear war at UBC, Lloyd Axworthy defended the former Liberal government's decision to test the cruise in Canada as the price worth paying if Canada was to maintain its involvement in NATO. He also said the decision galvanized public opinion on disarmament.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 29/84

(CP)

Speaking to Pax Humana, a young peace group, Douglas Roche said the world wouldn't be safer if Canada had refused to test the cruise.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 1/84

(CP)

Standard coverage on report that Canada may seek a ban on the cruise.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

CRUISE MISSILE

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 24/84

Canadians shouldn't be surprised by Mulroney's refusal to change his position on the testing of the cruise. But Mulroney cannot ignore the petitions message and its public support. The petition calls for a shift from wasteful defence spending and should be listened to.

Ottawa Citizen Aug. 30/84

Advises readers who oppose testing of the cruise missiles to study statements made in Moscow and Washington. After summarizing these, the editorial argues that the deployment of the missiles is NATO's answer to the unilateral Soviet buildup of an entirely different type of missile, the SS-20. The Citizen also argued it would be naive to think that keeping Canadian territory clean of cruise missiles would prevent a nuclear war from starting. The paper suggested the top priority for a new Canadian government would be to urge Moscow to end its boycott of nuclear negotiations and engage in constructive talks with Washington.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

CRUISE MISSILE

NEWS

CBC Radio Aug. 20/84

The Montreal Gazette has obtained documents from the Department of National Defence which say that Canadians will not have access to sensitive information about the cruise missile tests over Cold Lake, Alberta. Washington said it doesn't want to release information for security reasons. Nuclear disarmament campaigners said that Canadians should be indignant over American secrecy but not surprised. Information published by the Gazette confirms U.S. plans to conduct three more tests between January and March of 1985.

CTV Newsline Dec. 7/84

Joe Clark said he won't ask the Soviets or the Americans to consider a ban on the cruise missile when they hold their arms control talks in January.

Scrum Dec. 7/84

Clark said it would not be a positive contribution for Canada to write a letter to Shultz and Gromyko asking for a ban on the cruise. He said the two foreign ministers should set their own agendas and Canada should not confuse the process by intervening.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

CRUISE MISSILE

COMMENTARY

CBC Radio As It Happens Oct. 8/84
(Interview with Douglas Roche)

Canada's new disarmament ambassador refused to answer questions about whether he approves of cruise testing in Alberta. Last February, Roche said that testing the cruise missile would be the most serious foreign policy mistake by a Canadian government in a generation. He said then that cruise testing would destabilize the atmosphere of negotiations and give the wrong signal to the international community that Canada was abandoning its commitment to a strategy of suffocation. Roche says now that the cruise is not an issue before him, and implies that it will fall under the broad review of foreign policy which the new government plans to conduct. He says the new government will move in general on a two-pronged front in foreign policy: the commitment to defence alliances will be increased, and the effort internationally on the nuclear arms question will be widened and increased.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

NEWS

Vancouver Sun Dec. 8/84

(By Wendy Long)

Douglas Roche told representatives of peace and disarmament groups in Vancouver that the January arms talks between the U.S. and USSR are a "ray of hope" to a world alarmed by the escalating arms race.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 22/84

(CP)

Report on a book Douglas Roche received from school children titled 150 Reasons to Stop Nuclear War. Roche said he would show the book to Joe Clark and UN officials.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 9/84

(CP)

Douglas Roche called arms talks between Schultz and Gromyko a "ray of hope" to a world alarmed by the escalating arms race. He also defended Canada's defence production sharing agreement with the U.S. as an opportunity to increase business and create jobs.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 31/84

(CP)

In his first speech to the UN political and security committee, Doug Roche urged the superpowers to resume talks on nuclear weapons as soon as possible without prior conditions to reduce the threat of nuclear holocaust. He also said Canada is studying the possibility of using its satellite technology to help develop a system of verification that would keep outer space free of weapons.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 23/84

(CP)

Joe Clark under fire from peace groups over the government's refusal to support a UN disarmament proposal, said he is "relieved and encouraged" that the U.S. and USSR may resume arms control talks. Clark denied that U.S. representatives asked Canada to vote against the proposal.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 11/84

(CP)

The PC government easily defeated an NDP motion calling on Canada to vote for a UN resolution urging the U.S. and Soviet Union to accept a mutual verifiable freeze on production and deployment of nuclear arms.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

BACKGROUNDERS

Edmonton Journal Dec. 16/84

(By Bruce Hutchinson, Southam News)

General disarmament is outside the power of Canada. Canada should therefore act in its natural role as an honest transatlantic broker with no axe the grind and then we might be able to nudge the U.S. in the right direction when the opportunity appears.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 7/84

(Column by Roy Cook)

In reference to Mulroney's speech at St. Francis Xavier University, Cook says the pursuit of peace is a noble goal, but that economic issues are more important than disarmament and that Mulroney should focus his attention on issues he can effect (such as the economy) as he was elected to do.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 23/84

(Column by John Best)

Best says the Soviets are finally coming to terms with the fact that their own interests require a resumption of arms negotiations, just as the new Mulroney government is taking hold on power in Canada. He says the government therefore has a "golden opportunity" to shape its policies in such a way as to expedite the return of cordial, constructive East-West relations and to nudge the superpowers further down the road to reconciliation.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 7/84

(Column by John Best)

Best praised Clark's statement to the UN General Assembly that Canada will seek "through concrete and realistic steps," to spur progress toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, but expresses serious doubt about the five nuclear powers entering such a treaty. He praises the new government though, for not steering clear of tough issues.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 17/84

The government should re-examine the role of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The Clark government proposed to do this but was blocked. Considering Mulroney's emphasis on nuclear disarmament it should be done now.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

NEWS

Oct. 1/84

(Transcript of press conference with William Barton, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security)

William Barton said the new institute's function is to carry out and stimulate research, education and enlighten public discussion of peace and security issues, and to advise the government and Parliament on these issues when asked. Barton refused to give personal views on the government's commitment to peace, but added that he can detect no difference between what SSEA Joe Clark and PM Mulroney have said about peace and the policy of the previous government. Barton said the institute cannot carry out government policy, and that it would not be politically interfered with by the government. He said its research would not be scientific or technical in nature. He said the institute may give financial support to private groups, in the same way as does the National Research Council. Barton emphasized that the institute's function is not political; it is not a lobby or advocacy group, except very generally as a supporter of peace and security. Barton said he personally would like to see Clark's report on disarmament (completed for the PC party last summer) made public. But Barton said the fact that it has not been released does not indicate an unwillingness on the government's part to allow a free flow of information on such issues.

CBC Nov. 21/84

The Canadian government came under attack from the NDP for voting against a UN resolution which called for a mutual, verifiable nuclear freeze on Nov. 20. The resolution passed 111 to 12. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark answered criticism from NDP leader Ed Broadbent by saying that Canada will support what he calls effective actions to persuade the superpowers to act but that a declaration on the freeze would not have advanced the cause for reducing nuclear disarmament.

CBC As It Happens Nov. 25/84

Canada's Disarmament Ambassador and long-time peace crusader Douglas Roche claims that there were excellent reasons for Canada's negative vote to the UN resolution for a nuclear arms freeze. He says the government feels that declarations of a freeze are not as effective as reductions through negotiation which they have been calling for. He says he is committed to reducing the level of nuclear arms, not just holding them where they are. "Those who look for short-range by such a device as a declaration for a freeze really do not examine the depth of the problem that is remaining which would be the high level of nuclear armaments."

CBC Radio Nov. 28/84

A Canadian-sponsored initiative was voted down at the United Nations for the first time in many years. The initiative consisted of two amendments to a draft resolution on nuclear winter, one placing cost restrictions on a proposed study on the subject, the other adopting more cautious language in stating links between nuclear war and nuclear winter.

CBC Radio Sunday Morning Sept. 14/84

The sinking of the French freighter, the Mont Louis, off the coast of Belgium turned world attention to the world-wide secretive trade in nuclear products. It is a trade involving as much as 100 million pounds of uranium products including such ideological enemies as the U.S. and the USSR.

CBC Radio Sunday Morning Oct. 28/84

Within two years, Canada will be the world's largest exporter of tritium, a rare radioactive form of hydrogen. Tritium is used in luminous paints, is a key ingredient for research into the development of a new power source for the world and is used in the production of nuclear bombs. Canadian officials say tritium will be used for peaceful purposes only but once it leaves Canada there are no guarantees that will be the case.

