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MEDIA COVERAGE
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

APRIL 3-14, 1986

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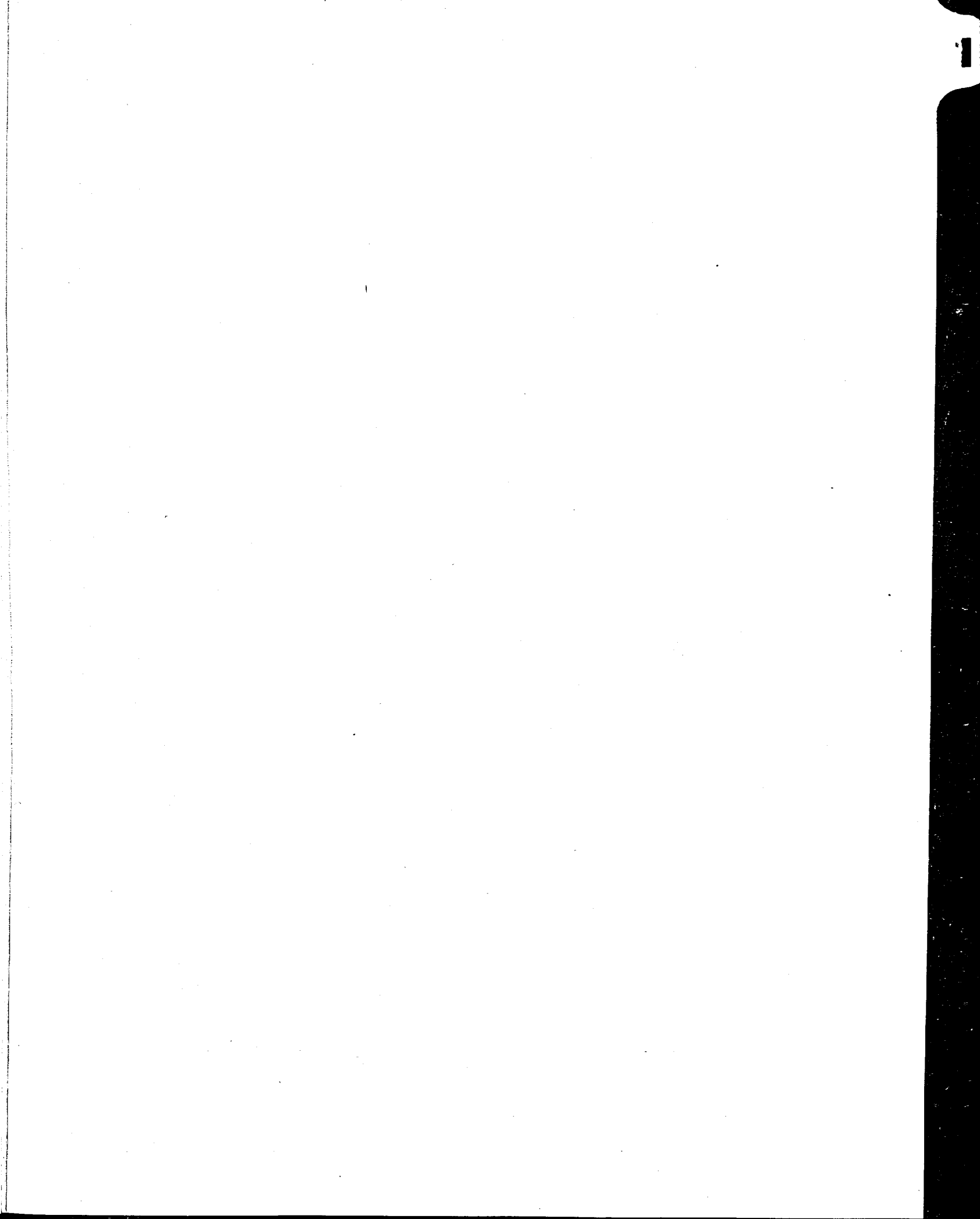
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Editorials

Clark on track in Middle East

Canadians have been telling a parliamentary committee on international affairs that they want Canada to resume the role of honest broker in foreign policy. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark must have been listening; he looked and sounded very much the honest broker during his 10-day trip through the Middle East that ended Sunday in Israel.

Canada's main foreign policy goal in the Middle East, as indeed most of the world's, is peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors. In Jordan and Israel, Clark emphasized that peace can only be achieved through negotiations. He also uttered some home truths that bear repeating.

In Amman, he forthrightly told the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose name is synonymous with terrorism in many parts of the world, to reject violence and acknowledge formally that Israel has a right to exist. "This is a natural condition to successful negotiations," he said.

Clark was equally forthright in Jerusalem when he underlined Canadian policy that the Palestinians should have a homeland in Israeli-occupied territory on the west bank of the Jordan river and in the Gaza strip.

To both sides, he offered Canada's good offices to further any peace negotiations that might be undertaken, however unlikely that may seem now.

Last fall, in a conciliatory speech at the United Nations, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said: "Let us argue, but not fight. Let us arm ourselves with reason. Let us not reason with arms." At that time, the world had some hope that new peace talks might be imminent. These hopes were heightened when the United States delayed \$1.9 billion worth of arms sales to Jordan as a way of encouraging King Hussein to negotiate. But they were dashed by continued and ever escalating acts of terrorism by the PLO and other Palestinian terrorist groups, ongoing warfare between Israel and Lebanon, an uneasy political alliance between the Labor and Likud parties currently governing Israel, and disagreements between Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Canada, of course, can't force Israel and her Arab neighbors to the peace table. Joe Clark isn't coming home with an Arab-Israeli peace treaty. No one expected that. But by all accounts, he comes home with increased goodwill for Canada among the governments and the people of Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Which seems to be just what Canadians expect of their foreign ministers.

Clark gives solid performance on whirlwind Mideast tour

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail
JERUSALEM

Joe Clark heaved a sigh of well-deserved relief as he rose from his seat at his final news conference last night at the end of a four-country tour of the Middle East.

In 11 days, the External Affairs Minister had met one king, two princes, one sheik, two presidents, two prime ministers and an assortment of foreign ministers and other officials.

It was an extensive and carefully modulated tour that by all accounts achieved its objectives: Mr. Clark learned a great deal; he spoke on Canadian policy clearly and consistently in every country he visited and, true to his word, did nothing dramatic. He made no serious errors.

With his performance, he appears finally to have rid himself of the monkey that has been on his back since his ill-fated Middle East trip and the Jerusalem embassy fiasco of 1979.

While not everyone would agree with the newspaper Ma'ariv, which greeted Mr. Clark's arrival in Israel with an editorial describing him as "a foreign minister of sweeping imagination and vision," it is fair to say he was very well received at every stop on his tour.

His officials were clearly pleased. His speech Saturday night at a dinner given by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was in many ways the culmination of efforts to insert Canada more actively into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

During his short remarks, he reaffirmed Canadian policy, which calls for "a homeland" for the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, and lauded a recent statement by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that recognized the Palestinians "as a people." Both of these remarks are known to have made his host uncomfortable.

Mr. Shamir responded by taking issue with Mr. Clark after the dinner. He told reporters the Palestinians are not a separate people but are part of the Jordanian nation. "I see the Jordanian-Palestinian people as a united people," he said. "They have their country, they have a state that belongs to them."

ANALYSIS

The West Bank and Gaza are not part of their homeland, he said. "These regions belong to another country. These regions are under our control."

In his news conference yesterday, Mr. Clark said he "went the extra length" to make these points "specifically and on the record" in Jerusalem in order to drive the message home. "That was done deliberately. I think that Canada's position is known."

While many observers had expected a less polite address, one that went into more detail on the nature of a Palestinian homeland and placed more emphasis on Israel's need to make progress on this front if it wants Canada's support to continue, the speech did make its point.

Mr. Clark told reporters that "putting our position firmly but not stridently" was the most effective way of making progress. He rejects the idea of putting pressure on Israel now, arguing that it is enough to articulate Canada's different approach. He added, however, that

"there are times when one has to move that forward, to take another step. We will judge when that time might come."

Throughout his trip, Mr. Clark emphasized that Canada cannot be the architect of any Middle East solution but can contribute to one. He said yesterday that the best way to do that now is to contribute to the economic stability of the region.

He repeatedly cited Canada's contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees — in Jordan he opened a Canadian-financed school for refugees — and pointed out the mission-administered funds that Canada's embassies are using to help alleviate some of the region's suffering. In Israel, he noted, most of the money is going to directly help Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"We are going to be looking at the possibility of expanding the range or nature of Canadian development activities" in the region, he said.

On Saturday, Mr. Clark visited the West Bank town of Bethlehem for talks with Mayor Elias Freij, who asked for more aid for the Palestinians of the occupied territory. To those who said such assistance only bestows a blessing on the

state of occupation, the mayor retorted, "What is better, to starve the people or help the people?" It is a view Mr. Clark clearly shares.

If there was one thing that stood out on this trip, it was the absence of meetings with Palestinians, whom Mr. Clark has repeatedly said are the key to the Arab-Israeli conflict. He did meet Israeli sociologist Meron Benvenisti, who has conducted extensive demographic studies of the occupied territories, and Canadian relief workers in the area.

At every stop along his way, the minister was asked whether he would consider changing Canadian policy on dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organization. And, at every stop he reaffirmed that until the PLO renounces terrorism and accepts Israel's right to exist, Canada will not officially recognize it. It will, however, continue to talk to the PLO on a less-than-ambassadorial level because, as he explained to Mr. Shamir on Friday, "they remain a force to be dealt with."

A forthright Joe Clark in Jerusalem

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark may not have conquered the Middle East. But he placed squarely on record Canada's balanced policy towards all countries and peoples in an area where Canadians have traditionally tried to keep the peace as well as promote it.

Though the timing of Clark's visit to Israel turned out to be unfortunate, that wasn't his fault. As Israel's national unity government patched itself up, Clark chose that moment to reaffirm Canada's support for "a Palestinian homeland" on the West Bank and Gaza.

The occasion was Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's official dinner for him. Clark must have known that his host didn't agree with him, but he went ahead anyway. As he explained later, he went the extra length to make the point specifically and on the record in Jerusalem.

He also praised a recent statement by Prime Minister Shimon Peres that recognized the Palestinians "as a people." Shamir later joined the issue by telling reporters that the Palestinians were not a separate people but part of the Jordanian nation.

He added, "I see the Jordanian-Palestinian people as a united people. They have their country, they have a state that belongs to

them." The West Bank and Gaza are not part of their homeland. "These regions belong to another country. These regions are under our control."

The split between Peres and Shamir on this fundamental issue is well known. Yet Clark waded right in knowing that this was his last chance while still in Israel to make Canada's position clear.

Sooner or later Peres and Shamir will have to close ranks on the Palestinian problem — or break them. Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization face the same choice.

Clark was right to express Canada's long-standing concern about the fate of the Palestinian people. Of course he balanced it by stressing Canadian support for an Israel within "secure and recognized borders." That's the least he could have said on what is surely the cornerstone of Canada's Middle East policy.

Clark didn't change anything in his first trip to the region as external affairs minister. He wasn't supposed to. But if he placed Canada a little more on the Middle East peace map as an unbiased country, his visit was fully justified. Such trips should become a regular feature of his future travels.

It's time to review relations with PLO

When in Amman last week, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark declined to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying, "I don't think a dramatic change in regard to the PLO would be helpful in these circumstances." Basically he's right.

Yet Clark acknowledged that the PLO and Palestinians are key factors in any lasting peace plan.

The question of the degree of Canada's involvement with the PLO is a different and important one. It should be under constant review.

Our government's traditional policy is not to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The emphasis is on "sole." Undoubtedly the PLO does represent many Palestinians whether or not they are members of it.

Up to this point, Canada's policy is sound. And it flows from it that we don't "recognize" the PLO as a state or its representative here as an ambassador of a state with accompanying diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Right now we demand a fair and equitable solution that recognizes the rights of Pales-

tinians to a homeland and those of Israel to its security and independence within recognized borders.

Until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist, it in turn will not be recognized by many governments, including Canada's. And its absolute renunciation of terrorism is also a must.

But that still leaves room for manoeuvre. For some time now Canadian diplomats have been in contact with PLO personnel in various places. But they are all below the rank of ambassador. The practice doesn't constitute recognition any more than does the useful presence in Ottawa of a PLO office.

It does, though, make good sense and perhaps the time has come to expand it and raise its level. The rank of the contacts surely doesn't involve recognition in any conceivable way. Recognition must be a conscious thing.

Occasional ambassadorial talks with PLO people could be very useful in many ways, including putting more pressure on that besieged organization to mend its ways and alter its policies.

Recognition? No. More contacts? Yes — at all levels.

LA PRESSE

Le Canada et le Moyen-Orient

Le calendrier d'avril trouve M. Joe Clark, ministre des Relations extérieures, dans quelques pays du Moyen-Orient. Voyage aux objectifs modestes, sans doute, qui comprend des étapes en Jordanie, en Arabie Saoudite, en Égypte et en Israël. Rien de ce qui pourrait ressembler à une grande mission de paix, à la diplomatie des petits pas et des navettes sans fin, illustrées naguère par Henry Kissinger.

Lors de son discours prononcé à la tribune des Nations unies en septembre dernier, M. Clark n'avait fait qu'une allusion au Moyen-Orient, dans une vaste revue des questions les plus pressantes qui sollicitent l'attention.

Mais, dans un document préparatoire à l'examen de la politique étrangère du Canada, entrepris par une commission parlementaire, le ministère consacre une grande page au Moyen-Orient. Y sont rappelées des positions qui n'ont pas beaucoup changé depuis l'arrivée du nouveau gouvernement, auquel appartient Joe Clark.

Ce qui n'a pas changé non plus, précise M. Clark en conférence de presse, c'est la position canadienne vis-à-vis de l'OLP. Ce que veut dire vraisemblablement M. Clark, c'est que son pays reconnaît que l'OLP bénéficie d'un soutien important au sein du peuple palestinien. Réalité qui en fera un interlocuteur nécessaire le jour où, pour reprendre les termes du voyageur, «la centrale palestinienne rejettera la violence et (consentira) à reconnaître l'intégrité territoriale d'Israël».

(Le dossier serait incomplet, si on s'abstenait de noter que, dans une grande annonce publiée dans le New York Times du 31 mars, l'OLP donne son accord conditionnel à la résolution 242 du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU, résolution sur laquelle le Canada, sous la signature de M. Clark, affirme fonder sa politique au Moyen-Orient.)

M. Clark s'est exprimé à Amman, au moment où l'OLP, depuis l'échec en février des négociations avec le roi Hussein, maintient un profil plutôt bas. L'OLP semble n'attendre plus rien de personne. L'Amérique a déçu les Palestiniens et le délégué canadien est sans doute trop conscient des limites de ses moyens et de ceux de son pays pour compter relancer les négociations.

La visite officielle comporte un arrêt assez prolongé au Caire. Il n'était pas assuré hier que le visiteur obtienne une entrevue du président Moubarak. S'il parle au président de l'Égypte, le délégué canadien découvrira un personnage préoccupé, mais surtout soucieux de paix.

L'Égypte a besoin de paix pour alléger le fardeau de ses difficultés financières. Or, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur, cette paix est menacée.

M. Clark se trouve dans la capitale égyptienne au moment où s'ouvre le procès des mutins de la police, qui ont tenté de tout «casser» à la fin de février. Révolte des mal-payés que l'armée a matée et à qui son dévouement à l'ordre a valu un supplément de prestige.

Le terrorisme et ses contre-coups n'épargnent pas l'Égypte, comme l'ont prouvé l'affaire de l'*Achille Lauro* et la fin désastreuse du Boeing égyptien détourné sur Malte en novembre dernier.

L'Égypte doit épisodiquement résister aux tentatives américaines de la pousser à intervenir contre la Libye. «L'Égypte ne prendra jamais les armes contre un autre pays arabe, même si ce pays est une Libye qui ne perd jamais l'occasion de se mêler des affaires intérieures (de l'Égypte) et cherche par toutes les manières possibles à nuire à ses intérêts économiques.» (Le quotidien officiel *Al Ahram* du 1er avril.)

Guy CORMIER

TELEGRAPH JOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1986

Clark's Second Mideast Foray:**No New Insights, But No Glaring Blunders, Either**

By JAMES TRAVERS

Southam News

TEL AVIV — Joe Clark completed his second short course in Middle-East studies Monday with no failures but no new theses.

Before leaving Ben Gurion Airport for Paris, the external affairs minister characterized his trip as interesting but not seminal.

"We will be assessing what we have found but I don't expect any dramatic change in our policies," he said.

Clark was more revealing the night before when he casually told reporters, "It was a good trip; nothing dramatic happened."

So much happened on Clark's first trip here that he and his future government were branded as blunders.

But times have changed since 1979. Clark is much more confident and, as external affairs minister, he is not subjected to the unflinching scrutiny that plagued him as Conservative leader and then prime minister.

Flight Aborted

That small but important buffer now surrounding him was measured in the heat of a Sinai desert day. A warning light flashed as his Canadian peacekeeping force helicopter lifted-off and he was forced down. Unlike 1979, none of the reporters travelling with him fished for a notebook. Joe Clark's troubles are no longer news.

But there is more to Clark's renaissance than that. Supported by External Affairs and a more experienced staff, Clark is now well-briefed and, in contrast to 1979, well aware how thin-skinned Middle East leaders can be.

Clark was also protected by a decision not to build high expectations for a trip that realistically could do little more than show the flag while improving his contacts

and his understanding of this complex and explosive region.

All of those things were achieved but there was also a sense that Canada and Clark wanted to be seen as bit players in what is rapidly becoming the no-win peace game. Over and over, Clark told Arab leaders that Canada is a contributor to, not an architect of Middle East peace. And here in Israel, the former prime minister carefully restated Canadian policy but was careful not to offend his hosts by drawing attention to continued settlement of the West Bank or by being too precise about the shape of any future Palestinian homeland.

Clark's hosts almost matched his low-key and consistent approach. He was treated well but not lavishly and at every stop the same issues were discussed.

Shaded Views

Only shading their views to fit their geographical positions, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt expressed deep concern over the plight of Palestinians, the destabilizing Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and the political as well as the economic impact of slumping oil prices.

In all, seven leaders in those three countries made the case that the major cause of Middle East instability is the lack of progress in finding a home for the Palestinians. Remarkably, none of the leaders asked Clark to change Canada's policy on limited contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization or to involve Canada directly in the now moribund peace process.

The closest anyone came to criticism of Canada's position was Saudi Arabia's Prince Saudi who encouraged western contacts with the PLO saying, "You have to make friends with the man who holds the gun, not just the people

who are friendly with you."

Clark's response was always the same; Canada won't recognize the man until he puts the gun down and acknowledges Israel's right to exist.

By the time he arrived here on the final leg of his four-country, 10-day trip, Clark had condensed most of Canadian Middle East policy into a paragraph.

"We fully support Israel's right to secure and recognized boundaries," he said. "We support the right of the Palestinians to a homeland within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We support Security Council Resolution 242 (guaranteeing secure borders) as the only sure way to a just and lasting peace."

Drew Some Conclusions

But Clark had also drawn some conclusions.

Speaking to a dinner held in his honor by Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier Yitzhak Shamir, Clark said he has "come away with a renewed conviction that, despite many difficulties, a foundation does exist on which peace can be built. I perceived an urgent quality to the desire for peace, an urgency born out of a deeply felt concern that, unless a settlement is reached soon, the region could again slide towards conflict."

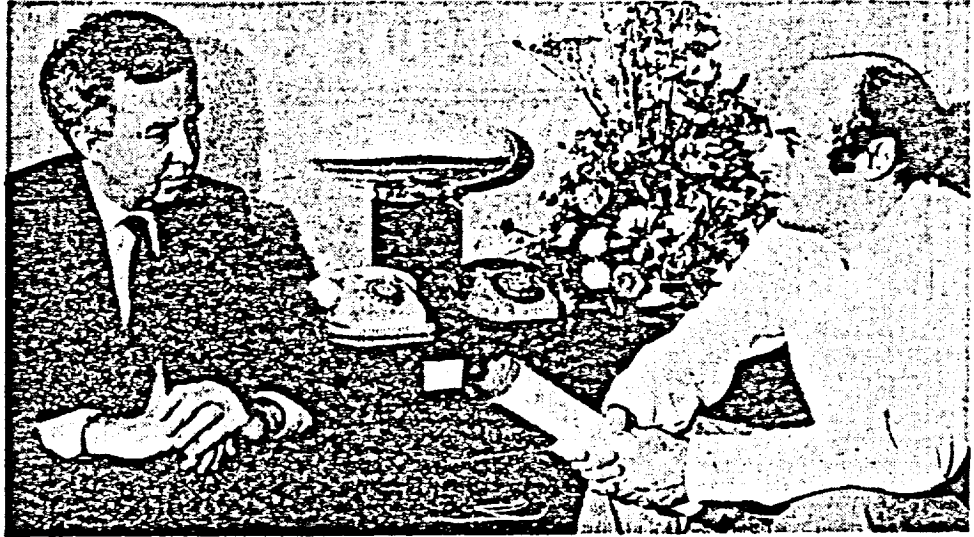
Canadian foreign policy and Clark's perception that peace is possible are built around the same cornerstone; homelands for both Jew and Palestinian.

But pessimists, including some that Clark met, are convinced that continued Jewish settlement of the West Bank has made obsolete the United Nation's land-for-peace concept.

West Bank expert and former Jerusalem deputy mayor Meron

TELEGRAPH JOURNAL

TUESDAY APRIL 15th 1976



UNEVENTFUL TRIP — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, left, meets with Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky in Jerusalem during Clark's mideast trip. He headed home to Canada Monday satisfied with his low-key swing through one of the

world's hotspots without the harsh glare of negative publicity a previous, error-prone trip had received. "It was a good trip; nothing dramatic happened," said Clark. (CP Laserphoto)

Benvenisti, who met Clark Sunday, argued that Jewish ownership of 52 per cent of the West Bank — one of the areas seized during the 1967 war — coupled with weak international political will has led to the annexation of the potential Palestinian homeland.

Diplomats, he told reporters after the meeting, are using outdated language to talk about a conflict that has changed so much that it is unrecognizable.

If Benvenisti is right — and he has a sizable following — the cornerstone of the peace process, as well as Canadian foreign policy, is just dust.

That is only one of the worrying ideas that Clark is carrying home with him. Another one, whispered in every capital, is the growing risk of religious war.

Every country visited by Clark

is now in some way threatened by fundamentalism and no one is underestimating the dangers of a conflict rooted in fanaticism and fueled by economic unrest.

As one Arab minister put it, "The last thing the Middle East needs is a religious war."

Less disastrous but still worrying for Canada is its image in this part of the world.

Elias Freij, the Palestinian mayor of occupied Bethlehem summed it up this way after seeing Clark Saturday, "Canada has one eye on the Middle East and one eye on the United States."

How little manoeuvring room exists here can be measured by the debate over Canadian contacts with the PLO. Clark was neatly ambushed when it was leaked in Canada that he had been advised by a group of people, including

mentor Robert Stanfield, to recognize the PLO's importance by upgrading contacts to the ambassador level. Clark, who defends low-level contacts, had to sidestep what outsiders might consider a minor issue but one that would certainly spark controversy here.

Having carefully cultivated the seeds of small expectations before the trip, Clark and his staff can claim to have achieved their objectives. He has broadened his contacts and his knowledge in a region no foreign minister can ignore, while his careful performance during troubled times will largely erase the memory of blunders past.

Joe Clark's Middle East education is over, at least for the time being. What remains to be seen is if political realities will allow the lessons to be applied.

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APRIL 9, 1974

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Editorials

Missing the mark in Riyadh

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark demonstrated little understanding of Saudi Arabia's current oil policy when he told Bell Canada employees in Riyadh that Canada shares the interest of the Saudis "in maintaining a stable and orderly market for this vital commodity."

This missed the mark as much as the comment of U.S. Vice-President George Bush, also visiting Riyadh during the weekend, that "the United States does not blame Saudi Arabia for the situation in the oil market."

Saudi Arabia deserves considerable blame for the rate of decline in oil prices. Its policy is not designed to sustain a stable and orderly market.

Oil prices have been falling because of world oversupply and a decline in demand caused by conservation and energy substitution. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which Saudi Arabia is the most powerful member because it has the largest reserves, has lost the ability to dictate the world price of oil. Several of its member states, notably Libya, Iran and Iraq, cheat on any agreement made to shore up prices. They pump more than they say they will pump. They sell privately at deep discounts while publicly swearing to keep to an agreed minimum price.

The rate of price drop has been accelerated by a deliberate change in Saudi policy, with the aim of making the world market unstable and disorderly.

The Saudis had traditionally reacted to oil price drops by cutting daily production and insisting on charging the price per barrel publicly agreed by all OPEC members. Saudi Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani argued that this was the best way to shore up OPEC's attempts to control the world market. Influential members of the Saudi royal house, including King Fahd, eventually decided that this policy was bad for Saudi Arabia and overruled him.

Saudi Arabia doubled its daily crude oil production last fall from less than two million to over four million barrels. It began offering price discounts, using a netback method that relates the price of crude oil to the

market price of refined products made from that oil.

The dumping of two million barrels daily extra supply on a market already awash with a surplus turned a gentle price decline into a steep drop.

This policy has several goals. One is to punish other OPEC member states that have been cheating. Another is to punish non-OPEC major producing states, such as Britain and Mexico, for refusing to go along with OPEC market-rigging production and pricing strategies, persuading these countries to bow to the cartel's whims in future. Another goal is to make oil cheap enough to get former addicts among the advanced industrial states hooked again. The idea is to make responsible conservation measures seem unnecessary, to make expensive alternative energy sources uneconomical, to discourage production of domestic oil supplies, to create an appetite for lavish oil use that will restore the old dependence on imported oil from OPEC states.

The chaos that the rate of price drop is causing in the Canadian oil industry, for instance, serves Saudi interests and is part of the plan. The stable and orderly market about which Mr. Clark was burbling in Riyadh is not the short-term goal that he imagines but a long-term goal after the market has been re-shaped to return to Saudi Arabia and its OPEC partners the economic and political power that they once had.

Saudi Arabia suffers less than others from its strategy of rapid depression of the world price because it is selling more oil than anyone else. It is making loud complaints about having to cut back its ambitious development programs because of reduced oil revenues but that is a tactical manoeuvre to fend off criticism from other OPEC members that really are suffering. At any time, the Saudis could make things worse by pumping even more than four million barrels daily.

Mr. Clark is not in a position to do much about this Saudi policy but he is in a position to avoid making the unjustified claim that it is evidence of a common interest between Canada and Saudi Arabia.

Mideast trip new test for Clark and PC govt.

CITIZEN MARCH 15 1986

DAMASCUS

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's April Middle East tour will fully test his diplomatic skills as well as Canada's ability to raise its regional profile.

With little to gain in the short run and much to lose, Clark will visit Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel beginning April 3 in Amman, the Jordanian capital.

While it wasn't planned that way, the first Mideast trip by a



Clark

Canadian minister since the Conservatives returned to power comes at a particularly difficult time in what is arguably the world's most sensitive area.

Political instability and the collapse of the peace process have increased tension between Israel and its Arab neighbors while the oil price nose-dive has brought hard times to almost every Middle East state.

On top of that, Clark has his own cross to bear. During his three-day visit to Israel, the former prime minister will certainly be questioned on his disastrous and subsequently broken 1979 election promise to move the Canadian embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Israel, which seized Arab east Jerusalem during the 1967 war, still hopes to convince major Western allies to recognize the city, holy to Jew, Moslem and Christian, as its capital.

The issue is equally symbolic for Arabs, particularly the three million Palestinians determined to regain control of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Diplomats, including Canadians, are anxiously waiting to see how Clark will handle the legacy of his earlier blunder without upsetting Arab or Jew.

And that is but one of many pitfalls along the path of his 10-day tour. Each of the countries on his itinerary has particular and current problems.

In Jordan, moderate King Hussein is still recovering from the breakdown of his year-long attempt to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel together at an international peace forum. Hussein's courageous and personally risky initiative failed for many reasons but they include a lack of commitment from the West.

Canada, with a government maintaining cosy relations with Washington, lacks the clout and independence to play peacemaker here where U.S. foreign policy is so controversial. While there is no doubt the peace issue will be discussed in most if not all the capitals he visits, Clark can be expected to do more listening than talking, at least in public.

In Saudi Arabia, where Canada has considerable business interests and hopes of more, Clark will come face to face with the new and painful Arab reality. Oil



Jim
Travers
Southern News

prices which have dropped more than \$12 per barrel since late last year have exacerbated the Gulf's economic slowdown.

Clark is scheduled to meet the man the world associates with oil, Sheik Yamani, as well as Canadian businessmen — a combination that should underline the difficulties of securing new contracts in a country with less black gold to spend.

Saudis are equally concerned about the Gulf war raging nearby. Iran's recent successful offensive against Iraq, heavily supported by Saudi and other Gulf states, has increased fears that the war will spread the Ayatollah's Khomeini's raw fundamentalism across the deeply conservative region.

Saudi Arabia, which supports — and some say exports — a more traditional brand of Islam, will have an unusual number of problems on its plate when the Canadian contingent arrives.

The same can be said for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who has just put down a dangerous, costly and humiliating mutiny by the Central Security Forces. That uprising, which claimed more than 100 lives and gutted the country's important tourist industry, exposed Egypt's serious political and economic problems.

Facing the triple threat of Islamic fundamentalism, Arab nationalism and economic recession, Mubarak will be seeking moral and financial support. Canada, which believes Egypt has great trade potential, will try to satisfy the first demand with kind words and the second by signing a line-of-credit agreement and a memorandum on a soil recovery aid project.

While Clark is not expected to involve Canada publicly in the peace process, he will likely encourage Egypt's relations with Israel — relations which have been cooled by Mubarak's internal problems and Egypt's interest in strengthening Arab links strained by the Camp David accords.

Perhaps unintentionally, Clark's Israel program recognizes the political reality of the fragile coalition government by including sessions with Labor Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the man scheduled to replace him in October, Foreign Minister and right-wing Likud Party leader Yitzhak Shamir.

In the past, Clark's road trips suffered bad reviews, but there is considerable optimism that this one will be more successful.

Now a more polished performer, Clark is not expected to bag any giant new contracts or play an active role in the peace process, but he may, with a bit of luck — and no lost luggage — put some lustre back on the government's tarnished image at home while showing the flag abroad.

WEEKEND OBSERVER

Page B10, The Citizen, Ottawa, Saturday, March 15, 1986

Clark's Middle East tour could prove important

Next week External Affairs Minister Joe Clark sets out on his first official visit to the Middle East. He's going at a time when everything seems to be breaking down and nothing positive is in view on which to pin hopes for a peace settlement.

The itinerary? Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. Undoubtedly the Canadian party will gain more than it gives. Its role should be mostly a listening one, except when we speak about Canada's wish to promote an impartial peace and to be viewed as a party sympathetic to the natural and national aspirations of the peoples of the region.

It's a pity Clark isn't visiting Syria this time, Lebanon, too. And other countries, each with their own problems that won't necessarily be promoted by their neighbors. The omission of Damascus denies the foreign minister a chance to share views with a principal actor who cannot be ignored, whether we like his policies or not.

In Amman, Clark will doubtless question King Hussein about the breakdown of the monarch's talks with Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO. In Cairo a few days ago Hussein described it as the end of the road "for the time being." What does that qualification mean? What else has been in mind? Where do we go from here?

What are the alternatives to having Arafat's PLO represent the Palestine people at peace talks? Or is the wily survivor of so many close scrapes with political and personal death merely playing a game? Does he believe that the Palestinian "homeland" within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip — to quote Prime Minister Mulroney at the francophone summit — will become a reality by



George Grande
Citizen staff

offering only words instead of real concessions?

King Hussein, if in the mood, could add greatly to Clark's knowledge of the PLO's bargaining techniques and real motives. His assessment of future peace prospects should prove to be invaluable. Our man will surely want to encourage Hussein to stay the course and offer a formula that will bring him into substantive talks with Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres on their bilateral relations, whether or not Palestinian ones can be arranged.

The question of Palestinian representation cannot be solved by Canada. Our policy is clear — we believe that their legitimate rights should be recognized and that they have the right to take full part in negotiations affecting their future.

Who should play that role is not a matter that far-off Canada has a right or a responsibility to pronounce on. That's up to the Palestinian people themselves and, practically, must eventually be agreed to by Jordan, Egypt and Israel.

The details of a negotiating formula have stymied Middle East progress for decades. The role of the U.S. — one it seems reluctant to play these days — must be a major one. Canada's attitude, on the other hand, has to be a supportive one of realistic encouragement.

In Saudi Arabia, trade and oil should dominate our foreign minister's talks. The future prospects for OPEC and its probable pricing and production policies should be near the top of the agenda there.

The Saudis' assessment of the Iran-Iraq war and future developments in that vital area could add greatly to Canada's knowledge of what to expect in the years to come. Similarly, the revival of Moslem fundamentalism — its strength, its goals — should be discussed with them.

Certainly in Egypt, Clark's third port of call, that subject will be on President Hosni Mubarak's mind if not his lips. Canada's role in Cairo cannot be a major one. But whatever we can do to promote a stable and prosperous Egypt is surely in our interest as well as that of the West in general.

One of the big disappointments in recent years has been the lack of enthusiasm and substance flowing from the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. Peace there is if that only means the absence of war. But peace there isn't if it was meant to mean active interaction between the two great neighbors po-

litically, diplomatically, in economic, cultural and touristic terms; in terms that the ordinary citizen of each country can understand and build upon.

It would be natural for Canada's representative to probe into that disappointment and to encourage the full unfolding of the almost moribund agreement that startled and excited the world only seven short years ago.

By this time Joe Clark will be full of facts, formulas and impressions as he enters Israel after visiting the Canadian forces in the Sinai. Fortunately Canada-Israel bilateral relations are good under the Conservatives. Clark will see both Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. He can form his own impression of the viability of their government of national unity and what, if anything, will change when Shamir takes over from Peres next October.

Everywhere our team goes, terrorism must be discussed and, in particular, co-operation to end it. So should the problems of bleeding Lebanon, a country that so richly deserves peace and quiet to mend its fences and play its rightful role in an atmosphere of national reconciliation and future promise.

Clark has his hands full in this important mission. If he plays his cards right, he can add to Canada's reputation as one of the few friends of the region with no axe to grind and only peace to promote.

Clark not taking peace plan to Mideast: officials

By David Lord
The Canadian Press

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark won't be carrying a Canadian proposal to break the impasse in peace negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors when he arrives in the strife-torn Middle East on Thursday, departmental officials say.

At a briefing Tuesday on the 11-day trip to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel the officials played down Canada's potential role in the stalled peace process, saying Clark is aware that Canada can only play a "fairly modest" part in encouraging moderates on both sides.

In 1979, Clark incensed the Arab world, Canada's western allies and Canadian companies doing business in the Middle East when as prime minister he promised to move the Canadian embassy in Israel to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

Clark backed down after Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, threatened economic reprisals, and a special envoy, former

Conservative leader Robert Stanfield, reported that moving the



Clark

embassy would be a mistake.

Clark's officials, speaking on condition they not be named, said Tuesday the incident now is "ancient

history," and wasn't brought up by Arab diplomats during planning for this trip.

They also suggested that Clark should take little heat from Arab leaders for Canada's stand on the confrontation between Libya and the United States last week in the Gulf of Sidra.

One spokesman said at the briefing that since the incident Canada has received "assurances" from U.S. and Libyan officials that Canada's concerns about the safety of the estimated 1,300 Canadian oil workers in Libya will be taken into account.

Canada's official response to

the skirmish in which two Libyan missile boats were damaged, two sunk and a missile site attacked, was that the U.S. forces had struck in self-defence after being attacked by Libyan missiles and that Khadafy's claim to the Gulf would not stand up in the World Court.

Clark will be accompanied by department officials and his wife, Maureen McTeer.

One official said the trip is important for Canada because of Canadian exports of goods and services to the region of about \$3 billion in 1984 and because it is an area of "past, present and future conflict."