CBC Radio Sunday Morning Oct. 13/84

There are fears that an information-sharing agreement between the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and South Korea will enable that country to reprocess plutonium from its Candu reactor which might enable it to produce nuclear weapons. The meetings between the AECL and South Korean scientists were halted only after the U.S. intervened but the question of whether AECL acted ethically in agreeing to give the information remains.

CBC World at Six Oct. 30/84

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Doug Roche said one of the Canadian government's major priorities is preventing the arms race from expanding into outer space. Roche urged the superpowers to resume arms control talks immediately.

CJOH TV Newslines Dec. 10/84

The huge Tory majority easily defeated a resolution of no confidence presented by the NDP in the House of Commons today over a nuclear weapons freeze. Canada voted against a freeze at the UN yesterday. NDP leader Ed Broadbent said the government voted against a freeze to stay in line with the U.S. Roche said the government is for disarmament despite the 'no' vote.

CBC Dec. 12/84

The government is about to announce that Geoffrey Pearson will be the first executive director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security. The selection of Pearson was made by the Institute's board of directors and is to be formalized by an Order in Council of the Cabinet. The report emphasized that the appointment was made without partisan considerations.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

DISARMAMENT

COMMENTARY

CTV Canada AM Oct. 12/84
(Interview with Doug Roche)

Roche said the PM's Sept. 26 speech to St. Francis Xavier University is a clear indication of the government's commitment to disarmament. But he said the government plans to increase its commitment to its defence partners because "in order to come down from the nuclear mountain, we have to increase our conventional strength." He said Canada will increase its participation with other like-minded, smaller powers, all of whom feel threatened by the nuclear factor.

CBC Radio The House Oct. 27/84

(Interview with Douglas Roche on "Negotiating for Peace")

Roche said that former PM Trudeau accomplished a great deal with his peace initiative by giving the arms control issue a visibility that awakened leaders in other parts of the world. Roche said the best we can hope for is inch by inch progress in negotiations for peace. He added that the final document of the First Special Session on Disarmament at the UN (1978) is a comprehensive program for mutual and balanced and verifiable disarmament that got very wide approval, but which has seen no action.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Edmonton Journal Oct 1/84

(By Julian Beltrome, Southam News)

Coverage of the PM's speech at St. Francis Xavier University. He said peace is the most important challenge facing all governments today and that if he doesn't help reduce the threat of nuclear war and enhance the promise of peace he will have failed in his most cherished ambition.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 6/84

(By Satya Das)

Doug Roche said Canada will become a major moral force in quelling the world's lust for nuclear and conventional weapons. With a broad mandate from the Prime Minister he will continue a peace effort to bring the arms race under control.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the announcement that the last nuclear warheads in Canada were removed in July.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 18/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of defence costs increasing six per cent.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Soviet and Canadian officials opened two days of closed-door talks on nuclear arms control, but neither side would reveal any details of the items up for discussion.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 15/84

(CP)

DND confirmed that the last nuclear weapons on Canadian soil were removed and returned to the U.S. in July.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 12/84

(CP)

Doug Roche said the unannounced removal of the last nuclear weapons from Canadian soil in July illustrates this country's quiet approach to winding down the arms race. He said "Canada has become a de facto nuclear-free zone."

Edmonton Journal Oct. 20/84

(By Bob Gilmour)

Dr. Harriet Critchley, Director of Strategic Studies at the University of Calgary says Soviet submarines trespass on Canadian territorial waters in the Arctic and National Defence should take some action. She says the subs pose a growing problem for Canadian defence, arms control efforts and Canada's claim to waters in the Arctic Circle.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Edmonton Journal Oct. 21/84

(By Bob Gilmour)

Harriet Crichley, in an article for the International Journal, a publication of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, says Soviet subs could outflank the West's Atlantic Ocean defence and detection network.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 22/84

The names of more than 400,000 Canadians who signed petitions for peace were read on Parliament Hill.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 22/84

(CP)

A conference on nuclear war was held at UBC. The main point which emerged was that a nuclear war cannot be allowed to take place. However, it was also noted that Canadians feel they have no influence on decisions taken by the superpowers.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 23/84

(CP)

A peace petition with almost 430,000 signatures did not change Mulroney's position on his commitment to test the cruise in Canada. John Turner said he also supports the testing.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 1/84

(By Wilkie Taylor)

Standard coverage of the PMS speech at St. Francis Xavier University.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 11/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Roche's address to a Canadian Human Rights Foundation luncheon in Montreal on Canada's nuclear weapon role quietly winding down.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 1/84

(Southam News)

The PM in Antigonish, N.S., said reducing world conflict is his government's priority, but he gave no hint as to what personal role he anticipates playing in the peace process.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 5/84

(By Terry Glavin)

Organizers of the Pentagon's cross-country tour to teach Canadian businessmen how to reap benefits from the U.S. expanded military budget are expecting a "less-than-generous" reception in Vancouver on Dec. 10. The "many-faceted" peace movement in the city is expected to hold a number of demonstrations, protesting the tour.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 16/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the revelation that the last nuclear weapons have been removed from Canada.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 20/84

(By Don MacDonald)

Standard coverage of Coates' announcement of the 1985 tabling of a green paper on defence to clarify the mandate of the Canadian Forces. It also reports the \$154 million cut in the defence budget as announced by Finance Minister Wilson.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 15/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said Canada hadn't yet decided on whether to back President Reagan's Star Wars concept.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 24/84

(CP)

During a year-end CTV interview, the Prime Minister said he would be "less than enthusiastic" about a possible request for co-operation in the U.S. star wars defence system. On Canada-U.S. relations, he said he would defend Canadian autonomy and integrity at all times, "but that doesn't mean we have to harass and heap vitriol on our neighbour."

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 4/84

(By Julian Beltrame, Halifax)

Advance story on cross-country tour by American military officials designed to teach Canadian businessmen to get a bigger segment of the U.S. military procurement budget.

Toronto Star Dec. 8/84

(By Ron Lowman)

Representatives of Ontario industry told that \$75 billion a year in U.S. defence subcontracts are waiting for their bids. Lowman listed the approach of U.S. officials in advising Ontario businessmen on how to make headway in the U.S. market.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 7/84

(Southam)

Joe Clark told Parliament he is worried about the implications of the U.S. Star Wars defence strategy and conceded later that Robert Coates is more enthusiastic about the plan than he is.

Toronto Star Dec. 4/84

Sixteen peace activists arrested in Halifax as they protested start of cross-Canada tour by U.S. Department of Defence weapons buyers seeking Canadian supplies.

Le Devoir Dec. 6/84

(By Laurent Soumis)

Defence and External Affairs parliamentary secretaries, Robert Wenman and Gerald Weiner, indicated the PC government favoured integration of the military industry on a North American basis and the increase in sale of Canadian products to the American military. They made these points at a Montreal seminar for Canadian and U.S. defence communities.

Montreal Gazette Aug. 18/84

(By Robert Winters)

Insider piece from own digging--says U.S. plans to conduct three
Air-Launched Cruise Missile tests in Western Canada between January
and March.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

BACKGROUNDERS

Globe and Mail Dec. 8/84

(By Chris Waddell)

Waddell suggests it will take time to assess whether current tour of U.S. military officials will result in increased number of military contracts for Canadian firms. Could run into resistance from the U.S. firms, particularly in a period of expected downturn in the U.S. economy.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

COLUMNISTS

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 8/84

(Column by George Grande)

Grande reviews possible rifts between U.S. Defence and State Departments in some policy areas. He cites U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger as a proponent of the view U.S. forces should be used sparingly, but once committed U.S. should go all the way to ensure victory. State Department takes more cautious view. Grande argues that from a Canadian perspective both foreign and defence policy should be basic components of a larger national security policy.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 29/84

(Column by John Best)

Best says Canada is about to commit itself, for the first time, to paying a share of the bill to update the DEW line. This makes "exceptionally good sense" in terms of sovereignty, he says, because things are happening in the North American defence environment that vitally affect Canadian interests, but which could quickly leave us on the outside looking in if we fail to become involved.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 18/84

(Column by John Best)

Best is critical of the Mulroney government's incoherent approach to foreign and defence policy. He says Mulroney is sending out two strikingly different signals that his government intends to make good on its campaign promises to strengthen ties with the U.S. and increase contributions to Western security; and that, on the other hand, it is not controlled by hard-liners. This has resulted, he says, in "something resembling a kaleidoscope, with patterns and personalities tumbling around in a formless web." He adds that in trying to be all things to all people, the government is giving the impression that it doesn't know where it is going.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 8/84

(Column by Ron Collister)

If the government listens to protesters of arms sales in Canada it will mean the loss of defence contracts and jobs. In the current economic climate, according to Collister, that would be a dumb move.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 19/84

(Column by Charles Lynch)

Lynch writes that listening to Robert Coates on Canadian Defence is like going into a "time warp" and wonders if anyone in the government takes him seriously or even listens to him.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 22/84

(Column by Reg Silvester)

Canadians should have peace as their battle cry and not be wasting time trying to decide if the U.S. or USSR is the "bad guy." Any country with the bomb should be recognized as the bad guy.