In Jordan, talks are expected to centre on Amman's key role in the Middle East peace process and the setting up of an agreement aimed at increasing economic ties.

Clark is also scheduled to open a Canadian-funded school for Palestinian refugees and tour farms in the Jordan Valley.

In Saudi Arabia, he is expected to discuss slumping world oil prices, the Arab-Israeli dispute

and the Persian Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

In Egypt, talks will deal with the Gulf war, Israeli-Egyptian relations and aid and he will sign an aid agreement worth about \$80 million to help recover soil in the Nile Delta.

Clark will make a quick visit to Canadian peacekeeping troops in the Sinai Desert before heading for Israel.

Aside from the diplomatic meetings with Israeli leaders, Clark will tour Jerusalem and Bethlehem, visit a memorial to Jews killed by the Nazis during the Second World War and an eye hospital for West Bank Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

Clark left Ottawa for Rome Tuesday and arrives in Jordan Thursday. He will be in Jordan April 3-6, Saudi Arabia April 6-8, Egypt April 8-10 and Israel April 10-14. He is to arrive in Paris April 14 to accompany Finance Minister Micheal Wilson and Trade Minister James Keleher to a weekend meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Clark to meet leaders in tour of Middle East

Canadian Press

OTTAWA

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark will arrive in the Middle East tomorrow to start an 11-day trip to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

It will be the first Conservative minister's trip to the region since the Tories returned to power in September, 1984. He will be accompanied by department officials and his wife, Maureen McTeer.

Clark visits Middle East to discuss oil economic ties

OTTAWA (CP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has left on an 11-day tour of the Middle East to discuss slumping world oil prices, economic ties, relief projects and the Arab-Israel dispute.

At a briefing yesterday, officials said he will visit Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Clark expects to meet government leaders in all four countries, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani; Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak; Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres; and Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan, the youngest brother of Jordan's King Hussein.

One official said the trip is important to Canada because of our exports to the region — \$3 billion in goods and services last year — and because it is an area of "past, present and future conflict."

Economic ties

In Jordan, talks are expected to centre on Amman's key role in the Middle East peace process and the setting up of a framework agreement aimed at increasing economic ties.

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Clark entreprend une tournée du Proche-Orient

AMMAN (AP) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark, entreprenait aujourd'hui une tournée de 11 jours dans quatre pays du Proche-Orient.

En Jordanie, tout d'abord, M. Clark aura des entretiens avec le prince Hassan et le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Taher Masri. Il ne pourra cependant pas rencontrer le roi Hussein et le premier ministre Zaid Rifai, actuellement en Extrême-Orient.

Dimanche, M. Clark se retrouvera en Arabie Saoudite. Puis il se rendra en Egypte et en Israël, avant de rentrer à Ottawa.

Le ministre canadien doit signer, en Jordanie, une entente de coopération économique qui, sans garantir de contrats, pourra permettre d'augmenter le commerce entre les deux pays à l'avenir.

L'an dernier, le Canada n'a exporté en Jordanie que pour \$5 millions de marchandises et n'a importé de ce pays que pour \$117,000.

Histoire ancienne

Au cours de sa dernière visite au Proche-Orient, en 1979, M. Clark avait irrité le monde arabe en promettant de transférer l'ambassade canadienne en Israël de Tel-Aviv à Jérusalem.

Israël a enlevé à la Jordanie, en 1967, toute une section de Jérusalem qu'elle a annexée.

Par la suite, M. Clark a ravalé sa promesse et n'a plus parlé de cette affaire.

Selon des hauts fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires extérieures, l'incident est maintenant de "l'histoire ancienne" et il n'en sera pas question au cours de l'actuelle tournée de M. Clark.

6

Jordan first stop on Clark's tour

AMMAN (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark begins an 11-day Middle East tour today with a low-key visit to Jordan.

The minister is scheduled to sign an economic-co-operation agreement, to meet Jordanian officials and to visit several tourist sites before heading to Saudi Arabia on Sunday.

From there, he will go to Egypt and Israel before returning to Canada.

Clark is set to meet Crown Prince Hassan and Foreign Minister Taher Masri. But he will not see King Hussein or Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who are touring the Far East.

A spokesman at the Canadian Embassy said Clark is coming to Jordan "to listen, to establish the positions of the protagonists (in the Arab-Israeli dispute) and also to explore bilateral issues."

Clark's most famous encounter with Middle Eastern politics came in 1979, when the then-prime minister angered the Arab world and Canadian companies doing business there by promising to move the Canadian Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

Israel captured the eastern portion of Jerusalem from Jordan in 1967 and has since annexed it.

Clark backed down after Arab countries threatened economic reprisals and a special envoy, former Conservative party leader Robert Stanfield, reported that moving the embassy would be a mistake.

On Tuesday, Clark aides, insisting on anonymity, said the incident is "ancient history" and has not been mentioned by Arab diplomats during planning for Clark's trip.



Joe Clark

Canada has minimal economic links with Jordan. It last year exported only \$5-million worth of goods to Jordan and imported \$117,000 worth.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE HERALD

Thursday, April 3, 1986

Clark begins tour of Middle East

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PLO plea rebuffed by Clark

By JAMES TRAVERS
Southam News

AMMAN — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has rebuffed a Palestine Liberation Organization bid for Canadian recognition.

Clark, who arrived here Thursday on the first leg of a four-country Middle East swing, said Canada is not about to change its long-standing policy of limited contacts with the PLO.

"I don't think a dramatic change in regard to the PLO would be helpful in these circumstances," Clark said during a brief interview here.

The former prime minister acknowledged that the PLO and Palestinians are key factors in any lasting peace plan but held out little hope for an early break in the current impasse.

Abu Jihad, the PLO's deputy commander and a founder of Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah, said in a Southam News interview Wednesday that Canada should leave the shadow of U.S. foreign policy by recognizing the umbrella group identified with about five million Palestinians worldwide. More than 120 countries have recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"We hope they (the Canadians) can analyse and study the facts in the Middle East and act accordingly and not see the facts through the eyes of the U.S. and the spectacles of Henry Kissinger," he said.

Abu Jihad praised Canada's love of liberty and said Palestinians are puzzled by the low level of Canadian support for their cause.

Canada, like the U.S., refuses to give diplomatic status to the 22-year old organization until it ac-

cept Israel's right to exist and renounces violence.

A year of delicate peace talks broke down here in January when Arafat again refused to accept UN resolutions implying Israel's existence until the Palestinian right of self-determination is acknowledged. About 1.3 million Palestinians here lived under military rule since 1967 when Israel seized the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



CLARK

Clark said that while he has no particular peace proposals in his pocket, he hopes his trip will help Canada play a constructive role by bringing peace to the region.

The former prime minister played down expectations for the trip, characterizing it as an opportunity to meet Middle East leaders and lay the foundations for greater Canadian involvement in the area. He stressed that while the Middle East is often thought of as a zone of conflict, it also has great trade, aid and economic importance.

Asked about the current oil situation, Clark reconfirmed Canada's support for free market pricing but said he will be interested to hear Saudi Arabia's proposals for stabilizing prices during his visit there.

The Palestinian issue has been equally troublesome for Canada since 1974 when at the Rabat Summit Arab heads of state accepted Arafat's group as the Palestinians' official voice. There is little doubt the PLO has the support of a large majority of Palestinians.



CLARK

JOE CLARK turned aside a bid by the Palestine Liberation Organization for Canadian recognition as the external affairs minister arrived in Jordan. B1

Clark visits Jordan as Hussein grapples with PLO crisis

By James Travers
Southern News

AMMAN — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's 10-day Middle East swing begins here Thursday at an uneasy time in the tiny kingdom of Jordan.

Six weeks after he aborted his year-long effort to work out a joint peace strategy with the Palestine Liberation Organization, King Hussein's humiliating failure to replace Yasser Arafat with more pliable Palestinians continues to send tremors through the country.

Palestinian leaders are nervously waiting to see if they will be expelled while the king, after suffering his worst defeat since 1974 when Arab states chose the PLO to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people over Jordan's objections, has wisely chosen to get out of town while the dust settles.

Missing the Canadian delegation is among the least of Hussein's problems. In what has become his winter of discontent, the king has seen the peace process and a U.S. arms deal slip through his fingers and been badly embarrassed by Palestinians as well as by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

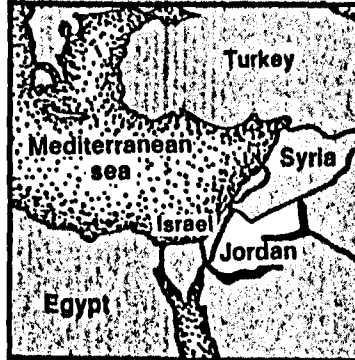
Government officials and diplomats blame most of Hussein's troubles on a transparent attempt to turn Palestinians against Arafat after the Feb. 19 collapse of the peace process.

"He has hurt himself badly," a senior Arab diplomat said this week. "It is one thing to disagree with the PLO but it is quite another to question its legitimacy."

Many observers consider the king's 86-page televised speech a minor masterpiece. It carefully analyzed the Palestinian problem and the failure of the PLO to solve it. But it also indirectly accused Arafat of putting his political interests ahead of those of Palestinians who have lived under Israeli occupation since 1967 and made a thinly veiled appeal for a coup within PLO ranks.

In what was seen as a direct challenge to the PLO, the king invited Palestinians to the palace for what was intended to be a show of support. Instead, it was a fiasco.

Influential West Bankers refused to cross the bridge spanning the Jordan River, gov-



Clark



Hussein

ernment agencies were accused of coercing groups to visit the palace and critical reports sparked a press crackdown.

Much worse was to come. Two weeks later at the West Bank funeral of assassinated Palestinian mayor of Nablus, turned into a giant nationalist rally. Demonstrations by about 50,000 mourners included protests against Israel, Syria and Jordan. One slogan chanted during the funeral translates to "the king is a pig."

By then there was no doubt here that Hussein and his advisers had blundered badly. Instead of undermining Arafat, whose West Bank support is conservatively estimated at 80 per cent, he fuelled long-standing suspicions about Jordanian intentions on the West Bank. Many of the about one million West

Bankers fear Jordan wants to regain effective control of the area it held between 1948 and 1967.

Rather than battering Arafat, who the king accused of reneging on a commitment to recognize Israel in return for a place at the proposed international peace conference, the Jordanian move helped the mainstream PLO leader counter criticism that he is overly willing to compromise on the key issue of Palestinian self-determination.

In a clever and spirited response to the king's speech, the PLO accused Hussein of supporting the Israeli and U.S. position rather than acting in Palestinian interests. It was a telling criticism and one that sparked speculation that the badly fissured PLO might reunify.

On the other hand, the king is reeling. The collapse of the peace process dashed Jordanian hopes of a U.S. arms deal and forced Hussein to turn, begging bowl in hand, to Saudi Arabia.

The Syrians, arguably the region's most potent force, have also chosen to kick him when he is down. As part of the peace process, King Hussein reconciled with President Assad but has received nothing in return other than a \$200 million oil grant from the Saudis who brokered the deal. Assad still refuses to repay Hussein's visit and Syria cynically circulated Jordan's appeal for better relations as the "confessions of a traitor."

The king's steady grip on this country has not been weakened, but in Amman, a capital with all the advantages and disadvantages of a village, his bruises have been the talk of the town for almost two months.

The shockwaves continue to ripple here. At least one PLO officer, an aide to Arafat righthand man Abu Jihad, has been bounced out of the country, and rumors persist that others will follow as part of pro forma estrangement process that will likely end in reconciliation later.

"The PLO is walking on eggs," a well-connected source said. "Nobody wants to upset the Jordanians; the PLO likes it here and wants to stay."

Canada again rebuffs PLO plea for recognition

(Southern News - Herald staff)

AMMAN — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has rebuffed a Palestine Liberation Organization plea for Canadian recognition.

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cumstances," Clark said during a brief interview here.

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ing the umbrella group which is identified with about five million Palestinians worldwide. More than 120 countries have recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Abu Jihad praised Canada's love of liberty and said Palestinians are puzzled by the low level of Canadian support for their cause.

Canada, like the U.S., refuses to give diplomatic status to the 22-year old organization until it

accepts Israel's right to exist and renounces violence. But Canada, unlike the U.S., permits diplomats below the ambassador level to meet PLO members.

Clark was greeted in Amman, the Jordanian capital, by Foreign Minister Tahir Al Masri. Amman is the first stop in a tour of moderate Arab states in which Clark will explore the chances for improvements in their relations with Israel.

In a half-hour press conference in Rome enroute to Am-

man, Clark said he was "expecting . . . and seeking nothing dramatic in furthering Middle East peace or Canada's interests in the region."

Clark said he doesn't wish to raise false expectations among Mideast leaders about what Canada can do to help.

He said Canada's role would not be one of prescribing remedies, but rather of serving as a mediator.

Clark emphasized that his

efforts to improve Canadian trade with the region will be at least as important as the role he can play as a Canadian honest broker.

There is much more happening in the Middle East than simply conflict, he said.

"There is a very strong and growing commercial and developmental connection developing between Canada and the countries I'm visiting."

After Jordan, Clark will visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

CANADA / HERALD

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APR 4

Fri., April 4, 1986

Oil prices top Clark's agenda

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa editor)

AMMAN, Jordan — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is holding out no hope for a breakthrough in the crisis of plummeting oil prices when he meets Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Clark told reporters before arriving in Amman, Jordan, late Thursday night that he will be seeking information from Yamani, not proposing plans to restore oil prices to a stable footing.

"Let's not prescribe means," said Clark during a 30-minute news conference in Rome.

Instead he said he wants to know whether a currently fractious Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can still play a role in putting the international oil market back on an even keel.

Clark insisted that Canada is still firmly committed to market base pricing despite disruption caused to the Alberta economy by the free fall of the past three months but he acknowledged the

PLO rebuffed, A3
Emotional cost, A8
Price confusion, F1

government is concerned about the situation though it is not prices alone that are a cause for worry.

"Putting aside the question of price levels, uncertainty is not helpful to anybody."

The minister said he has no plans to co-ordinate his energy overtures to the Saudis with U.S. Vice-President George Bush who has called on the Arab government to stabilize prices.

Coincidentally, Bush is making a tour of the Middle East at the same time as Clark.

Bush was quoted Thursday as saying he would be "selling very hard" the need for price stability. "I think it is essential that we talk about stability and we not just have a continued free fall," he said.



Joe Clark

Clark said he hasn't been told by the U.S. "what it is he (Bush) is trying to do."

But he said he believed that the U.S. was as committed to free market pricing as Canada is.

Clark said he would be willing to meet Bush should their paths cross in the current tour.

Saudi Arabia's decision to increase significantly the amount of oil it puts on the world market is seen as the major reason for the price decline that now threatens all oil producers, including Alberta.

Sat., April 5, 1986

Clark making wise moves

AMMAN — Jet lag is the bane of international travel and the organizers of Joe Clark's current Middle East tour devised a mostly successful antidote: a 30-hour stop-over in Rome.

Apart from delightful impressions of the pines and fountains of Rome bathed in Mediterranean spring light, your longsuffering servant can offer the following gleanings:

The official residence of Canada's ambassador to Italy occupies the site of an old Roman villa on several hectares of pine forest just within the ancient city wall.

The mansion, decorated in orange-brown stucco common to the city's buildings, doesn't have the pedigree of its classical predecessor. But it has an interesting story of its own.



Geoff
White

Built in 1929, on the eve of Mussolini's takeover of Italy, it is considered to represent the fascist architectural style, which attempted to convey majesty through simplicity of design.

Adornments are austere. Some of its examples are called brutal. But this isn't true of the official residence. In fact the simple concrete door frames between the main interior rooms are graceful.

The original occupant of the house was Count Dino Campi, Mussolini's first foreign minister, who eventually turned on the dictator, leading an abortive coup.

He escaped, sitting out much of the war and many subsequent years in Brazil, letting time fade the taint of his fascist association.

Campi has recently returned to Italy, his rehabilitation paved by publication of his memoirs. But the house, which he forfeited upon leaving the country,



File photo, Canadian Press

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark

wasn't returned to his hands.

It was given to the Canadian government by Italy as part payment for Canadian assistance in rebuilding in the wake of the war.

It was a gift not altogether graciously accepted by the Canadian government which for years considered the building too grand a place for its embassy.

But about two years ago the government decided to install its ambassador there and began renovations to the extremely dilapidated building.

The extent of the deterioration became clear when, during the course of the work, the roof collapsed.

The restoration is now complete and the house is occupied by Ambassador Claude Chartrand and his wife.

Incidentally, the embassy's formal living room boasts a dramatic painting by an Albertan. Above the fireplace hangs a huge canvas of a foothills scene, the unmistakable work of Ilingworth Kerr, master of the bold landscape.

It's a marvellous site in art-conscious Rome where glossy art magazines share pride of place with news, sport and porn magazines in the city's outdoor newsstands.

Of course the taste for the visually appealing has a long history in the city. Buried in the ruins of the ancient Roman villa in the Canadian embassy garden, frescoes adorn the walls.

Frescoes below; Western Canadian canvases above. That

just about covers the full scope of art history.

★ ★ ★

Remember the Ottawa blow-up when Premier Don Getty called Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani and, at the sheik's request, offered to cut back Alberta oil production in the interests of world price stability?

When External Affairs Minister Clark rebuked the Alberta premier in the Commons for treading on his right to make foreign policy, the wording was a lot milder than it might have been.

External Affairs officials drafted some stern wording in advance of the daily question period when they knew the controversial phone call would be raised.

Officials in Pat Carney's energy department were also apparently advising taking some hefty verbal lumber to Getty.

But Clark would have none of it. He limited his House comments to a declaration that Canada has jurisdiction over foreign policy, not Alberta.

He delivered with a formal parliamentary gravity that made it look like he was scolding Getty. But that amounted to the full official reaction.

Clark was not anxious to get into a war of words with Getty — probably rightly. By refraining from inflammatory rhetoric, Clark let the issue vanish into the oblivion in which it belonged.

Half-baked ideas don't need to be battered down with heavy armor.

L'OLP invite Ottawa à cesser de la voir avec des "yeux US"

AMMAN (d'après AP) — Un représentant senior de l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine a invité le Canada à reconnaître officiellement l'OLP.

Khalil Nazir, commandant adjoint des forces armées palestiniennes, a confié aux journalistes qu'il espérait que le Canada rompe avec la politique américaine consistant à refuser systématiquement de reconnaître l'OLP.

"Nous espérons qu'ils pourront bien analyser et évaluer les faits au Proche-Orient... au lieu de considérer les événements à travers les yeux des Etats-Unis et les spectacles de Kissinger", a dit Khalil Nazir.

L'ancien secrétaire d'Etat américain Henry Kissinger a promis à Israël que Washington ne traiterait jamais avec l'OLP aussi longtemps que l'organisation palestinienne n'aura pas accepté les résolutions de l'ONU reconnaissant le droit d'Israël à l'existence.

Clark au Moyen-Orient

Avant de s'envoler de Rome pour Amman, hier, Joe Clark a tenu à refroidir les ardeurs de

ceux qui s'attendraient à voir le Canada s'impliquer dans les efforts de paix au Moyen-Orient. Devant les journalistes, il a plutôt invité les Canadiens à porter attention au potentiel économique du Moyen-Orient.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures est arrivé en soirée à Amman, en Jordanie, première étape d'une tournée de douze jours dans quatre pays du Moyen-Orient.

M. Clark doit signer un protocole d'entente économique et commerciale avec Amman, mais le clou du voyage devrait être la signature d'un accord pour la construction d'un barrage de plus de \$300 millions en Egypte. Les discussions en sont à l'étape finale. Reste à savoir si l'accord pourra être conclu d'ici l'arrivée de M. Clark au Caire.

Outre la Jordanie et l'Egypte, M. Clark se rendra également en Arabie saoudite et en Israël.

Minister starts 10-day tour of Middle East

Trade, aid on Clark's talks agenda

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

AMMAN

Trade, aid and the Arab-Israeli peace process will dominate a series of talks with government leaders in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday.

Mr. Clark arrived in the Jordanian capital last night, the first stop in a four-nation, 10-day tour of the Middle East.

Trade and foreign policy are "inextricably linked," he told reporters, emphasizing that "there is an investment potential in the Middle East that has not been adequately explored."

Canada exported about \$3-billion worth of goods and services to the region last year.

On the peace process, Mr. Clark acknowledged that "there have been more hopeful periods" than now for peace in the Middle East.

Efforts to get direct negotiations between Jordan, Palestinians and Israel under way were recently stalled when Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, refused to agree to a request by Jordan's King Hussein to accept United Nations resolutions that guarantee Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Clark stressed that while he is "seeking nothing dramatic on this visit," Canada is interested "in contributing what we can" to the peace process. "We have some good offices that might be useful," he said.

He added that there have been recent requests for increases in

Canadian development assistance to some countries in the region and said he wants to hear the arguments for making such increases.

It is not Mr. Clark's first visit to the Middle East. In January, 1979, as then leader of the opposition, he stopped in Israel and Jordan as part of a world tour designed to brief him on international affairs, but best remembered for its faux pas.

Press reports of the visit emphasized incidents such as lost luggage, rather than the discussions. On Israel's Mount Olive, he was quoted as referring to the abundance of rocks in the area, and while inspecting a guard of honor was reported to have accidentally encountered a soldier's bayonet.

On the visit, Mr. Clark was snubbed by Jordan's King Hussein, who kept him waiting for 75 minutes before their meeting, a slight believed to have been administered because the Canadians had gone to Israel before going to Amman.

Most Arab states that do not recognize Israel frown on such things. (Israel has been carefully placed at the end of his present itinerary.)

It was also on the 1979 trip that Mr. Clark first encountered the touchy issue of moving Canada's embassy in Israel to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

On this trip, Mr. Clark will meet Crown Prince Hassan and Foreign Minister Taher Masri. (King Hussein and his Prime Minister, Zaid Rifai, are in Brunei.)

Mr. Masri is the nephew of Zafer Masri, the mayor of the West Bank town of Nablus, who was assassinated last month. He was appointed late last year by the Israeli Government with the quiet approval of Jordan and the PLO. A Syrian-supported Palestinian group has claimed responsibility for the slaying.

In Saudi Arabia, where the slump in world oil prices is expected to be the major topic of discussion, Mr. Clark will meet King Fahd, Foreign Minister Prince Saud, and Petroleum Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, and Foreign Minister Esmet Meguid are among those Mr. Clark expects to meet in Cairo next week.

Egypt is among the largest recipients of Canadian foreign aid (\$200-million in the past 10 years) and, last month, a Canadian military contingent of 136 men and women was deployed in the country. They are part of a multinational force patrolling the demilitarized Sinai Desert, occupied by Israel in 1973 and returned to Egypt following the Camp David peace accord in 1979.

On his final stop, Jerusalem, Mr. Clark will meet Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Clark rejects PLO plea for official Canadian recognition



Joe Clark
Policy change would be unwise

By James Travers
Southam News

AMMAN — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has rebuffed a Palestine Liberation Organization plea for Canadian recognition.

Clark, who arrived here Thursday on the first leg of a four-country Middle East swing, said Canada is not about to change its longstanding policy of limited contacts with the PLO.

"I don't think a dramatic change in regard to the PLO would be helpful in these circumstances," Clark said during a brief interview here.

The former prime minister acknowledged that the PLO and Palestinians are key factors in any lasting peace plan but held out little hope for an early break in the current impasse.

Abu Jihad, the PLO's deputy

commander and a founder of Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah, said in a Southam News interview Wednesday that Canada should leave the shadow of U.S. foreign policy by recognizing the umbrella group, which is identified with about five million Palestinians worldwide. More than 120 countries have recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"We hope they (the Canadians) can analyse and study the facts in the Middle East and act accordingly and not see the facts through the eyes of the U.S. and the spectacles of (former U.S. Secretary of State) Henry Kissinger," he said.

Abu Jihad praised Canada's love of liberty and said Palestinians are puzzled by the low level of Canadian support for their cause.

Canada, like the U.S., refuses to give diplomatic status to the

22-year old organization until it accepts Israel's right to exist and renounces violence. But Canada, unlike the U.S., permits diplomats below the ambassador level to meet PLO members.

A year of delicate peace talks broke down here in January when Arafat again refused to accept UN resolutions implying Israel's existence until the Palestinian right of self-determination is acknowledged. About 1.3 million Palestinians have lived under military rule since 1967 when Israel seized the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Clark said that while he has no particular peace proposals in his pocket, he hopes his trip will help Canada play a constructive role in bringing peace to the region.

Asked about the current oil situation, Clark reconfirmed Canada's support for free market pricing but added that he

will be interested to hear Saudi Arabia's proposals for stabilizing prices during his visit there.

Clark also attempted to defuse the potentially troublesome issue of his 1979 promise to move the Canadian embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said it is unlikely officials will raise the subject and argued that history may give his government credit for reversing the decision after realizing it was wrong.

Clark, who is the first minister to tour the key area since the Conservatives returned to power, will spend four days here but will not meet King Hussein who is out of the country as is the prime minister. Instead he will meet Crown Prince Hassan Friday before visiting a Canadian-funded school for Palestinian refugees.

Clark is scheduled to travel to Saudi Arabia on Sunday.

FROM
APR 4

PLO plea rebuffed by Clark

By JAMES TRAVERS
Southam News

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CLARK

Clark said that while he has no particular peace proposals in his pocket, he hopes his trip will help Canada play a constructive role in bringing peace to the region.

The former prime minister played down expectations for the trip, characterizing it as an opportunity to meet Middle East leaders and lay the foundations for greater Canadian involvement in the area. He stressed that while the Middle East is often thought of as a zone of conflict, it also has great trade, aid and economic importance.

Asked about the current oil situation, Clark reconfirmed Canada's support for free market pricing but said he will be interested to hear Saudi Arabia's proposals for stabilizing prices during his visit there.

The Palestinian issue has been equally troublesome for Canada since 1974 when at the Rabat Summit Arab heads of state accepted Arafat's group as the Palestinians' official voice. There is little doubt the PLO has the support of a large majority of Palestinians.

Travel in Europe is safe, Clark says

Canadians should not cancel trips because of terrorism, he adds

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

AMMAN, Jordan — Canadians can feel safe travelling to Europe this summer despite the risk of terrorism, says External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

"I think people ought to be prudent . . . but (the fear of terrorism) should not stop Canadians from seeing the world," Clark told reporters in Rome before setting off on the first leg of a 12-day trip to the Middle East.

Official welcome

Clark made his comments in response to reports of widespread vacation cancellations in the United States after an upsurge in terrorist incidents such as this week's bomb blast aboard a TWA jet.

The external affairs minister, travelling with his wife Maureen McTeer and a party of senior Ottawa officials, arrived in Amman last night to an official welcome from Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Masri.

But the start of the four-country tour was overshadowed by Wednesday's bomb blast on a TWA jet bound from Rome to Athens.

The bombing, which killed four

passengers, all Americans, was claimed by a previously unknown terror group that said it was done in retaliation for the U.S. "attack on Libya." Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy has distanced himself from the TWA bombing.

Clark said the reports of increased anxiety and cancelled bookings among American tourists should not deter Canadian travellers.

He admitted that the possibility of "random" terrorist attacks in Europe triggered by politics in the Middle East had added to the sense of danger felt by travellers.



Clark said "We shouldn't want to take risks," he said. "But I would not encourage Canadians to (change) their travel plans."

Clark, who was guarded by RCMP officers during his brief stay in Rome, is travelling with a single security guard.

The TWA incident, on the eve of Clark's first official visit to the Middle East, has served as a grim

reminder of tensions in the region.

Clark's route in a Canadian Forces Challenger jet from Rome to Amman took him on a wide detour across the Mediterranean and south to Egypt, to avoid flying over Israeli airspace before reaching Jordan.

"There have been more hopeful periods in the Middle East," Clark said drily.

Recognize PLO

While Clark insisted his trip was low key, it has not gone unnoticed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which on Wednesday called on Canada to break away from U.S. policy and recognize the PLO.

Canadian ambassadors avoid contact with PLO officials, although lower-ranking diplomats can deal with them. American diplomats are forbidden PLO contacts.

Clark's visit to Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel coincides with a flurry of diplomatic activity in the region.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrives in Saudi Arabia tomorrow, a day before Clark's arrival there. A key Soviet delegation, led by the Kremlin's top Middle East expert,

arrived in Jordan yesterday.

However, Clark dampened any speculation of a special role for Canada in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I'm expecting nothing dramatic (and) I'm seeking nothing dramatic," he said.

"If something comes to light during my conversations here," he said. "I'm prepared to convey any kind of signals to third parties."

Much of the new international concern is focused on the implications of falling oil prices on Western economies. Bush is expected to try to persuade the oil-rich Saudis to cut back production to restore stability to the market.

Meetings planned

Clark, who said he intends his visit to "symbolize" Canada's commitment to the region, plans meetings with Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

During the trip Clark will also visit Canadian troops recently sent to the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Sinai and open a school for Palestinian refugee children in the Jordan valley.

Clark shows interest in Jordan's proposal

AMMAN (AP) — Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan held an unusually long meeting with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark yesterday, urging a regional approach to the Middle East and suggesting Canadian participation in local development, a Clark spokesman said.

Clark told the crown prince that Canadians "see ourselves as contributors to, rather than architects of, solutions" to political problems in the Middle East, spokesman Sean Brady told reporters after the meeting.

But Brady said Clark expressed interest in Hassan's appeal for the United States and other countries to deal with the Middle East "on a regional basis" rather than as a series of bilateral relations.

Brady said Canada's Middle East policy "is pretty well defined on this basis already."

Hassan, acting as regent during King Hussein's tour of the Far East, said Canada could help in creating an objective view of events in the area, which often tend to be colored by factional biases, Brady said.

The spokesman added that Hassan accepted Clark's invitation to visit Canada at an undetermined time

and expressed interest in taking part in a proposed forum of experts to discuss the region's problems.

Brady said Clark told Hassan he is "full of admiration for what the Jordanian government has done, King Hussein in particular, in terms of playing a constructive role in attempting to bring about compromise and concillation" to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Effort broke down

Hussein's year-long effort alongside the Palestine Liberation Organization to seek peace with Israel broke down in February when the PLO refused to accept U.S. conditions for dealing with the organization. The Israelis refuse to talk directly to the PLO, which they denounce as a terrorist group bent on destroying the Jewish state.

Brady quoted Hassan as saying Jordanian leaders had "clearly reached a deadlock in their discussions with the PLO leadership and didn't see this likely to change for the next while."

Hassan indicated interest in teaming Arab oil resources with Jordan's pool of skilled manpower and the



Joe Clark and wife Maureen McTeer tour ruins of Roman city of Jerash in Jordan

Industrial expertise of countries such as Canada to help develop the Middle East, Brady said.

He said the crown prince, Hussein's youngest brother, expressed particular interest in Canadian expertise in communications-related fields.

The meeting, planned to last one

hour, stretched to 2½, forcing Clark's party to shorten an afternoon visit to the Roman provincial town of Jerash, 30 kilometres north of Amman.

Brady said the length of the meeting made it "clear to us they consider Canada as a relevant country Also, the two of them just

seemed to hit it off."

On Clark's agenda last night was a private dinner with Foreign Minister Taher el-Masri.

He was scheduled to sign an agreement on trade and economic relations and to open a school for Palestinian refugees before leaving for Saudi Arabia today.

Saturday, April 5, 1986

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Look at Middle East as a whole, not separate states, Clark urged

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

AMMAN

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan has called on Canada and the United States to take a more regional approach to issues and economics in the Middle East.

In a 2½-hour meeting yesterday, he told External Affairs Minister Joe Clark that North Americans too often view this region from just an

Israeli or an Arab perspective, Canadian officials said. He emphasized that the best way to gain facts about the region is to view the countries comprehensively and not through a piecemeal series of bilateral relations, they said.

Prince Hassan, 39, is the country's regent in the absence of King Hussein, who is visiting Brunei and Indonesia this week.

He suggested that the best way to develop the economically troubled

area is to combine money from the oil-rich Gulf states, manpower from countries such as Jordan, Egypt and Syria and technical know-how from Western states.

Canadian spokesman Sean Brady said the Crown Prince included Israel in his view of the region, although the prince later told reporters that such an idea is not realistic now.

Mr. Brady said that Canada has not traditionally seen the region as economically interdependent.

The prince criticized the United States for having a narrowly focused, pro-Israeli viewpoint. With more than a billion dollars in high-technology military exports from the United States, Israel is becoming a garrison state and a de facto, honorary member of NATO, he said.

Jordan is particularly anxious about such matters because the United States has refused to endorse the sale of advanced weapons to Amman. An interview published Tuesday quotes King Hussein saying that the refusal to approve an arms package that included fighter aircraft and advanced air defence missiles signalled almost the termination of Jordan's (military) relationship with the United States.

With its new free-trade arrangement with the United States and its co-operation in President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, Israel has a relationship with the United States that not even Canada enjoys, the prince said.

Prince Hassan said Jordan would welcome Canada's moderating voice in these matters. Canada is still in a position to play an even-handed role if the government wants to take on a high-profile role, he told reporters. He said he has accepted an invitation from Mr. Clark to visit Canada soon.

'They seemed to hit it off'



Clark (left) and Hassan: A lengthy meeting in Amman. CP

Clark, Jordan's Hassan linger over Mideast talks

Gazette News Services

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But Brady said Clark expressed interest in Hassan's appeal for the United States and other countries to deal with the Middle East "on a regional basis" rather than as a series of bilateral relations.

Even-handed role

Hassan, who talked to reporters a few hours later, wondered if countries and politicians have the will to come to grips with Middle East problems.

"Canada is still in a position to play an even-handed role if the political will exists to have a high profile," he said.

Brady said Clark told Hassan he is "full of admiration for what the Jordanian government ... has done in terms of playing a constructive role in attempting to bring about compromise and conciliation" to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Hussein's year-long effort alongside the Palestine Liberation Organization to seek peace with Israel broke down in February when the PLO refused to accept U.S. conditions.

Year-long effort

Brady quoted Hassan as saying Jordanian leaders have "clearly reached a deadlock in their discussions with the PLO leadership" and don't expect a change soon.

The meeting, planned to last an hour, stretched to two and a half hours.

Brady said its length made it "clear to us they consider Canada as a relevant country ... Also, the two of them just seemed to hit it off."

He said Hassan accepted Clark's invitation to visit Canada sometime in the future.

AP, Southam News

Jordanian vice-regent tells Clark some rays of hope brighten Mideast

Southam News

AMMAN, Jordan — The view from the royal palace is that the Middle East is a bleak and dangerous place.

For 45 minutes Friday, Prince Hassan, Jordan's vice-regent, spoke eloquently and sometimes forcefully about war and peace and the religious fanaticism and policies that will decide between the two.

His message of concern tempered by hope, a message he delivered earlier to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, was direct.

"Despite ominous signs of secular breakup in this war-torn and war-weary region, there is still hope," he said. "We look for countries such as Canada to bring a discriminating look (at the problems)."

But Hassan, who looked tired and ruffled when he talked to reporters a few hours after his meeting with Clark, questioned if countries and politicians have the will to come to grips with Middle East problems.

During their two-and-a-half-hour morning meeting, Clark told the prince that Canada has a role to play in the peace process, but as a supporting rather than a leading actor. He also stressed Canada's bilateral relations with this tiny kingdom.

Hassan says peace and stability depend on the Middle East being treated as a region instead of disparate states. His vision is of a kind of common market where Gulf oil money, Arab (particularly Jordanian) skills and imported technology would meet.

Hassan's proposed Arab union, which would exclude Israel, reflects this country's worries.

In February, after a year of intensive peace efforts, King Hussein broke with the Palestine Liberation Organization and began a transparent process aimed at replacing the umbrella group with more pliable Palestinians. But Hussein was rudely re-



Jim
Travers
Southam News

buffed by West Bankers who suspect Jordan is more interested in regaining control of the area seized by Israeli forces in 1967 than in establishing a Palestinian state.

Conflict between the king and the PLO has raised tension and deeply disturbed Arab countries that not only support Yasser Arafat's mainstream organization but also provide much of this country's economic blood.

Adding to Jordan's troubles, Syrian President Hafez Assad has all but ignored Hussein's humiliating attempts to improve relations, and the U.S., in what the king described last week as a "blatant snub," is backing out of a \$1.9-billion arms sale that apparently hinged on bringing the PLO to the negotiating table.

Answering questions from the small group of reporters travelling with Clark, Hassan sketched a diagram of Jordan caught between the sinister forces of fundamentalism. Those forces, ranging from Islamic fundamentalists to hardline orthodox Jews backed by right-wing Americans, have created a self-perpetuating cycle of violence that threatens the region while masking more important issues.

Hassan avoided any direct criticism of Canadian policy, which is often seen in this part of the world as weighted too heavily toward Israel.

That policy is to be discussed today when Clark, who is on the first leg of a four-country trip, meets the foreign minister.

Clark-Hassan: un long tête-à-tête

AMMMAN (AP) — Le prince Hassan de Jordanie, héritier du trône, a eu hier un entretien inhabituellement long avec le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Joe Clark. Selon un porte-parole du ministre Clark, le prince a suggéré que le Canada adopte une approche régionale aux problèmes du Moyen-Orient, allant même jusqu'à suggérer que le Canada s'implique dans le développement local.

M. Clark a répondu à son interlocuteur princier que les Canadiens se considéraient comme des participants plutôt que comme des architectes des solutions aux problèmes politiques du Moyen-Orient", a précisé le porte-parole Sean Brady, à l'issue de la rencontre.

Toutefois, selon M. Brady, le ministre Clark s'est montré intéressé par l'appel lancé par le prince Hassan pour que les États-Unis et les autres pays traitent avec le Moyen-Orient "sur une base régionale" plutôt que de s'occuper de relations bilatérales.

Selon M. Brady, la politique canadienne envers le Moyen-Orient "est déjà passablement orientée dans cette optique régionale".

Le prince Hassan, qui agit comme régent en l'absence du roi

Hussein, actuellement en tournée en Extrême-Orient, estime que le Canada pourrait contribuer à instaurer une plus grande objectivité face aux événements qui se déroulent dans cette région du monde et qui, trop souvent, sont teintés de parti-pris, a dit M. Brady.

Le porte-parole a ajouté que le prince Hassan avait accepté l'invitation que lui a transmise M. Clark de venir au Canada en visite officielle à une date qui reste à déterminer.

Selon M. Brady, le ministre Clark n'a pas caché au prince héritier "toute l'admiration qu'il éprouve pour l'oeuvre du gouvernement jordanien, en particulier pour le roi Hussein qui n'a cessé de jouer un rôle constructif dans ses efforts pour parvenir à un compromis et à la réconciliation entre Israël et le monde arabe.

Joe Clark en Jordanie

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Palestinian children dream of home

But there's little chance they'll get out of Jordan refugee camp

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

NORTH SHONEH, Jordan — When Salweh Nader was a schoolgirl, she could dream of returning some day to her family's home in the green hills of Galilee, just beyond her classroom window.

Now, she listens sadly to her own students telling her the same dream.

"It's natural to want to go home," she said with a faint smile.

Nothing has changed in the view from Nader's classroom window except the classroom itself.

Nearly 40 years after the first wave of Palestinian refugees swept across the Jordan Valley, the makeshift shelters and camps have been replaced by permanent homes and schools.

Strange paradox

Nader, 28, attended classes in ramshackle asbestos-roofed huts that were only intended to last a few years. Today, she teaches in a modern, concrete-block school for refugee children paid for with Canadian aid funds.

And the little farming village where her family sought temporary refuge has become a bustling community of 15,000 people at the head of the Jordan Valley — with more than half the population made up of the children and grandchildren of refugees.

Nader's new school, officially opened yesterday by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, illustrates the strange paradox of the two million Palestinian refugees scattered across the Middle East.

Although they are registered as refugees and stateless persons, they have put down permanent roots in their adopted countries.



Happy moment: External Affairs Minister Joe Clark accepts a gift painting from student after he officially opened North Shoneh school in Syria yesterday.

With little hope of any quick return to the homes and farm plots they left in haste so many years ago, they must maintain the diplomatic fiction of being "temporary" guests to get the assistance they need from international agencies. And those agencies have become permanent symbols of their status — they're stuck in diplomatic limbo.

"When we began here 36 years ago, nobody expected the refugees and the refugee camps to last more than two or three years," P.O. Hallqvist, the Swedish director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Jordan said at yesterday's ceremony.

"Two generations of people have been born in exile, gone to school, married and settled into their own homes. Our refugee population is doubling every 22 years.

"The end (of our job) is not in sight."

The North Shoneh school shows the dimensions of the job. It was completed less than three months ago, with the help of a \$500,000

Canadian grant. Yet it will soon be inadequate.

The largest UNRWA-sponsored refugee school in the Middle East, its quarters are already bursting with more than 1,300 schoolchildren ranging in age from 9 to 15.

When those children grow up and have families of their own, UNRWA will still have to find a way of helping them — on a diminishing budget.

The agency, which operates with annual contributions from U.N. members, was forced to cut expenditures by more than \$70 million last year.

Economic problems in Europe and the Gulf states reduced many individual national contributions. Hallqvist said the result has left UNRWA "in a fairly desperate situation."

Canada, which provides \$8 million annually, is one of the few major countries that has not made cuts. Clark told the Jordanians there would be no change in the Canadian commitment despite Ottawa's current review of overseas aid.

"We are glad to be of comfort to a people who have coped with so much courage to the trying situation in which they are placed," he said.

Most of the refugees here, like Salweh Nader and her family, come from just across the borders of pre-1948 Palestine.

Even a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict will not offer them much hope for the future.

The borders established in Israel's "war of independence" are no longer part of any realistic negotiations.

"We have assumed that regardless of what happens, even if there is a solution of the Palestinian problem, the implementation will take a long time," Hallqvist said. "And no one knows how many will actually return to Palestine."

The largest single contingent of Palestinian refugees — more than 800,000 — lives in Jordan. Many have been fully integrated into Jordanian society, taking leading positions in the political and business communities. But many more are consigned to a political no-man's land.

Clark's official audience at the tiny ribbon-cutting ceremony included Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Masri and stern village dignitaries in flowing Arab headcloths.

But the most important members of the audience were the children and their schoolteachers listening quietly in the boiling heat. For the Jordanian government, which contributed the land for the school, they represent a time bomb.

Unable to give up their dreams of returning from exile, the refugees have passed on their frustrations to their children.

The evidence is not hard to find in the North Shoneh school compound. Children's paintings on the walls of the bright, clean corridors portray old Palestine, and the faded dreams of their parents and grandparents.

One striking picture shows a group of children dancing on a hill beneath a banner reading "peace" in English.

Bloody scenes

But there were other, more ominous pictures, and these have caused anxiety among teachers and administrators.

"We have had to censor some of the pictures, take them down, because they had violence in them," Hallqvist admitted. "Regrettably, there were scenes of blood-dripping daggers and swords or tanks."

Some of the teachers deny the pictures' existence, but there is little doubt of the strength of feeling.

"The happiness of our children in having these school premises is very great," head teacher Samad Yusef Haj told the Clark delegation. "But their happiness will be greater when they return to their homeland."

Even the young, unformed schoolgirls, many of them with the white head-covering which is a sign of the Islamic fundamentalist fervor sweeping the region, are picking up politics with their daily lessons.

"They talk of fighting for Palestine with their blood," Nader said.

The teachers take pains to insist that the school curriculum is traditional, and fulfills Jordanian government requirements.

"But we can't help talking about what matters most to us, even if it's outside school activities," said one.

In the North Shoneh classrooms, with some help from Canada, a schoolgirl's dream is being passed to yet another generation.

Jordan fears new Mideast war if oil prices continue to plunge

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

AMMAN — Falling oil prices could plunge the Middle East into a new cycle of chaos and war, Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri warned yesterday.

"Oil was a weapon in our hands — now it is a weapon against us," Masri told journalists accompanying External Affairs Minister Joe Clark on his current Middle East tour.

Earlier, Clark and Masri signed an economic agreement and Clark pledged Canada would maintain its contributions to Palestinian refugee aid, a spokesman said.

But in an hour-long interview, Masri outlined a bleak scenario for the region's future.

He also offered surprisingly frank assessments of some of the principal actors in the current Middle East peace deadlock, including Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

The 43-year-old Masri, regarded as one of the Arab world's leading young spokesmen, suggested the deadlock in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, combined with the drop in Arab oil revenues, has produced widespread uncertainty.

"You can't predict in this unstable atmosphere what is coming next," he said. "If the economic situation doesn't improve, it will increase the danger of an explosion, or an erosion."

Masri, who met earlier in the day with Clark, said the oil price crisis had already reduced the influence of the Arab nations in world affairs.

"Now industrial countries are threatening oil-producing countries. . . . It is very sad, and it will add to the sense of crisis in the area," he said.

One immediate effect would be a

drop in the estimated \$300 million to \$500 million sent annually by Palestinians working in oil regions of the Persian Gulf to relatives in Jordan and the West Bank.

According to the minister, the sharp reduction in Arab oil revenues could throw "hundreds of thousands" out of work and jeopardize the stability of moderate Arab regimes.

Masri, former deputy speaker of the Jordanian upper house and member of a prominent West Bank Palestinian family, was a nephew of the recently murdered mayor of
See OIL/page A18

Oil crisis could spark new war, minister says

Continued from page A1

Nablus, Zafer al-Masri:

He was also a key figure in the secret negotiations between King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization that held out hopes for a major breakthrough in the peace process last year.

Those hopes were dashed two months ago, when the king bitterly accused the PLO and Arafat of reneging on its agreement to join a peace conference involving the two superpowers and Israel as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Masri told Canadian journalists that the Middle East was closer to real peace negotiations at the end of last year than most people realized.

The PLO appeared ready to accept United Nations resolutions implying Israel's right to secure borders in return for the return of the West Bank — occupied since 1967 — to joint Palestinian-Jordanian rule.

A conference held under U.S. auspices was on track, but the PLO — pushed by hardliners in its own camp and worried about Jordan's ambitions — balked at the last minute, Masri said.

"The king told Mr. Arafat in November we have reached a point with the Americans where we need to know whether the PLO is ready to advance or starve the peace process," Masri said.

Can't talk

Arafat and the PLO backed away — "they missed the jackpot" — he said.

Turning to Israel, Masri said the domestic political situation faced by prime minister Peres now made any real dialogue impossible.

"Peres has worked hard to educate his public opinion about the peace process," Masri said.

"He proved that he is a good and a successful prime minister."

But Masri added that the popularity of Meir Kahane, a Jewish fundamentalist member of Israel's parliament who has suggested throwing all Arabs out of Israel, raised doubts about Peres' ability to conduct meaningful negotiations.

"When you look at Kahane, you feel he is out of his mind," Masri said, adding that the scheduled return of the right-

wing Likud coalition to power under Yitzhak Shamir would be a further destabilizing element.

Under the terms of a 1983 election agreement, Peres agreed to hand over control of the government to Likud next October.

"If Shamir takes over, we know we can't talk to this man," Masri said. "And I presume not only us, but the Americans."

He said the gloomiest prospect in the Middle East is the current uncertainty about the PLO's relationship with Jordan.

The issue that triggered the final breakdown of talks was the PLO's 11th-hour insistence that "self-determination" for Palestinians on the West Bank should be on the agenda, Masri said.

Palestinians believed they needed acceptance of "national rights" such as self-determination before sitting down at a bargaining session that would decide their future.

Distrust Jordan

PLO officials here openly admit they distrust Jordanian ambitions for the future of the area. But Masri denies this.

"King Hussein has no ambitions on the West Bank except liberation and the withdrawal of the occupying forces," he insisted. "The King was willing to give Palestinians any kind of verbal guarantee that we shall leave Palestinians alone the minute the Israelis withdraw (and) they will be free to decide their own fate."

Masri blamed the insecurity of Palestinian leaders and the influence of their Soviet allies for the results.

"We were misled by the PLO," he said.

But Masri tacitly admitted that the public split between Hussein and Arafat strengthened the PLO's hand on the West Bank and in the Arab world.

"Arafat is not bad," he said. "He's doing well."

Hussein and the PLO leadership are now edging back towards a normal relationship, but their quarrel has effectively ruled out any new peace move from Jordan, Masri said.

"We need the help of others," he said.

But he also acknowledged the possibilities of recovering the West Bank for Palestinians were getting dimmer.

Bitter warnings mar Clark's trip

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa editor)

AMMAN — Jordan's foreign minister warned Saturday that the fall in international oil prices may trigger a profound political crisis in the Middle East, lighting a powder keg under the entire region.

The rapid and severe declines in the region's economic fortunes increase the danger of an explosion, said Taher Al Masri.

Masri warned that heavy income losses in the Middle East economies will add to the frustration and sense of crisis in the area.

The Jordanian foreign minister made his remarks to reporters several hours after a meeting with Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark who heard Masri's analysis of the recent failure of a major Middle East peace initiative.

According to an external affairs spokesman, Clark came away from the meeting believing there was little Canada could do now to revive peace prospects.

It is clear the time is not

Clark opens
school, B7

propitious for any initiative, an external affairs official quoted Clark as saying.

Masri said it isn't only the oil-producing states that will suffer the impact of falling prices and the consequent economic recession.

It will affect oil-importing Jordan and its large Palestinian population as well, he said.

Jordan has been the beneficiary of significant direct aid from the Arab oil states, and many residents of Jordan depend on work in the oil-rich Persian Gulf and send much of their earnings home.

Those who make good money in the gulf . . . will come here and there will be unemployment.

He noted that foreign remittances are also a very important source of income in the Israeli-occupied and explosive West Bank.

See CLARK, Page A2

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APRIL 6th 1986

CALGARY HERALD

Clark opens school for Palestinian kids

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa bureau)

AMMAN — Khaki-uniformed Palestinian school girls sang and played music for External Affairs Minister Joe Clark Saturday as he visited a school financed by the Canadian government in the north Jordan Valley.

As the sun beat down on the cream-stuccoed school's concrete courtyard, Clark said Canada supports the efforts of the growing community of Palestinian refugees to build their lives in spite of the situation in which they've been placed.

From where he spoke the heights of Israel were visible through the haze, the land from which the parents and grandparents of the school's students have come in the years since Israel was created in 1948.

Clark had flown by helicopter to the Jordanian town of North Shuna to take part in the official opening of the two-storey, 10-classroom school.

Costing the Canadian taxpayer about \$700,000, it will provide elementary education to 1,000 children of refugee families living in the area.

As some of the town's men wearing traditional white galaba headaddresses watched from the shade of a canvas canopy, the school's head teacher Samad Yousef Haj declared that Canada had forever secured a place in the hearts of Palestinian refugees.

But while local officials were lavish with praise for Canada, they were also frank about the continuing shortage of good school facilities for a Palestinian population that is growing rapidly.

According to the Per Hallqvist, the Jordan director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) which operates all 200 Palestinian schools in the country, the student population is growing by 5,000 a year.

A recent cut of \$70 million (U.S.) in the agency's budget was brought on by cuts in donations by European and formerly flush states in the oil-rich Arab Gulf. And that has forced UNRWA to cut its teaching staff in half.

As a result, teachers in the North Shuna school no longer teach only 25 students. Each must be responsible for 50.

The schooling problem is just one symptom of the pressures put on the small Jordanian kingdom by the large Palestinian population. Of the 2.75 million people, more than 60 per cent are Palestinian and more than 800,000 are registered as refugees.

UNRWA was set up 36 years ago to deal with the Palestinian fugitives from the new-found Israeli state and its end is not in sight, said Hallqvist.

As students and teachers waited for Clark's arrival under banners colored the red, green and black of the Jordanian flag, UNRWA officials were asked whether many of the refugee families now cared little for their Palestinian background and viewed themselves more as Jordanians.

"If you go to a camp and ask

(someone) where he comes from he will say the name of the village I belong to in Palestine," said Abdullah Rahman, the blue-suited public information officer of UNRWA, who says he hails from a village near Jaffa.

And even in the main towns of Jordan where refugees now live next to their Jordanian neighbors a strong loyalty to Palestine endures, officials say.

Part of that loyalty is inculcated in the schools such as the one Clark opened. Teachers teach the standard Jordanian curricu-

lum and history courses contain sections on Palestine.

"Teachers keep instilling into their minds they are from Palestine," said Rahman proudly, adding that the extent of teachers' enthusiasm will vary between individuals.

In preparing a display of student art for Clark, UNRWA officials said they censored pictures with any violence, blood-dripping daggers or swords... or anything hostile to any UN member.

The Palestinian identity baffles many outside observers. A

Canadian embassy official noted that he has difficulty distinguishing Jordanians from Palestinians after many months in his post.

For political reasons of its own, the Jordanian government tries to blur differences.

During a session with Canadian reporters, Foreign Affairs Minister Taher Al Masri said "we are so similar you can't really distinguish."

Their clearest differentiating characteristic is they want their land back, land lost in 1948 and later in 1967 when Israel took

over the West Bank, always referred to here as the occupied territories.

Hallqvist said no one knows how many people would return to Palestine should a settlement with Israel ever be reached.

But regardless of what happens, putting a peace deal into effect would take a long time.

And, he said, the need to provide the Palestinians refugees with schooling — in a country which boasts one of the highest education standards in the Middle East — will continue for as long.

APRIL 6th, 1986

CALGARY HERALD

Clark told of Middle East troubles

(Continued)

He lamented that the fall in oil prices will make the Arab world less influential, less important, and thus diminish the interest the industrial nations have of seeking a comprehensive peace in the region.

Masri accused the West of now threatening the oil-producing countries by saying we will not buy from you, we will

go somewhere else.

He said he is worried that the last chance for settling the dispute with Israel over the West Bank may soon pass.

It's slipping away for sure and that's why we keep saying this is the last chance.

Within three or four years, if the recession continues his government's whole policy, whole mentality may be changed.

Several Jordanian officials have expressed concern about the rise of Islam and Jewish fundamentalism and its capacity to aggravate regional conflict.

And Masri said the increasing control of the West Bank by Israel complicates the possibility for agreement.

A year-long peace process involving delicate negotiations between Jordan, the Palestine

Liberation Organization (PLO), the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel was recently aborted.

The key obstacle was the PLO's demand that all the parties recognize Palestinians' right to self-determination.

But Jordan says it was misled by the PLO leader Yasser Arafat who had never mentioned self-determination as a condition of peace talks during months of negotiations toward a deal the Jordanians thought was almost assured.

Despite Jordanian frustration with the PLO, Masri said the peace process could be restarted if the U.S. and other parties accepted the PLO's self-determination stance.

Jordan doesn't oppose it, he insisted. I have no problem with that.

After their meeting the Canadian and Jordanian foreign ministers signed a trade and economic co-operation agreement.

The agreement contains no money commitments but sets out a format for future economic relations.

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WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Sunday, April 6, 1986

Clark signs economic pact with Jordanians

AMMAN (CP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Masri signed an economic agreement in Jordan yesterday, and Clark pledged Canada would maintain its contributions to Palestinian refugee

aid, a spokesman said.

The agreement sets a framework for business and aid dealings between the two countries.

Clark arrived in the Middle East Thursday on an 11-day trip to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Isra-

el.

Reuters reports that the official Jordanian news agency Petra said that under the economic agreement, products imported by both countries would be exempt from custom duties. The agreement covers contract-signing and exchanges of information between Canadian and Jordanian firms and institutions.

The news agency also said it stipulated that both sides would make an effort towards co-operation in education and training.

In talks with Masri, Clark said that despite budget restrictions, Canada would not cut back its contributions to the United Nations agency that serves Palestinian refugees. A majority of Jordan's population are Palestinians.

Clark spokesman Sean Brady said the minister told Masri: "We have assigned priority to UNRWA (the UN Relief and Works Agency). We will maintain our contribution to UNRWA. We will not reduce it."

Canada gives about \$3.5 million a year to the agency, which operates refugee camps and schools throughout the Middle East.

Masri told Clark: "You are among the few countries that have consistently paid your share (to UNRWA). We hope you will not decrease your share," the spokesman said.

Support moderates

Brady said Clark made no pledges about direct aid to Jordan, but said it was important to show substantive support to countries with moderate and reasonable policies. "Talk is cheap," Brady quoted Clark as saying.

Brady said Masri expressed interest in greater Canadian assistance to Jordan, which is being hit by declining aid from Arab oil states and falling revenues sent back by Jordanian workers there.

Jordan is not now one of the

countries to which the Canadian International Development Agency devotes a large part of its assistance.

Brady said Masri expressed interest in joint business ventures between Canada and Jordan, and Clark suggested such matters might

be discussed when Crown Prince Hassan visits Canada. No date has been set for the visit.

Clark is to meet today with Jordanian Planning Minister Abdullah Nusur before leaving for Saudi Arabia.

Clark to discuss Israeli proposal for Mideast aid

By James Travers
Southern News

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has left the door ajar for Canadian participation in the Israeli-inspired multi-billion dollar Middle East "Marshall Plan."

Speaking to reporters Sunday before leaving Jordan for Saudi Arabia, Clark said he expects to discuss the controversial plan with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem later this week.

"Our reaction will be to take a look at it and I expect to have the opportunity when I am in Israel and meet Mr. Peres to hear from him directly as to what he has in mind," Clark said.

Earlier, Clark, on the first leg of a four-country Middle East swing, opened a new two-storey school for Palestinian refugees built with \$700,000 in Canadian aid in the Jordanian town of North Shuneh.

Peres, who first suggested the plan about a month ago, has apparently had some success promoting it during his current Washington visit.

The plan, roughly modelled on then-U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall's brilliant blueprint for the postwar reconstruction of shattered European economies, calls for the creation of a \$20 to \$30 billion development fund for Middle East countries.

On Sunday, Clark said Canada has long supported the idea that economic development is an essential part of stability in the region but stressed that the now stalled peace process must also continue on the political level.

It could turn out to be a useful contribution to the process," Clark said. "It obviously can not be seen standing on its own."

In a series of interviews in Jordan this week, top government and Palestine Liberation Organization officials criticized the plan as inappropriate.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Masri downplayed the plan saying he doubted the U.S. would support it or that the Israeli-occupied West Bank, one of the areas included in the plan, could absorb large amounts of aid money.

Masri also said Peres' aim is to link the West Bank, seized during the 1967 war, inextricably with Israel's economy.

Earlier in the week Abu Jihad, the deputy commander of the PLO armed forces, accused Israel of using West Bank development



Joe Clark

Saudi Arabian talks begin today

for military purposes. He said more aid would simply be used to increase Israel's control over the West Bank and the 1.3 million Palestinians who live there and in the Gaza Strip.

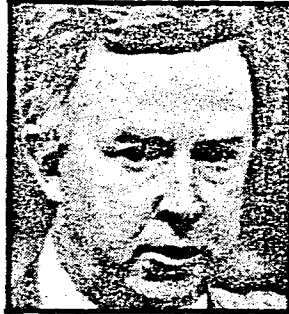
Reports from Washington indicate the U.S. is testing international response to the proposal and is now expected to raise the issue at the upcoming Tokyo economic summit. The U.S. government seems particularly interested in securing West German and Japanese support.

The Middle East is currently reeling from the effects of the oil price crisis; a crisis that has led leaders to worry publicly about the political effects of recession.

During his Jordan visit, Clark was told by Masri and by Crown Prince Hassan that a surge in fundamentalism may well come with the economic downturn. And fundamentalism could plunge the region into religious war, they warned.

While the U.S. seems to be interested in Peres' plan, it has acknowledged that there are serious political and economic problems. Arab states will be extremely reluctant to join any plan fathered by Israel and the worldwide economic situation would make it very difficult for most nations, including Canada, to increase their aid budgets.

Clark arrived in Saudi Arabia late Sunday afternoon. He will begin 36 hours of talks with Saudi leaders today. The talks are expected to centre on oil prices and Canadian business concerns in this key country.



JOE CLARK

"We recognize support"

Clark rejects status for PLO

AMMAN (AP) — Canada isn't considering formal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday.

"We recognize the support the PLO enjoys among Palestinians," he said. "We call upon the PLO to reject instruments of violence and to respect the integrity of Israel."

He said that while top Canadian diplomats don't deal with the PLO, lower-ranking staff members do.

Clark ended a four-day visit to Jordan yesterday and flew to Saudi Arabia, the second stop on a four-country Middle East tour.

He said he will "take a look at" Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres's call for economic aid from developed countries to the Middle East.

Canadian aid ends long wait for school in Jordanian camp

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

NORTH SHUNEH, Jordan

The refugees of North Shuneh have been waiting 38 years for a school. On Saturday, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark descended by helicopter and gave them one.

He came with his wife and entourage to cut the ribbon to formally open a three-story, \$700,000 school house, financed by the taxpayers of Canada and administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

The people of this impoverished community — 80 per cent are Palestinian refugees — gathered on the hills behind the schoolyard craning to catch a glimpse of their foreign benefactors, giggling at the English speeches that came over the loud-speaker. Their village elders sat under an open tent sipping tea, while dozens of uniformed school children lined up in the sun clutching Canadian flags as they waited for their new friends to arrive.

At the head of a line of young boys, 8-year-old Saud stood at rigid attention, his

chest decorated with ribbons that indicated he was "No. 1 boy," according to his teacher.

This was a very big day for the community, said Per Hallqvist, the Swedish director of all the UN agency's operations in Jordan. The people see it as a token of friendship from Canada, he said.

More than 800,000 refugees live in Jordan, more than on the West Bank and Gaza Strip combined, and more than three times as many as in Lebanon. Only a quarter of them live in refugee camps. Most, like those in Shuneh, simply crossed the Jordan River from the Israeli-occupied side and set up house wherever they could.

Until this modern, white building opened to 1,328 boys and girls three months ago, most attended school in filthy, mud-brick classrooms. Snakes and scorpions were the worst problem, said Atiyyeh Mahmoud, the local education officer. "They came out in May and June. We were always having to treat children for stings and sickness."

That should not be a problem in the new block-and-stucco school, by far the best

built by the UN agency, said Mr. Hallqvist.

As welcome as the new building is, the people using it make no secret of wanting to leave it as quickly as they can, to return to their villages across the river. One teacher pointedly welcomes reporters to Palestine, motioning just across the river, where Israel is visible from the school windows.

Children's art has had to be censored, said Mr. Hallqvist. Quite a few pictures show daggers stuck into a map of Israel, with blood spurting out, he said.

As great an improvement as the school is, it still falls short of the community's needs. Its 18 classrooms must be used twice each day, with half the school population attending in the mornings, the other half in the afternoon. And the refugee population is growing. It will double in the next 22 years, Mr. Hallqvist said. "We get more than 2,000 new refugee students a year in Jordan."

There isn't enough money in the UN agency's budget to keep up with demands. The problem of Palestinian refugees

wasn't supposed to last more than a couple of years, Mr. Hallqvist said. That was in 1948.

The agency's world budget for refugee health and education programs is \$163-million (U.S.), of which 43 per cent is spent in Jordan. Canada's annual contributions are running at \$6-million (U.S.). The money provided for the school was over and above that assistance.

Compared with these funds, Canada's bilateral assistance to Jordan itself, is paltry. Because it is not designated a country of aid concentration, Jordan does not receive any direct assistance from Canada.

The Canadian Embassy has a fund that was just raised to \$350,000 from \$300,000. This year, the money has been spent on a special printer for a school for the blind, a bus for handicapped children and supplies for a school for gifted children.

Over-all, the embassy's fund, amounts spent for an International Development Research Centre project, and amounts spent by non-governmental relief organizations (assisted by the Canadian Interna-

tional Development Agency), come to about \$1.5-million, one Canadian official said.

Despite the considerable warmth shown to the Clark delegation the past three days, and despite Mr. Clark's words of praise for Jordan's efforts to both help the refugees and move toward peace with Israel, that small amount of assistance is not likely to change.

According to CIDA's rigid classifications, countries' needs are determined by gross national products. In Jordan's case, its GNP of \$4.2-billion puts it in a high category. But Jordanian and Canadian officials point out that much of that figure is based on income from workers employed abroad, especially in the Gulf states. It is not part of real domestic production. If the gross domestic product were used, Jordan would certainly qualify for aid, one Canadian official said.

Mr. Clark said Canada would continue its funding of the UN agency and told reporters that CIDA was reviewing its aid criteria this year but would not say whether he would recommend any changes.

APRIL 7th, 1986

Door left ajar to participate in Mideast fund

By James Travers
(Southam News)

RIYADH — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has left the door ajar for Canadian participation in the Israeli-inspired multi-billion dollar Middle East "Marshall Plan."

Speaking to reporters before leaving Jordan for Saudi Arabia, Clark said he expects to discuss the controversial plan with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem later this week.

"Our reaction will be to take a look at it and I expect to have the opportunity when I am in Israel and meet Mr. Peres to hear from him directly as to what he has in mind," Clark said.

Peres, who first suggested the plan about a month ago, has apparently had some success promoting it during his current Washington visit.

The plan, roughly modelled on then U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall's brilliant blueprint for the postwar reconstruction of shattered European economies, calls for the creation of a \$20-billion to \$30-billion development fund for Mideast countries.

On Sunday, Clark said Canada has long supported the idea that economic development is an essential part of stability in the region but stressed that the now stalled peace process must also continue on the political level.

"It could turn out to be a useful contribution to the process," Clark said. "It obviously can not be seen standing on its own."

In a series of interviews in Jordan this week, top govern-

ment and Palestine Liberation Organization officials criticized the plan as inappropriate.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Masri played down the plan saying he doubted the U.S. would support it or that the Israeli-occupied West Bank, one of the areas included in the plan, could absorb large amounts of aid money.

Earlier in the week Abu Jihad, the deputy commander of the PLO armed forces, accused Israel of using West Bank development for military purposes. He said more aid would simply be used to increase Israel's control over the West Bank and the 1.3 million Palestinians who live there and in the Gaza Strip.

Reports from Washington indicate the U.S. is testing international response to the proposal and is now expected to raise the issue at the upcoming Tokyo economic summit.

Peres has told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the sudden drop in oil prices has produced a windfall for Western nations that could be used to increase stability in the troubled Middle East now that the peace process has come to a halt.

Speaking at a luncheon for Peres on Tuesday, Shultz said, "History shows us that nations which are economically successful are best equipped to resolve their differences with their neighbors."

The Middle East is currently reeling from the effects of the oil price crisis; a crisis that has led leaders to worry publicly about the political effects of recession.

used



Joe Clark

Saudis pose dilemma for Clark

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa editor)

RIYADH — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark was welcomed late Sunday into a Saudi Arabian world of palatial splendour that belied any sense of crisis in international oil markets.

Met by Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud at an expansive VIP reception centre of rose marble, polished brass and a 1,000 square-metre silk Persian

carpet, Clark saw no evidence of the economic despair that grips the leaders of Jordan, a country he left only two hours before.

However Clark is expecting today and Tuesday to have to deal with Saudi appeals for some level of co-operation from Canada in shoring up oil prices, whose dramatic plunge in the last three months is leading to a serious loss of important petro-dollars to the entire Middle East region.

equally adamant that a free market should govern the price that the world pays for crude oil.

At this point it isn't known whether this Mexican stand-off on the oil price issue will prejudice Clark's chance of getting the Saudis, who buy \$800 million in Canadian goods and services, to be even more interested in doing business.

See CLARK, Page A2

Aid planned, A3
Bush there too, A17

And Clark is going to be

Clark

(Continued)

But to back up his trade pitch, which will focus on commercial obstacles posed by a closed and rigid Saudi society, Clark has arranged for a group of Canadian businessmen to be in the Saudi capital at the same time.

Clark believes that even though oil prices have fallen dramatically, the Saudi kingdom still has a lot of potential for greater trade.

From the Canadian point of view, the commercial prospects in Jordan were as much unlike those in Saudi Arabia as is a corner grocery store to West Edmonton Mall.

The trade and economic development agreement signed by Clark with the Jordanians commits no funds and calls for such things as ways Canada and Jordan can work together on trade fairs.

The Jordanian loss of income in the form of direct payments from oil rich gulf states, as well as wages from Jordanians working in the gulf, has created a sense of economic crisis in Amman.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has said the recession is adding to political tensions that could lead to war.

Clark agrees with Masri, as well as with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who has proposed a Marshall Plan for economic revival, that peace depends on stronger economies in the region.

Economic development is obviously an essential element in bringing stability to this region, Clark told reporters.

But this perspective did not change his view that we are better off with a market-based pricing system rather than one that is based on artifice.

He agreed that substantial returns for oil would help. But a substantial return on a Tuesday is not much help if there is not substantial return on a Thursday.

Clark calls upon PLO to reject use of violence



Joe Clark: Lower-rank Canadian diplomatic staff deals with PLO, he says.

AMMAN (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark says the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should reject violence and respect the integrity of Israel.

"We recognize the support the PLO enjoys among Palestinians," he said yesterday at a news conference. "We call upon the PLO to reject instruments of violence and to respect the integrity of Israel because we believe this is a natural condition to successful negotiations."

While Canada does not recognize the PLO and top Canadian diplomats don't deal with it, lower-ranking staff members do, he noted.

Clark ended a four-day visit to Jordan yesterday and flew to Saudi Arabia, the second stop on a four-country Middle East tour.

Before leaving Jordan, Clark told the news conference he would "take a look at" Israeli Prime

Minister Shimon Peres' call for economic aid from developed countries to the Middle East.

"Economic development is obviously an essential element to bringing stability to the region," he said.

But he added, "economic development alone is not going to be enough," a reference to the need for political initiatives to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Peres has proposed a development fund of up to \$42 billion to help promote peace in the Middle East.

The United States, which would be a major contributor, supports the objective but sees "potential political and financial obstacles," state department spokesman Bernard Kalb said on Thursday.

Jordanian officials have been cool to the idea.

Clark said that any solution to the Middle East crisis will have to arise in the region itself and said Canada will "be available to do what we can do advance the process."

He praised King Hussein's recent peace efforts, saying the monarch "has quite literally taken risks for peace." But he said the breakdown of those attempts has left "a sombre atmosphere" over the region.

Clark is scheduled to visit Egypt and Israel after concluding his trip to Saudi Arabia.

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AVR



Joe Clark

Plusieurs accords avec l'Egypte

L'Egypte et le Canada doivent signer plusieurs accords d'aide et de coopération économique, à l'occasion du séjour du ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères, M. Joe Clark, attendu demain en Egypte pour une visite de trois jours, a-t-on appris hier de source diplomatique.

Au cours son étape égyptienne d'un voyage qui comprend en outre l'Arabie Saoudite, la Jordanie et Israël, M. Clark s'entretiendra avec le premier ministre, M. Ali Lotfi, et son homologue égyptien, M. Esmat Abdel Méguid et sera reçu par l'influente Association des hommes d'affaires égyptiens. Le président Hosni Moubarak pourrait également lui accorder une audience.

L'un des projets d'accord porte sur un don de \$49 millions en faveur d'un projet agricole dans le Nil, indique-t-on de même source. Un autre projet porte sur un don de \$20 millions, couplé avec un crédit fournisseur de \$55 millions.

L'aide canadienne à l'Egypte, sous forme de dons ou de prêts sans intérêt, s'est élevée à \$144 millions de 1976 à 1986, selon ces sources. Durant les cinq prochaines années 86-90, elle doit atteindre \$120 millions.

Hier après-midi, le ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères est arrivé à Ryad, venant d'Amman, en Jordanie, pour une visite de 48 heures en Arabie Saoudite, deuxième étape de sa tournée dans plusieurs pays de la région.

Le chef de la diplomatie canadienne doit examiner à Ryad avec les responsables saoudiens, dont son homologue saoudien le Prince Saoud Al-Faytal, le renforcement de la coopération bilatérale ainsi que les problèmes du Proche-Orient, ajoute-t-on de même source.

M. Clark avait effectué une visite de quatre jours en Jordanie où un accord commercial jordano-canadien prévoyant notamment des exemptions de taxes pour encourager les échanges économiques entre les deux pays avait été signé, rappelle-t-on.