COLUMNISTS-PAGE 2

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 10/84

(Column by Harold T. Shea)

Shea says the UN appointments of Lewis and Roche represent the Tories' efforts to start a more vocal campaign to bring the super-powers back to the arms control talks table. He also says they are evidence of the new government's determination to pick up on Trudeau's peace initiative and continue it.

PRINT

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

EDITORIALS

Edmonton Journal Oct. 23/84

We should not be surprised that Soviet submarines invade Canadian waters, but the government would be better advised to spend money.. patrolling those waters than on new military uniforms.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 2/84

The lead editorial praises the PM for saying he would make world peace a priority and it urges him to concentrate on peace and disarmament at the same time he tackles domestic economic problems.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Radio Canada CBOF Oct. 30/84

It is unlikely that tritium, a radioactive byproduct of Ontario Hydro will be used for military purposes. The federal government is acting to include tritium in its list of nuclear products regulated by Canadian-American agreements.

Radio Canada Oct. 29/84

The Canadian Minister of External Affairs today assured that any tritium sold to the U.S. would be used for peaceful purposes. A ministerial aide rejected the allegations made on CBC's Sunday Morning that the residue would be used by the American army.

BROADCAST

CANADA-DEFENCE

GENERAL COVERAGE

COMMENTARY

CTV Canada AM Dec. 14/84
(Interview with Stephen Lewis)

Canada's ambassador to the UN, Stephen Lewis, says his vote against a nuclear freeze reflected the government's policy on the question, not his own, in keeping with NATO's position. But Canada is doing many things in the nuclear arena apart from the freeze such as resolutions on a test ban, nuclear winter and the renewal of the non-proliferation treaty.

PRINT

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA
RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

NEWS

Vancouver Sun Oct. 7/84
(CP)

Although Canada will not send observers to the Nicaraguan elections, Joe Clark says this does not imply any change in relations with that country. Several non-governmental groups are sending observers and Clark says the Conservative government "hopes to profit from their comments."

La Tribune Oct. 7/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark saying that not sending observers to the Nicaraguan election does not imply any change in relations with that country.

Saint John Telegraph Journal Oct. 25/84
(CP)

A report stating that the new government has not changed Canada's policy towards Nicaragua. It is quietly continuing the previous administration's multi-million-dollar aid program "despite attempts by the U.S. to isolate--some would say overthrow--that country's leftist government."

Winnipeg Free Press Nov. 15/84
(CP)

Joe Clark said in the "unlikely event" of an American invasion, Canadians in Nicaragua would be evacuated through the U.S. embassy in Managua. He stressed the Canadian government has "no evidence, no reason to believe, that there is any imminent invasion in Nicaragua and I would not want these comments to be construed as any suggestion of Canadian concern about this matter."

Vancouver Sun Sept. 29/84

Tools for Peace - a Canada-wide network of church and community groups, trade unions and professional associations - aims to send more than \$1 million worth of material aid, especially medical supplies, to the Central American country of Nicaragua. The campaign was kicked off with a speech by David MacMichael, a former analyst for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, who challenged the foundation of U.S. Central American policy which he described as "petty, mendacious, arrogant, and bullying."

Le Devoir Oct. 3/84

Sandinista co-ordinator Daniel Ortega accuses the U.S. of preparing for an attack on Nicaragua, to be launched on October 15, which will be similar to the American invasion of Grenada.

Toronto Star Oct. 16/84

Toronto high school teacher Danny Difelice experiences life in Managua, as learned through his stay with a Managuan family while attending Spanish immersion classes there.

NEWS-PAGE 2

Le Devoir Oct. 18/84

Five European parliamentarians will observe the Nicaraguan general elections. Canada has been offered the opportunity, but has not yet decided.

La Presse Oct. 26/84

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is waiting for the results of new Central American peace initiative before sending Canadian observers to the Nicaraguan general election.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 27/84

Canada will not send observers to elections in Nicaragua, but the decision does not imply any change in relations between Canada and Nicaragua.

Globe and Mail Nov. 6/84

While Sandinista leader declares that the triumph of the Sandinistas affirmed the five-year-old "revolutionary process" in Nicaragua, general comments were made regarding the general apathy of many Nicaraguans, and of the confusing procedures of the election.

Le Devoir Nov. 10/84

As the Canadian group of observers has suspected, the Nicaraguan elections unfolded without irregularity or undue problems.

Globe and Mail Oct. 6/84

New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent rethinks his support for the Sandinista junta in Nicaragua after the last-minute breakdown this week of talks aimed at free and democratic elections.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 29/84

(CP)

A Canadian church and human rights group which monitored the Nicaraguan election says Canada needs an embassy in Nicaragua. Joe Clark said no decision has been made to open one. He also said Canada will play a "small but limited" role in helping Central America achieve peace.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Oct. 25/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the continuing aid to Nicaragua despite U.S. attempts to isolate that country's left-wing government.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the opinions of Canadians currently in Nicaragua as to how serious the threat of a U.S. invasion really is.

Le Devoir Nov. 15/84

Despite its claim to predicting no future American invasion of Nicaragua, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is launching an appeal to encourage all Canadians in Nicaragua to register with the Canadian embassy there, and is meeting with other Central American leaders to discuss possible peace initiatives.

Le Devoir Nov. 22/84

A group of Quebec observers demands that Ottawa oppose political aggression by the U.S., and that it be in accordance with the efforts of the Contadora Group in allowing Nicaragua its independence.

Montreal Gazette Nov. 24/84

A 15-member delegation representing Quebec unions, church and human rights groups urged External Affairs to set up a Canadian embassy in Nicaragua--presently the embassy at Costa Rica covers Nicaragua.

Globe and Mail Nov. 26/84

Clothing, medical equipment and administrative equipment is being sent to help Nicaragua by volunteer groups in Canada.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 7/84

The Canadian Labour Congress has complained to the Nicaraguan government that officials of the non-Sandinista labour union, with which the CLC is affiliated, have been subjected to harassment.

Globe and Mail Dec. 12/84

A team of U.S. observers of Nicaragua's elections says that the elections were legitimate and that the vote offered meaningful choices, contrary to President Reagan's belief

Regina Leader Post Oct. 25/84

(CP)

An External Affairs spokesman, Emile Martel, said the new Tory government is quietly continuing the previous administration's multi-million-dollar aid program to Nicaragua despite attempts by the U.S. to isolate that country's leftist government.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 27/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said Canada will not send observers to the Nicaraguan election but the decision does not imply any change in relations with the country. He gave no reason for the decision, but it is believed Ottawa felt official observers would lend legitimacy to the "lopsided contest" which is being boycotted by several opposition groups.

Regina Leader Post Oct. 27/84

(CP)

A group of Canadian representatives of churches and human rights groups that monitored recent elections in Nicaragua severely criticized the government for its inadequate diplomatic representation in that country. Clark said no decision has been made about opening an embassy in Nicaragua and he added that it isn't clear how Canada can influence the U.S. or Central American countries to sign a peace treaty.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 27/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Canada's decision not to send observers to the Nicaraguan election.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 1/84

(CP)

Jean Chretien said Canada's failure to send observers to the Nicaraguan election proves the PCs are kowtowing to the U.S. Ed Broadbent also condemned the Tory decision and announced his party is sending its own observers.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 9/84

(Local)

Fourteen lawyers who went to Nicaragua to observe that country's election will be calling Joe Clark to arrange a meeting to attempt to convince him to change Canada's policy toward Central America and to set up an embassy in Managua.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 15/84

(CP)

Joe Clark told reporters that Canadians in Nicaragua would be removed through the U.S. embassy in Managua in the "unlikely event" of a U.S. invasion.