Clark discute de coopération avec l'Arabie Saoudite

RYAD (AFP) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères, M. Joe Clark, est arrivé, dimanche après-midi, à Ryad, venant d'Amman, pour une visite de 48 heures en Arabie Saoudite, la deuxième étape de sa tournée dans plusieurs pays de la région, a-t-on indiqué de source officielle, à Ryad.

Le chef de la diplomatie canadienne doit examiner avec les responsables saoudiens, dont son homologue, le Prince Saoud Al-Faytal, le renforcement de la coopération bilatérale ainsi que les problèmes du Proche-Orient, a-t-on ajouté de même source.

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À l'issue de son séjour à Ryad, le ministre canadien est attendu, mardi prochain, au Caire, où plusieurs accords d'aide et de coopération économique doivent être signés à l'occasion de sa visite en Égypte. Il doit se rendre ensuite en Israël.



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Clark meets Hassan

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan held an unusually long meeting with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, urging a regional approach to the Middle East and suggesting Canadian participation in local development, a Clark spokesman said in Amman.

Clark told the crown prince that Canadians "see ourselves as contributors to, rather than architects of, solutions" to political problems in the Middle East, spokesman Sean Brady told reporters after the meeting.

But Brady said Clark expressed interest in Hassan's appeal for the United States and other countries to deal with the Middle East "on a regional basis" rather than as a series of bilateral relations.

Hassan, acting as regent during King Hussein's tour of the Far East, said Canada could help in creating an objective view of events in the area, which often tend to be colored by factional biases, Brady said.

Stalemate is ascribed to Hussein

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

AMMAN

All is not well in the Kingdom of Jordan. Six weeks after King Hussein severed his ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, charging it had betrayed him, people have begun to blame the king for the stalemate that has paralyzed the peace process.

His call for other Palestinians in the occupied territories to take the

Canadian aid ends long wait
Page A9

place of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has produced no response, and his own advisers and Cabinet ministers concede that nothing can go forward until Jordan and the PLO patch up their differences.

It has to be the PLO, a senior Government official said. There is no one else.

King Hussein broke off the partnership that had begun on Feb. 11 last year because the PLO refused to accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which recog-

ARAFAT — Page A2

Arafat won't get Jordanian concessions

● From Page One

nizes Israel's right to exist. Through a year of considerable effort, the King had succeeded in getting the United States to agree to deal with the PLO if it would just accept that resolution.

But on Feb. 19, the King went on national television to announce he had been deceived. At the last minute, he said, the PLO had insisted that the United States also accept the principle of self-determination.

In the Middle East, that phrase has come to mean the creation of an independent Palestinian state, something the United States and Israel have refused to consider.

That had never been part of the deal in discussions between King Hussein and the PLO, Taher Masri, Jordan's Foreign Minister, told reporters. Mr. Arafat never mentioned self-determination.

The phrase was included in the Feb. 11 accord, but only in the context of a confederation with Jordan, not as an independent state.

While Western diplomats say they can understand the frustration King Hussein must have felt, most agree his action has made it extremely difficult to proceed. Resolution 242 is the key to everything, one said. But because it is the centre of this split, it is difficult for Mr. Arafat to come back to the Jordanians. He cannot simply accept it.

The Jordanians, however, are adamant that they will make no concession to Mr. Arafat. The next move will not come from Jordan, Mr. Masri said. "We have done a lot already."

The king's emotional speech, however, has done more than isolate the PLO. It appears to have driven a wedge between Jordanian and

Palestinian people in Jordan, which is about 60 Per cent Palestinian, and on the West Bank.

Mr. Masri himself has paid one of the highest prices. His uncle, Zafer Masri, was appointed by the Israelis last year as mayor of the West Bank town of Nablus. Zafer Masri accepted only with the quiet approval of Jordan and the acquiescence of the PLO. But when King Hussein suggested in his speech that there were other people in the occupied territories who could speak for the Palestinians, he signed Mr. Masri's death warrant, a Western diplomat said.

(A Syrian-supported group, The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has claimed responsibility for killing Mr. Masri.)

Rather than responding positively to the king's appeal, Palestinians have grouped together more than ever before. An election for the presidency of the Engineers Association turned into a hot political battle that was won by a member of the Palestine National Council, strongly opposed to the Feb. 11 accord.

Ibrahim Abu Ayaash, who won the election, said: "What frightened me the most about the king's speech was that he divided us between Jordanians and Palestinians. I never expected this. It made me feel for the first time that I was not Jordanian."

"The Palestinians really hate this regime," said Hanna Nasser, president of the West Bank's Bir Zeit University who works from an office in Amman.

Many say it was Mr. Nasser, a former member of the PLO executive known as a moderate, who persuaded Mr. Arafat to respond moderately to the king's speech. Rather than blame King Hussein for the split, the PLO leader blamed the United States.

The result, as even King Hussein's advisers say, has been the strengthening of Mr. Arafat's popular position. "He's doing well," Mr. Masri conceded to reporters this weekend.

"It's really too bad," Mr. Nasser said, "The king tore down the best chance we had and he offered nothing in its place."

"We feel rather like Moses must have in the Sinai," a senior Government adviser said. "While we were going ahead, nobody offered us much support. But now that things have broken up, everybody is blaming us."

"Jordan needs all the help it can get right now."

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CANADIAN PRESS

JOE CLARK: External affairs minister is greeted by young Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

By JAMES TRAVERS
Southam News

NORTH SHUNEH, Jordan — Only pictures of peace were still on the walls when External Affairs Minister Joe Clark opened a Canadian-funded school for Palestinian refugees here on the weekend.

Others showing the anger and frustration of children who have always been and may always be refugees are routinely censored by United Nations Relief and Works Agency officials.

"Regrettably there are some pictures that show violence," said the agency's director Per Hallqvist. "We don't want pictures of blood dripping daggers."

It is not surprising that there is hate as well as love in the hearts of 1,328 students who study here in two shifts. From the hot and dusty schoolground they look across the lush Jordan Valley to the land they call Palestine; a land occupied by Israel since 1967.

"The love of Palestine flows with their blood," says senior teacher Widad Barkat. "They want to go back to their homeland. . . . It shows in their paintings and their embroidery."

The students of North Shuneh, an agricultural town of 1,550 people 120 kms northeast of the capital, are hardly alone. Palestine and the determination to return are the dream and the goal that for 38 years have shaped the lives of the now more than two million Palestinians living in

Canadian school can't help refugees forgive and forget

exile or in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

That dream and the frustration that is part of it bubbled over when principal Samad Yousef Haj thanked Canada for providing the best school on this side of the Jordan Valley.

"The happiness of our children in having these school premises is very great, but their happiness will be greater when they return to their homeland, when they will be able to participate in the building of a society dominated by love and peace," he said.

There is no doubt the \$700,000, two-storey school is a vast improvement over the shantytown structures but the permanence of the new building drives home the unsettling message that the Palestine problem is now institutionalized.

Canada's contribution, undoubtedly the best refugee school in the Arab world, is remarkable for amenities and standards. Within its walls students will learn to read and write but they are not learning to for-

give or forget. That will only happen, as Joe Clark heard on the weekend, when they can go home again.

Meanwhile, Clark — on his four-country middle east swing — has left the door ajar for Canadian participation in the Israeli-inspired multi-billion dollar Middle East "Marshall Plan."

Speaking to reporters before leaving Jordan for Saudi Arabia, Clark said he expects to discuss the controversial plan with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem later this week.

"Our reaction will be to take a look at it and I expect to have the opportunity when I am in Israel and meet Mr. Peres to hear from him directly as to what he has in mind," Clark said.

The plan, roughly modelled on then U.S. State Secretary George Marshall's blueprint for the postwar reconstruction of shattered European economies, calls for the creation of a \$20- to \$30-billion development fund for Middle East countries.

Le Canada continue de «dialoguer» avec l'OLP

AMMAN (AFP) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark, a révélé hier à Amman que « des contacts officiels ont eu lieu entre des responsables canadiens et des représentants de l'OLP dans un but de dialogue ».

M. Clark a précisé au cours d'une conférence de presse que si « la position du Canada envers l'OLP n'a pas changé », son pays reconnaît que l'« OLP bénéficie d'un soutien important au sein du peuple palestinien ». Il a appelé la centrale palestinienne à « rejeter la violence et à reconnaître l'intégrité territoriale d'Israël ». « Cette reconnaissance est une base nécessaire pour des négociations de paix », a-t-il ajouté.

M. Clark a d'autre part indiqué que la question de vente d'armes canadiennes à la Jordanie n'a pas été évoquée lors de ses contacts à Amman. « En tout cas, c'est une question que je n'encourage pas », a-t-il ajouté.

Il a précisé que sa visite à Amman avait permis la signature d'un accord commercial et économique entre la Jordanie et le Canada. Cet accord prévoit l'échange d'informations et d'expertises au niveau de la recherche scientifique, et l'exemption de taxes pour certains produits afin d'encourager les échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays.

D'autre part, M. Clark, est arrivé hier après-midi à Ryad, venant d'Amman, pour une visi-

te de 48 heures en Arabie Saoudite, deuxième étape de sa tournée dans plusieurs pays de la région.

M. Clark doit examiner à Ryad avec les responsables saoudiens, dont son homologue saoudien le Prince Saoud Al-Fayçal, le renforcement de la coopération bilatérale ainsi que les problèmes du Proche-Orient, ajoute-t-on de même source.

Enfin, L'Égypte et le Canada doivent signer plusieurs accords d'aide et de coopération économique, à l'occasion du séjour du ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures attendu demain en Égypte pour une visite de trois jours.

Au cours d'une tournée en Arabie Saoudite, Jordanie, Égypte et Israël, M. Clark s'entretiendra au Caire avec le premier ministre, Ali Loufi, et son homologue égyptien, Esmat Abdel Méguid et sera reçu par l'influente Association des hommes d'affaires égyptiens. Le président Hosni Moubarak pourrait également lui accorder une audience.

L'un des projets d'accord porte sur un don de 34,8 millions de dollars US en faveur d'un projet agricole dans le Nil. Indiquet-on de même source. Un autre projet porte sur un don de 14,4 millions de dollars US, couplé avec un crédit fournisseur de 39,5 millions de dollars US.



M. Joe Clark

laserphoto AP

Disaster predicted if oil cuts not made

By James Travers
(Southam News),
and Geoff White

(Herald Ottawa editor)

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani called on Canada and all other non-OPEC members Tuesday to prevent another international oil crisis by cutting production by 10 to 20 per cent.

The plea came as oil prices plunged almost \$2 (U.S.) when the Soviet Union began selling crude on the world market, after a winter sales suspension.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for May delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the main U.S. crude grade,

closed at \$12.47 (U.S.) a 159-litre barrel, down \$1.89 from Monday's price of \$14.33.

Earlier in the day it was reported that the Soviet Union had abandoned its fixed-price sales and agreed to sell its Urals export blend crude oil to some European contract holders.

The oil had been held off the market because of high drilling costs and winter demand within the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.

Analysts said the news dampened the market's euphoria over the shutdown of Norway's strike-bound offshore drilling rigs. That action Sunday took about 900,-

See CLARK, Page A2

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Clark adamant on non-interference

(Continued)

000 barrels off the market, reducing the world's oil glut and thereby resulting in Monday's rally.

Speaking to reporters after a 50-minute meeting with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Yamani said production must be cut and prices raised to stop disaster striking Third World countries, the international banking system and the oil industry.

"If it is not done, then there will be chaos in the market," he said.

Yamani, whose plea for intervention apparently did not shake Clark's commitment to free market oil pricing, said continued over-production would push prices lower and lead to weekly fluctuations of between \$5 and \$10.

"We both know it is a very serious problem and it will lead to a disaster in the future if we are not able to restore order to the market," he said.

Yamani argued that every oil-producing non-OPEC member should trim production, but Clark said there is no reason to believe the sheik's plan to effectively spread the OPEC umbrella over non-members would guarantee market control. He said countries facing economic or military threats would still be tempted to export more than their quota.

Clark was adamant that free markets must rule. Price uncertainty poses problems but there are also questions about the efficacy of intervention, a Canadian official quoted Clark as saying.

Clark argued that free market pricing isn't an ideological obsession for the Canadian government.

It has grown, he said, from Canada's experience of intervention in the now-defunct National Energy Program. Beyond strict policy objections, Clark also told Yamani that he thought his plan was impractical.

How, he asked, would a new oil price agreement impose discipline on its participants when OPEC was itself unable to do so?

"I don't see how they will be able to impose discipline on a broader system," he was quoted as saying.

The meeting, held in a modest bungalow in the ARAMCO oil company compound here, was characterized as an exchange of views. Yamani said afterward that he had not made any specific proposal to Clark, but Canadian officials said a future meeting between Yamani and Energy Minister Pat Carney was discussed.

Yamani said Canada, as a member of

the Commonwealth and a North American country, could encourage Britain and the U.S. to limit production. Both have refused to alter their non-intervention stance, despite OPEC pressure and falling prices.

Yamani, who led OPEC in 1968-69 and remains a pivotal figure, said a failure to achieve market discipline would lead to another energy crisis. He said current low prices are strangling research and exploration, pose a serious threat to the international banking system and jeopardize the ability of some third world countries to import food.

Saudi Arabia, the Middle East's number one producer and the world's third largest behind the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., has been hard-hit by the price slide. Economic uncertainty forced the government to postpone its budget last month and the country which boasts the region's largest oil pool, has been forced to begin drawing down on its international financial reserves. It is now estimated that the oil glut and price slump has cut the country's income by about 50 per cent.

In interviews this week in Riyadh, officials put a rosy hue on the situation by saying the downturn would help Saudi industry become more competitive and remind the country's 10 million people that they have to work for a living.

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ST-JOHN'S EVENING TELEGRAM (WEEK Monday, April 7, 1986 IS ONLY)

Canada not considering formal recognition of PLO, says Clark

AMMAN (AP) — Canada is not considering formal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said Sunday.

"We recognize the support the PLO enjoys among Palestinians," he said in reply to a question. "We call upon the PLO to reject instruments of violence and to respect the integrity of Israel."

He said that while top Canadian diplomats do not deal with the PLO, lower-ranking staff members do.

Clark ended a four-day visit to Jordan on Sunday and flew to Saudi Arabia, the second stop on a four-country Middle East tour.

Before leaving Jordan, Clark told a news conference that he will "take a look at" Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres's call for economic aid from developed countries to the Middle East.

"Economic development is obviously an essential element to bringing stability to the region," he said.

But, he said, "economic development alone is not going to be enough" — a reference to the need for political initiatives to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

PAGE 1

Canada's refusal to recognize PLO unchanged, Clark says

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But, he said, "economic development alone is not going to be enough" — a reference to the need for political initiatives to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Peres has proposed a development fund of the equivalent of \$35 billion to \$42 billion Canadian to help promote peace in the Middle East.

The United States, which would be a major contributor, supports the objective but sees "potential political and financial obstacles," State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said on Thursday.

Jordanian officials have been cool to the idea.

He praised King Hussein's recent peace efforts, saying the monarch "has quite literally taken risks for peace." But he said the breakdown of those attempts has left "a sombre atmosphere" over the region.

Hussein's year-long effort to seek peace with Israel arm-in-arm with the Palestine Liberation Organization broke down in February.



Clark: praises peace effort

Monday, April 7, 1986

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

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CLARK POURSUIT SA TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT

RYAD (AFP) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères, M. Joe Clark, est arrivé dimanche après-midi à Ryad, venant d'Amman, pour une visite de 48 heures en Arabie Saoudite, deuxième étape de sa tournée dans plusieurs pays de la région, indique-t-on de source officielle à Ryad.

Le chef de la diplomatie canadienne doit examiner à Ryad avec les responsables saoudiens, dont son homologue saoudien le Prince Saoud Al-Faytal, le renforcement de la coopération bilatérale ainsi que les

problèmes du Proche-Orient, ajoute-t-on de même source.

M. Clark avait effectué une visite de quatre jours en Jordanie où un accord commercial jordano-canadien prévoyant notamment des exemptions de taxes pour encourager les échanges économiques entre les deux pays avait été signé, rappelle-t-on.

À l'issue de son séjour à Ryad, le ministre canadien est attendu mardi prochain au Caire, où plusieurs accords d'aide et de coopération économique doivent être signés à l'occasion de sa visite en Egypte. Il doit se rendre ensuite en Israël.



Photo AP

Le ministre canadien des Affaires étrangères, Joe Clark, à son arrivée à Ryad, hier, deuxième étape de sa tournée au Proche-Orient.

Tues., April 8, 1986

Reality blocks pitch to Saudis

By Geoff White

(Herald Ottawa editor)

DAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's hope of opening doors for more Canadian businesses to Saudi Arabia has been confronted by the reality of a Saudi economy whose petro-dollar income is drying up while the government quickly spends all its savings.

Yet Clark took heart Monday in the opinion expressed by one local businessman that the Saudis are going to need as much as \$100 billion in spare parts and equipment maintenance services during the next five years.

And the Saudi Deputy Minister of Commerce Al Zamil Abdulrahman expressed confidence that, though Saudi businesses will have to make "a lot of hard decisions," the economy still has growth potential.

"People still have a lot of money," Al Zamil said. "Things are not going to dry up overnight."

Despite the positive talk, government revenue figures suggest a deeper economic malaise than the deputy minister indicated.

While government oil income amounted to \$50 billion last year, this year it is expected to fall to \$25 billion at current prices, while government spending remains at the \$70 billion mark.

With the widening chasm between spending and income, the government is quickly drawing down its accumulated surpluses. These savings have fallen from \$170 billion several years ago to only 20 to 30 billion dollars today, according to one estimate.

Yet Al Zamil and several Arab businessmen who attended a formal dinner for Clark, on the second stop of a four-country tour of the Middle East, and Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud Monday night, appeared unfazed by the oil revenue losses.

The businessmen and the deputy minister — who is a Saudi industrial magnate in his own right — expressed the view that the private sector economy would pull through by increasing efficiencies and cutting profit margins.

In fact one white-robed furniture manufacturer in this Persian Gulf city said, "We are more worried by the war than by the oil," referring to the bloody and protracted struggle between neighboring Iraq and Iran.

Against this background Clark met nine Canadian businessmen to tackle some of the problems they are facing in this desert kingdom where the government and businessmen appear to have unlimited faith in the dynamism of their oil-based economy.

The Canadian government is pressing the Saudis to ease up visa requirements for entry to this rigidly Islam country where women wear black veils almost completely hiding their

features and tourism is certainly not encouraged.

Some businessmen are frustrated that the Saudi government has been exceptionally slow in making payments on international contracts.

With long term prospects for Saudi-Canadian business in mind, Clark announced that the government would take measures to encourage more foreign students to come to Canada.

Sensitivity to provincial jurisdiction over education has made the federal government reluctant to become active in recruiting foreign students in the past. But "we pay the price for not having students learn about Canada."

There is "a strong correlation" between exposure to Canada as a student and de-

sire to do business with Canadians later in life, Clark said.

His assessment was supported by Al Zamil who stressed that the image Saudis have of a country is an important factor in choosing to do business with it.

Above all, he said, it is important that the country not have ingrained and negative stereotypes of Arabs, a condition from which Saudis believe Canadians are mostly free.

In Canada's "racial tone" there is perhaps "less influence of the Zionist movement within the Canadian community," Al Zamil said.

As for Canada's business capacities, he said, "We all believe Canadians can provide technology at a faster pace, (through) an easier decision process and cheaper."

Un embargo sur les armes pour l'Iran, propose Saud Al-Faisal

RIYAD (Reuter) — Selon le ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Arabie saoudite, Saud Al-Faisal, les pays occidentaux ne devraient pas vendre des armes à l'Iran.

C'est du moins le vœu qu'il a exprimé hier devant son homologue canadien, le ministre des Affaires extérieures Joe Clark, en visite depuis dimanche en Arabie saoudite.

Les observateurs expliquent que cette question est survenue lorsque les deux ministres ont abordé le problème de la guerre Iran-Irak et la situation générale au Moyen-Orient, ainsi que les moyens visant à combattre le terrorisme.

Les remarques de M. Al-Faisal font suite à l'attaque par l'Iran ce week-end dernier d'un pétrolier saoudien dans le Golfe Persique.

M. Clark, qui est arrivé en Arabie saoudite dimanche, après une visite en Jordanie, devait se rendre hier soir au port de Dhahran pour y rencontrer le roi Fahd, rapportent les observateurs.

Il devait également s'entretenir avec le ministre du pétrole Ahmed Zaki Yamani, avant de partir pour le Caire, où il est attendu pour aujourd'hui.

L'industrie canadienne du pétrole est sévèrement affectée par la chute du prix de l'or noir qui a occasionné des centaines de mises à pied et des pertes de millions de dollars en revenus.

SELON LE PRINCE AL-FAISAL

L'Occident ne devrait pas vendre d'armes à l'Iran

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M. Sean Brady, l'attaché de presse de M. Clark, a déclaré aux journalistes que «M. Clark a discuté de son voyage à Amman en Jordanie et a dit que l'avenir était sombre en ce qui concerne les perspectives de pourparlers de paix israélo-arabes».

— Reuter, AP

APRIL 8/86

ST-JOHN'S EVENING TELEGRAM (WEEI) ONLY

Clark ends Saudi visit

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP) - External Affairs Minister Joe Clark wound up a visit to Saudi Arabia today, after talks with King Fahd on means of strengthening economic and political co-operation between the two countries.

The official Saudi Press Agency merely reported that Clark was received by the king. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal.

Prince Saud, in extensive talks during the visit which began Sunday, urged Canada to play a more active role in helping give momentum to the Middle East peacemaking process.

Clark's press secretary, Sean Brady, said Prince Saud indicated Canada could influence the U.S. position on the Middle East and talk Washington into taking "a more even-handed approach" between the Arabs and Israel.

Clark was in Saudi Arabia after a visit to Jordan. His Middle East tour, which started last Thursday, will take him to Egypt and Israel, the other main parties to the Middle East peace drive.

Clark was interested in exchanging views on stabilizing world oil prices. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of crude oil.

Mood for peace sombre — Clark

RIYADH (AP) — The Arab-Israeli and Iranian-Iraqi conflicts dominated the two-hour first round of talks Monday between External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal.

Clark arrived in Saudi Arabia late Sunday on the second leg of a Middle East tour which he started in Jordan, and which will later take him to Egypt and Israel.

Sean Brady, press secretary to the Canadian minister, told reporters at a briefing that "Clark discussed the trip to Amman (Jordan) and said the mood was sombre about prospects for (Arab-Israeli) peace talks."

Saud told Clark that the deadlocked Jordanian peace initiative cannot be blamed solely on the Palestine Liberation Organization and its chairman, Yasser Arafat, the press secretary said.

Saud said Israel should state its interpretation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 before requiring the PLO to do the same. "You want clarity on one side (by the PLO), and allow ambiguity on the other," the press secretary quoted Saud as saying. The statement was aimed at the United States as well as Israel.

See MOOD page 24



Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is greeted by young Palestinian refugees in North Shuna, Jordan after he officially opened a new school funded by Canadian money. Drover

Mood for peace

(Continued from page one)

Jordan's King Hussein suspended in February the dialogue with Arafat for a joint negotiating stand with Israel, mainly because of the PLO refusal to recognize 242 which implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist within secure borders but does not stipulate Palestinian self-determination rights. The PLO recognition is a U.S. condition for involving the organization in the Middle East peace process.

Saud commented that the Jordanians risked a lot to push for peace and were rewarded by U.S. congressional rejection of an arms deal, Brady said. The press secretary quoted the prince as saying on this score: "This is seen by the Palestinians as, 'If this is the way the Jordanians are treated by the United States, what about us?'"

Clark expressed concern that the situation could "stagnate" if too much time is taken in finding fresh impetus to the peace-making process, the press secretary

said.

Brady said Saud indicated that Canada could influence U.S. behavior in the Middle East and urge Washington to adopt what the Arabs want to be "a more even-handed (U.S.) approach" in the region.

Clark and Saud agreed that the international community must exert efforts to bring warring Iraq and Iran to the negotiating table, Brady said. The Persian Gulf war, now in its sixth year, has moved menacingly close to Kuwait, an ally of Saudi Arabia, after the Feb. 9 Iranian invasion of Iraq's southern Faw Peninsula.

Saud urged western countries not to sell arms to Iran.

The two ministers also discussed world terrorism, Brady said, and Saud informed Clark that at least 20 out of the 22 Arab countries "are stricter on terrorism than the West." Saud did not name the two that are not.

Oil dominates Clark-Yamani talk



External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, leave Yamani's house in Dhahran yesterday after talks on the world oil situation. Clark later left for Cairo as part of his Middle East tour. See story, Page A-2.

Clark s'entretient pendant deux heures avec son homologue égyptien

LE CAIRE (Selon PC et AFP) — Le secrétaire d'Etat canadien aux Affaires étrangères, Joe Clark, a eu hier soir au Caire un entretien de deux heures avec son homologue égyptien, M. Esmat Abdel Méguid.

Il a souligné, à l'issue de cette rencontre, le désir de son pays de poursuivre son action en faveur d'une paix juste au Proche-Orient et s'est félicité de l'expansion de la coopération bilatérale utile et fructueuse entre Le Caire et Ottawa dans les divers domaines, commerciaux, culturels et touristiques.

Le chef de la diplomatie égyptienne a pour sa part qualifié les relations égypto-canadiennes d'excellentes et a exprimé la gratitude de l'Égypte envers le rôle pacificateur des contin-

gents canadiens au Proche-Orient et au sein des Forces multinationales du Sinaï notamment.

M. Joe Clark était arrivé, hier après-midi, au Caire en provenance de Ryad, pour une visite officielle de trois jours en Égypte. Il devait être reçu, ce matin, par le président égyptien Hosni Moubarak.

Le ministre Clark, avait annoncé son intention, dès son arrivée au Caire, de discuter "surtout de relations bilatérales économiques et culturelles", au cours des entretiens qu'il aura avec le président Moubarak.

Il sera aussi question de la situation en général au Proche-Orient, notamment de la hausse du terrorisme dans la région de la Méditerranée, a-t-il ajouté.

M. Clark arrivait d'Arabie Saoudite, où il a rencontré le roi Fahd, le prince Saud, ministre des Affaires étrangères, et le sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, ministre du Pétrole.

La tournée du ministre canadien avait commencé en Jordanie. Elle doit se terminer en Israël demain.

En Arabie Saoudite, le prince Saud a déclaré aux journalistes canadiens que les deux pays avaient des vues "semblables, sinon identiques" sur la plupart des problèmes du Proche-Orient et de l'économie mondiale.

Ce qui inclut, a-t-il précisé, le droit des Palestiniens à leur propre pays. Cette question, selon lui, constitue "la clé de la stabilité politique dans tout le Proche-Orient".



La crise mondiale du pétrole a été au centre des discussions qu'a eues hier le ministre Clark avec le ministre saoudien du pétrole, Sheikh Yamani.

(Photolaser AP)

Getty's call unsolicited, Yamani says

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

DHARHAN, Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani has contradicted Alberta Premier Donald Getty's version of events concerning a telephone conversation the men had last month.

Sheik Yamani told Canadian reporters yesterday that he had not asked Mr. Getty to consider making a cut in the level of Alberta's oil production, but rather that Mr. Getty had offered it in the interest of market stability.

"I did not ask him," he said twice.

Mr. Getty "was kind enough to call me. He wanted to get some information from me about what's going on in OPEC, and then he explained that Alberta would be prepared to reduce production."

Mr. Getty has said that he telephoned Sheik Yamani to get information on OPEC's recent efforts to forge a production agreement and agreed to make a token cut of about 20,000 barrels a day in Alberta's oil production as a gesture of his interest in helping a flooded market find stability.

He has argued, however, that his offer came only after Sheik Yamani had requested it.

"He was an honest person," Sheik Yamani said yesterday, and suggested that it was not totally a voluntary suggestion on the Premier's part. "Because oil production will be reduced in Alberta, if not by the decision of the Government, it will be by the decision of the market forces."

Mr. Getty came under fire last month when it was revealed at the past OPEC meeting that he had offered to reduce production.

Cut oil production, Canada urged

Saudi predicts disaster unless OPEC share increases



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

DHARHAN, Saudi Arabia

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Yamani called on Canada and all other independent oil producers yesterday to cut back supply to give an increased world-market share to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Failure to do so, he said, "will lead to a disaster in the future."

Speaking to Canadian reporters in a guest house at the huge Aramco Oil complex in this Gulf Coast city, Sheikh Yamani argued that the collapse in oil prices has been largely caused by the oversupply of non-OPEC oil, particularly that of Britain and Norway.

The price of oil last week dipped below \$10 a barrel (U.S.) and has hovered around \$13 this week.

The Saudi minister called on non-OPEC countries to consider "a very simple calculation . . . if you make a cut of 10 or 20 per cent, or whatever it is, the prices will go up and your revenue will be much higher than if you produce at full capacity."

Sheikh Yamani repeated his call for non-OPEC countries to join OPEC in a worldwide production agreement. There is no solution to the oil-price crisis, he said, except controls.

"Every non-OPEC country has to reduce production by a certain percentage and give it to OPEC," he said. "Then you can increase the share of OPEC, because then OPEC can have

Gatty contradicted — Page A4

order and discipline over all the member countries.

"If it is not done, then there'll be chaos in the market."

He predicted that without such measures the price of oil would go to a much lower level and fluctuate by "\$5 or \$10" in any given week. "This is bad for industry, for the investors, for the consumers, and for the producers."

The Saudi minister rejected suggestions that it is up to OPEC alone to reach an agreement and restore a higher, more stable price. "Why the OPEC members?" he asked, saying they are "producing much less than half their capacities."

CONTROLS — Page A2

Controls urged by Saudi

● From Page One

The non-OPEC countries are producing at full capacity."

Canadian Government officials estimate that OPEC is currently producing between 28 million and 30 million barrels of oil a day, almost twice the quota of 16 million barrels they agreed to among themselves 18 months ago.

Sheikh Yamani, at a 50-minute meeting with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark yesterday, attributed the overproduction to two OPEC members (thought to be Nigeria and Iran) who bolted ranks and increased production by 50 per cent.

Saudi Arabia has resumed producing oil at the agreed level of 4.35 million barrels a day. Until recently, it had been producing only half that much, in an effort to keep prices up and stable.

Mr. Clark, on the sixth day of his four-nation Middle East tour, stressed Canada's commitment to free-market pricing. "It is not out of

any ideological commitment," spokesman Sean Brady quoted him as telling Sheikh Yamani, but rather because Canada's experience with intervention during the National Energy Program was so bad, he said.

Mr. Clark was reported to have said he is "aware that the status quo is not perfect," but wonders, with the trouble OPEC has in disciplining members, how it "will be easier to discipline under another, broader system."

Sheikh Yamani was reported to have emphasized his belief that market forces are not sufficient to produce stability, questioning why a controlled system would be a bad thing. "You make controls sound like a sin; like alcohol in this country."

If controls are not applied, he told reporters, many sources of supply, exploration and research into alternate energy sources will be lost. "You are forcing the world into a new energy crisis."

Yamani denies asking Getty to stem oil flow

Southam News

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Alberta Premier Don Getty offered to cut his province's oil production in a controversial telephone conversation last month, Sheik Ahmed Yamani told reporters Tuesday.

The Saudi oil minister denied that he asked Getty to cut production in a token effort to shore up falling prices. He told reporters travelling through the Middle East with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark that Getty offered to make the gesture.

"I did not ask him. I did not ask him," Yamani said when questioned about the call.

Yamani said Getty called him to discuss the current oil pricing problems and get information on the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries.

"Then he explained that Alberta would be prepared to reduce production," Yamani said.

Getty found himself at odds with the federal government when another Middle East oil minister leaked the story to a New York newspaper.

The Alberta premier then confirmed that he had made the call but left the impression he was simply responding to Yamani's request by offering to cut production by about 20,000 barrels a day.

Clark indirectly reprimanded Getty when he told the House of Commons that the central government retained the right to make trade decisions.

Getty responded to the scolding by saying, "Canada does not have any oil, Alberta does."

'New energy crisis' looms over oil glut, Saudis warn

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The world will be engulfed in a "new energy crisis" unless major Western oil exporters are prepared to cut oil production by as much as 10 or 20 per cent, says Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

In an interview yesterday with journalists accompanying External Affairs Minister Joe Clark on a Middle East tour, Yamani predicted that a continued slide in oil prices would lead to "chaos" and unemployment in the West.

"It will be bad for industry, for investors, for consumers and for producers," said Yamani, one of the founders of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Arab oil cartel.

"You will be forcing the world into a new energy crisis."

Domestic squabble

The flamboyant, Harvard-educated minister also touched on a Canadian domestic political squabble by denying he had asked Alberta Premier Don Getty for cuts in Albertan oil production.

Last month Getty raised eyebrows in Ottawa for invading federal jurisdiction when it was disclosed that he promised "token" cuts after a secret telephone conversation with Yamani.

The Alberta premier said he might impose a cut in Alberta's production to help OPEC keep prices high — but only if Alberta reached a full production rate of 1.75 million barrels a day.

However, Alberta's production of top quality crude oil has already been cut back by nearly 25 per cent. This is not because of OPEC, but because of lower exports to the United States as a result of stepped up competition from the Saudi Arabians, say industry experts.

Well short

In addition, Alberta's total oil production in March was 1.4 barrels a day — well short of its full production rate — which means if it was a member of OPEC it would rank fourth in size.

Yamani has been at the centre of controversy since the mid-1970s, when OPEC countries led by Saudi Arabia provoked the world's first energy crisis by using their cartel powers to drive up the price of petroleum.

But he insisted yesterday there was nothing hypocritical in his fears that prices were now getting too low.

The sharp drop in oil prices, See NEW/page A4

Continued from page A1
from about \$30 to \$10 a barrel over the past three months, was not the "blessing" Western consumers believed, he said.

"It's like an artificial stimulant which makes body functions more strong and effective for a period of time, and then you will have a collapse and a deep recession," he predicted.

"Consumer (nations) who produce oil, like Canada, will suffer . . . you will have greater unemployment and banking problems."

Dressed in traditional Arab dress, he was in a subdued mood as he spoke to reporters following a 50-minute meeting with Clark.

Yamani was unable to persuade Clark that a new production-sharing agreement between OPEC members and non-OPEC countries like Canada, Britain and the United States would "restore order" in the market.

Saudi Arabia, the world's third largest oil producer after the United States and the Soviet Union, has cut back its production over the last decade from a peak of 11 million barrels per day to fewer than 2.5 million.

Its decision last December to increase production to its allowed quota of more than 4 million has been blamed for provoking the latest crisis.

However, Yamani insisted Saudi Arabia was not to blame.

"If Saudi Arabia were a selfish country, it would have flooded the market," he said. "But we believe it would have led to a serious crisis."

Most serious oil analysts now concede that Saudi Arabia acted within its rights.

"They've just been consistent with their principles," one Canadian official accompanying Clark

said. "No government is controlling the oil market now."

Yamani argued that production cuts by major Western producers that would allow OPEC to maintain its own production levels was the only responsible solution.

"We're living in the same boat."

Canada exports only 600,000 barrels daily, primarily to U.S. markets, but Yamani said it could play a significant role in averting a crisis.

He told Clark that Canada was in a "unique" position as both an oil exporter and oil producer, with close ties to the United States and the Commonwealth, to influence events.

"I can't compare anyone else to Canada," Yamani said, according to External Affairs spokesman Sean Brady.

Clark responded that Ottawa's own recent experience with oil price controls under the recent National Energy Program had made Canadians skeptical.

Clark arrived in Egypt last night for discussions on bilateral issues and the Middle East situation in general.

STAR

APR - 9 1986

Yamani urges Canada to cut oil production



Yamani: "There will be chaos."

By JAMES TRAVERS
Southam News

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani called on Canada and all other non-OPEC members Tuesday to prevent another international oil crisis by cutting production by 10 to 20 per cent.

Speaking to reporters after a 50-minute meeting with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Yamani said production must be cut and prices raised to stop disaster from striking Third World countries, the international banking system and the oil industry.

"If it is not done, then there will be chaos in the market," he said.