Vanoucvver Sun Nov. 16/84

(By Anne Mullens)

David Wickers and Robert Smith, moderators of the United Church of Canada, upon their return from observing the Nicaraguan election on behalf of Christian Task Force on Central America, urged Canadians to demand Ottawa create an independent foreign policy and issue an immediate call for peace in the region.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 29/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of representatives of Canadian church and human rights groups urging Clark to open an embassy in Managua.

BACKGROUNDERS

Le Soleil Oct. 11/84

Quebec priest Jean-Yves Dolbec writes a letter detailing what happened after the Nicaraguan regime expelled a dozen foreign priests, and how he perceived the situation.

La Presse Oct. 27/84

The elections of Nov. 4 will represent a turning point for the Nicaraguan situation. One election cannot make up for many of the country's problems.

COLUMNISTS

Regina Leader Post Oct. 31/84

(Column by Jack Best)

Best is highly critical of the decision not to send observers to the Nicaraguan election, noting that it conflicts with the earlier decision to send official observers to the presidential election in El Salvador. He speculates that by rejecting Nicaragua's invitation Joe Clark was trying to ingratiate himself with the U.S. He also says that given this latest development, Clark's handling of Canadian foreign relations is "beginning to resemble a juggling act."

La Presse Nov. 15/84

(Column by Guy Cormier)

Is Central America part of the American domain? The Canadian government should convince the U.S. that Nicaraguans don't pose any real threat to the U.S., regardless of how well armed they may be.

Globe and Mail Nov. 17/84

(Column by Oakland Ross)

Nicaragua's election campaign was very North American in its use of commercial advertising, but also caught the essence of the Sandinista movement.

Ottawa Citizen Dec. 1/84

(Column by Eric Hamovitch)

It is surely up to the Nicaraguans-- not the Americans--to decide if the Nicaraguan government should be removed. In light of the destruction and death the U.S. anti-Sandinista movement has left behind, the removal should be of the most destructive force.

La Presse Oct. 6/84

(Column by Charles Daird)

The acceptance of the Central American Contadora Group and the recognition of American insincerity toward Nicaragua will mark a new stage in the development of the country.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 6/84

(Column by John R. Walker)

Both Nicaragua and the U.S. misunderstand the finer political points of each other's culture. Can Canada bring the sides closer to understanding under Mulroney?

Globe and Mail Oct. 6/84

(Column by Oakland Ross)

Failing talks in Rio lost the Sandinistas the chance to show the world they really are the good guys.

Montreal Gazette Oct. 24/84

(Column by Gwynne Dyer)

The Nicaraguan definition of free elections may cause the U.S. to intervene more than it already is. The moving up of the first scheduled 1985 Nicaraguan election was done to avoid possible American attack directly after the U.S. election--but this is often used as an excuse.

COLUMNISTS-2

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 25/84

(Column by John Walker)

Canada is going to decline an invitation to observe the Nicaraguan elections on Nov. 4 because of its concern at how they are being manipulated.

Globe and Mail Oct. 27/84

(Column by Oakland Ross)

The reason Nicaragua now wants to hold elections is to replenish its gradually dwindling international support, thereby raising obstacles to a U.S. military invasion. But elections don't mean democracy--as they don't in any Central American country.

La Presse Oct. 30/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

If Nicaragua does not attempt to put an end to its political hostility, it may end up as Cuba.

La Presse Oct. 31/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

Canada did not send observers to the Nicaraguan election because it wants to maintain itself un-Sandinista in the eyes of Washington.

La Presse Nov. 1/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

Managua is much like a North American city--only the standard of living is lower.

Globe and Mail Nov. 2/84

(Column by Jeffrey Simpson)

Canada is right not to send observers to Nicaragua's elections. Canada has no business supporting either extreme--U.S. bellicosity (mining of harbours, support for contras) or sham elections.

La Presse Nov. 2/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

The aggravation of friction between the Catholic Church authority of the Sandinistas appears to be the most prominent conflict of the electoral campaign.

Globe and Mail Nov. 3/84

(Column by Oakland Ross)

One day before the first Nicaraguan democratic elections, and the crowds are showing enthusiasm and public support for the Sandinistas.

La Presse Nov. 3/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

While the Nicaraguan election campaign has provoked much excitement, surely the campaign will serve to appeal to the people to mobilize against the eventual military intervention of the U.S.

La Presse Nov. 4/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

By the end of the election, the Sandinistas will have gained the credibility and legitimacy they felt they needed to democratically carry out their master plan for Sandinista control.

COLUMNISTS-3

La Presse Nov. 6/84

(Column by Pierre Saint-Germain)

While supporters of the Sandinista regime applaud the fairness and democratic means by which the elections were carried out, opposition screams at the fraud and farce the election represents to them.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 9/84

(Column by Eric Hamovitch)

The Nicaraguan election left Sandinista supporters delighted and many neutral observers impressed, but it has not altered the hostile American attitude toward Nicaragua.

EDITORIALS

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 17/84

Countries like Canada should do all they can to prevent both the U.S. and Nicaragua from provoking a confrontation, which is beyond the reasonable measures of self defence.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 17/84

Canada must decide how much distance it will place between American and Canadian foreign policies. It has the potential to play honest broker in a hostile environment.

Winnipeg Free Press Dec. 4/84

Canada should set up a very small diplomatic listening post in Managua, as the British have done, whose main function is political reporting. Too often are political rumours taken as facts--this should be stopped.

Toronto Star Oct. 2/84

The shifts in official U.S. policy toward Nicaragua can only feed fears that the Reagan administration doesn't want an end to the Central American brushfires so much as an end to the leftist revolution in Nicaragua.

Winnipeg Free Press Oct. 4/84

While the Sandinistas appear to be making moves toward a peaceful settlement with the U.S., the Americans seem to have a policy of making such a settlement impossible to arrive at.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 4/84

Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega's accusations of U.S. invasion are not responsible--they are blatant lies designed to mislead and to create international tension in an area that desperately needs the exact opposite.

La Presse Oct. 5/84

The future of all of Central America is at stake, feel the Nicaraguans--thus the formation of the Contadora Group.

Toronto Star Oct 23/84

The handbook on guerrilla warfare in Nicaragua put out by the Central Intelligence Agency has just exploded in the Reagan Administration's face. And rightly so...

Winnipeg Free Press Oct. 24/84

Like former leader Anastasio Somoza, the Sandinistas have no intention of losing such an election and have proceeded to rig it just as he rigged his elections--by newspaper censorship. For this reason, the Sandinista government will not be respected as a democratic regime.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 30/84

Nicaragua's election shows every sign of becoming a rubber stamp for the Sandinista regime, exactly what the country's political leaders want it to be. It could have offered some hope for peace and accommodation with the U.S.

EDITORIALS-PAGE 2

Globe and Mail Nov. 2/84

Canada's decision not to send observers to the Nicaraguan elections encourages ignorance. Why should we not satisfy ourselves first hand that the suspicion is well-founded?

Le Devoir Nov. 7/84

Although the Sandinista party did obtain the majority of the popular vote, it cannot be ignore that opposition parties were given a less but still substantial number.

Ottawa Citizen Nov. 9/84

Readers praised Nicaraguan efforts to conduct democratic elections, criticized Canada's unsupportive stance behind the U.S. in not sending observers, and criticized the Citizen for hailing elections in El Salvador last year while condemning the more democratic elections of Nicaragua.

La Presse Nov. 29/84

The decision by the International Court in The Hague to bring to trial Nicaragua's claim of armed American attacks against her territory is a moral victory for the Central American nation. It seems improbable that the U.S. will conform to the Court's future judgement. In fact, commentary heard recently lets one suppose that Washington's only regret was in agreeing to defend itself in Court. The Court is an offshoot of the UN and anything that has to do with the UN is sure to get bad press, particularly among conservatives.

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 26/84

Nicaragua's acceptance of the Contadora nation's peace treaty for Central America should have been welcomed by Washington as a positive development. Instead it was criticized and has become a bone of contention between the countries. Unless Washington reverses itself, the conclusion must be that the Reagan administration is determined not to do anything that will give any credit to the Sandinista government. Such a policy is a short-sighted, unwise and not even in the best interests of El Salvador, Washington's darling in the area.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 2/84

The government should have sent observers to the election in Nicaragua. Many Canadians are uneasy about the Mulroney government's close alliance with the U.S. and the decision not to send observers adds credibility to the charge that we have no foreign policy of our own.