Yamani, whose plea for intervention did not shake Clark's commitment to free market oil pricing, said continued overproduction

would push prices lower and lead to weekly fluctuations of between \$5 and \$10.

"We both know it is a very serious problem and it will lead to a disaster in the future if we are not able to restore order to the market," he said.

Yamani argued that every oil-producing non-OPEC member should trim production, but Clark said there is no reason to believe the sheik's plan to effectively spread the umbrella of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries over non-members would guarantee market control. He said countries facing economic or military threats would still be tempted to export more than their quota.

Alberta offer cited, A5

"I don't see how they will be able to impose discipline on a broader system," Canadian officials quoted him as saying.

The meeting, held in a modest bungalow in the ARAMCO oil company compound here, was characterized as an exchange of views. Yamani said afterward that he had not made any specific proposal to Clark, but Canadian officials said a future meeting between Yamani and Energy Minister Pat Carney was discussed.

Yamani said Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth and a North American country, could encourage Britain and the U.S. to limit production. Both have refused to alter their non-interventionist stance, despite OPEC pressure and falling prices.

Canada asked to help OPEC avert oil crisis

By James Travers
Southern News

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tries, the international banking system and the oil industry.

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Yamani said Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth and a North American country, could encourage Britain and the U.S. to limit production. Both have refused to alter their non-intervention stance, despite OPEC pressure and falling prices.

Yamani, who led OPEC in 1968-69 and remains a pivotal figure, said a failure to achieve market discipline would lead to another energy crisis. He said current low prices are strangling research and exploration, pose a serious threat to the international banking system and jeopardize the ability of some third world countries to import food.

Saudi Arabia, the Middle East's number one producer and the world's third largest behind the U.S.S.R. and U.S., has been hard-hit by the price slide. Economic uncertainty forced the government to postpone its budget last month and the country, which boasts the region's largest oil pool, has been forced to begin drawing down on its international financial reserves. It is now estimated that the oil glut and price slump has cut the country's income by about 50 per cent.

In interviews this week in Riyadh, officials put a rosy hue on the situation by saying the downturn would help Saudi industry become more competitive and remind the country's 10 million people that they have to work for a living.

"I have no problem accepting this argument because we can grow muscles," Yamani said. But then he added with a slight smile, "What else can we say?"

Yamani went on to attack economists who say low prices will stimulate economic growth. Comparing the price cuts to a stimulative drug, Yamani said, "It might be good for two or three years but it will be extremely bad after that."

Asked at what level prices will stabilize or if they will continue to fall, Yamani answered, "Only God knows. It looks like it but I hope not."

Clark backs sale of armored vehicles

Gazette News Services

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The Canadian government is backing a bid by General Motors of Canada Ltd. to supply 500 light armored vehicles to Saudi Arabia.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark raised the issue of the estimated \$250-million contract during a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal yesterday.

Clark also made it clear during his 2½-day visit that Canada would issue the necessary export permits if the London, Ont., plant wins the job, while telling reporters the permits contain guarantees that the vehicles are not transferred to a third party.

Saudi Arabia has been providing substantial aid to Iraq during its six-year war with Iran.

In contrast to what an aide described as his "enthusiastic support" for the General Motors bid, Clark did

not mention a proposal by the West German firm Thyssen to build armored cars and tanks in Cape Breton for sale to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two countries most directly threatened by the Gulf war.

The federal cabinet is deeply split over that proposal, which could create as many as 4,000 jobs in a depressed area. Critics say the Thyssen plan is geared to avoiding West Germany's arm sales restrictions.

Meanwhile, Saudi Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Yamani denied yesterday that he asked Alberta Premier Don Getty to cut production in a token effort to shore up falling oil prices.

Yamani told reporters travelling with Clark that Getty offered to make the gesture during a telephone conversation last month.

"I did not ask him. I did not ask him," Yamani said when questioned about the call.

Yamani said Getty called him to discuss the current oil pricing problems and get information on the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"Then he explained that Alberta would be prepared to reduce production," Yamani said.

Clark indirectly reprimanded Getty when he told the House of Commons that the federal government retains the right to make trade decisions.

Yamani wants both OPEC and non-OPEC members to cut oil production to stop the price free fall and allow the group to regain control of the international market.

Canadian officials said Yamani raised the subject of multilateral meetings between OPEC and non-OPEC producing nations, but Clark apparently rebuffed the suggestion on the grounds that the federal government's commitment to free market pricing makes talks on market

control pointless.

Clark ended his visit after talks with King Fahd on means of strengthening economic and political co-operation between the two countries.

Prince Saud attended the meeting and, according to Clark spokesman Sean Brady, indicated that Canada could influence the U.S. position on the Middle East and talk Washington into taking "a more even-handed approach" between the Arabs and Israel.

In Cairo, Canada and Egypt are to sign an agreement today under which Canada will provide \$48.8 million to an agricultural project expected to increase Egyptian food production by 25 per cent.

Brady said Clark, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, is to confer with President Hosni Mubarak today.

Southam, AP

• Oil price falls \$2 a barrel.

Page D-1

Clark willing to sell weapons to Saudis

By James Travers
Southern News

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The federal government is backing a bid by General Motors of Canada to supply 500 light armored vehicles to this country.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark raised the issue of the estimated \$250-million contract with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal during a meeting here Tuesday.

"He was giving a signal that the government was enthusiastic about the project," spokesman Sean Brady told reporters.

Clark also made it clear during his two-and-a-half day visit that Canada would issue the necessary export permits if the London, Ont. company wins the job.

Company officials have said they will have to begin layoffs in its 650 workforce within 16 months if it does not get a new contract. It is currently completing a \$650-million deal to supply 758 of the vehicles, known as LAVs, to the U.S. Marine Corps.

Clark told reporters that federal export permits contain guarantees that the



Joe Clark
Met with Saudi foreign minister

vehicles are not transferred to a third party. Saudi Arabia has been providing substantial aid to Iraq during its six-year war with Iran.

The federal Export Controls Act limits

the sale of some military goods to countries in areas of tension, but the position taken by Clark here is that the sale of the armored cars to the Saudi army and national guard is justifiable.

Prince Saud acknowledged Clark's support for the Canadian bid but sidestepped the issue.

In contrast to what an aide described as his "enthusiastic support" for the General Motors bid, Clark did not mention a proposal by the West German firm Thyssen to build armored cars and tanks in Cape Breton for sale to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two countries most directly threatened by the Gulf war.

The federal cabinet is deeply split over that proposal, which could create as many as 4,000 jobs in a depressed area.

Clark, who opposes the Thyssen project, has apparently concluded that Saudi Arabia, a conservative Arab state, has a legitimate defensive need for the armaments.

It is not clear when a decision will be made on the tenders but there is concern that the oil price slide may threaten the deal.

***Canada makes bid
to supply Saudis
with armored cars:***

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (Staff) — Canada is providing "enthusiastic" support to a General Motors of Canada bid to supply armored vehicles to Saudi Arabia, an external affairs spokesman says.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark raised the estimated \$250-million deal during meetings yesterday with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal.

Canada will plow farm aid into Egypt



DON GETTY:
oil production cut cited

Getty held to have made offer

Southam News

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Alberta Premier Don Getty offered to cut his province's oil production during a controversial telephone conversation last month, Sheik Ahmed Yamani told reporters Tuesday.

The Saudi oil minister denied that he asked Getty to cut production in a token effort to shore up falling prices. He told reporters travelling through the Middle East with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark that Getty offered to make the gesture.

"I did not ask him," Yamani said when questioned.

Yamani said Getty called him to discuss the current oil pricing problems and get information on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Alberta premier confirmed he had made the call but left the impression he was simply responding to Yamani's request.

Associated Press

CAIRO — Canada and Egypt are scheduled to sign an agreement today under which Canada will provide \$48.8 million (Canadian) to an irrigation and soil-improvement project expected to increase Egyptian food production by 25 per cent.

Sean Brady, spokesman for External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, told reporters Clark expressed understanding of Egypt's economic problems during talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid on the first day of a three-day visit to Egypt.

Brady said Canada is considering allowing Egyptians living in Canada to deduct from their Canadian taxes any contributions to help Egypt pay its foreign debt.

Brady said Abdel-Meguid told Clark that Egypt is trying to make economic reforms and "it is difficult to keep moderation in the face of economic difficulties."

Clark arrived in Cairo on Tuesday from Saudi Arabia as part of a Middle East tour.

Egyptian officials said their country stands to lose \$700 million (U.S.) in revenue this year because of the decline in oil prices. Petroleum exports have been Egypt's second-largest source of foreign currency.

Clark is to confer with President Hosni Mubarak today.

Abdel-Meguid and Clark also discussed terrorism Tuesday and Clark said Canada's large immigrant population makes the country "particularly vulnerable."

Brady said Clark told Abdel-Meguid Canada is concerned not only about terrorism in the Middle East but elsewhere. Brady said the minister cited last June's Air India jetliner crash off Ireland as proof terrorism is a worldwide problem.

An Indian investigation determined a bomb caused the Boeing 747 to crash into the Atlantic, killing all 329 people aboard, most of whom were Canadians. The airliner was headed for India from Toronto and Montreal.

Brady said Abdel-Meguid also expressed concern about terrorism during the meeting and said countries must seek to eradicate the causes, including the continuing

Ottawa backs sale of war vehicles to Saudis

Southam News

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Arab-Israeli conflict.

Earlier, in Saudi Arabia, Clark met King Fahd, Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal and Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani for talks on strengthening economic and political ties between the two oil-producing countries.

Prince Saud urged Canada to play a more active role in helping give momentum to the Middle East peacemaking process.

Clark also exchanged views with the Saudis on means of stabilizing the world oil market. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of crude oil.

Prince Saud said the two foreign ministers agreed that oil prices must be stabilized for the benefit of oil producers and consumers alike.

Une aide canadienne de \$48 millions à l'Égypte

d'après AP.

■ LE CAIRE — Le Canada doit signer aujourd'hui avec l'Égypte un accord en vertu duquel Ottawa fournira à ce pays une aide de \$48,8 millions, en vue de la réalisation d'un programme d'irrigation et d'amélioration des terres qui devrait accroître de 25 p. cent la production alimentaire égyptienne.

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures Joe Clark, arrivé au Caire hier dans le cadre de la tournée qu'il effectue présentement au Moyen-Orient, a discuté des modalités de cette assistance avec le ministre égyptien des Affaires étrangères, Esmat Abdel-Meguid, avec lequel il a eu un long entretien.

M. Clark se serait déclaré très conscient des problèmes économiques auxquels doit faire face l'Égypte, qui risque de

perdre des revenus de \$700 millions cette année par suite de la chute des prix du pétrole.

Selon M. Sean Brady, porte-parole de M. Clark, Ottawa envisage d'autoriser les Égyptiens résidant au Canada à déduire de leurs impôts canadiens toute contribution visant à aider l'Égypte à acquitter sa dette étrangère.

Les deux ministres ont également abordé la question du terrorisme mondial, auquel, a souligné M. Clark, le Canada est particulièrement sensible en raison du nombre important de ses immigrants.

Avant de se rendre au Caire, M. Clark avait discuté à Riyad avec le roi Fahd d'Arabie Saoudite, le ministre des Affaires étrangères, le prince Saud al-Faisal et le ministre du Pétrole, cheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, des moyens propres à renforcer

les liens économiques et politiques entre les deux pays producteurs de pétrole.

M. Clark devait être reçu ce matin au Caire par le président égyptien Hosni Moubarak.

INTERNATIONAL

Canada to give \$48 million in agriculture aid to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Canada and Egypt are scheduled to sign an agreement today under which Canada will provide \$48.8 million Canadian to an irrigation and soil-improvement project expected to increase Egyptian food production by 25 per cent.

Sean Brady, spokesman for External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, told reporters Clark expressed understanding of Egypt's economic problems during talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid on the first day of a three-day visit to Egypt.

Brady said Canada is considering allowing Egyptians living in Canada to deduct from their Canadian taxes any contributions to help Egypt pay its foreign debt.

Brady said Abdel-Meguid told Clark that Egypt is trying to make economic reforms and "it is difficult to keep moderation in the face of economic difficulties."

Clark arrived in Cairo on Tuesday from Saudi Arabia as part of a Middle East tour.

Brady said the two foreign ministers also discussed bilateral and regional issues, including Canadian development aid to Egypt and other African countries.

Egyptian officials said their country stands to lose \$700 million U.S. in revenue this year because of the decline in oil prices. Petroleum exports have been Egypt's second-largest source of foreign currency.

Before the meeting with Abdel-Meguid, Clark told reporters his talks

will focus "mainly on bilateral economic and cultural relations. We want to find ways to build upon the already existing bilateral relations."

He is to confer with President Hosni Mubarak today.

Abdel-Meguid and Clark also discussed terrorism Tuesday and Clark said Canada's large immigrant population makes the country "particularly vulnerable."

"We are very concerned about

terrorism and its effect on Canada," Brady quoted Clark saying during the meeting.

"Our concern about terrorism is not confined to the Middle East.

"We are particularly vulnerable because some immigrant populations in Canada have not left behind their quarrels."

Brady said Clark told Abdel-Meguid that Canada is concerned not only about terrorism in the Middle East but elsewhere. Brady said the

minister cited last June's Air India jetliner crash off Ireland as proof terrorism is a worldwide problem.

An Indian investigation determined a bomb caused the Boeing 747 to crash into the Atlantic, killing all 329 people aboard, most of whom were Canadians. The airliner was headed for India from Toronto and Montreal. Brady said Clark, however, during his talks in Cairo, did not specifically blame militants in Canada's large Sikh community for the crash.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE HERALD

APRIL 9/86

APRIL 9, 1986

ST-JOHN'S EVENING TELEGRAM

Canada to provide millions to Egypt

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WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Wednesday, April 9, 1986

7/1

Egyptian project signing expected

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Abdel-Meguid and Clark also discussed terrorism yesterday and Clark said Canada's large immi-

grant population makes the country "particularly vulnerable."

"We are very concerned about terrorism and its effect on Canada," Brady quoted Clark saying during the meeting.

"Our concern about terrorism is not confined to the Middle East.

"We are particularly vulnerable because some immigrant populations in Canada have not left behind their quarrels."

Brady said the minister cited last June's Air-India jetliner crash off Ireland as proof terrorism is a worldwide problem.

An Indian investigation determined a bomb caused the Boeing 747 to crash into the Atlantic, killing all 329 people aboard, most of whom were Canadians. The airliner was headed for India from Toronto and Montreal.

Indian newspapers have speculated Sikh militants planted the bomb.

Brady said Clark, however, during his talks in Cairo, did not specifically blame militants in Canada's large Sikh community for the crash.

Brady said Abdel-Meguid also expressed concern about terrorism during the meeting and said countries must seek to eradicate the causes, including the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict.

In Saudi Arabia, Clark met King Fahd, Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal and Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani for talks on strengthening economic and political ties between the two oil-producing countries.

Clark exchanged views with the Saudis on means of stabilizing the world oil market. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of crude oil.

Prince Saud said the two foreign ministers agreed that oil prices must be stabilized for the benefit of oil producers and consumers alike.

Les initiatives de paix doivent venir du Proche-Orient — Clark

LE CAIRE (Reuter) — Les efforts de paix au Proche-Orient doivent continuer et des initiatives majeures doivent venir de la région elle-même, a déclaré hier le ministre des Affaires extérieures Joe Clark à l'issue de sa rencontre d'une heure avec le président égyptien Hosni Moubarak.

Il ne faut pas oublier que toute initiative au Proche-Orient doit traiter de "paix impliquant le règlement de la question palestinienne".

Le ministre canadien a ajouté qu'il fallait maintenir les pressions afin de réunir Arabes et Israéliens.

"Le processus ne devrait pas être retardé

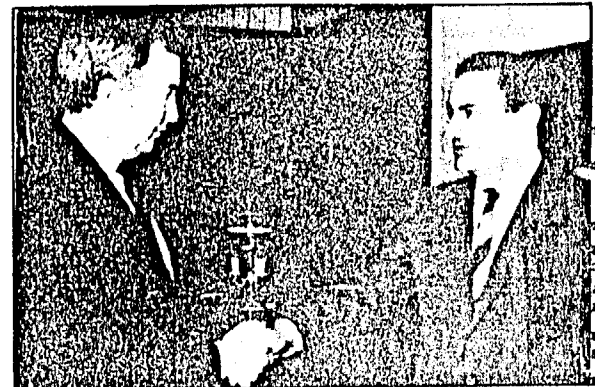
par les déceptions engendrées par l'échec d'une initiative en particulier", a-t-il dit aux reporters, citant l'échec de la tentative du roi Hussein de Jordanie et du leader palestinien Yasser Arafat en vue d'en arriver à une entente pour entamer conjointement des pourparlers avec Israël.

Selon des officiels canadiens, M. Moubarak ne croit pas que le problème de démarrage de pourparlers de paix au Proche-Orient soit insoluble. Ils ont trouvé le leader égyptien plus positif et optimiste sur la question que d'autres leaders que M. Clark a rencontrés au cours de sa présente tournée dans la région.

Le ministre canadien est arrivé au Caire le même jour que l'émissaire américain Richard Murphy, dont c'est la deuxième mission en un mois, et qui devait rencontrer le ministre des Affaires étrangères égyptien Esmat Abdel-Maguid, hier soir, et le président Moubarak, ce matin.

M. Clark devait rencontrer en Egypte les 136 militaires canadiens faisant partie de la force internationale chargée de superviser les accords entre l'Egypte et Israël depuis que ce dernier a rétrocédé la péninsule du Sinaï.

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada devait quitter l'Egypte aujourd'hui pour se rendre en Israël.



Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Joe Clark, et le président égyptien, Hosni Moubarak, échangent une poignée de main avant leur tête-à-tête d'une heure hier au Caire.

(Photolaser AP)

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APR 10 1986

Clark meets Mubarak on Egypt visit

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Prime Minister Ali Lotfi asked Canada to bear a share of Egypt's costs connected with the force, the Multinational Force and Observers, the officials said. The costs are the equivalent of \$35 million Canadian.

Clark said he is not optimistic anything can be done, they said.

Clark and Planning Minister Kamal Ahmed Ganzouri signed an aid agreement under which Canada will give Egypt \$50 million Canadian for a scheme to improve irrigation and drainage in the Daqahlyya area of the Nile Delta northeast of Cairo.

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Palestinian issue dominates Clark's talks with Mubarak

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa Editor)

CAIRO — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark Wednesday completed a crash course on the passion with which moderate Arab leaders urge the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak devoted more than 30 minutes of a 50-minute meeting with Clark to asserting the view that the only way to peace in the Middle East will be a settlement of the Palestinian issue.

If Clark had any doubts about the overwhelming importance attached to the issue in the Arab world, they ought to have been dispelled by the time he left Mubarak's presidential palace.

In seven days he had talked with seven Arab leaders each of whom expressed similar views with similar conviction.

They were Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan and Foreign Minister Tahep Al Masri; Saudi Arabia's Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud; Egypt's Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, Foreign Minister Iamat Abdel-Meguid and Mubarak.

Though none was optimistic any deal with Israel giving back Palestinian lands was possible, the views Clark heard were darkest in Jordan, where he began his tour, and, on the surface, most hopeful in Egypt, his last stop before travelling on to Is-

real, the source of Palestinian grievance.

Mubarak told Clark, according to Canadian officials, that Egypt was not prepared to be discouraged by the collapse in February of a peace process led by Jordan's King Hussein.

And he said that he is dedicating a lot of his efforts now to seeking an opening to a new process, a formula acceptable to all involved.

That was a far cry from the view in Jordan where the leaders believed that the chance for ultimate peace in the region was rapidly slipping away.

At none of his stops was Clark asked to take any particular action to assist in bringing about a Middle East settlement.

Nor was he asked directly to change Canada's policy by extending recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization which, all three countries believe, represents the Palestinian people.

Canada does not recognize the PLO though external affairs officials below ambassador rank maintain contacts. In each meeting Clark had a standard line. Canada wants Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and wants a homeland for the Palestinian people. Prince Saud made perhaps the strongest indirect criticism of the Canadian position.

Of the United States' refusal to deal with the PLO, a Cana-

dian official quoted him as saying, you have to make peace with the man who holds the gun, not just with people who are friendly to you.

About the most direct request any of the Arab leaders made was to suggest, as ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Canada could try to help the U.S. develop a more evenhanded approach to the Middle East.

All the leaders were critical of the attention the U.S. has focused on Libya as their reputed source of terrorism while ignoring the plight of the Palestinian people.

As Jordan's Prince Hassan said the U.S. is irresponsibly battling wild-card states while rigidly rejecting any serious efforts to deal the region's true source of instability, a homeless Palestinian nation.

While their leaders all ~~ex~~ pressed their objections to terrorism, they also argued-it couldn't be eliminated until its root causes are addressed.

Mubarak has called for an international conference on terrorism that would deal first with the political problems that give rise to terrorism, then specific means to combat it.

Egypt's Meguid calls this a political solution to a political problem. Clark shot down the idea after meeting Mubarak.

He said he prefers continued talks through the International Civil Aviation Authority

Regional initiatives for Mideast peace urged

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*John Steen
Phonetic
Cpu 10/86*

Clark advocates homegrown peace

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WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Thursday, April 10, 1986

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Clark delegation shielded from clinic we helped fund in Cairo 'garbage city'

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

CAIRO — A Canadian funded clinic has transformed the lives of thousands of people living in a city refuse dump nicknamed "Garbage City," one of the infamous slums of Cairo.

But an official Canadian delegation, staying in plush hotels less than six kilometres away, never got to see the clinic because over-cautious Canadian officials feared it would be embarrassing for Egypt.

A scheduled visit to the clinic by Maureen McTeer, wife of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, was cancelled to avoid offending Egyptian government "sensitivities,"

according to Canadian embassy officials here.

McTeer, accompanying Clark on an official visit to the Middle East, was to have paid a visit today to the clinic and other projects in the poverty-stricken Mokkatam district of southern Cairo.

Scheduling difficulties

The visit was cancelled by an assistant with the Clark tour a few days before the minister arrived on a 48-hour official visit to Egypt.

The Egyptians did not specifically ask for the cancellation of the McTeer visit, and McTeer herself was not consulted, aides said. She told reporters later she regretted not seeing the clinic, although she

blamed the change of plans on scheduling difficulties.

Canadian officials explained that Egyptians are a "proud people" and the Cairo government is said to be sensitive to outside reports of poverty in the country.

Yet, despite the squalor surrounding the clinic, it represents a striking success story for Canadian foreign aid.

As part of an overseas development program amounting to over \$144 million in the past decade, Canada has provided some \$40,000 over four years to build and supply the tiny clinic in an area where some 14,000 people live amidst

See CANADIANS/page A19

Continued from page A1

Heaps of stinking garbage are piled everywhere. Although the homes are sometimes in good condition by the standards of Egyptian slums, it is an atmosphere of waste and desolation.

Donkey-pulled wooden carts laden with garbage negotiate their way through narrow unpaved streets, and goats and pigs roam freely.

Despite the squalor, residents were friendly with children on donkeys calling out "hellos."

"There have been so many foreigners here, who have helped to change this area, that people are used to them," explains Ghali, 36, said.

New hope

According to Ghali, Canadian help has been instrumental in providing new hope to the area.

The clinic, which sees between 20 and 30 patients a day, charges a minimum fee to allow people "dignity," Ghali said.

Canada has contributed another \$18,000 towards the construction of a carpentry workshop adjoining the clinic.

New construction provides signs of a vibrant community.

A primary and a vocational school have been built with other private help, and water and electricity services are now planned.

Clark's 12-day swing through Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel is his first visit to the region as External Affairs Minister.

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Scraping out a living in Garbage City

BY PATRICK MARTIN
Globe and Mail

CAIRO

Mokattam is a community with one industry: garbage. This refuse dump, six kilometres from the centre of Cairo, right at the foot of the palatial twelfth-century Saladin Citadel where the brother of the late Shah of Iran is buried, is nestled in the gaping expanse left from the quarries used to build the pyramids.

To outsiders, it is known as Garbage City, but to the 14,000 people who scrape out a better-than-average Egyptian living by sorting and recycling the garbage, it is home.

They live amid the trash, most in crumbling brick and corrugated steel shanties, built atop a century of garbage. The dirt lanes are strewn with bits of plastic dolls, bottle caps, flattened tin cans and all the other castoffs from other people's lives.

They are industrious people. Most earn about 50 Egyptian pounds (\$50 Canadian) a month.

Men and boys work at all hours of the day and night driving donkey-drawn carts in and out of the centre of the capital, collecting the refuse and bringing it home. When they are finished, they join the women to pick through and sort out the refuse — paper, wood, rags, plastic and metal — that can be bundled and sold to dealers.

Amid the filth and stench, the flies, rats and disease, a constructive new society is being built. Under the encouragement and sponsorship of a French-Belgian nun, Sister Marie Emmanuelle, a school and health clinic were built three years ago, encouraging many of the people to build better, more permanent homes for themselves.

The two-story, stucco health clinic, with its maternity ward, lessons on hygiene and vaccination program, was financed entirely with \$40,000 contributed by the Canadian Embassy. The \$18,000 bill for tools for a small vocational training centre where a dozen 11- and 12-year-old boys learn woodworking skills was also picked up by the mission's discretionary fund. About \$20,000 has been budgeted as a contribution for this year.

Rag-pickers of Mokattam used to seeing foreigners because nurses, volunteers work in 6-month stretches

A small amount of money and the determination of a few people have brought a future to thousands of impoverished people.

Curiously, however, a visit to the clinic planned for Maureen McTeer was cancelled only three days ago. She is travelling with her husband, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, on a tour of the Middle East, and expressed her disappointment at not being able to go.

A Canadian official travelling with the party said he had made the decision to cancel the outing because he was worried that the Egyptians would just not be comfortable with it.

The people of Mokattam, however, do not seem the least unhappy about receiving foreigners into their community. As Dr. Adel Abdel-Malek Ghall, the resident physician of the clinic, told a group of visiting Canadian reporters, they are simple. They are used to seeing foreigners,

he said, because of the number of outside nurses and volunteers who come to work for six months at a time.

Dr. Ghall admitted he was disappointed that Ms McTeer did not come. "There are not many people who give attention to rag-pickers. Such visits can encourage others and fill the hearts with a kind of hope, peace. It is a kind of love to people who need love."

Dr. Ghall's clinic has worked miracles. When it opened three years ago, he said, 30 per cent of young babies died, the highest number from tetanus. The problems stemmed right from birth, he said. Midwives were using anything to cut the cord — anything they could find on the ground.

Today, his clinic's maternity ward offers an alternative to those procedures, and its vaccination program has greatly reduced the incidence of tetanus.

With their health, the education that as many as 400 of the children are receiving at the school, and the vocational training some are acquiring, there is now a future, Dr. Ghall said.

On the seventh day of his swing through the region, Mr. Clark met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday and signed an agreement to provide \$48.4-million to Egypt for a soil- and water-improvement project in the northeast part of the Nile delta.

Two other aid programs involving lines of credit — one a loan from the Export Development Corp., and the other a matching grant from the Canadian International Development Agency — were held up because of some last-minute snags in negotiations. Canadian officials would only say that the problems, while unexpected, were not serious and the agreements should soon be signed.

Falling oil profits force Saudis to curb mindless excess

By JAMES TRAVERS
Southam News



RIVADII, Saudi Arabia — Gently rattling the ice in his glass of illicit whisky, the Canadian executive considered the question before answering: "Business is lousy."

For many of the 3 million expatriates in Saudi Arabia, as well as a growing number of Saudis, this is no longer the magic kingdom of limitless wealth and mindless excess.

That image, shared by Saudis and the rest of the world for so long, was reshaped by King Fahd on the nation's television screens last month.

Announcing that a Saudi budget had been delayed for the first time, the monarch said, "I am confident you will put your hands in ours to spare our country the drawbacks of

the oil-market trepidations."
Financier Khalil Decik characterized Saudi economic problems in a more graphic way this week.

"It used to be that you would drive a car for a year and that was it," the vice-president of Olayan Financing Co. said. "Now you have to worry about fixing it."

Saudis are trying to fix a lot of things these days. Tumbling oil prices, the Gulf war that rages nearby and a renaissance of traditional values have reminded them that money and benign international relations can't guarantee happiness or security.

Sipping tea in a boardroom last week, deputy commerce minister Abdulrahman Zamil argued, as many Saudis now do, that recession is a blessing in disguise for a country that has lived too well and too easily for too long.

"If we get a lower level of oil payments for the next two or three years, we are not going to suffer because we have done our infrastructure work," he says.

The argument is certain to impress almost anyone who visits here. Over the past 10 years Saudi Arabia has spent about \$70 billion on development — and it shows.

Roads, ports, communication systems and schools have been built on a scale that hints at a kind of national megalomania.

No cost has been spared in making Saudi Arabia a fantasy land of exotic architecture, expensive cars and oriental carpets bigger

than basketball courts. Its 5,000 princes still live like, well, princes.

Zamil, a member of a powerful Saudi family, argues that the recession will force the country to trim some of that fat.

Industry, he says, will now have to use the new infrastructure to become lean, mean and competitive on an international level.

Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the man the world associates with oil boom and bust, has mixed feelings about that argument.

"I have no problem accepting this argument because we can grow museums," Yamani says.

Then he adds: "What else can we say?" As the sudden cancellation of the budget demonstrated, Saudi Arabia is no longer able to

(See FALLING, Page A-6)

Falling oil profits force Saudis to recognize their wealth is not without limit

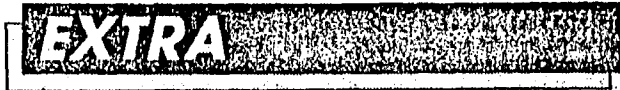
(Continued from Page A-1)

predict its economic future with any certainty.

An increase in oil production — up to its OPEC quota of about 4.35 million barrels a day from about 2.5 million — has only partly compensated for the slide in price, from \$30 a barrel late last year to less than \$11 now.

With income covering only about half of expenditure, the country has been forced to begin drawing down on its foreign reserves to keep the economy moving.

The new austerity, which was expected to lead to a 27-per-cent budget cut this year, has touched most parts of society.



Young Saudis educated at some of the world's most lavish universities can no longer count on jobs in the civil service or with the giant Arab-American Oil Co., which now plans to trim its 48,000 workforce by 8,000. And up to 600,000 "guest workers" are expected to be sent home over the next five years.

Saudis are putting the best face on the belt-tightening.

"There is a strong feeling among many people that we must get back to simpler things," Dr. Nizar Ma-

dani, an adviser to Prince Saud, said over dinner in the coastal city of Dhahran.

"We must encourage the work ethic and not this idea that anyone can get rich almost by doing nothing."

Madani and others in the conservative, deeply religious Saudi society talk eloquently, if somewhat belatedly, about the erosive nature of the values that come with western technology.

Speaking of the children he hopes

to have one day, a 26-year-old Saudi said, "If you teach Islam well, perhaps they won't watch the video."

Expatriates are more pragmatic. They want to be paid and they want to know the shape of things to come.

After talking to businessmen during his four-country Middle East swing, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark raised the thorny issue of late payments and was assured by Prince Saud that all legitimate claims will be met.

There is no doubt that business realities have changed in Saudi Arabia. In place of mega-projects that wowed the world, the country now spends its money on the nuts-and-bolts maintenance of a high-tech sys-

tem that has been grafted to a traditional society.

But Zamil claimed there is lots of that money — he estimated \$100 billion over five years — and that Canada, despite its late and limited role in the region, will get its share.

"Canada can produce the technology at a faster pace, with a better decision-making process and cheaper," he said.

Only time and oil prices will determine how much Saudi Arabia will spend and how much Canada will get, but there is no doubt the mood in the country has changed.

After years of stabilizing the world oil market by limiting its share, Saudi Arabia has made it clear it no longer wants to suffer for

the excesses of other producers.

"We are fed up with being swing producer and being cheated," a senior official told the *Wall Street Journal*. "We are looking out for our own interests."

By producing its full OPEC quota — a limit many other oil producers have routinely exceeded — Saudi Arabia has sent shockwaves rippling across the world, particularly the Middle East, and through its own society.

Time, money and politics will likely calm those waves but they are changing the country and the way the world sees it. Threatened by too much of a good thing, Saudi Arabia is demonstrating that it, too, can play rough.

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil price crunch reshapes image of 'Magic Kingdom'



Analysis

Jim Travers
Southern News

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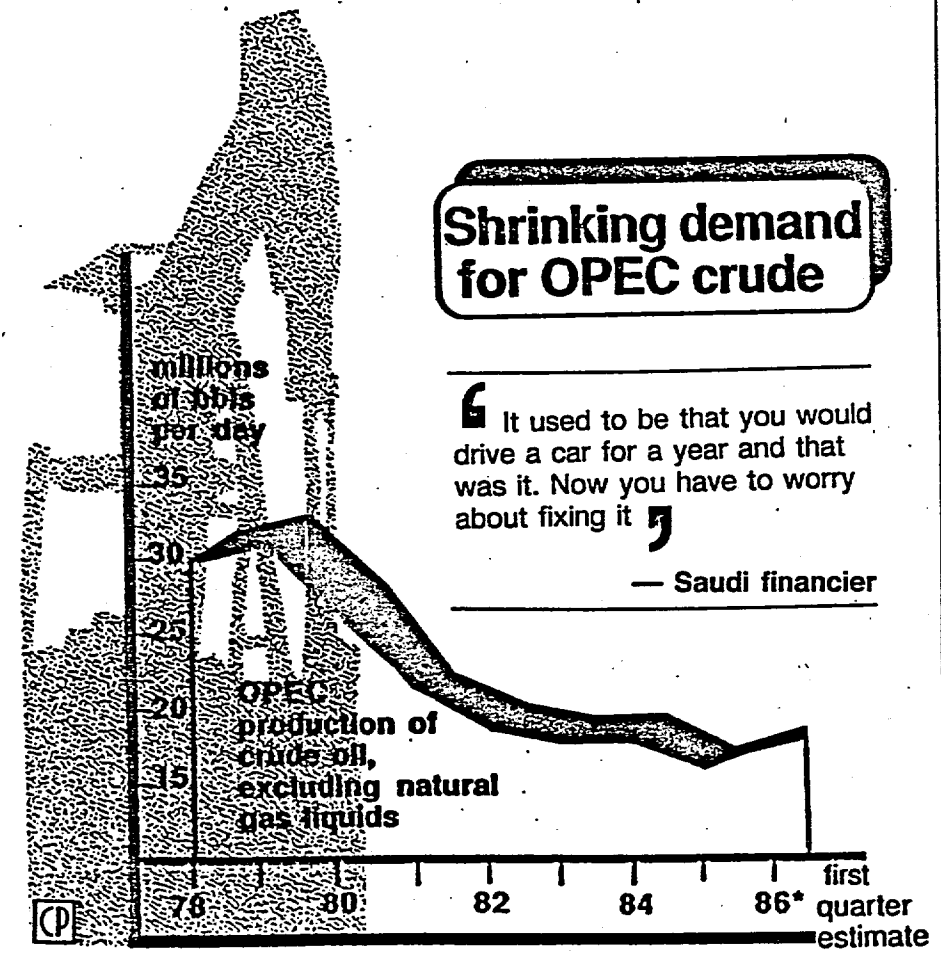
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Sipping tea in a boardroom last week, deputy commerce minister Abdulrahman Zamil argued, as many Saudis now do, that recession is a blessing in disguise for a country that has lived too well and too easily for too long.

"If we get a lower level of oil payments for the next two or three years we are not going to suffer because we have done our infrastructure work," he says.

The argument is certain to impress almost anyone who visits here. Over the past 10 years Saudi Arabia has spent about \$70 billion on development — and it shows. Roads, ports, communication systems and schools have been built on a scale that hints at a kind of national megalomania. No cost has been spared in making Saudi a fantasy land of exotic architecture, expensive cars and oriental carpets bigger than basketball courts. Its 5,000 princes still live like, well,



Shrinking demand for OPEC crude

It used to be that you would drive a car for a year and that was it. Now you have to worry about fixing it

— Saudi financier

princes.

Zamil, a member of a powerful Saudi family, argues that the recession will force the country to trim some of that fat. Industry, he says, will now have to use the new infrastructure to become lean, mean and competitive on an international level.

Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the man the world associates with oil boom and bust, has mixed feelings about that argument.

"I have no problem accepting this argument because we can grow muscles," he says. Then he adds, "What else can we say?"

As the sudden cancellation of the budget demonstrated, Saudi Arabia is no longer able to predict its economic future with any certainty. An increase in oil production up to its OPEC quota of about 4.35 million barrels per day from about 2.5 million has only partly compensated for the slide from \$30 per barrel late last year to less than \$11 now. With income covering only about half of expenditure, Saudi has been forced to begin drawing

down on its foreign reserves to keep the economy moving.

Saudis are putting the best face on the belt-tightening.

"There is a strong feeling among many people that we must get back to simpler things," Dr. Nizar Madani, an adviser to Prince Saud, said over dinner in the coastal city of Dhahran. "We must encourage the work ethic and not this idea that anyone can get rich almost by doing nothing."

Madani and others in this conservative, deeply religious society talk eloquently, if somewhat belatedly, about the erosive nature of the values that come with western technology.

Speaking of the children he hopes to have one day, a 26-year-old Saudi said, "If you teach Islam well, perhaps they won't watch the video."

Expatriates are more pragmatic. They want to be paid and they want to know the shape of things to come here.

After talking to businessmen during his four-country Middle

East swing, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark raised the thorny issue of late payments and was assured by Prince Saud that all legitimate claims will be met.

There is no doubt the business realities have changed here. In place of mega-projects that wowed the world, Saudi now spends its money on the nuts and bolts maintenance of a high-tech system that has been grafted to a traditional society.

But Zamil claimed there is lots of that money — he estimated \$100 billion over five years — and that Canada, despite its late and limited role in the region, will get its share.

"Canada can produce the technology at a faster pace, with a better decision-making process and cheaper," he said.

Time, money and politics will likely calm those waves but they are changing Saudi and the way the world sees it. Threatened by too much of a good thing, Saudi Arabia is demonstrating that it too can play rough.

Clark arrives in Israel hoping for peace talks

TEL AVIV (Reuter) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark arrived in Israel last night for meetings with Israeli leaders, after his visits to three Arab countries. The Canadian embassy said Clark wants to exchange views on the search for Middle East peace. He earlier visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Clark entame sa visite de quatre jours en Israël

TEL AVIV (Reuter) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, a entamé, hier soir, une visite officielle de quatre jours en Israël après avoir séjourné dans trois pays arabes.

Selon l'ambassade du Canada, Clark compte procéder à des échanges de vues sur les perspectives de paix au Proche-Orient. Il s'est rendu précédemment en Jordanie, en Arabie saoudite et en Egypte.

Son homologue israélien Yitzhak Shamir, venu l'accueillir à l'aéroport, a déclaré aux journalistes que cette visite "aiderait le Canada à formuler sa politique pour le Proche-Orient. C'est la visite d'un ministre des Affaires étrangères ami, qui représente un pays étranger ami".

M. Clark s'est abstenu de tout commentaire à l'aéroport. Selon des sources israéliennes autorisées, il doit signer un accord aérien qui ajoutera Toronto à Montréal sur la liste des points d'atterrissage de la compagnie israélienne El Al au Canada.

M. Clark avait auparavant visité le Sinaï égyptien, où le Canada entretient un contingent de 130 hommes faisant partie d'une force internationale déployée en vertu d'un accord qui a permis le retrait israélien de la péninsule en 1982.

Clark en Israël

■ TEL AVIV (Reuter) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, a entamé, jeudi soir, une visite officielle de quatre jours en Israël après avoir séjourné dans trois pays arabes.

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Clark 'concerned' over Canadians living in Libya

JERUSALEM (Staff) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres renewed his support for America's stand against terrorism yesterday as External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed concern about the estimated 1,300 Canadians working in Libya.

"I think the U.S. is taking necessary steps to ensure that the lives of its citizens are protected," Peres said as the United States and Libya edged closer to another confrontation. "This is legitimate in my eyes."

Peres spoke to Canadian reporters following a 65-minute meeting with Clark, who is on the last leg of his Middle East tour.

Canada on patrol keeping the peace

EL GORAH, Sinai — Capt. Mike Paslowski is on patrol every day in one of the world's most famous battlefields. The only thing he worries about is where to park his helicopter.

"There are 4 million land mines left from the Egyptian-Israeli war of 1973, and they've just been able to recover 1 million," grinned Paslowski, a 29-year-old Canadian Forces pilot from Leamington, Ont.

"If we are ever forced to land in an emergency, we're supposed to look for a highway — and if we can't find one, we have to stay inside the helicopter wherever we come down."

The barren, ancient wilderness of the Sinai is the setting for Canada's newest foreign policy venture in the Middle East. Some 136 Canadian soldiers and pilots arrived two weeks ago to join the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) which monitors the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Except for the land mines, it's a project with very little risk.

Fifteen years ago, Israeli and Egyptian tanks battered each other across the length and breadth of the peninsula in a bloody conflict which nearly pulled in the superpowers.

Today, the 60,000-square kilometres of shifting sand dunes, razor-edged mountains and dry gullies is one of the most peaceful spots in the Middle East. The relics of the 1973 war have long since faded into a landscape where armies have swept back and forth for 4,000 years.

Solitary Bedouin herders lead their camels past the burnt-out hulks of tanks and in "tank valley," where an Israeli column destroyed an Egyptian bridge in 1973, only the faint tank tracks etched indelibly in the hard ground are signs of the fury that was unleashed.

The Sinai peninsula now has a new historical significance. It is a symbol of the first negotiated peace between Israel and an Arab country. And the MFO, established in 1981, ensures that the peace continues.

The 1979 treaty turned the Sinai into a carefully monitored demilitarized zone. Egypt and Israel were each allowed a small, military force close to their borders.

Using helicopters, foot patrols and remote outposts, MFO personnel report on



**STEPHEN
HANDELMAN**

Inside
Jordan

STAR

violations of the treaty and try to work out disagreements. They have so far been successful.

"I can tell you the violations are very few and very small," said a Norwegian officer here.

The presence of Canadians means little in terms of numbers alone. More than 3,000 military and civilian observers from nine countries already patrol the Sinai.

But Canada's new contribution to peace-keeping represents an important diplomatic signal in an area where we still suffer the disadvantages and enjoy few of the advantages of being a middle power.

Ottawa decided to participate last year at the request of Egypt and Israel. The positive results of that decision came home to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark this week during his 12-day swing through the Middle East.

In each of the four countries he visited — Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel — he was told it was a welcome sign of Canada's renewed hopes of playing a useful role in the region.

"Your presence here is instrumental to the stability of the region and does credit to the reputation of Canadian forces," Clark told Paslowski and other members of the Canadian contingent when he stopped off here earlier this week.

Canadian military observers have participated in United Nations peace-keeping operations on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria since 1974. But the MFO, established outside U.N. auspices, represents a different kind of commitment.

It involves Canada as a guarantor of the first stable borders in the region; and it allows Ottawa to speak with a little more authority. How the opportunity will be used, or whether it will be used, is still uncertain. But the point has been made.

Clark expected to stress Palestinian homeland

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

JERUSALEM

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is expected to annoy his Israeli hosts tonight with a strong statement calling for the creation of a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Canadian officials travelling with Mr. Clark emphasized that the statement, to be made at a dinner given by Israeli Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, is not expected to represent a change in Canadian policy. But "it's not likely to make the Israelis very happy," one said.

In meetings yesterday, Mr. Clark is said to have emphasized the Palestinian question, even pointing out to Israeli leaders the support the Palestine Liberation Organization continues to enjoy.

He is expected to stress in his address tonight that the key to settling the Arab-Israeli conflict is to establish a homeland for the Palestinians in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

This has been part of the Canadian position on the Middle East for almost 20 years, but has never before been adequately brought home to the Israelis, officials say. By expressing it forcefully here in Jerusalem, Canada intends to show that Israel must move on this issue, one official said.

Canadian officials said that, in his 2¼-hour meeting with Mr. Shamir yesterday, Mr. Clark went out of his way to emphasize to the sometimes

bristly Foreign Minister that the Camp David approach to peace, begun by former Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin and so favored by Mr. Shamir, is not the only way to go.

The trouble with the agreement, which recognizes only limited autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied territories, is the unresolved question of "who speaks for the Palestinians," Mr. Clark reportedly said.

While Canada has refused to recognize the PLO until it renounces terrorism and accepts Israel's right to exist, Mr. Clark is reported to have said that the PLO has been, and continues to be "a force to be

dealt with" and that Palestinians "have their rights, too."

Mr. Clark told reporters later that he was "particularly pleased" about a recent statement by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that recognized the Palestinians "as a people."

Mr. Peres made the statement on Tuesday at his Labor Party's convention. It was quickly applauded by Egyptian officials as a positive step for having moved past the official position of viewing Palestinians only as refugees.

Mr. Clark said he considered it to be "an important move forward."

In a one-hour meeting with Mr. Clark yesterday, Mr. Peres is re-

ported to have called on Canada, as one of the Big Seven industrial powers, to consider participating in some kind of "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East. Israel has proposed the scheme as a way of providing assistance for poor Arab countries in the region hit hard by the recent plunge in the price of oil.

Israeli officials say their plan calls for the contribution of \$10-billion (U.S.) over 10 years to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Israelis explained that their motive in helping their Arab neighbors is to ensure that economic instability does not make it harder for their political leaders to make peace with Israel.

Israël rend hommage au Canada pour sa politique à son égard PRESSE

■ JERUSALEM (AFP) — M. Yitzhak Shamir, ministre israélien des Affaires étrangères, a rendu hommage hier à la politique suivie par le Canada à l'égard d'Israël lors d'une rencontre de deux heures avec M. Joe Clark, secrétaire d'État canadien aux Affaires extérieures, a-t-on indiqué de sources diplomatiques israéliennes.

M. Shamir a notamment souligné la fermeté du Canada dans la lutte contre le terrorisme international, et rappelé les votes canadiens favorables à Israël au sein de l'ONU, a-t-on poursuivi de mêmes sources. Le ministre israélien a également remercié M. Clark pour la contribution canadienne à la Force Multinationale du Sinaï, a-t-on poursuivi.

La rencontre d'hier avec M. Shamir a porté sur la question du terrorisme et sur la nécessité de mesures de sécurité à l'échelle internationale, a déclaré un porte-parole israélien.

Les deux hommes politiques ont également discuté de la possibilité de mettre sur pied des projets d'aide conjoints aux pays du Tiers-Monde.

M. Clark qui effectue depuis jeudi une visite de quatre jours en Israël dans le cadre de sa tournée au Proche-Orient, n'a pas fait de déclaration. Lors de son séjour, M. Clark s'entretiendra avec le premier ministre israélien, M. Shimon Pérès, le président de l'État, M. Chaim Herzog, et le ministre de l'Éducation, M. Yitzhak Navon.

Le chef de la diplomatie israélienne, rappelle-t-on, s'était rendu l'année dernière au Canada.

photo AP

Le premier ministre israélien Shimon Pérès, accueille le secrétaire d'État canadien aux Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark.



Shamir louange le Canada

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Le chef de la diplomatie israélienne, rappelle-t-on, était venu l'année dernière au Canada.

Clark sees PLO as peace player

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa Editor)

JERUSALEM — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark counselled Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Friday not to ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization as a potential contributor to peace in the Middle East.

According to his official spokesman Sean Brady, Clark told Shamir that the PLO are, have been and remain a force to be dealt with and they have their rights.

Clark's appeal fell short of a call for Israel's recognition of the PLO. Canada doesn't recognize

the PLO either, but maintains regular contact through officials below ambassadorial rank.

Clark also noted his pleasure at a recent reference by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to the Palestinians as a people.

The Canadian external affairs minister described these words as an important move forward.

According to Brady, Shamir, who leads the right-wing Likud bloc in the coalition Israeli government, made no response to Clark's statement.

In a later meeting, Peres the leader of the Labor party, the key member of the other coalition bloc, made a brief acknowl-

edgement of the PLO's role in the Middle East.

He was reported to have said Jordan can't just drop the PLO in any pursuit of Middle East peace.

Until talks broke down in February, Jordan's King Hussein was leading a peace effort aimed at bringing the PLO and Israel into direct negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank.

Clark said afterward the Israeli government understands Canada's position favoring the Palestinians' rights to a homeland.

Clark's meetings with the two senior members of the Israeli coalition government appeared

to be testing the waters for a speech that the external affairs minister will give tonight at a dinner hosted by Shamir.

According to Brady, the speech will outline in clearer form than ever before, Canada's support for the rights of Palestinians.

Clark today is on the 10th day of a four-country Middle East tour that has also included Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The leaders of the three moderate Arab countries told Clark emphatically that the key to any permanent peace in the Middle East is the settlement of the Palestinian question.

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CALGARY HERALD

8 The Sunday Sun, April 13, 1986

HOMELAND FOR THE PALESTINIANS**Joe backs Gaza,
West Bank option**

TEL AVIV (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark called last night for a Palestinian homeland to be created on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

Clark, speaking at a dinner with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, stressed Canada's support for Israel and for "secure and recognized borders" for the Jewish state.

But he also repeated that Canada supports "a homeland for the Palestinians in clearly defined borders in the West Bank and Gaza."

He didn't say what political status he believes this homeland should have but he welcomed a statement by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Tuesday recognizing the Palestinians "as a people."

Peres also said he favors local self-rule for the territories Israel captured in the 1967 Mideast War, starting with the Gaza Strip, pending new developments in stalled Middle East peace talks.

Shamir said he disagrees with Clark's call for a Palestinian homeland, and reasserted his support for the formulation of the Camp David agreements, which call for an interim period of limited Palestinian autonomy before a final peace settlement.

Clark said "elements of peace" must be found in the Middle East itself, but countries such as Canada can help to create and maintain peace.

Clark arrived in Israel on Thursday for a four-day visit as part of a Middle East tour in which he has already visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt.



JOE CLARK
Welcomes Peres statement

Listen to moderate Arabs, Clark asks Israelis

By Stephen Handelman Toronto Star

JERUSALEM — Moderate Palestinians living on the West Bank need assurances "that their voices will be heard" by Israel, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday.

In a cautious speech, Clark said his 12-day tour of the Middle East had given him confidence that the current stalemate in the region could be broken with a display of good will by Arabs and Israelis.

Canadian concern

"I have come away with a renewed conviction that, despite many difficulties, a foundation does exist on which peace can be built," he told an official dinner hosted by Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"I perceived an urgent quality to the desire for peace, an urgency born out of a

deeply felt concern that, unless a settlement is reached soon, the region could again slide towards conflict," he said.

Clark mixed praise for Israel's "imagination and leadership" with signals of growing Canadian concern over instability in the West Bank.

After a day that included a brief trip with an Israeli police escort to the West Bank town of Bethlehem, Clark restated Canada's support of "the right of the Palestinians to a homeland within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Israel occupied both territories during the 1967 Six-Day War.

Clark referred to the late Nablus mayor Zafir al-Masri, murdered by extremist Palestinian groups, as an example of moderation.

"Moderation . . . is shared by very many Palestinians," Clark said. "It is understand-

able that they need to be assured that their voices will be heard."

He added that the continued conflict in the Middle East worried Canada and "keeps the world at risk."

"The elements of peace must be found and agreed to," he said. "But countries outside the region, like Canada, can help create conditions and provide encouragement to move that process forward."

Open dialogue

He said Canada welcomed Prime Minister Shimon Peres' recent reference to Palestinians as a "people" as a sign of Israel's willingness to open a real dialogue.

Peres' remarks, made last week at an Israeli Labor party conference, have aroused domestic controversy. And some of those listening to Clark, mainly supporters of the

right-wing Likud coalition, bridled at his words.

But Shamir, scheduled to become prime minister of Israel's coalition government this fall, insisted later he was not offended.

"I didn't agree with (Clark)," he told reporters. "But friendly nations do from time to time have differences of view."

Although he has made clear in both public and private meetings with Arab leaders that Canada considers the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) a key factor in any West Bank settlement, Clark carefully avoided any reference to the PLO in last night's address.

Israelis admitted later they had been concerned Clark would take a harder line.

"But I can't say we were worried," said a senior foreign ministry official. "It's like fireworks — they make a lot of noise, but no one's hurt."



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Telling it like it is

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said what needed to be said when he met his counterpart in Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Clark reiterated the Canadian position that Palestinians have the right to a homeland on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The central issue of a homeland for the Palestinians is too often obscured by tumultuous current events in the Middle East. But, in the final analysis, there can be no doubt that peace will elude the region until the Palestinian issue is resolved.

It is, however, easier to say that the issue must be resolved than to find a way of doing it.

Clark touched one of the fundamental problems when he told Shamir the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) shouldn't be ignored as a potential contributor to peace. As might have been expected, Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc in Israel's coalition government, rejected the suggestion with an assertion that "PLO terrorism is the scourge of mankind and it is incumbent on all of us to do everything in our power to uproot this evil."

That's only part of the problem when it comes to dealing

with the PLO. So far, it has refused to accept the United Nations resolution conceding Israel's right to exist. Even Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the more moderate leader of the Labor party, the other half of the Israeli coalition, has trouble stick-handling around that obstacle.

There is also the difficulty of pinning down PLO positions. King Hussein of Jordan gave up for this reason last February after trying for months to bring the PLO into direct peace negotiations with Israel.

It seems to be a case of getting nowhere without the PLO and not being able to get very far with it.

But Clark was right to try to encourage the process of cultivating the PLO, even if the time hasn't yet come to accord it full diplomatic recognition.

And Clark was also on the right track in addressing his words to Shamir in diplomatic close quarters where they couldn't be avoided. He didn't need to offer his counsel to Peres, because the prime minister appears to be persuaded already that the position Clark enunciated is reasonable.

Shamir is not of like mind, but at least he can have no doubts now about where one of Israel's friends stands. That is important.

Mr. Clark's symbolic gesture

By W.A. Wilson
Special to the Free Press

OTTAWA — In a symbolically important move, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark last week repeated in Tel Aviv the same statement on the necessity for a Palestinian homeland which he delivered earlier in Arab countries during his Middle Eastern tour.

Stubborn

In itself Canadian statements on Middle Eastern questions will solve nothing, since they certainly will not move Israel away from its stubborn position which holds that the Palestinians and the Jordanians are the same people and have a homeland already. This is a little like saying that Canadians and Americans are the same people because they both speak English as their majority tongue, even though they do not share the same country.

Canadian policy statements will not do much more to shift American opinion than Israeli and it is only the government of the United States that could bring about a fundamental change in the Israeli position. What it may do, however, is contribute to the buildup of opinion in the Western world that both the Israelis and the Americans are mistaken and that some day the need for peace will be enough to bring about a change.

In the end, the stubborn conflicts in the world's history have been ended as often by exhaustion as by military victory on one side and defeat on the other. There are no signs of this developing yet in the

Middle East. The United States leans to the view that states which support terrorists can be taught a lesson by military means and that this will resolve the problem.

One of the most serious weaknesses in this policy arises from the fact that the Syrian government has also supported terrorists and may still be doing so. Syria, however, is one of the most important clients of the Soviet Union. The United States cannot take the sort of measures against that country which it already has against Libya without the major risk of serious worsening of superpower relations.

The United States has traditionally been cautious in its dealings with Syria.

More drastic

Even in the Libyan case, the American administration has in the past confined itself to actions involving no more than carefully calculated risk, although the latest raid is more drastic.

President Ronald Reagan has earned his reputation for toughness by harsh rhetoric, not foolhardy military adventures. If anything, his insensitivity has been worse in such cases as prolonged disregard of the feelings of his Western European allies in the dispute over construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline to the west than in the things he has said about the Moscow regime.

Mr. Clark's host at the dinner in Tel Aviv where he made his statement on the future of Palestinians was Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, of the extreme Likud bloc in the

Knesset. Under the strange coalition that exists in Israel, he is scheduled to succeed Prime Minister Shimon Peres soon in the top job. His views on these matters are harsher than those of the present prime minister.

Mr. Peres recently made a statement recognizing the Palestinians as a "people," adding that he favors local self-rule for them in the occupied territories, starting with the Gaza strip. Mr. Shamir said he disagrees with Mr. Clark's call for a Palestinian "homeland", supporting no more than limited local autonomy for them.

Power shift

This impending shift in power does not suggest much improvement in the Middle East situation for some time to come. Some escalation in terrorist attacks is not unlikely after the changeover takes place and; if there again seems to be Libyan collaboration with the attackers, there is likely to be additional decisive U.S. action.

The president has not been reckless in the past but he is a politician and they tend to be men susceptible to pressure when it gets strong enough. This alone is enough to prevent us from just viewing the Middle East as an area where we have little chance to influence events and one which is not of great importance to most Canadians in any case.

The international situation, not marvellous to begin with, may well get worse than even this week's raid made it.

Clark, Shamir clash on Palestinian solution

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa Editor)

JERUSALEM — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhak Shamir publicly clashed Saturday night over Clark's view that Palestinians have the right to be masters in their own house.

At a dinner given by Shamir in Clark's honor, the external affairs minister emphasized the Canadian position that Palestinians have the right to a homeland within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

His statement didn't please supporters of Shamir's Likud political bloc who were among the specially invited guests at the small diplomatic dinner for about 75 people.

And Shamir made clear his objections to Clark's remarks while talking to reporters immediately following the dinner. "I don't agree with it... It's not my position," he said.



Joe Clark

The dinner remarks, made as part of a formal toast, culminated the eleventh day of a planned 12-day tour of the Middle East, during which leaders of the moderate Arab states, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, had emphasized the need to solve the Palestinian question if peace is to be achieved in the region.

Though Shamir disagreed with Clark's stand, others at the dinner, particularly supporters of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's Labor party expressed strong support for his position.

In the speech Clark commended Peres for having declared at his recent party convention that the Palestinians have the status of a people.

Peres and Shamir share power in a precariously balanced coalition government of the Labor and Likud blocs.

Earlier in the day, Clark had visited the town of Bethlehem in the Israeli-occupied West Bank where he visited Mayor Elias Freij, an advocate of Palestinian self-determination.

After the meeting, Freij criticized the Canadian government for not having a sufficiently independent Middle East policy.

"Canadian policy recognizes the right of our people to self-determination, but always Canadians look to the Middle East with one eye and to the Ameri-

cans with the other eye," Freij said.

Canada, like the United States, doesn't recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, but maintains contact with it through external affairs officers below ambassadorial rank.

Freij, considered a moderate Palestinian, told reporters that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

Shamir, however, took direct aim at the PLO during his own toast to the Saturday night's dinner.

"PLO terrorism is the scourge of mankind and it is incumbent on all of us to do everything in our power to uproot this evil," Shamir stated.

The remarks were a departure from the written text of his speech which did not mention the PLO in connection with terrorism.

Clark's remarks represented long-standing Canadian policy, but in the context of the formal dinner, they were seen as a barb



Yitzhak Shamir

tossed at Shamir's conservative Likud and support for position of Labor's Peres.

Shamir did not see Clark's position as representing a major rift with Israel, however. Friendly nations do from time to time have differences of views, he said.

Earlier Shamir had called

Canada one of Israel's most constant friends.

The point of contention is the status of the West Bank, land formerly part of Jordan that was taken over by Israel during the Six Day War of 1967.

Since then, Jewish settlers have been moving into area and Arab leaders believe it is becoming inextricably linked to Israel.

Shamir says he could accept autonomy for the West Bank, but he opposes the idea of a homeland.

"I believe the problem of a Palestinian homeland is already solved. Jordan is a Palestinian country," Shamir said.

Canada backs United Nations resolution 242 which urges Israel to withdraw from the West Bank to its pre-1967 borders.

Peres is willing to consider negotiations that would see an Israeli withdrawal in exchange for guarantees of peace from the Jordanians and Palestinians.

Shamir, however, favors continued retention of the occupied territories.

CALGARY
HERALD
APRIL 13, 1986

Shcharansky thanks Canada for help

BY PATRICK MARTIN
The Globe and Mail

JERUSALEM

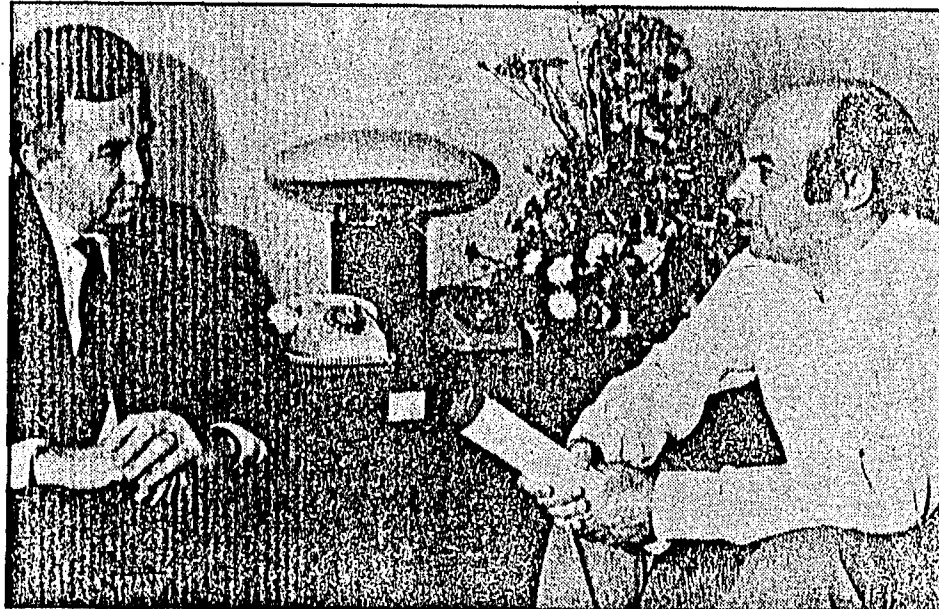
Anatoly Shcharansky paid a private call yesterday on External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to thank him and all Canadians for their assistance in gaining his release from imprisonment in the Soviet Union, and to urge Canadians not to give up their efforts on behalf of others.

In a 40-minute meeting shrouded in secrecy, Mr. Shcharansky is reported by Canadian officials to have told Mr. Clark he had learned through Montreal lawyer Irwin Cotler how much the minister had been involved in efforts to win his release.

"You must keep this up," officials quoted Mr. Shcharansky as saying, "though I know it is frustrating. The Soviet Union must not see you giving up. Eventually, the Soviets must be willing to move on the human rights front."

No announcement of the noon meeting was made until two hours after it was over. Mr. Shcharansky, in shirt sleeves, was spirited in and out of Mr. Clark's hotel by the service elevator to avoid reporters. He was said to have been accompanied only by officials of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Speaking to reporters later, Mr.



Associated Press

Joe Clark talking to Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky in Jerusalem yesterday.

Clark said Canada intends "to follow a policy of speaking strongly both publicly and privately with regard to the release of Soviet Jews who want to leave the Soviet

Union and others who have cause to and want to leave the Soviet Union."

He said he was honored to meet Mr. Shcharansky, whose cause

"has been championed by a wide number of Canadians.

"I admired the man I had heard about; I admired even more the man I met."

Shcharansky promises to visit Canada soon, Clark says

By Stephen Handelman
Toronto Star

JERUSALEM — Anatoly Shcharansky has promised to visit Canada soon to thank supporters who helped free him from a Soviet prison.

The freed dissident told External Affairs Minister Joe Clark yesterday that the difference between his ordeal in a Soviet prison and the friendship offered by his supporters was "overwhelming."

Jewish rights

"I am now almost dying in a sea of love," he said.

Shcharansky, 36, met Clark for 40 minutes in a Jerusalem hotel on the last day of the minister's 12-day tour of the Middle East.

He was willing to meet Clark only under conditions of absolute

privacy, Clark aides said, and was spirited up to the minister's room in a service elevator to avoid any contact with the press.

Shcharansky, described as looking healthy and "lively," urged Clark to continue speaking out for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

"You must keep this up," one official who was at the meeting quoted him as saying. "I know it is frustrating (but) the Soviet Union must not see you giving up."

Shcharansky served eight years of a 13-year jail term in the Soviet Union on a charge of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He was freed in an East-West exchange in February after a worldwide campaign for his release led his wife Avital.

Shcharansky told Clark that although his captors treated him

worse as a result of the campaign, public pressure was worthwhile.

He revealed that one Ukrainian dissident at his prison died after going on a hunger strike "because no one knew of his protest," according to officials.

Shcharansky, who has relatives in Canada, said he was aware of the efforts of individual Canadians and the Canadian government to secure his release.

PLO message

"Now, I know I have a bigger family than I thought I had in Canada," he was quoted as saying.

Shcharansky said he planned to repay his debt to supporters in North America with a visit to the United States next month and to Canada "at the earliest possible opportunity."

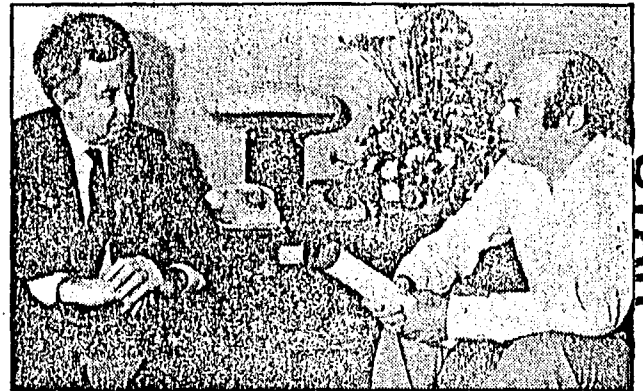
Clark told Shcharansky that

Canada had recently submitted to Soviet authorities a new list of 10 Jews who could qualify under the family reunification provisions of the Helsinki accord to emigrate.

At a press conference later, Clark repeated that Canada would continue its efforts to persuade the Soviet Union to issue exit permits for Jews and other nationalities who wanted to leave.

"I was honored to meet with Mr. Shcharansky," Clark said. "I admired the man I'd heard about, and I admire even more the man I met."

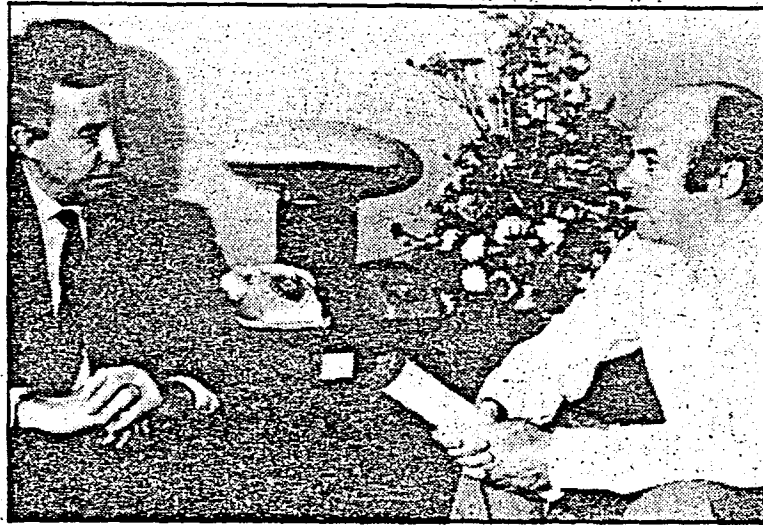
In another development yesterday, Clark called on the Palestine Liberation Organization to renounce violence, although he said he supports their desire to create a Palestinian homeland, Associated Press reports.



Friendly chat: External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, left, talks with Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky yesterday in Jerusalem. Shcharansky has several relatives in Canada.

STAR

LA PRESSE

**Clark rencontre Chtcharansky**

Complétant hier sa visite de quatre jours en Israël, le secrétaire d'État canadien aux Affaires Extérieures, M. Joe Clark, a évoqué la possibilité d'une contribution canadienne au développement économique du Proche-Orient « afin de promouvoir les conditions favorables à un règlement dans la région ». Et après avoir rencontré samedi le maire palestinien de Bethlehem (Cisjordanie occupée), M. Elias Fredj, M. Clark s'est entretenu hier à Jérusalem avec l'informaticien juif soviétique Anatoly Chtcharansky, récemment libéré par l'Union soviétique.

téléphoto AP

Clark feels Canada helped in getting dissident freed

JERUSALEM (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark left Israel Monday after promising human rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky that Canada will keep fighting for the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate, Canadian officials said.

Clark also was reported to have advised Shcharansky not to push himself too hard after his nine-year ordeal in Soviet prisons and labor camps.

Shcharansky, who was released Feb. 11, visited Clark at his hotel suite for 40 minutes on Sunday, the minister's spokesman said.

Clark later told reporters he believed Canada's pressure on the Kremlin "had something to do" with Shcharansky's

release as part of an East-West prisoner exchange four years before the dissident's sentence was completed.

Shcharansky, 38, was the spokesman for the Soviet dissident movement and the unofficial Helsinki agreements watchdog committee until he was arrested in 1977 on charges of spying for the United States.

"His case was championed by a large number of Canadians," Clark told a news conference.

Shcharansky was said to have accepted Clark's invitation to visit Canada, but the former mathematician was still undecided whether he would include Canada in his trip to the United States next month.

"Don't push yourself too much," spokesman Sean Brady quoted Clark as advising Shcharansky, who complained of difficulties sleeping.

Brady said Shcharansky gave Clark a list of Soviet activists and asked for Canada's intervention. He quoted the minister as saying all the names had already appeared on lists submitted by Canada to the Kremlin, but that Ottawa would push these cases again.

Clark told reporters he agreed with Shcharansky's "balanced approach" between government pressure on the Soviets and public demonstrations to ease Soviet emigration restrictions.

But Brady reported that Shcharansky "strongly disagreed" when Clark suggested that some individual cases could be set back if they become the object of a public campaign.

"Those who have asked to get out have already made their commitment, so they can't be hurt by pressure," Brady quoted Shcharansky as saying.

Before leaving for Paris Monday, Clark said his tour of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel had been "most instructive" on Mideast issues.

Clark rassure Chtcharansky

■ JÉRUSALEM (PC) — Le secrétaire d'État canadien aux Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark, a quitté Israël aujourd'hui après avoir promis au champion des droits de l'homme, le dissident soviétique Anatoly Chtcharansky que le Canada continuera à lutter en faveur

du droit des juifs soviétiques à émigrer.

L'informaticien soviétique qui a été l'objet, le 11 février, d'un échange de prisonniers qui lui a enfin permis de se rendre en « Terre promise », a rendu visite

à M. Clark à son hôtel de Jérusalem.

Plus tard, M. Clark a confié aux journalistes qu'il a l'impres-

sion que les pressions exercées par le Canada sur le Kremlin « n'est pas complètement étranger » à l'élargissement du dissident qui a fait l'objet d'un échange international de prisonniers quatre ans avant l'expiration de sa sentence.

CALGARY HERALD

MONDAY, APRIL 14th, 1926

Clark vows to keep pressure on Soviets

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa editor)

JERUSALEM — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark promised released Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky on Sunday that he would keep pressuring the Soviet Union to let Jews leave the Communist state.

In a meeting that Canadian government officials kept secret until it was over, Shcharansky told Clark, according to a government spokesman, that Canada must not ease up on the Soviet Union.

Though it is frustrating, the Soviet Union must not see that you are giving up, Shcharansky was reported to have said about international efforts to improve human rights behind the Iron Curtain.

The meeting came at the end of Clark's four-country, 12-day tour of the Middle East.

Shcharansky was quietly brought to the minister's hotel suite by a service elevator and left by the same route after the 40-minute meeting.

The secrecy was necessary, said Clark's official spokesman Sean Brady, because Shcharansky asked that no one be told about the meeting beforehand.

Brady described Shcharansky as looking healthy; he was lively, persuasive and warm.

Reports since his arrival in Israel from the Soviet Union have suggested Shcharansky is ill and suffering the after-effects of years of imprisonment.

But a remark made during the meeting with Clark indicated he is also feeling the pressure of people's goodwill after years of deprivation from much free human contact.