BROADCAST

NEWS

Radio Canada CBOF, Les Informations, Nov. 6/84

With 37 polls reporting, the results in the Nicaraguan election show the Sandinistas have 68 per cent of the popular vote, the Conservative Democrats 12 per cent and the Independent Liberals 11 per cent. The participation of 83 per cent of eligible voters was itself a victory for the Sandinistas. Thirty unofficial Canadian observers were pleased with the carrying out of the elections, but Canada's ambassador to Nicaragua, Francis Filleul, said the non-participation of many Opposition parties made it a referendum rather than an election.

Radio Canada CBOF, Les Informations Nov. 7/84

(by Luc Poulin)

The Nicaraguan elections were carried out peacefully, without any major disruptive incidents. Nicaraguan guerrillas declared a truce for the duration of the voting. Participation was high, even though the major Opposition forces, led by Tours Cruz, refused to participate.

Radio Canada CBOF, Le Monde Maintenant Nov. 5/84

(by Luc Poulin)

With 20 per cent of the votes counted in Nicaragua's election, the Sandinistas are well ahead of the other contending parties with 70 per cent of the vote. Results show an 80 per cent participation level. One of the priorities of the new government will be to draft a constitution.

Radio Canada Oct. 29/84

Canada will not be sending observers to the Nicaraguan election.

CBC Radio World at Six Oct. 30/84

Joe Clark says that Canada's decision not to send observers to the election in Nicaragua does not imply a change in Canada's relations with Nicaragua.

SSEA Scrum Nov. 1/84

Joe Clark says Canada decided not to send observers to the Nicaraguan election because it was felt that the election would not be effective because there is not an effective opposition in that country. He will, however, be receiving information on the elections from unofficial Canadian observers.

CBC TV The National Nov. 5/84

Report from Nicaragua on the election. Quote from the Canadian Ambassador: "I think the Western democracies would have preferred to have seen, as would we, a genuine electoral contest with the real possibility of the government losing power." An unnamed observer had a positive reaction to the electoral process.

SSEA Scrum Nov. 13/84

Joe Clark said that on the political side he is very much interested in getting information on Nicaragua and what it would be useful for Canada to do in that country. He said he does not anticipate an American invasion. Clark was unsure if there was a contingency plan to remove Canadians from Nicaragua without having to rely on the U.S. in the event of an invasion.

CBC TV The National Nov. 13/84

Report on the propaganda war between the U.S. and Nicaragua: the U.S. claims Nicaragua is planning to attack Honduras and El Salvador, Nicaragua says the American people are being conditioned to accept an invasion. In Canada, the Nicaraguan Ambassador asked Canadians to condemn any military action the U.S. takes against Nicaragua. Joe Clark said he does not anticipate an invasion and is trying to get more information from Washington.

CTV National Nov. 27/84

The tape on Nicaragua was referred to as "another information slip-up" from the federal government. NDP Leader Ed Broadbent called it sloppy housekeeping and said it was open government by accident, not design.

CBC TV The National Nov. 30/84

Report by Mike Duffy saying Clark tried to brand the incident as unimportant and shrugged off suggestions that opening an embassy in Nicaragua in the face of American opposition might endanger Canadian-American relations.

CBC Radio The World at Six Nov. 27/84

The tape made clear that Canada's recent decision to improve peacekeeping processes in Central America was an attempt to work separately from the U.S. Liberal Doug Frith summed up opposition reaction, saying it indicates a government that is paranoid and unprofessional.

COMMENTARY

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

As It Happens Oct. 26/84

(Interview with John Foster, Chairman of the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America)

Mr. Foster said countries went more readily to observe elections in El Salvador because they were encouraged to do so. He said the U.S. is trying to ignore or undermine the Nicaraguan election and that Canada's decision not to send observers is based on American opinion of the situation in Nicaragua.

CBC Radio As It Happens Oct. 29/84

(Interview with Human Rights Commissioner Gordon Fairweather)

Mr. Fairweather said that Canada has made the wrong decision in not sending observers to the Nicaraguan election and was influenced by the U.S. He said the action will cause the Canadian public to draw the wrong conclusions about Nicaragua and that the credibility of the election would have been helped had Canada been present.

CBC Radio Sunday Morning Oct. 28/84

(Commentary by John Kirk, associate professor of Latin American studies at Dalhousie University)

Mr. Kirk said that many specialists feel Canada made a "dreadful" mistake in not sending observers and this policy reveals a double standard towards Central America. He said research by Canadian church representatives showed that conditions in Nicaragua were much more conducive to an election than they had been in El Salvador, contrary to Canadian government reports. He called the Canadian policy irrational and unbalanced and too tied to American policy, likening Canada to a state rather than a country.

CBC Radio As It Happens Nov. 30/84

(Interview with Richard Gwyn and Francis Russell (political columnist for the Winnipeg Free Press))

Speculation over whether Canada will open an embassy in Nicaragua and whether Clark leaked the memo on purpose. Francis Russell said he thought Clark leaked the memo and that opening an embassy in Nicaragua would be a good way of showing that the government will not go along with all American policies. Richard Gwyn agreed.

CBC Radio As It Happens Nov. 28/84

(Interview with Tim Draimin, Central American specialist with the Jesuit Centre in Toronto)

Mr. Draimin says the tapes confirm that the PC government is interested in opening an embassy in Nicaragua and that Clark's comments, on the whole, reflect positively on his work--he is shown to be interested in political issues and open to exploring the possibility of Canada pursuing an independent foreign policy. A reporter asked why Mr. Clark was not better briefed on the electoral process in Nicaragua. Mr. Draimin speculated that "nobody in External Affairs thought it was a significant enough point to raise with (him)" and said he would have been better briefed if Canada did have an embassy in Nicaragua.

PRINT

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA

CONTADORA ACCORD

NEWS

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Joe Clark said Canada supports the Contadora process, but has very serious reservations about the effectiveness of the verification procedure in the treaty. He said he would meet with representatives of the Contadora countries and that Canada will continue to exercise its influence in a way which will advance the Contadora process and help bring stability to Central America.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Joe Clark announced he will meet in Ottawa Nov. 26 with representatives from Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia to try to develop a peace plan for Nicaragua and its Central American neighbours. Clark is quoted as saying, "We support wholeheartedly the Contadora process" and it adds that he said he isn't anticipating an American invasion of Nicaragua.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark's announcement that he will meet with representatives of the Contadora countries.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 19/84

(CP)

Joe Clark will visit Mexico in January to discuss various bilateral issues, including the Contadora group in Central America.

EDITORIALS

Vancouver Sun Nov. 17/84

The lead editorial focuses on Nicaraguan fears of an imminent U.S. invasion and says the most promising route to a settlement in the region would be through the Contadora process. It also says that in working toward peace and stability in the area, Joe Clark must decide how much distance Canada will put between our foreign policy and that of the U.S.--"not an easy job in view of the Tories' profession of renewed love for our neighbours."

BROADCAST

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA

CONTADORA ACCORD

NEWS

NBC Radio Nov. 23/84

(Interview with Sean Brady, Official Spokesperson)

Mr. Brady said Canada was consulted by the Contadora countries because Canada supports the Contadora process, is seen as becoming increasingly interested in the problems of Central America and the Latin region and has experience in peacekeeping issues. He said Joe Clark called for the meeting with Contadora representatives because of personal and public concern over possible arms shipments by the Nicaraguans and claims by the Nicaraguan government that the U.S. was on the brink of invasion, and that Canada is opposed to both. Mr. Brady said Canada is committed to the Contadora process and to achieving peace in Central America and is willing to give assistance to achieve these ends.

CBC TV The National Nov. 26/84

Three ambassadors from countries seeking peace in Central America met with Joe Clark. The Contadora Group has come up with a peace plan needing peacekeepers to enforce it and has asked Canada to play a role. An External Affairs spokesperson said that although the U.S. opposes the peace commission, Canada's concerns are not the same as those of the U.S. However, Canada said although the peace commission is a good idea, unless all countries involved in the region, including the U.S. agree it is not likely to happen. Clark told the ambassadors the body would have to have enough authority to be effective.