See CLARK, Page A2

Clark pledges Soviet pressure

(Continued)

"I am now almost dying in this sea of love," Brady reported Shcharansky to have said.

Shcharansky advised Clark that Canada should both be outspoken and use quiet, behind-the-scenes diplomacy to get the Soviet Union to change its human rights practices.

He said, according to the official spokesman, that Soviet dissidents may suffer initial maltreatment if their plight becomes a cause in the West.

But generally those willing to speak openly about their desire to be free will ultimately be better off if their situations are known.

He then cited the example of a Ukrainian dissident who was allowed to die in a hunger strike because no one outside the Soviet prison system knew about him.

At a news conference called later, Clark

said he would continue to press publicly and privately for the release of Soviet Jewry.

About Shcharansky, he said: "I was honored to meet (him). I admired the man I had heard about; I admired even more the man I met."

In the meeting Shcharansky expressed his view that new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is vulnerable to economic pressure because he recognizes the importance of stronger economic contacts with the West.

Clark has often said that such economic pressure is automatically applied by Canadians who resist buying Soviet-made products because of Moscow's poor public image.

He cited fall-offs in the sale of Lada cars, for example, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the suppression of the Solidarity movement in Poland.

According to Brady, Clark encouraged Shcharansky to continue public appearances even though he appreciated the former

activist's desire for tranquillity and a normal life.

The minister said that Shcharansky was an important public symbol who can continue to focus attention on human rights problems in the Soviet Union.

Shcharansky said he is endeavoring to accept some of a long list of invitations to make public appearances, but he would never be able to make all of them.

He told Clark he would go to the United States in May and would try to visit Canada at the earliest possible opportunity.

On the general subject of his Middle East tour, Clark said Canada's policy in the region will see no dramatic changes as a result of what he has learned.

Asked if he thought there was more Canada could do to further the creation of the Palestinian homeland it espouses, Clark said he would do this by making Canada's position known — firmly but not stridently.

He denied any measures are needed now to pressure Israel over its continued occupation of the West Bank.

5

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Calgary Herald

PUBLISHING DATE
DATE DE PUBLICATION

April 14/86

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By Geoff White

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Clark says conference called later, Clark

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L. Clark
DNE 239 (4/86)

Clark supports West Bank home for Palestinians

TEL AVIV (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has called for a Palestinian homeland to be created on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

Clark, speaking at a dinner with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Saturday, stressed Canada's support for Israel and for "secure and recognized borders" for the Jewish state.

But he also said Canada supports "a homeland for the Palestinians in clearly defined borders in the West Bank and Gaza."

He did not define what political status he believes this homeland should have, but he welcomed a statement by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres last week recognizing the Palestinians "as a people."

Peres also said he favors establishment of local self-rule for the territories Israel captured in the 1967 Mideast War, starting with the Gaza Strip, pending new developments in stalled Middle East peace talks.

Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc in Israel's co-

alition government, said he disagrees with Clark's call for a Palestinian homeland, and reasserted his support for the formulation of the Camp David agreements, which call for an interim period of limited Palestinian autonomy before a final peace settlement.



Clark

Clark said "elements of peace" must be found in the Middle East itself, but countries like Canada could help in creating and maintaining peace. Canada contributed troops to the Multinational Force and Observers, which patrols the Sinai desert, and funds aid projects in the West Bank, while several Canadian businessmen have invested in Israel.

Clark arrived in Israel on Thursday for a four-day visit as part of a Middle East tour in which he has already visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt.

Canada must press Soviets to free Jews: Shcharansky

By Jim Travers
Southam News

JERUSALEM — At a clandestine meeting that began with a ride in a freight elevator, freed dissident Anatoly Shcharansky called on Canada Sunday to continue pressuring the Soviet Union to release Jews.

Shcharansky, who hopes to visit Canada soon, told External Affairs Minister Joe Clark there is little hope Jews will be freed unless the international community applies a mix of public and private pressure.

"You must keep this up, though I know it is frustrating," Shcharansky told Clark at the meeting. "The Soviet Union must not see you giving up."

Shcharansky was given a hero's welcome when he arrived here on Feb. 11 after spending nearly nine years in Soviet prisons.

According to aides who attended the secret meeting in the Plaza Hotel here, Clark assured Shcharansky Canada will apply diplomatic and economic pressure in an effort to help Jews who want to leave. He said the

Canadian public has already imposed an informal boycott on Soviet goods, including Lada cars, to express its concern over the treatment of Soviet Jews.

Clark also told him that Canada has recently submitted a new list of would-be Jewish emigrants to the Soviet Union but is fearful that their family ties to Canadians may be too tenuous to convince Moscow to approve reunification.

Speaking at the final press conference of his 10-day Middle East swing, Clark said he considered the meeting with Shcharansky "an honor."

"I admired the man I heard about," he said. "I admired more the man I met."

Shcharansky said he hopes to visit Canada soon to thank those who took interest in his case. No date has been set.

Shcharansky, who was involved in the Jewish emigration movement, was arrested in 1977 and pressured by the Soviet intelligence, the KGB, to confess to espionage charges in an effort to discourage other Jews from applying for exit visas.

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PUBLISHING DATE
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THE VANCOUVER SUN (B.C.)

MONDAY

14 APRIL 1986

Jewish emigration aid pledged

Associated Press

JERUSALEM — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark left Israel today after promising human rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky that Canada will keep fighting for the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate, Canadian officials said.

Clark also was reported to have advised Shcharansky not to push himself too hard and to rest from his nine-year ordeal in Soviet prisons and labor camps.

Shcharansky, who was released on Feb. 11, visited Clark at his hotel suite through a service elevator for a 40-minute meeting Sunday, the minister's spokesman said.



CLARK

Clark later told reporters he believed Canada's pressure on the Kremlin "had something to do" with Shcharansky's release as part of an East-West prisoner exchange four years before the dissident's sentence was completed.

Shcharansky, 38, was the spokesman for the Soviet dissident movement and the unofficial Helsinki agreements watchdog committee until his contacts with western reporters led to his arrest in 1977 on charges of spying for the United States.

"His case was championed by a large number of Canadians," Clark told a news conference.

Shcharansky was said to have accepted Clark's invitation to visit Canada, but the former mathematician was said to be still not decided whether he would include Canada in his planned trip to the

United States next month.

Spokesman Sean Brady said Shcharansky gave Clark a list of Soviet activists and asked for Canada's intervention. He quoted the minister as saying all the names had already appeared on lists submitted by Canada to the Kremlin, but that Ottawa would push these cases again.

Canadians have been closely involved in the Shcharansky case. McGill University law professor Irwin Cotler prepared an 800-page legal brief to appeal Shcharansky's conviction.

Clark told reporters he agreed with Shcharansky's "balanced approach" between government pressure on the Soviet Union and public demonstrations to ease Soviet emigration restrictions.

"We intend to continue that policy," Clark said.

Afternoon Star Phoenix April 13/86

Clark remains concerned by Middle East tension

JERUSALEM (AP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed concern Friday for the safety of Canadians in Libya amid the ongoing tension between the north African country and the United States.

"I have a very precise concern that has to do with more than a thousand Canadians who are working there," he said. "I have to have a primary concern about their security."

Clark, who arrived in Israel on Thursday for a four-day visit winding up a Middle East trip, spoke to reporters Friday after discussing terrorism and Middle East peace contacts with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Asked for his view of U.S. threats to retaliate for suspected Libyan involvement in last weekend's bombing of a West Berlin nightclub frequented by U.S. military personnel, Clark said: "I have no reason to believe that that is imminent." He did not elaborate.

Clark, who flew in from Cairo

after meeting with leaders in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, praised Peres's attempt to reach a peace dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Such a dialogue would exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel calls a terrorist group bent on destroying the Jewish state.

After a 70-minute session with Peres, Clark said the talks were "very useful" and added: "I naturally took the opportunity to express my and Canada's approval of the seriousness Israel has demonstrated in the peace process."

Clark also complimented Peres's declaration to his Labor party Thursday that Israel recognizes the Palestinians as a people. This is "an important move forward," Clark said.

Shamir, Peres's right-wing rival who heads the Likud bloc in the coalition government, told Clark that Israel is worried about what he called Syria's growing military strength, a Foreign Ministry official said.

● Juifs
soviétiques
**Le Canada
continuera
la lutte,
promet
Joe Clark**

JERUSALEM (PC) — Le secrétaire d'Etat canadien aux Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark, a quitté Israël aujourd'hui après avoir promis au champion des droits de l'homme, le dissident soviétique Anatoly Chtcharansky que le Canada continuera à lutter en faveur du droit des juifs soviétiques à émigrer.

Selon le porte-parole du ministre, ce dernier a également recommandé à Chtcharansky de ne pas abuser de ses forces mais, au contraire, de prendre du repos pour se remettre complètement de ses neuf années d'internement dans les prisons et les camps de travaux forcés soviétiques.

L'informaticien soviétique qui a été l'objet, le 11 février, d'un échange de prisonniers qui lui a enfin permis de se rendre en "Terre promise", a rendu visite à M. Clark à son hôtel de Jérusalem où il a toutefois emprunté l'ascenseur réservé aux employés. Les deux hommes ont eu un tête-à-tête qui a duré 40 minutes.

Plus tard, M. Clark a confié aux journalistes qu'il a l'impression que les pressions exercées par le Canada sur le Kremlin "n'est pas complètement étranger" à l'élargissement du dissident qui a fait l'objet d'un échange international de prisonniers quatre ans avant l'expiration de sa sentence.

Chtcharensky, âgé de 38 ans, était le porte-parole du mouvement des dissidents soviétiques à titre de chien de garde officieux du Comité des accords d'Helsinki jusqu'à ce que ses contacts avec les journalistes occidentaux aboutissent en 1977 à son arrestation sous l'inculpation d'espionnage pour le compte des Etats-Unis.

"Sa cause a été défendue par un grand nombre de Canadiens", a confié M. Clark au cours d'une conférence de presse.

Visite au Canada

Il appert que M. Chtcharansky aurait accepté en principe l'invitation de M. Clark de visiter le Canada, quoique l'informaticien n'aurait pas encore décidé s'il inclurait le Canada dans son itinéraire lors de sa visite aux Etats-Unis le mois prochain.

M. Clark a dit aux journalistes qu'il était d'accord avec M. Chtcharansky qui préconise une approche équilibrée entre des pressions de la part du gouvernement canadien et des manifestations publiques dans le but de convaincre le Kremlin de lever les restrictions régissant l'émigration des juifs soviétiques.

"Nous nous proposons de poursuivre cette politique", a promis M. Clark.

Toutefois, Sean Brady, porte-parole du ministre des Affaires extérieures, a confié que M. Chtcharansky a "vivement contesté" l'opinion de M. Clark quand celui-ci a suggéré que certains cas individuels puissent être relégués dans l'oubli s'ils font l'objet d'une campagne publique.

"Les dissidents qui ont présenté une requête formelle pour quitter l'URSS sont prêts à en subir les conséquences et ne peuvent donc être affectés par des pressions", aurait répondu M. Chtcharensky, dont les propos ont été rapportés par M. Brady.

Libye Journal de Montréal 14-4-86

OTTAWA APPUIE L'INTENTION DES É.-U. MAIS CONDAMNE TOUTE «ACTION EXTRÊME»

JERUSALEM (AP) — Le ministre des Affaires extérieures Joe Clark a affirmé hier que le Canada appuyait l'intention manifestée par les États-Unis de réagir contre le soutien apporté par la Libye au terrorisme international, mais il s'est toutefois prononcé contre toute «action extrême».

Au cours d'une conférence de presse convoquée à Jérusalem, M. Clark a déclaré: «Nous avons fait part de nos vues sur le terrorisme, qui contrevient aux règles de toute société civilisée et auquel on doit réagir puisque

les paroles seules ne suffisent plus... (et nous avons également indiqué) que si un État s'implique en encourageant le terrorisme, il faut en tenir compte. Nous appuyons la position des États-Unis à ce chapitre.»

Le ministre a toutefois précisé que le Canada avait prié les États-Unis d'éviter de prendre des «mesures extrêmes», sans toutefois préciser la nature des gestes qui devraient alors être posés.

M. Clark prenait la parole au moment même où M. John Whitehead, le secrétaire d'État adjoint des États-Unis, affirmait, au cours d'une entrevue diffusée par le réseau CBS, que le président Ronald Reagan étudiait les choix qui s'offraient à lui pour exercer des représailles contre la Libye.

Citoyens canadiens

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures a également fait part des préoccupations du gouvernement d'Ottawa au sujet de la sécurité des citoyens canadiens vivant en Libye.

«Notre principal intérêt se porte sur les 1,300 Canadiens actuellement en Libye. Nous avons affirmé qu'ils feraient preuve de prudence s'ils voyaient à leur propre sécurité.»

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, le ministre Clark a demandé à l'Organisation pour la libération de la Palestine de renoncer à la violence, même s'il a dit appuyer leur désir de créer une patrie palestinienne.

«Les vues du Canada sur l'OLP sont bien connues. Il n'y a pas eu et il n'y aura aucun changement dans cette politique.»

M. Clark estime que l'OLP devrait se plier aux résolutions 242 et 338 adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et reconnaître l'État juif.



Photo AP

Joe Clark a reçu une livre sur Bethléhem dédié par le maire de cette ville, M. Elias Freij.

Libye: Clark conseille la modération à Ronald Reagan

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M. Clark estime que l'OLP devrait se plier aux résolutions 242 et 338 adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et reconnaître l'Etat juif.

Pas « d'actions extrêmes » contre la Lybie

Clark réitère la position canadienne

JÉRUSALEM (AP) — Le ministre canadien des Affaires extérieures, M. Joe Clark a affirmé, hier, que le Canada appuyait l'intention manifestée par les États-Unis de réagir contre le soutien apporté par la Lybie au terrorisme international, mais il s'est toutefois prononcé contre toute « action extrême ».

Vendredi dernier, le premier ministre canadien, M. Brian Mulroney, avait insisté sur la nécessité de ne pas utiliser des mesures de représailles disproportionnées comme, par exemple, la solution militaire envisagée par les États-Unis.

Au cours d'une conférence de presse convoquée à Jérusalem, M. Clark a déclaré : « Nous avons fait part de nos vues sur le terrorisme, qui contrevient aux règles de toute société civilisée et auquel on doit réagir puisque les paroles seules ne suffisent plus... (et nous avons également indiqué) que si un État s'implique en encourageant le terrorisme, il faut en tenir compte. Nous appuyons la position des États-Unis à ce chapitre. »

Le ministre a toutefois précisé que le Canada avait prié les États-Unis d'éviter de prendre des « mesures extrêmes », sans toutefois préciser la nature des gestes qui devraient alors être posés.

M. Clark prenait la parole au moment même où M. John Whitehead, le secrétaire d'État adjoint des États-Unis, affirmait, au cours d'une entrevue diffusée par le réseau américain CBS, que le président Ronald Reagan étudiait les choix qui s'offraient à lui pour exercer des représailles contre la Lybie.

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures a également fait part des préoccupations du gouvernement d'Ottawa au sujet de la sécurité des citoyens canadiens vivant en Lybie.

« Notre principal intérêt se porte sur les 1,300 Canadiens actuellement en Lybie, a dit M. Clark. Nous avons affirmé qu'ils feraient preuve de prudence s'ils voyaient à leur propre sécurité. »

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, le ministre Clark a demandé à l'Organisation pour la libération de la Palestine (OLP) de renoncer à la violence, même s'il a dit appuyer leur désir de créer une patrie palestinienne.

« Les vues du Canada sur l'OLP sont bien connues. Il n'y a pas eu et il n'y aura aucun changement dans cette politique. »

M. Clark estime que l'OLP devrait se plier aux résolutions 242 et 338 adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies et reconnaître l'État juif.

U.S. allies fear military strike, tout sanctions

From the news services

A Dutch official says Common Market foreign ministers meeting in emergency session today may seek trade sanctions against Libya to head off a possible U.S. military strike against the north African country.

As current head of the 12-member Common Market, the Dutch called the meeting in response to urgent appeals from Spain and Italy, which have been threatened by Libya with reprisals if U.S. forces attack.

Syria backs Libya/32

A flotilla of U.S. air and naval forces is on alert in the Mediterranean for possible action against Libya, which the United States has blamed for fostering terrorism.

However, the United States would back away from its confrontation with Col. Moammar Khadafy if the Libyan leader changes his conduct and stops plotting dozens of terrorists acts worldwide, a top State Department official said in Washington yesterday.

Deputy state secretary John Whitehead, appearing on the CBS-TV program Face the Nation, said if Khadafy "stops training terrorists, financing terrorists, supplying them with arms, supplying them with documents . . . we would certainly back away from our actions."

Whitehead, the No. 2 official at the State Department, said the strategy behind the United States making known possible plans for military force against Libya was the hope that Khadafy will change his conduct — not the desire to overthrow the Libyan leader.

A Libyan government official said in Tripoli yesterday foreign workers, including U.S. citizens, have been moved to oil fields in the

desert and army bases that might be the target of attack by U.S. forces.

A Western diplomat said he spoke to several representatives of his country in Libya and "none of them reported any such incident."

A Canadian External Affairs Department spokesman said Canada is monitoring the situation and "there is no truth to that (Libyan) statement."

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday that Canada supports the United States in its intention to respond against Libya for its alleged support of international terrorism, but he urged against extreme action.

See CLARK page 4

Clark tells Canadians to 'look to own safety'

continued from page 1

Clark, on an 11-day visit to the Middle East, said he was concerned for the safety of Canadian citizens living in Libya.

"Our principal interest is the 1,300 Canadians in Libya. We have said it would be prudent of them to look to their own safety."

A spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry stressed European solidarity with the United States against terrorism, which in the last 15 months has claimed 19 lives and injured almost 400 people in 12 incidents in Europe or aboard airplanes near it.

"We absolutely agree with the Americans that something should be done about state terrorism," the spokesman said yesterday, "but that doesn't necessarily mean that you look for a military solution."

The Dutch spokesman said ministers could decide on sanctions against Libya, which last year conducted \$12 billion in trade with Common Market countries.

The United States has threatened to strike back at Libya for its alleged involvement in bombings early this month at a West Berlin nightclub and aboard a TWA jetliner over Greece.

Five Americans, including a U.S.

Army sergeant at the discotheque and an infant girl flying with her mother, were killed in the incidents.

Those incidents took place after the U.S. 6th Fleet engaged Libyan forces in the disputed Gulf of Sidra last month.

The Common Market has been reluctant to take embargo measures against a trading partner, especially one as important as Libya, which produces few of its own resources except oil.

The 12 Common Market countries addressed the issue of suspected Libyan support for terrorism in the wake of the Dec. 27 airport bombings in Rome and Vienna in which 20 people died. Washington alleges that Libya backed those who carried out the attack.

They refused to heed the U.S. call for economic sanctions against Libya after that attack.

Meanwhile, two newsmagazines, quoting unidentified officials, reported that Khadafy had been trying to "buy" the six American hostages believed held by Moslem extremists in Lebanon.

Both *Time* and *Newsweek*, in their April 21 editions, said Khadafy has offered to pay \$100 million U.S. for custody of the hostages.

Worried Canadians in Libya brace for attack

By TOM BARRETT
Journal Staff Writer

Worried Canadian workers in Libya are bracing for a possible American attack amid reports foreigners will be placed in local army bases that could be U.S. targets.

The approximately 1,300 Canadian nationals are huddling by their short-wave radios, listening anxiously for news updates from the BBC, said Canadian Consul Michel Tessier, in a telephone interview from Tripoli Sunday.

"Everybody is quite worried about the situation for sure. You cannot imagine how many requests (for information) I get a day," Tessier said.

"Everybody takes care to listen to the radio all the time."

The latest report from a Libyan government source, that foreign workers will replace Libyan soldiers in local military bases, has

sent a fresh wave of anxiety through the expatriate community.

But Tessier said he could not confirm the truth of that report, and stressed there were no indications Canadians were being moved or interfered with in any way.

"As far as I know there aren't any Canadians involved."

A contingency plan is in place should a situation arise that places Canadian workers in clear danger, Tessier confirmed. "Yes, for sure, but it is confidential."

He said he is in daily contact with Canadian workers in Tripoli, Benghazi and the Libyan oil fields.

The consul, who is normally assigned to the Canadian Embassy in Tunisia, spent three days this week discussing the situation with Canadian workers in the oil patch, and has been conferring with Canadians and diplomats in Tripoli for the past three days.

He confirmed that the mild concern about local developments a

few months ago has swelled considerably in recent days.

The bloody military confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra in March, and reports that the United States, whose 6th Fleet has moved into position off Libya, may strike in retaliation for a recent terrorist bombing in Berlin, has everyone "quite worried," he said.

A U.S. Army sergeant and a Turkish woman died in the blast, and American and West German officials have called Libya a prime suspect in the bombing.

Meanwhile, Canadian external affairs officials in Ottawa said Libyan soldiers have been removed from army bases, but could not confirm that civilians, Libyan or foreign, had taken their place.

In Jerusalem, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said Canada supports the U.S. in its intention to respond to Libya for its alleged support of international terrorism,

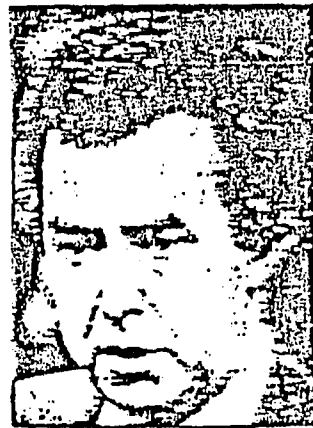
but he urged against extreme action.

"We have indicated our view that terrorism, which breaks the rules of a civilized society, needs to be responded to, that language alone is not enough, that if the state is involved in the act of encouragement of terrorism, that must be taken account of. And we support the position of the United States in that regard."

But Clark, on an 11-day visit to the Middle East, said he was concerned for the safety of Canadian citizens living in Libya.

"Our principal interest is the 1,300 Canadians in Libya. We have said it would be prudent of them to look to their own safety."

Asked if he meant they should leave the North African country, he said he would not go beyond the statement of his government that the Canadians would be the best judges of how to act in these circumstances.



Joe Clark, External Affairs

... warns Canadians to be prudent

Last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney suggested Canadians in Libya consider leaving because of rising tensions.

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Government of Canada
Regional Industrial Expansion
Government du Canada
Expansion Industrielle Régionale

Canucks herded to base?

OTTAWA (AP-Special) — External affairs officials last night could not confirm reports that Libyan Leader Moammar Khadafy has ordered Canadian workers into military installations to combat the threat of a U.S. retaliatory strike.

In Tripoli, Western businessmen said they were ordered to move their workers into the military bases.

"We are not sure what we're going to do, but we're stalling for time," said a Swedish businessman.

There are 1,300 Canadians living in Libya, mostly working for oil companies.

An external affairs spokesman said the department is monitoring the situation in Libya closely and has no confirmation of Canadians or any other foreign workers being moved to potential target locations.

Diplomats said yesterday they were also skeptical of Khadafy's statement.

Added Canadian duty officer Sharon O'Regan: "We have twice advised Canadians to look to their safety. That advice was not given lightly. Tensions are continuing in the region and Canadians should take full account of that fact."

In Jerusalem yesterday, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark gave Canada's support to any American effort to combat international terrorism but stopped short of specifying what action Washington should take.

"We have indicated our view that terrorism, which breaks the rules of a civilized society, needs to be responded to, that language alone is not enough, that if the state is involved in the act of encouragement of terrorism, that must be taken account of," Clark said. "And we support the position of the United States in that regard."

SUNDAY STAR

Woman flies chopper with squadron in Sinai

Capt. Mary Bryant is the only woman among 34 Canadian Forces Twin-Huey helicopter pilots of 408 Squadron roaming over the sands of the Sinai desert.

The 26-year-old native of Mission City, B.C., is, in the jargon of the trade, an "egg-beater" jockey. And she's enjoying the chore immensely.

"This," said Bryant down the phone line from El Gorah to Toronto, "is just like the Club Med. I'd recommend it to anyone."

The base, where 135 members of the Canadian detachment arrived recently to become part of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) on the Egyptian-Israeli border, is an old Israeli air force fighter field. It's a 20-minute drive to Rafah on the Israeli-Egyptian border and an hour to El Arish.

"It (now) has a pool, tennis courts, gym and the (Mediterranean) beach isn't far away," said Bryant. "We also have VCRs and a fantastic dining room."

And the temperature when we phoned her was a pleasant 23 Celsius (73.4 Fahrenheit), with the bright lights of Tel Aviv only a couple of hours drive away.

Aside from Bryant, who has been in the forces 4½ years and has 1,000 flying hours in helicopters, the only other female officer is Capt. Linda Caldwell, a food services officer.

The non-commissioned ranks include a military policewoman, supply technicians, drivers and air traffic control personnel.

The prime roles of the unarmed helicopter detachment, commanded by Col. Lou Cuppens, are to help with the transportation of civilian observers who are monitoring the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, to airlift MFO troops from several nations to any trouble spots and to re-supply remote MFO sites.

Our squadron's takeover from a Royal Australian Air Force outfit marked Canada's first contribution to a peacekeeping force outside United Nations auspices.



RON LOWMAN
Military affairs

Other nations taking part include the United States, Britain, Colombia, Fiji, France, Italy, The Netherlands and Uruguay.

Annual budget for the five-year-old MFO is around \$100 million, with Israel, Egypt and the U.S. paying most of the shot.

The only costs to Canada are the normal pay and allowances of the 135 members of the detachment, who would be paid no matter where they serve, and the absence from the Canadian Order of Battle of one helicopter squadron.

Mary Bryant and the other servicewomen are part of former Liberal defence minister Barney Danson's grand experiment known as SWINTER (Servicewomen in Non-Traditional Roles and Environments).

In it, women have served as pilots, navigators and flight engineers, as sailors at sea in a diving ship, in remote stations such as Alert, and with the army in Europe as field ambulance personnel and in service battalions.

Today, there are 7,386 women in non-combat trades of the regular forces, or 8.9 per cent of the tiny 83,074 total.

Recently, Justice Minister John Crosbie decreed that women will be able to compete for combat jobs in the navy, army and air force "consistent with the requirements of the forces to be operationally effective in the interests of national security."

Bryant is one of 18 female pilots, both fixed wing and helicopter, in uniform. There are also eight navigators and four flight engineers.

Over the wastes of the Sinai, Bryant is flying as co-pilot in the Twin-Hueys, which carry two pilots and a flight engineer as crew. They can haul a maximum of 12 soldiers as passengers.

The squadron badge shows a Canada goose in flight and the motto: "For Freedom."



Bryant

Une coopération très fructueuse

APR 14 1986

Les relations économiques entre le Canada et le monde arabe

La visite en Jordanie, en Arabie saoudite et en Egypte de M. Joe Clark, ministre canadien des Relations extérieures, vient à la suite d'une période marquée par un développement fulgurant des échanges économiques entre le Canada et le monde arabe. En effet, entre les années 1968 et 1977, les exportations canadiennes vers ce dernier sont passées de 37 millions de dollars (can) à \$739 millions, soit un accroissement de l'ordre de 31% par an.

La tendance à la hausse s'est poursuivie par la suite de telle sorte qu'entre 1982 et 1984 le montant des exportations a atteint une moyenne annuelle de \$1,88 milliard. A l'inverse, les importations canadiennes en provenance des pays arabes connaissent une nette progression passant d'à peine \$55 millions au cours des années 60 à trois milliards de dollars en 1980. En 1982, elles s'élevèrent à environ \$1,07 milliard et en 1984 à \$677,2 millions. Bien que la majorité d'entre elles soient encore constituées par du pétrole, on assiste toutefois depuis un certain temps à l'apparition sur les marchés canadiens de produits arabes nouveaux, tels les oranges et les mandarines du Maroc, ainsi que les vins (le Coteau de Tlemcen ou le Nadim) et les célèbres dattes "Deglet Ennour" d'Algérie (deux types de produits, hautement appréciés en Europe, particulièrement en France).

S'agissant des exportations canadiennes vers le monde arabe, la tendance à la diversification est plus accentuée. En effet, alors que durant la décennie 70, elles comprenaient surtout des produits alimentaires (blé, farine de blé, avoine, sucre) au début de 1980, on les retrouve englobant des matériaux de fabrication (bois, métal, etc.) et des produits finis.

C'est ainsi qu'en 1982, plus de 90% d'entre elles vers l'Arabie saoudite, le Koweït, l'Egypte, Oman et les Emirats arabes unis, consistaient en des produits tels les machines de construction, les équipements de climatisation et de réfrigération et les véhicules automobiles.

Cette évolution a donné lieu aussi à l'exportation par le Canada de produits plus imposants, et à haute valeur ajoutée, tels les maisons préfabriquées aux pays du Golfe, les wagons et locomotives en Algérie et en Irak et les avions en Arabie saoudite. Cette variation, facilitée en outre par les pays arabes qui veulent éviter de dépendre d'un nombre restreint de fournisseurs, et qui traduit aussi une nette percée canadienne dans le monde arabe, lequel, traditionnellement, est tourné vers l'Europe (40% des importations) concerne cependant, essentiellement les pays disposant de fortes capacités d'importation. Cet aspect apparaît clairement dans les statistiques, lesquelles font ressortir une différence manifeste entre l'Arabie saoudite, l'Algérie et les autres. Ces deux pays qui, dans un passé récent, ont accumulé un potentiel financier élevé, particulièrement le premier, absorbent à eux deux 45% des exportations canadiennes dirigées vers le monde arabe. En 1980, le premier pays en a reçu 21%, mais depuis 1982, l'Algérie s'est imposée comme premier marché avec 500 millions de dollars, alors qu'en 1974, ses achats étaient d'à peine un million de dollars.

En ce qui a trait aux autres pays, leur part est faible (environ 1%), notamment la Jordanie, que M. Clark visita pour des raisons inhérentes au conflit du Moyen-Orient. Néanmoins, entre les deux groupes, l'Egypte, qui se trouve sur l'itinéraire du ministre canadien et avec qui plusieurs accords devaient être conclus, occupe avec 17,2% des exportations absorbées en 1982 et 8% dans les années postérieures, une position intermédiaire.

Dans l'ensemble, les exportations canadiennes vers le monde arabe ont connu un mouvement ascendant favorable au Canada, même si par ailleurs on remarque l'absence, parmi les principaux importateurs, de pays comme la Lybie et le Koweït, généralement gros acheteurs à l'étranger.

Dans le même ordre d'idées, Israël, que M. Clark doit aussi visiter durant son périple moyen-oriental, représente un marché insignifiant pour les exportations canadiennes. En effet, la part absorbée par le marché israélien est infime par rapport à celle du monde arabe. En 1960, elle a constitué seulement un tiers des exportations reçues par ce dernier et en 1982 à peine 7,6%. En raison des difficultés économiques en Israël, la tendance à la baisse s'est poursuivie, alors que parallèlement, la coopération canado-arabe s'est élargie au domaine des biens et services. Ce dernier connut durant la dernière décennie une évolution hautement positive pour le Canada. Les entreprises canadiennes décrochèrent en effet de nombreux contrats parmi

lesquels on peut citer la construction de l'université "Roi Abdulaziz" en Arabie saoudite, les fabriques de ciment en Algérie, de chaussures et de pâte à papier en Irak, le complexe de liquéfaction de gaz à Dubai (Emirats arabes unis), le projet ICARDA en Syrie et *last but not least*, ceux au coût de trois milliards de dollars, obtenus par Bell Canada et la SMC de Montréal, en Arabie saoudite aussi.

La valeur de ces projets, qui représentent un nombre réduit par rapport à tous ceux accordés par les gouvernements arabes aux entreprises canadiennes, est difficile à quantifier, mais selon le professeur Atef A. Kubursi, de l'université MacMaster (Hamilton), pour chaque dollar de marchandise exportée correspond un dollar en biens et services (voir "Arab Forum revue de la Ligue de Etats arabes-Ottawa, hiver 1986). La progression des exportations dans ce domaine, en plus de celle relative aux échanges commerciaux, allait se trouver renforcée par un développement spectaculaire de la coopération financière. Celle-ci, inaugurée après 1974 par des placements de capitaux arabes au Canada, va se frayer, à partir de 1982, de nouvelles voies et, très rapidement, connaître un grand bond en avant.

En effet, Canadiens et Arabes vont, par le biais de l'ACDI et les fonds et banques arabes de développement, élaborer une coopération de haut niveau. Il s'agit du financement commun de projets (appelé "cofinancement") en Afrique, en Asie et Amérique du Sud. Cette action, qui s'avère un moyen approprié et judicieux pour atténuer l'éloignement entre le monde arabe et le Canada (environ 14,000 kilomètres), donna lieu au financement de 45 projets de grande envergure, au coût de huit milliards de dollars (can), incluant une participation canadienne d'un milliard de dollars (pour plus de détails voir notre étude sur le "Cofinancement canado-arabe dans le DROIT du 13 mai 1985).

Parmi les contribuables, l'Arabie saoudite se classe à la première place. Le chiffre exact de son assistance dans l'action canado-arabe n'est pas disponible, mais il ne peut être que très élevé, car sur l'ensemble des fonds engagés dans le monde pour le "cofinancement" de projets, à savoir 22,5 milliards de \$ (US), il ressort que 23% proviennent du fonds saoudien, lequel occupe en outre, après la Banque mondiale, qui a fourni \$2,07 milliards (US), la seconde position. Cette importance justifie grandement la visite de M. Clark dans ce pays qui, en plus de posséder un des marchés les plus solvables du monde, est devenu durant la dernière décennie un client de haute importance pour les entreprises canadiennes. En plus de cela, l'Arabie saoudite a un rôle très influent au sein du conseil général du Golfe qui regroupe les six pays de cette région, ainsi qu'au niveau de l'OPEP et à l'échelle du monde arabe.

Ceci étant dit, il ressort qu'après dix années d'échanges riches et intenses, le Canada et le monde arabe ont élaboré une coopération très fructueuse, faisant en sorte que ce dernier est devenu pour le premier, un partenaire presque aussi important que la Communauté économique européenne (CEE). En effet, si on ajoute les bénéfices retirés à travers les exportations canadiennes de biens et services à ceux des produits alimentaires et industriels, le monde arabe ne sera pas loin de la CEE qui, en moyenne, absorbe cinq milliards de dollars (US) par an. (bulletin "Eurostat". Chiffres fournis par le bureau de la CEE-Ottawa)

En plus, et dans le même ordre d'idées, les conséquences des échanges entre les deux régions furent doublement positives pour le Canada, d'abord par les emplois engendrés par les exportations et les profits substantiels retirés, d'autant plus que ce dernier a toujours connu une balance commerciale bénéficiaire, et ce avec tous les pays arabes, ensuite, par l'élaboration et le développement du cofinancement, qui permet au Canada d'élargir ses intérêts et aux entreprises canadiennes d'assurer et d'accroître l'exportation de leur expertise et de leur technologie dans les pays du Tiers-Monde.

Sur un plan général, le monde arabe s'impose de plus en plus, lentement peut-être, mais inévitablement, comme un atout majeur dans la croissance de l'économie canadienne et, eu égard aux potentialités de deux régions, le renforcement des liens, par des prises de contact du genre de celle de M. Clark et une ouverture toujours plus poussée du Canada aux pays arabes et à leurs problèmes, dynamisera les relations et ouvrira des perspectives plus grandes pour la coopération entre les deux régions.

Younès Sadeg
collaborateur
revue Arab Forum de la Ligue
des Etats arabes, Ottawa

Visit to Israel unlikely to help trade

BY HARVEY ENCHIN
The Globe and Mail

TEL AVIV

The official visit to Israel by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark last week was hailed as a diplomatic success, but it appears to have been a commercial failure.

Israeli Government officials say they are disappointed in Canada as a trading partner. And nothing Mr. Clark said in his few meetings with business representatives indicates a change in the relationship.

Canada bought Israeli goods and services worth \$62.5-million (U.S.) last year, less than 1 per cent of the tiny nation's total exports. "Our exports to Canada are just peanuts really," said Elchanan Raphael, director of the North American division of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade. "It's too bad. I feel there's such a potential."