CJOH TV Newsline Nov. 26/84

Coverage of Clark's meeting with three representatives of the Contadora countries: Canada is under growing pressure to condemn any intervention by the super powers in South American affairs; has been asked to contribute its peacekeeping expertise to a special control commission but has so far refused.

CBC Radio Nov. 27/84

Canada will seriously consider taking part in a Central American peace effort if a peace commission proposed for the area could be made more effective. External Affairs spokesperson Sean Brady said Canadian concerns are different from American because "we have been generally members of peacekeeping units rather than a party to the conflict."

Global World Report Nov. 26/84

Standard coverage of Clark's meeting with representatives of the Contadora countries. Canada is in favour of peace in Central America, but is skeptical the Contadora plan can be enforced. Canada has qualified its support of the peace process to a degree that won't offend the U.S., according to Ottawa Bureau Chief Doug Small.

BROADCAST

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA

CONTADORA ACCORD

COMMENTARY

CTV Canada AM Nov. 21/84

(Interview with Mexican Ambassador to Canada, José Andres de Oteyza)

Mr. Oteyza said the meeting with Clark is being held to possibly get some economic aid and development for the region. He said he would like to see Canada bring its prestige and international respect into dealings in Central America and convince all those involved, including the U.S. not to intervene with the peace plan proposed by the Contadora countries.

PRINT

CANADA-CENTRAL AMERICA

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

St. John's Evening Telegram Dec. 4/84
(CP)

Joe Clark announced direct development aid to El Salvador will be restored and CIDA has been authorized to begin loan negotiations with that country.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 4/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Joe Clark's announcement that development aid to El Salvador will be restored.

COLUMNISTS

Regina Leader Post Dec. 7/84
(Column by John Best)

Best approves of the decision of Joe Clark to give Central America a higher profile in Canadian policy, but warns that the new minister is "walking on thin ice" and talk of a Canadian peacemaking role is premature. He also says Clark has given little indication that he has set himself a clear, coherent set of objectives and warns him to resist pressure from the NDP "to jump in with both feet."

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

NEWS

London Free Press Nov. 7/84

(CP)

Major Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, head of Ethiopia's relief commission, said the assistance Canada has offered Ethiopia is insignificant when compared to its capacity to help at a news conference in Ottawa. He said he is encouraged by Canada's response to the famine and by government pledges that more will be done.

Kitchener-Waterloo Record Nov. 17/84

(CP)

Joe Clark announced the establishment of a \$50-million special fund for African drought aid. Much of the money will go toward relief work, and some will be spent on programs for averting future catastrophes. Part will be used to match funds raised by the public. NDP foreign affairs critic Pauline Jewitt called the government's actions "admirable" and praised Clark's attempt to co-ordinate the distribution of aid with other countries.

Whitehorse (Yukon) Star Nov. 7/84

(CP)

In his maiden speech to the UN General Assembly, Stephen Lewis made an impassioned plea for more western aid for Africa. He gave Canadian support to a draft declaration from Africa which addresses most key problems of the poorest countries, making Canada the first major Western country to support the declaration in its entirety.

Ottawa Citizen Oct. 31/84

(by Sherri Barron)

Chris Liebich, a CIDA spokesperson, said Canada will not increase food shipments to Ethiopia this year because that country lacks unloading and distribution facilities. Liebich said the crisis in Ethiopia was anticipated and Canada has almost doubled aid to Ethiopia -- more than \$25 million of food for 1984-85 as compared to \$16.4 million last year. Canada is the biggest food aid donor to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 28/84

(CP)

David MacDonald, emergency co-ordinator for African relief aid, announced the establishment of a coalition of national relief agencies to funnel aid to Ethiopia and other African countries. The coalition brings together private and government organizations to plan the distribution of a \$50 million relief fund established by the federal government.

NEWS-page 2

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Dec. 12/84

(AP)

Ethiopian officials said the country's food crisis could have been averted if the West had responded earlier. Canada was among the few donor countries singled out for praise for the relief aid it provided Ethiopia.

La Presse Dec. 14/84

(from CP, AP, UPI)

The Canadian embassy in Ethiopia is investigating charges of Canadian aid being sold on the black market. Joe Clark said he has had no confirmation food is ending up on the black market.

Globe and Mail Dec. 17/84

(CP)

CIDA president Margaret Catley-Carlson said Canadians must accept that some of their donations will be stolen, sold on the black market or diverted by corrupt officials, but the 'vast majority' of aid is getting through in Ethiopia.

The Peace River Block Daily News (Dawson Creek, B.C.)

(by Ken MacQueen (CP))

An all-party delegation of MPs and aid officials returned from Ethiopia saying it found no evidence of Canadian aid being stolen or diverted, but ample proof it is reaching the starving. It also reported that assistance must double in the next year to meet the worsening situation.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 2/84

"Ottawa gives \$30 million in drought aid" (by Mike Sadava)
Standard coverage.

Edmonton Journal Oct. 16/84

"Worst fears realized over famine in Africa"
CIDA is increasing food aid to Africa.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 6/84

(from Journal News Services)

Standard coverage of Canada pledging more aid to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 7/84

(by Douglas Gould)

Standard coverage of Ethiopia praising Canadian assistance.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 7/84

(CP)

Stephen Lewis, Canada's UN Ambassador, has given Canadian support to a UN economic blueprint for Africa. He also launched Canada's aid initiative to Ethiopia and Africa and called on other countries to do the same.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 8/84

Standard coverage of the federal government's announcement to consider matching private donations to Ethiopia with public funds.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 8/84

(by Douglas Goold)

Canadian aid officials voiced concern that Africa's long range problems will be ignored in an effort to meet the emergency in Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 10/84

(by Jim Travers)

Standard coverage of Canada sending wheat to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 10/84

(by Tom Barrett)

Report saying that the vast majority of Canadian aid is going to government controlled areas in Ethiopia where there is a minority of the needy.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 12/84

(by Jim Travers)

Standard coverage of the RAF airlift of Canadian wheat to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 16/84

(CP)

Standard report on Canadian efforts to channel aid to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 17/84

Standard coverage of Canadian aid to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 21/84

(by Tom Barrett)

Standard coverage of David MacDonald talking to Ethiopian officials about a ceasefire with rebel forces in an attempt to get aid to the needy.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 28/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the establishment of a national relief coalition to channel Canadian aid to Ethiopia.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 30/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark saying Canadian aid to Ethiopia is getting through.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of reports that Canadian aid to Ethiopia is being sold on the black market.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84

(by Richard Watts)

Standard coverage of reports that aid thefts are exaggerated.

NEWS-Page 4

Edmonton Journal Dec. 15/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of aid thefts being discounted.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 19/84

(by Douglas Goold)

After visiting Ethiopia and seeing the good Canadian aid is doing, MP David Kilgour returned to Canada saying he is proud to be a Canadian.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 2/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's forthcoming visit to Ethiopia.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 7/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's appeal for private aid to Ethiopia.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 8/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the Canadian airlift to Ethiopia.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of reports that Canadian aid is being sold on the black market in Ethiopia.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 19/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of the report of the Canadian delegation of MPs and aid officials who travelled to Ethiopia.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 14/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of George Galloway, director of War on Want, insisting Canadian aid to Ethiopia is being sold on the black market.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 17/84

(AP)

David MacDonald told a news conference in Addis Ababa that he has seen no evidence of emergency food supplies being misused in Ethiopia.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 19/84

(CP)

An all-party delegation of Canadian MPs and aid officials who returned from Africa said Canadian aid is reaching the starving in Ethiopia, but levels of assistance must double in the next year to meet the worsening situation.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 5/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Clark's statement of increasing aid upon his return from Africa.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 7/84
(CP)

Stephen Lewis made an impassioned plea at the UN for more Western aid for Ethiopia.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 29/84
(CP)

Joe Clark, at an opulent fund-raising dinner for African famine relief, said the recent surge of generosity by Canadians must be molded into a lasting commitment to the Third World and must not be interpreted as "a passing fancy" .

Regina Leader Post Oct. 31/84
(CP)

A CIDA spokesman said Canada will not increase food shipments to Ethiopia this year, despite a UN report that food shortages have become desperate, because the African country lacks facilities to unload and distribute them.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 1/84
(CP)

Monique Vezina said the federal government is studying the transportation and security problems in Ethiopia which prevent food shipments from getting to the people, and an announcement will be made soon on whether Canada will send more aid in the form of money and trucks to ease transportation problems in the country. A CIDA spokesperson said Canada will not increase food shipments this year.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 8/84
(CP)

Joe Clark said the PC government is considering a new aid scheme for Ethiopia that would see private donations matched by federal funds. He also said his one-day visit to Ethiopia convinced him officials in that country are doing everything possible to ensure food aid reaches the starving.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 17/84
(CP)

Joe Clark announced the federal government is contributing an extra \$7.5 million in humanitarian and food aid to Ethiopia and is setting up a \$50 million special fund for African aid.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 29/84
(CP)

David MacDonald, emergency co-ordinator for African relief, said a coalition of non-governmental organizations and federal government representatives has been established to funnel aid to Ethiopia and other African countries. It will be referred to as African Emergency Aid.

NEWS-Page 6

Regina Leader Post Dec. 8/84

(CP)

David MacDonald said Canada is mounting an emergency airlift to Ethiopia at Christmas, delivering doctors, food, medical and other supplies.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

BACKGROUNDERS

Halifax Chronicle Herald Dec. 10/84

(by Ken MacQueen (CP))

Profile of David MacDonald, emergency co-ordinator for African famine relief. MacDonald says he hopes the African famine will help people realize the need to rekindle the North-South Dialogue.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

COLUMNISTS

Edmonton Journal Nov. 19/84

(by Pete Brewster)

Canada needs to provide both short and long-term aid to
Ethiopia.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

EDITORIALS

Portage Leader/MacGregor Herald Dec. 18/84

Canadians have responded overwhelmingly to the famine and have accounted for more than half of all food aid delivered to date. David MacDonald was appointed aid co-ordinator for famine relief, CIDA contributed an additional \$3.5 million in humanitarian relief assistance and will provide \$4 million in cereal.

The News (Medicine Hat, Alta.) Dec. 10/84

Long term development aid for Africa is essential. Offering only emergency food relief will bring a recurrence of mass starvation. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization claims soil in Ethiopia is rich enough and the climate good enough to have the country provide enough food for more than its own population. Canada has said it plans to place greater emphasis on development aid in its assistance to the Third World, and while this kind of aid is the only solution it might be difficult to convince the public of it.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Dec. 24/84

While emergency aid is necessary in Africa, assistance must be ongoing in the areas of agricultural programs which will lead to self-sufficiency. A return to self-sufficiency is the only possible long term solution for Africa.

Halifax Daily News Nov. 29/84

Although the West has a moral obligation to help the starving in the Third World, those governments also have an obligation to help their people. Canadians should press the government, through its foreign aid agencies to make sure aid is put to the best use.

Western Producer Dec. 6/84

(by Keith Dryden)

Donations to help feed the starving is a worthy first step, but development programs to help these people become self-sufficient are just as vital. However, political and military problems in the country will have to be solved first. The country will have to concentrate less on growing cash crops and more on growing food to feed its people and work to solve the civil war.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 9/84

The lead editorial says Canadians can be "justly proud" of Lewis' "impassioned" maiden UN speech urging Ethiopian relief.

EDITORIALS-Page2

It also recommends that he use his talents and his momentum to organize an international effort to bring to bear the pressure necessary to achieve a ceasefire in Ethiopia.

Halifax Chronicle Herald Nov. 3/84

The lead editorial says not only must Canada pursue the "laudable goal" of providing famine relief to Ethiopia, it must also ensure that Ethiopian authorities are not using the relief as "a weapon in the war effort" by using it to feed and equip troops.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 17/84

A monitoring UN presence in Ethiopia is the insurance we need to make sure the aid we send gets where it should.

Edmonton Journal Nov. 7/84

Clark's visit to Ethiopia brings hope to that country. We should consider long term, besides immediate aid, to help Ethiopia avoid a similar crisis in the future.

Vancouver Sun Nov. 5/84

The editorial says Joe Clark's visit to Ethiopia is "evidence of caring" and may well result in development of a clearer strategy to alleviate the suffering there.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 3/84

The lead editorial echoes Joe Clark's desire that the outpouring of generosity triggered by news coverage of Ethiopia can be translated into a lasting commitment to "raise the Third World out of its misery." It urges Clark to keep hammering away at his government to make Third World aid a priority and to protest cuts to Canadian aid made by Michael Wilson.

BROADCAST

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

NEWS

TVA Montréal Les Nouvelles Oct. 25/84

Report on 36,000 tons of wheat being sent to Ethiopia.

CBC-The National Oct. 29/84

Report on food aid reaching Ethiopia: most is Canadian, but there is a danger of sending more than Ethiopian ports can handle.

Press Conference-SSEA Nov. 1/84

David MacDonald appointed Emergency Co-ordinator/African Famine. Joe Clark announced a brief working trip to Ethiopia to assess the situation there hoping it would provide a direct personal understanding of the situation, demonstrate Canada's interest in the problem and encourage individual Canadians to help. He also said Canadians are interested in taking part in effective Canadian foreign policy which helps people in crises.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 15/84

Joe Clark said he will be looking into problems of getting aid into Ethiopia.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 16/84

Joe Clark announced a \$50 million aid fund to Africa, most of which will go to Ethiopia, and will consist of both immediate food aid and aid to development projects.

SSEA-Scrum Nov. 29/84

Joe Clark says that according to his information Canadian aid is getting through to the needy in Ethiopia and that continuing contributions from Canadians are needed.

CTV National Nov. 28/84

At a fund-raising dinner in Toronto Joe Clark urged Canadians not to forget the starving in Africa once the publicity subsided.

CBC World at Six Dec. 13/84

A British relief official insisted that Canadian food aid to Ethiopia is being sold on the black market in Sudan. External Affairs is investigating the allegation.

CBC Dec. 13/84

External Affairs is launching an immediate investigation into a charge that food aid is being sold on the black market.

BROADCAST-Page 2

CJOH Newsline Dec. 13/84

Joe Clark says that Canadian food aid is not being sold on the black market.

CTV Late News Dec. 13/84

Standard coverage of Clark denial of Canadian aid being sold on the black market.

CTV Canada AM Dec. 13/84

Clark denial-standard coverage.

CBC-The National Dec. 13/84

Clark denial-standard coverage.

Radio-Canada Téléjournal Dec. 13/84

Clark denial-standard coverage

CJOH Dec. 18/84

David MacDonald, back from Ethiopia, says Canadian aid is saving lives. More Canadian aid is being sent.

Radio-Canada Le Téléjournal Dec. 18/84

David MacDonald reports that Canadian aid is getting through while Don Weatherford, a Canadian pilot says food is building up in the ports.

CTV Dec. 24/84

Report on the Canadian airlift of food and medical supplies to Ethiopia.

BROADCAST

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHIOPIAN FAMINE ASSISTANCE

COMMENTARY

CBC/CBOT-The Journal Nov. 7/84

Standard coverage of the situation in Ethiopia and speculation that it will get worse.

CBC-The Journal Nov. 7/84

CBC news correspondent Brian Stewart reporting on the general situation from Addis Ababa.

CBC-Radio As It Happens Nov. 27/84

(interview with James Firebrays, program officer for War on Want)
Mr. Firebrays, back from Ethiopia, said he saw evidence of Canadian food aid being sold on the black market.

CTV Canada AM Dec. 17/84

(interview with Desmond Hammill, reporter with ITN in England)
Mr. Hammill said he is convinced Canadian aid is being diverted and sold for profit.

CBC-The Journal Dec. 18/84

(interview with David MacDonald and George Galloway)
David MacDonald, back from a fact-finding mission in Ethiopia, said there is no evidence that Canadian aid is being sold on the black market, while George Galloway insisted it was as was most Western aid. He accused MacDonald of providing Canadians with a snow-job on one of the worst governments in Africa.

CBC Morningside Nov. 5/84

(interview with OXFAM's David Gallagher)
Mr. Gallagher said that although Eugene Whelan reported on conditions in Ethiopia some time ago that there was a delay in action because cabinet relies on its bureaucrats in External Affairs for information. He said the priority now is to get aid into the rebel held areas which are being neglected.

CBC/CBOT-The Journal Nov. 7/84

Coverage of the general situation in Ethiopia.

CBC/CBOT-The Journal Nov. 7/84

(interview with Dawitt Wold-Giorgis, Chief Commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and George Galloway, General Secretary of War on Want, an international relief agency)
Mr. Wold-Giorgis said he appealed to Canada for aid in both May and August of 1984, but that nothing was done. He said the same occurred after appeals to the international community. Mr. Galloway confirmed that the Western response to the famine was too little too late and that while these countries knew of the impending problems, only media attention has embarrassed them into doing something.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Nelson (B.C.) Daily News Nov. 14/84
(CP)

The government is delaying by five years to 1995 a commitment to boost aid and development spending to 0.7 per cent of Canada's GNP. This comes after repeated assurances that the commitment would be met. In the House of Commons, Clark blamed the necessity of renegeing on promises to meet foreign aid spending goals on the "severe economic situation which this government has inherited."

Kitchener-Waterloo Record Nov. 2/84
(CP)

Stephen Lewis said foreign aid and development will remain a high priority under the new government. He added the Conservatives will maintain the Liberal commitment to increase Canada's foreign aid spending to about 0.7 per cent of the GNP by the end of the decade. He made these comments after his first meeting with PM Mulroney since being named Canada's ambassador to the UN.

Globe and Mail Oct. 3/84
(CP)

External Relations Minister Monique Vezina told members of the Club of Dakar that Canada will not cut back on its \$1.8 billion foreign aid contributions but will try and spend it more efficiently. She said the government might place greater importance on supporting NGOs working in the Third World rather than on direct aid.

La Presse Oct. 3/84
Standard coverage of Vezina's comments to the Club of Dakar.

Kelowna (B.C.) Daily Courier Oct. 18/84
(CP)

The government wants Canadian companies to be more aggressive in exploiting the markets foreign aid helps open. Federal officials told a conference on Asian and Pacific markets that Canadian firms have not done as well as firms from other industrialized countries in grabbing some of the business flowing from foreign aid. The government is to announce initiatives aimed at prompting business involvement abroad.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix Sept. 24/84
(CP)

At a news conference on the eve of the annual IMF-World Bank meeting, Finance Minister Michael Wilson said he was disappointed

major industrial countries had rejected demands from developing countries that more money be pumped into the international economy. In opposition to the U.S. position, he said a modest injection of money into the system would not spur a new round of inflation. He also said his approach to the IMF and Third World is the same as that taken by the Liberal government except that he supports a case-by-case approach to solving debt problems of individual countries rather than concentration on global situations.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 3/84

(CP)

Standard coverage of Monique Vezina's announcement that the government will provide "big dollars" to aid agencies.

Toronto Star Sept. 7/84

(by Bob Hepburn, Ottawa Bureau Chief)

Finance Minister Michael Wilson told Commonwealth finance ministers that Canada wants debt problems of poor countries to be considered on a case-by-case basis, rather than trying to find a formula to apply to all poor countries. This line reflects U.S. and British policy. He also said he opposed calling by the Third World for a restructuring of global institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

Globe and Mail Oct. 22/84

(by Brian Milner, Globe staff)

Alan Gill, Canadian director of the Asian Development Bank and Gerard Richard, an official with CIDA, went on a cross country tour to persuade business to stop complaining about unfairness in the procurement procedures of the five multilateral aid banks and to start bidding on the contracts they put up for tender. While Canadian firms get about 40 per cent of the contracts they bid on, they generally respond to only one or two per cent of the tender invitations issued by aid banks.

Vancouver Sun Oct. 22/84

(by Rod Nutt)

Canadian companies must bid more often on contracts financed by the Asian Development Bank to win business in the Asia Pacific region according to Alan Gill, Canadian Director of the Asian Development Bank. He said the success rate of Canadian bids is the highest of any country but that Canadian companies don't bid enough.

Winnipeg Free Press Dec. 12/84

(by Ken MacQueen (CP))

Auditor General's Report: CIDA takes too long to plan some relief projects, often relies on out-of-date information, fails to learn from past mistakes, has cumbersome chain of command. However, Dye reported staff get high marks for dedication and there have been 'significant improvements' since CIDA was investigated five years ago.

Prince Rupert (B.C.) Daily News
(CP)

According to this report, some Third World development workers are worried about where the axe may fall after the Conservative government's economic statement last week showed it had broken a commitment to meet its foreign aid spending goal. Bernard Wood, Director of the North-South Institute, said he feared cuts would be made in less spectacular but crucial long-term development projects.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 12/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of the Auditor-General's report criticizing CIDA.

Regina Leader Post Dec. 15/84
(CP)

Graeme Kirby, a CIDA vice-president, conceded that the Auditor-General's criticism that Canada takes a prohibitively long time to implement foreign aid projects is "tough but true." He said however, he is not aware of any country refusing Canadian assistance because of "a perceived slowness."

Regina Leader Post Dec. 3/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of Monique Vezina's statement that "big dollars" will be made available for aid projects.

Regina Leader Post Nov. 2/84
(CP)

Stephen Lewis, after his first meeting with the PM, said foreign aid and development will remain a high priority under a PC government.

Vancouver Sun Dec. 3/84
(CP)

Standard coverage of promised federal aid increases.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

BACKGROUNDERS

Saint John Telegraph Journal Sept. 20/84

(CP)

Report stating some Third World diplomats are concerned about possible changes in Canadian policies under the new government and they wonder whether commitments of the previous government will be fulfilled. An External Affairs official said radical changes are not expected in Canada's overall foreign policy, at least not immediately.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

COLUMNISTS

Regina Leader Post Dec. 12/84

(Column by John Best)

Best criticizes the government for slashing \$180 million from Canada's overseas development program next year and to push back by five years the date when aid is to reach 0.7 per cent of the GNP. He notes that a similar inability to meet our promises occurred in 1971 and says Canada does not compare favourably with other countries in terms of official development assistance-GNP ratios.

Prince George (B.C.) Citizen Dec. 20/84

(Column by John Walker)

David MacDonald and three MPs returned from Ethiopia with news that Canadian aid is having some effect. MacDonald said the Ethiopian government is impressed by Canadian aid and wants help in a massive resettlement plan. The plan is criticized and MP David Kilgour quoted: Canada should stick to food and development aid, and avoid getting involved in this highly suspect scheme.

London Free Press Sept. 14/84

(Column by John Best)

In his column Best says the general thrust in Canada is toward making foreign aid serve the interests of Canadian industry. He quotes Bernard Wood, director of the North-South Institute, who says Canada's foreign aid program is being transformed into a "slush fund" to subsidize Canadian exporters. Wood also says CIDA President Margaret Catley-Carlson is over-emphasizing the trade-promotion aspect of aid.

PRINT

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

EDITORIALS

Vancouver Sun Nov. 15/84

The lead editorial criticizes the PC government for reneging on a Canadian commitment to the world by cutting back on its foreign aid program. It also says that Michael Wilson's cost-cutting measures which postpone aid and development assistance goals may keep Canada from helping to prevent tragedies like the current Ethiopian famine.

Globe and Mail Dec. 28/84

The government is criticized for tying too much of its aid to trade. The Tory Government appears to be even more concerned with tying aid to trade than the Liberal. The editorial says that newly industrialized countries should be the target of trade promotion activities but that our aid funds should mainly serve poorer countries and help them become economically viable, the best way of doing this being attaching fewer strings to aid.

Brandon Sun Dec. 14/84

A positive development is the intention of the government to pump more foreign aid money through NGO's. Matched money raised by these groups with government dollars is an effective way of ensuring foreign aid money is spent on the Third World and not "on the bureaucratic maze in Ottawa." Auditor General's Report is mentioned.

Edmonton Journal Dec. 14/84

Kenneth Dye's criticism of CIDA couldn't have come at a better time because by demanding accountability from CIDA, the auditor general stops the potential rot of its credibility.

BROADCAST

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

NEWS

Radio Canada CBOF Présent Dimanche Nov. 18/84

The \$180 million reduction in the budget of CIDA will not affect aid programs in place for this year, says Monique Vézina, Minister of State for External Relations. Special funds of \$50 million for Africa and \$7.5 million for Ethiopia include about \$20 to \$25 million in new funds. The remainder are funds CIDA had already budgeted for.

Radio Canada Présent Nov. 8/84

Minister of State for External Relations Monique Vézina says Canada is one of the world leaders in giving aid to famine-stricken Ethiopia. After visiting that country, Vézina is convinced that Canadian aid is being distributed properly.

Radio Canada Le Point Nov. 19/84

The process of distributing food to starving Ethiopians is improving but more supplies are needed. The Quebec government has decided to match, dollar for dollar, contributions made by Quebeckers to five private Ethiopian aid organizations.



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