At a dinner in Jerusalem, Mr. Clark said trade between Canada and Israel has increased remarkably, particularly Israeli exports to Canada. "We are working to build even closer commercial and technological links," he said.

However, Israeli exports to Canada actually dropped 4.8 per cent in 1985 from 1984, largely because of a decline in commodity prices. Canadian sales to Israel fell 2.5 per cent last year to \$105.5-million.

The mix of goods traded satisfies neither

country. Diamonds represent 36 per cent of all Israeli exports to Canada — down from more than 85 per cent 30 years ago, but still too high a proportion for a nation anxious to expand its high-technology exports.

Israel's other major exports to Canada include food products (\$4.6-million), textiles (\$6.6-million), chemicals (\$7.5-million), metal products and machinery (\$5.5-million), and electrical and electronic equipment (\$6.1-million).

For its part, Canada, which wants to export high-value-added finished goods, sells to Israel more than \$50-million worth of grain and sulphur — about half of all Canadian exports to Israel. The balance is made up of paper and wood products; iron, steel and copper; optical, photographic and electrical goods; and vehicles and aviation equipment.

New commercial ties between Israel and Canada are a more likely prospect than any dramatic change in the trade mix. Officials from both countries have been discussing a joint program to finance research and development projects.

Israel has a similar arrangement with the United States, in which each government chips in \$50-million to assist joint-venture R&D between Israeli and U.S. companies.

Israel spends 2.4 per cent of its gross national product on research and development — among the highest R&D investment rates in

the world — and it is seeking partners to share the risk.

"R&D is very costly," said Max Livnat, deputy director-general of the foreign trade administration of the Industry and Trade Ministry. "To put our resources together is not a political matter but a practical one."

When Herbert Gray was Canada's industry minister, both countries agreed to set up a common institution to promote joint ventures, with each nation contributing \$200,000 a year for three years. But it wasn't a success.

"We tried to work through chambers of commerce," Mr. Raphael said. "It wasn't between governments. It still exists, but I think it has to be something else."

Israel has been entertaining Canadian trade missions, notably from Alberta. A recent mission from Quebec expressed interest in Israeli medical and pharmaceutical products and the country's budding biotechnology developments. The Canadian Embassy in Tel Aviv has arranged two symposiums to encourage trade.

"These are beginnings," Mr. Raphael said. Israel hopes to capitalize on its unique situation of having free-trade agreements with the United States and the European Community. Foreign companies could use Israel as a middleman for duty-free access to those major markets. Because Canada is negotiating its own bilateral free-trade agreement with the United States, this could be of marginal interest for Canadian exporters.

Canadian role limited in Middle East scenario

By Geoff White
(Herald Ottawa editor)

JERUSALEM — When External Affairs Minister Joe Clark met his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Shamir last weekend, Shamir's hold on the foreign minister's job was tenuous.

Plans were afoot to solve a political deadlock in the Israeli coalition government by moving Shamir to another portfolio.

Asked whether this sapped the Clark-Shamir meeting of much of its importance, the Israeli foreign ministry's official spokesman laughed.

The Singapore foreign minister will be seeing Shamir under the same circumstances, he said. So will the Thai minister.

As it turned out, the cabinet crisis was solved without Shamir's having to change his job. But the foreign ministry spokesman's remark was revealing.

Canada was viewed as being in the same rank in its relations with Israel as the two distant southeast Asian nations.

Small, prosperous Singapore and populous, but poor Thailand aren't often compared to Canada. Canadians wouldn't see them, as they sometimes wish their own country to be: an important middle power.

But the Israeli spokesman's assessment certainly has merit in the Middle Eastern context.

Canadian officials on Clark's 12-day Middle East tour that ended Monday stressed throughout the affair that Canada can boast little influence in the region — perhaps no more than Singapore and Thailand can.

As a result, Clark set himself only modest objectives for the trip to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, the most important of which was to acquire a better knowledge of the problems of this explosive region.

On the final day he told a news conference that he doesn't contemplate any changes in Canada's Middle East policy, only perhaps in the "application of that policy."

This may mean, for instance, Canada putting more money and effort into direct aid projects for Palestinians and Palestinian refugees in the region.

While formally opposing Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Clark was unwilling to issue a clear condemnation of the Jewish state's continuing extension of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

But Canada will demonstrate a kind of disapproval by deeds, making direct contributions to Palestinian development projects, without any of the funds being channelled through Israel.

Canada is already donating to Palestinian schools, health care and social services. "We intend to continue to do that," Clark said.

He sees aid as "action contributing to stability in the region."

If aid can reduce the sense of Palestinian grievance, then, the theory goes, moderate elements among the Palestinians will be encouraged, leading to talks with the Israelis over the future of the occupied territories.

Aid projects could be seen as furthering the integration of the West Bank and Gaza into Israel, however, something the Palestinians strongly oppose.

For instance, the extent of the services Canada can provide without direct Israeli involvement are limited.

In the West Bank town of Bethlehem, Palestinian Mayor Elias Freij is resigned to the fact that Israeli co-operation will be required to build public services like a sewer system and sports facility for the young.

"The occupation is here," Freij said. "What is better? To starve the people or to help the people?"

Clark seems to have replied "to help the people," with little political concern for the further encroachments of the Israeli state.

Regional stability can be fostered in other ways, Clark argued.

The recent arrival in the Sinai of a Canadian contingent of the 10-nation Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) increases Canada's commitment to peace in the Middle East, he said.

The MFO monitors compliance with

the 1977 Camp David accord peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Clark takes credit for the decision to replace departing Australian and New Zealand troops with Canadians.

He said the 140-soldier helicopter squadron will reinforce Canada's traditional peacekeeping role in the region. Canada has contributed to every peacekeeping mission here since 1954.

Canada's limited political influence did not stop Clark from trying to oil the wheels of trade between Canada and the four countries he visited.

He signed a trade and economic development co-operation agreement with Jordan where hopes for increased Canadian trade are most modest. In Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel he met local and Canadian businessmen.

Clark told his Egyptian business audience that he believes "the best way to cement relations between countries is through commercial ties."

And the businessmen in turn praised trips by him and other Canadian ministers to the country because they push business deals off the back burner to the front and "bring them to a full boil."

Notably they also give the Canadian minister and his hosts a chance to discuss some of the chief trade irritants with the countries even if they don't immediately become resolved.

In Saudi Arabia, the slow processing of business visas was high on the agenda.

In Israel, Clark discussed the government's demand that countries buy goods from Israel amounting to 15 per cent of the value of their exports to Israel.

(In this case, Clark insisted that Canada will not adjust its commerce to seek more balanced trade with any individual trading partner.)

At the beginning of the tour, Clark had also raised public education about Canada's position on the Middle East as a possible benefit of the trip.

Asking what the minister had said during the tour, a Canadian working in Israel was told that Clark made several speeches affirming Canada's long-standing support for a Palestinian homeland.

"I didn't know that was Canada's position," the Canadian said.

As Clark landed in Paris to take part with other Western foreign ministers in the preparation for the Tokyo summit of leaders of the seven largest capitalist economies, Canada's Middle East policy probably was somewhat better known.

It had not been developed and elaborated further, however.

Asked at his final news conference to explain in detail Canada's concept of the Palestinian homeland, Clark said that question would be answered better by the countries of the region.

CALGARY HERALD
APRIL 16, 1986

Clark rejected Stanfield's advice on PLO

OTTAWA (CP-Reuters) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has rejected former Progressive Conservative leader Robert Stanfield's advice to broaden Canada's diplomatic contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

A participant in the meeting at which Stanfield made the suggestion said yesterday that Clark did not want to alienate Canada's Jewish lobby.

Clark has been in the Middle East since last week.

Last month, Stanfield and three respected Middle East experts met privately with Clark and suggested that he let senior Canadian diplomats meet high PLO officials.

Canada permits diplomats below the rank of ambassador to meet PLO members but most exchanges involve lower officials, usually at the level of first secretary.

Stanfield said in an interview that raising the level of contacts would give Canada greater influence in pressing the PLO to abandon terrorism for a political solution.

"We did not suggest to Mr. Clark, for example, that he see the PLO

people," Stanfield said.

"We did say that we have to recognize — if we are going to know what their leaders are thinking or encourage them to be moderate or not — we are going to have to have contact at a level that would get that kind of



STANFIELD
Mediate talks

access." With Stanfield at the meeting were William Barton, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, and Carleton University professors Peyton Lyon and John Sigler.

Stanfield said the group did not ask

Clark to grant the PLO diplomatic recognition — something Canada has refused to do unless the 22-year-old PLO accepts Israel's right to exist and renounces terrorism.

The former Tory leader, who quit politics in 1976 and was succeeded by Clark, was reluctant to discuss details of the meeting with Clark.

"I don't want to now raise issues that might complicate his position."

Clark arrived in Tel Aviv yesterday for four days of talks on peace in the Middle East.

Israel is the last country on his itinerary, which also included visits to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Before he flew to Israel yesterday, Clark went to the Sinai Peninsula to visit a 136-member Canadian squad in the multinational force that polices an agreement under which Israel, which captured the Sinai in 1967, withdrew its forces in 1982.

While in Jordan, Clark said he would not recognize the PLO and Canada is not about to increase its contacts with PLO representatives.

Sigler said in an interview yesterday that Clark listened to the group's suggestion with "respect and care."

Sigler laughed when asked why he thought Clark rejected the proposal.

"Oh come on, it's domestic pressures... you have a very active (Jewish) lobby in this country, why would you take them on?"

He said former Liberal external affairs minister Allan MacEaen tried to upgrade contacts with the

PLO in 1983 but backed off after pressure from the Canada-Israel Committee.

Sigler said he had tried to convince Clark that Canada could play a useful role as a mediator to get the stalled Middle East peace talks going again by increasing official contacts with the PLO.

A year of delicate peace talks broke down in January when PLO chairman Yasser Arafat again refused to accept UN resolutions guaranteeing Israel's existence until the Palestinian right to self-determination is recognized.

About 1.3 million Palestinians have lived under military rule since 1967, when Israel gained control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In 1979, Clark asked Stanfield to defuse controversy that arose when Clark's government promised to move Canada's Israel embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Stanfield recommended against the move and said it would be constructive for Canada to keep in close touch with the PLO because the PLO would be a key player in any lasting peace.

Stanfield urged closer ties to PLO

OTTAWA (CP) — Former Conservative leader Robert Stanfield urged External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to alter Canada's longstanding policy of limited contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization before Clark left for the Middle East last week.

Clark did not accept Stanfield's advice, and one the participants at the meeting said in an interview Thursday that Clark did not want to alienate the Jewish lobby here.

Stanfield and three respected Middle-East experts met privately with Clark last month and suggested he allow senior Canadian diplomats to meet with high-ranking PLO officials.

Canada permits diplomats below the rank of ambassador to meet PLO members but most exchanges involve lower-level officials.

Stanfield said in an interview that upgrading the level of contacts would give Canada greater influence in pressing the PLO to

abandon terrorism for a political solution.

Stanfield was accompanied at the meeting by William Barton, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, and Carleton University professors Peyton Lyon and John Sigler, all of whom are experts on Middle-East affairs.

Stanfield said the group did not ask Clark to grant official diplomatic recognition to the PLO — something which Canada refuses to do until the 22-year old organization accepts Israel's right to exist and renounces terrorism.

The former Tory leader, who quit politics in 1976 and was succeeded by Clark, was reluctant to discuss details of the meeting because "I don't want to now raise issues that might complicate his (Clark's) position."

Clark is currently on the last leg of a Middle-East swing through Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Sigler said in an interview that Clark listened to the group's suggestion with "respect and care." He laughed when asked why he thought the proposal was rejected by Clark.

"Oh come on . . . you have a very active (Jewish) lobby in this country, why would you take them on?"

Sigler said former Liberal

external affairs minister Allan MacEachen tried to upgrade contacts with the PLO but backed off after pressure from the Canada-Israel Committee.

Sigler said he tried to convince Clark that Canada could play a useful role as a mediator to get the stalled Middle-East peace talks going again.

Clark reaches Israel

TEL AVIV (Reuter) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark arrived in Israel Thursday night for meetings with Israeli leaders following visits to three Arab countries.

The Canadian Embassy said Clark wants to exchange views on the search for Middle East

peace. He earlier visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

He also visited the Egyptian Sinai where Canada has a 136-member squad in an international force policing an agreement under which Israel withdrew from the peninsula in 1982.

Stanfield pressed Clark to allow talks between senior diplomats and PLO

By Robert Fife Canadian Press

OTTAWA — Robert Stanfield urged External Affairs Minister Joe Clark last month to let senior Canadian diplomats meet with top officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Stanfield, a former Progressive Conservative leader, made the pitch when he and three respected experts on the Middle East met privately with Clark, before the minister left on his current Mid-east trip.

Clark did not accept Stanfield's advice. One of the participants at the meeting said in an interview yesterday that Clark did not want to alienate the Jewish lobby in Canada.

Canada permits diplomats below the rank of ambassador to meet PLO members but most exchanges involve lower-level officials, usually at the level of first secretary.

Stanfield said in an interview that upgrading the level of contacts would give Canada greater influence in pressing the PLO to abandon terrorism for a political solution.

"We did not suggest to Mr. Clark, for example, that he see the PLO people," Stanfield said.

"We did say that we have to recognize — if we are going to know what their leaders are thinking or encourage them to be moderate or not — we are going to have to have contact at a level that would get that kind of access."

Stanfield was accompanied at the meeting by William Barton, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, and Carleton University professors Peyton Lyon and John Sigler. All three officials are experts on Mideast affairs.

Stanfield said the group did not ask Clark to grant official diplo-

matic recognition to the PLO — something which Canada refuses to do until the 22-year-old organization accepts Israel's right to exist and renounces terrorism.

The former Tory leader was reluctant to discuss details of the meeting because "I don't want to now raise issues that might complicate his (Clark's) position."

Clark arrived in Israel yesterday on the last leg of a four-country Mideast swing that has also included visits to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

During his stop in Jordan, Clark said that he will not recognize the PLO and that Canada is not about to increase its contacts with PLO representatives.

Sigler said Senator Allan MacEachen tried to upgrade contacts with the PLO in 1983, when he was external affairs minister, but backed off amid pressure from the Canada-Israel Committee.

Clark cold to Stanfield advice for PLO contacts

Canadian Press

OTTAWA — Former Conservative leader Robert Stanfield urged External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to alter Canada's longstanding policy of limited contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization before Clark left for the Middle East last week.

Clark did not accept Stanfield's advice and one of the participants at the meeting said in an interview Thursday that Clark did not want to alienate the Jewish lobby here.

Stanfield and three respected Middle-East experts met privately with Clark last month and suggested he allow senior Canadian diplomats to meet with high-ranking PLO officials.

Stanfield said in an interview that upgrading the level of contacts

Israel set to help Canada design policy

Reuter

TEL AVIV — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark declined to comment at the airport Thursday night after arriving for meetings with Israeli leaders following visits to three Arab countries.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters the four-day official visit "will help Canada to formulate its Middle East policy.

"This is a visit of a friendly foreign minister from a friendly foreign country."

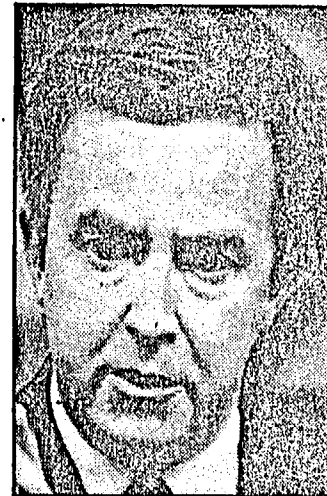
would give Canada greater influence in pressing the PLO to abandon terrorism.

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JOE CLARK:
touring Middle East

posal was rejected by Clark.

"Oh come on, it's domestic pressures . . . you have a very active (Jewish) lobby in this country, why would you take them on?"

CALGARY HERALD

Geoff
White

Tradition holds back Saudis

RIYADH — The young man from the Saudi information ministry gestures to the part of the large plaza square where on Fridays, the Muslim Sabbath, justice is done.

He is dressed in immaculate long white robe and sandals, his head covered by the traditional gleaming white kafiya that falls over his ears and down to his shoulders.

I don't watch because I don't like it, he says, though he seems to be expressing his abhorrence of seeing the spectacle, not of the act itself.

The act of course is the weekly severing of the hands and sometimes the heads of Saudi citizens who have run afoul of Saudi Arabia's strict Islamic law.

Their hands are chopped off for theft (only large thefts amounting to thousands of riyals, the information ministry man assures us); their heads fall to the axe for rape, murder or... adultery.

Do they get medical attention when their hands are cut off? Their arm is immediately thrust into a pot of boiling oil to cauterize the end of the stump.

Across the square — Belltower Square or Justice Square or chop-chop square as it is blackly referred to by foreigners living here — shuffles a grey-bearded man in long brown robe and hood. He is carrying a kind of cane.

The ministry man turns and suggests his coterie of Canadian reporters had better walk quietly in another direction.

The brown-robed man is, he explains, a matawa, a sort of religious policeman, a roving enforcer of Islamic morals.

Should he see a woman showing a little calf above her ankle, he will strike her with his cane across the back of the legs and tell her off.

The matawa's power doesn't stop at enforcing appropriate dress for women. His authority extends to men and can be exercised in a capricious and arbitrary way.

If he doesn't like your looks, says a Canadian Embassy officer, he can have you taken away by the Saudi civil police, whose ready co-operation he enjoys.

In the nearby souq, women are shopping and tending their stalls.

Their heads are enveloped in long black hoods. From forehead to neck is a black gauze, hiding her face completely. The women can presumably see you, even if you can't see them.

To the eyes of this western observer, these covered, hooded figures don't look human at all. They are odd, faceless creatures, dark ghosts moving to some alien bidding as they walk through the city.

Saudi Arabia is a largely closed society. Tourists don't come here; businessmen find entry difficult; journalists aren't allowed in often.

A brief, if superficial view of Saudi society was allowed this week for reporters travelling with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark on his current four-country Middle East tour.

What we saw was the contradictory juxtaposition of advanced western technology and ideas on the rigid traditions of what was,

only 50 years ago, a nomadic warrior society.

In interviews with several Saudi government officials and businessmen, all of whom proudly wear traditional white-robe dress, it was clear they consider themselves a modern, even progressive force in the world.

As robed employees brought tiny cups of green, bitter coffee and later demi-tasses of sweet tea, the deputy minister of planning Al Zamil Abdulrahman, waxed enthusiastic about the energy of his country's private sector.

He boasted about the country's infrastructure of roads, hospitals, ports, schools and government buildings.

All of this is plainly visible in even a short two-day stay. And in such features as the graceful — and lavish — new public buildings the best aspects of the melding of modern and Arab are seen.

The Saudis consider themselves an outward-looking society. As we sat on the plush leather sofas of an office of the Saudi Development Fund, we were told that the country is the world's largest contributor to foreign aid — about 3.5 per cent of gross national product, seven times the proportion given by Canada.

A senior development fund official says Saudi Arabia and the world's poor countries have close relations. They were a long time in the same boat.

But how outward-looking can a society be that feels compelled to move all foreign embassies behind the walls of the Diplomatic Quarter and foreign workers, such as the employees of Bell Canada, within a compound?

There, foreigners can practise their decadent ways. They can walk in the streets wearing shorts; they can drink alcohol; women can drive cars.

Can change come to this kingdom proclaimed by King Abdul Azziz in 1932 after the victory of the austere Wahabbi Islamic movement.

The young man from the information ministry is asked how he will choose a wife when he gets married.

He explains that he will be invited to the home of a family who would favor him as a son-in-law. There he will be able to see his prospective bride without scarf and veil.

That, he says, is a change from 10 or 15 years ago, when men were forced to accept their wives sight unseen.

From the vantage of a two-day visit, plumbing the depths of the prospects for change is hardly possible. And it is not made any easier from the relative isolation of the Saudi guest palace, an ostentatious, expensively fitted hotel.

The driveway entrance had an iron gate. No one was permitted entry past the guarded door without a pass, with photo, provided on arrival.

Going out on one's own was not impossible, though the reporters were largely dependent on the guides and drivers provided by the information ministry.

Being shut up in the guest palace, as one resident foreigner put it, was like being confined to a luxurious prison.

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NUMEROTRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE April 7, 1986

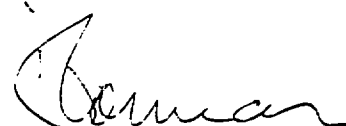
FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/ Canada-Jordan Agreement
SUJET

PROGRAM(S)/ CTV National-April 5
EMISSION(S)

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CTV: Canada and Jordan today signed an economic and trade agreement. The pact was signed during a visit to the Jordanian capital, Amman, by External Affairs Minister, Joe Clark. Under the agreement, products imported by both countries will be exempt from customs duties and fees.



Denis Comeau
Deputy Director

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PROGRAM:
EMISSION: LES INFORMATIONS

DATE: LE 7 AVRIL 1986
DATE:

NETWORK / STATION:
RESEAU / STATION: RADIO CANADA/CBOF

TIME: 9H00
HEURE:

JOE CLARK ET CHEIKH YAMANI/QUESTION PÉTROLIÈRE EN ARABIE SAOUDITE

CBOF: Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, est arrivé en Arabie Saoudite où il traitera notamment de la question pétrolière avec le puissant Cheikh Yamani. Monsieur Clark examinera également les perspectives de développement des relations commerciales avec les Saoudiens.

REPORTER: Joe Clark n'a pas quitté la Jordanie rassurée. Il est clair que les pourparlers visant à régler le conflit Israël aux Palestiniens sont à nouveau dans l'impasse. Les Jordaniens voient l'avenir avec pessimisme. D'abord parce que l'extrémisme religieux qui embrase déjà les Irakiens, les Iraniens ou les Libanais, menace de s'étendre et puis la baisse du marché du pétrole fera perdre leur gagne-pain à des centaines de milliers de Palestiniens. Autant de facteurs qui risquent de générer de nouveaux foyers de violence. La question du pétrole, Monsieur Clark l'abordera demain avec le Cheikh Yamani en Arabie Saoudite. Mais aujourd'hui, ils doivent examiner les possibilités d'accroître les échanges commerciaux avec le Royaume, des sociétés comme Bell Canada et SMC (?) de Montréal y ont réalisé ces dernières années des contrats frôlant les \$3 milliards. Mario Proulx, Radio Canada à Riyadh.

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/ FPR-0429
NUMEROTRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE April 8, 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/ Joe Clark et Cheikh Yamani/Question Petrolière
SUJET en Arabie Saoudite

PROGRAM(S)/ Radio Canada/CBOF - Les Informations - Le 7 avril 1986
EMISSION(S)

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Mindel/Cairo

... Veuillez trouver ci-joint la transcription
de l'émission ci-haut mentionnée.



Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/ FPR-0426
NUMEROTRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE April 8, 1986


FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/ SSEA visit to Middle East
SUJET

PROGRAM(S)/ CTV Canada AM - April 8
EMISSION(S)

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CTV: External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is off to Israel and Egypt as he continues his swing through the Middle East. Yesterday, he held talks with King Fahd during his stop-over in Saudi Arabia. The two men discussed world oil prices and the possibility of increasing Canada's role in the Mid-East peace process. They also explored ways of strengthening economic and political ties between the two countries.


 Denis Comeau
 Deputy Director

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TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONSTO/A

Distribution

DATE Le 8 avril 1986FROM/DE

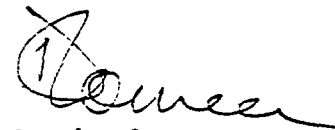
Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/
SUJETVisite du SEAE - Moyen-OrientPROGRAM(S)/
EMISSION(S)Radio-Canada - 08h00 - 8 avril

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Alors que l'avenir de l'usine de Boisbriand demeure incertain, General Motors du Canada tente d'obtenir de nouveaux marchés au Proche-Orient. L'entreprise souhaite notamment vendre des véhicules blindés à l'Arabie Saoudite. Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, qui se trouve en ce moment en Arabie Saoudite, appuie les efforts de GM. Le projet de vente de matériel militaire d'une autre compagnie divise cependant le cabinet fédéral. Notre envoyé spécial à Riyadh fait le point.

MP: Le gouvernement canadien est toujours divisé sur l'affaire Thyssen. Il s'agit d'un fabricant d'armes allemand qui souhaite s'installer en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Il y fabriquerait notamment des chars d'assaut destinés à des pays du Moyen-Orient dont l'Arabie Saoudite. Certains ministres verraient là une bonne occasion de créer des emplois dans une région pauvre, mais d'autres comme apparemment Joe Clark rappellent que le Canada a pour politique de ne pas vendre d'armes offensives dans les régions où les tensions sont très élevées. Cependant, M. Clark a déclaré à Riyadh, la capitale saoudienne, qu'il appuie un autre projet, celui de General Motors du Canada. GM voudrait fabriquer à son usine de London en Ontario des véhicules blindés destinés à l'Arabie Saoudite, un contrat évalué à quelque 250 millions de dollars. M. Clark soutient que cette transaction respecterait la réglementation canadienne en matière d'exportation. Reste à voir ce que pense de tout cela le gouvernement d'Israël où M. Clark doit se rendre jeudi. Mario Proulx, Radio-Canada à Riyadh.



Denis Comeau
 Directeur adjoint

D(5) F(2)

MGT MGR MGD

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/
NUMÉRO

FPR-0435

TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONSTO/A

Distribution

DATE Le 9 avril 1986FROM/DE

Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/
SUJETVisite SEAE - Moyen-Orient - Crise du pétrolePROGRAM(S)/
EMISSION(S)Radio-Canada - 08h00 - 9 avril

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GMR GMD GMT

CAIRO/MINDEL

De son côté, le ministre saoudien du pétrole, Cheikh Yamani, lance un appel au Canada pour qu'il réduise sa production pétrolière. Cheikh Yamani prévoit une nouvelle crise énergétique mondiale si l'ensemble des pays producteurs ne s'auto-discipline pas pour maintenir les cours du brut à un niveau acceptable. Il n'a cependant pas réussi à convaincre le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, qui est de passage en Arabie Saoudite. Notre envoyé spécial, Mario Proulx, s'est entretenu avec Cheikh Yamani.

MP: Finie la guerre des prix, elle coûte trop cher même aux riches Saoudiens. Le Cheikh Yamani joue désormais la carte du sens des responsabilités. Le dumping du pétrole à rabais, explique-t-il, conduit tout droit vers une nouvelle crise mondiale de l'or noir.

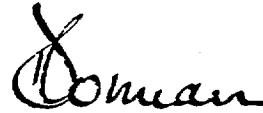
CY: This will hurt everybody and lead to a serious crisis in the future.

MP: Son raisonnement est le suivant: le pétrole bon marché aura d'abord un effet stimulant sur l'industrie. Puis, les producteurs qui auront survécu à la guerre des prix fermeront les robinets et exigeront le gros prix pour le pétrole. Ce sera à nouveau la crise. D'ici là, plusieurs pays pauvres et le système bancaire international auront gravement souffert de la perte de revenus pétroliers. Alors le Cheikh Yamani a entrepris de convaincre tous les producteurs de pétrole de la nécessité de se concerter pour réduire la production.

CY: All the producers alike must share the responsibility.

MP: Le Cheikh avoue ne pas avoir eu beaucoup de succès jusqu'ici. Joe Clark ne l'a pas encouragé non plus. D'abord,

il ne croit pas à l'auto-discipline des pays producteurs et puis, credo conservateur obligé, il soutient qu'il faut laisser jouer les forces du marché. Mario Proulx, Radio-Canada à Dharan.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Comeau".

Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE Le 10 avril 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

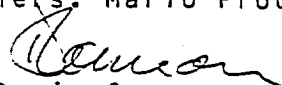
SUBJECT/
SUJET Visite SEAE - Moyen-Orient - Programme McTeer

PROGRAM(S)/ Radio-Canada - 07h00 - 10 avril
EMISSION(S)

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Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Joe Clark, en visite au Proche-Orient, estime que les efforts de paix dans cette région du monde devraient continuer et que des projets en ce sens devaient émaner de la région elle-même. M. Clark, qui a fait cette déclaration à l'issue d'une rencontre d'une heure avec le président égyptien, Hosni Mubarak, au Caire, a souligné que tout projet devait inclure le règlement de la question palestinienne. Par ailleurs, Mme Maureen McTeer, qui accompagne son mari Joe Clark au Proche-Orient, n'a pu visiter comme elle l'aurait souhaité le village des chiffonniers au Caire. Le haut fonctionnaire qui aurait dû organiser la visite a considéré que les convenances s'y opposaient.

MP: Le village des chiffonniers, c'est une sorte de campement élevé sur un immense dépotoir, vision hallucinante, 14,000 hommes, femmes et enfants habitent dans les ordures des autres et en vivent. Chaque matin, ils attellent leur mule pour aller dépouiller les poubelles de moins pauvres qu'eux. 14,000 indigents qui cohabitent avec les rats, les porcs et les mouches. Voici quatre ans, une religieuse, Soeur Emmanuelle, puis un médecin égyptien, le docteur Galli, ont entrepris de soulager la misère de ces gens-là et de donner un avenir à leurs enfants. Grâce notamment à des dons provenant du Canada, \$20,000, ils ont mis sur pied une modeste clinique médicale et une école. Au retour de leur cueillette d'ordures, en après-midi, les garçons de 11 à 14 ans y apprennent le métier de menuisier. Maureen McTeer souhaitait visiter le village, mais on a craint de froisser la sensibilité des autorités égyptiennes. Le docteur Galli le regrette parce qu'il est rare, dit-il, que dans le monde on accorde de l'attention à de simples chiffonniers. Mario Proulx, Radio-Canada, au Caire.


Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

D(5) F(2)

GMD GMR GMT
MINDEL/TAVIV

TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE April 11, 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/
SUJET Libya - SSEA expresses concern for Canadians

PROGRAM(S)/
EMISSION(S) CBC Radio - 08:00 hours - April 11

SSEA BOOK
MINA/
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The Minister for External Affairs, Joe Clark, has expressed concern for the safety of Canadians in Libya because of the tension between that country and the United States. Mr. Clark made the comments in Jerusalem after talks with Israeli leaders. We have a report from Mark Levine.

ML: In his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Clark discussed the need to combat international terrorism but says he did not bring up specifics. Afterwards, he was asked about indications that the U.S. is about to launch another military strike against Libya.

SSEA: There is no reason to believe that that is imminent.

ML: Mr. Clark said its primary concern is for the faith of more than a thousand Canadians now in Libya. He said Canadian consular officials are in touch with them. In his talk with Mr. Peres, Mr. Clark praised the Israeli leader for his public statement recognizing the Palestinians as a people. Mr. Clark stressed the need to solve the Palestinian problem as a step toward Middle East peace. For CBC News, this is Mark Levine in Jerusalem.


Denis Comeau
Deputy Director

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GMD GMR
TAVIV/MINDEL

TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE Le 11 avril 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/ SUJET Visite SEAE - Moyen-Orient - Canadiens en Libye

PROGRAM(S)/ EMISSION(S) Radio-Canada - 12h00 - 11 avril

SSEA BOOK
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D(5) F(2)

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TAVIV/MINDEL

La crise américaine ou libyenne préoccupe le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures Joe Clark qui est arrivé hier soir en Israël. M. Clark a rencontré ce matin le Premier ministre Shimon Pérès qui déclare approuver entièrement l'attitude des Américains à l'égard de la Libye.

MP: Joe Clark est préoccupé parce que, dit-il, il y a plus de 1,000 Canadiens qui travaillent en Libye. Nous sommes, dit-il, en contact constant avec ces gens-là grâce aux représentants consulaires du Canada. Au moment où le porte-avion Coral Sea se dirige vers la côte libyenne, M. Clark se dit préoccupé pour la sécurité des Canadiens même si pour le moment elle n'est pas menacée. De son côté, le Premier ministre d'Israël, Shimon Pérès, se montre très favorable à la politique musclée de Washington parce que, dit-il, il faut arrêter la poussée terroriste libyenne. MM. Clark et Pérès se sont également entretenus ce matin de la question palestinienne. Le Canada reconnaît aux Palestiniens le droit d'avoir une patrie. Mario Proulx, Radio-Canada, à Jérusalem.

Denis Comeau
Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/ FPR-0445
NUMÉROTRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONSTO/A Distribution DATE April 11, 1986FROM/DE Press Office/Service de PresseSUBJECT/ SSEA Visit to the Middle East - Martin Himel Reports
SUJETPROGRAM(S)/ CTV - Canada AM - April 11
ÉMISSION(S)

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 FPR/
 Quinn

CBC: Canada's External Affairs Minister, Joe Clark, says it's unlikely that there will be an imminent American attack on Libya. Clark made the comments this morning, in Jerusalem, where he is on a four day official state visit. Mr. Clark has already visited three other Arab countries joining us this morning on the line from Jerusalem is Martin Himel, CTV's Correspondant, there.

CBC: Good Morning, Martin.

MH: Good Morning.

CBC: Can you explain, Mr. Clark's comment any further? What did he say exactly?

MH: Well, there's numerous reports here, especially with other American envoys in the region, about strong condemnation of Libya, as Libya being focussed for terror not only in Europe, but also in Asia, and Central America, and naturally with Mr. Clark, here, we asked if he had any comments or knowledge about the latest American position there. After he had a meeting with Israel's Prime Minister, he came out and said that as far as he knows, there was no plans for an imminent, and that's just the word imminent, American attack against Libya. He also expressed a great deal of concern for one thousand Canadians, who are residing in Libya, who work there in oil production facilities and other facilities, and though he does not believe their security is in imminent danger right now, he still stresses concern over the situation and the fact that it could get worse.

CBC: Is he saying, in effect, that Canada would not support a strike on Libya, or is he not saying that?

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MH: He's not saying that specifically, though, what he is saying, I think if you could read between the lines a bit, is there's a lot of talk that the United States, if it should launch an attack, might hit oil installations and other economic facilities of Libya, and Canadians as well as Europeans work in those facilities, and he's concerned that someone could get hurt if the United States want to do so, and I think that he's alluding to that situation. He did throughout his trip, here and in other countries, also stress Canada's condemnation of international terror, and alluded to Libya's connection with that, and, but he stressed different ways of dealing with it, for example, strong cooperation with the other states in around the world, and through International Aviation Organizations.

CBC: But Martin, it's one thing, as a spokesman for a government of a certain country to either condone or condemn any potential action that the United States might take, but isn't it decidedly another thing to release information, if in fact he does have that kind of information, that in fact, an attack is not imminent?

MH: Well, he didn't. He refused to comment any further on that particular note about an attack being imminent or not. He just simply said, that the attack, an attack is not imminent, whether that means we could see one in the short future or the near future, he refused to elaborate on that point in any way, shape or form. So, I don't think there's much more it can be said on that.

CBC: And he didn't tell you, he didn't suggest whether or not his information came from Israeli sources or not?

MH: I don't think, he didn't say that, that's for sure, and my feeling is, it's not from Israeli sources. I get the impression that it's from other avenues of information. His meeting with Prime Minister Peres and with Foreign Minister Shamir dealt partially with international terror, partially with the Libyan situation, but he also expressed Canada's situation on the Palestinian issue and he was also thanked to the fact that, Canada is taking an active role in the multi-national forces in Sinai, which separates Egypt Egyptian-Israeli armies in a (Buffer area)? Canada has some soldiers that just joined that force and Canada has actually been thanked by all the nations in the region for basically taking on a positive role in the peace process.

CBC: Before Mr. Clark went over to the Middle East, apparently, he met with Former Conservative Leader, Robert Stanfield and several other Middle East advisors, who all suggested to Mr. Clark, that Canadian senior diplomats, at that level are going to have to start meeting with PLO representatives. Has Mr. Clark commented on that suggestion, in any way, during his Middle East swing?

MH: Not directly, but through top Canadian officials here, its been made clear, that Canada doesn't have the same stand that the US does, and that is, for example, US diplomats in any way, shape, or form will avoid contact with PLO officials, where Canadian diplomats under the Ambassador level not at the Ambassadorial level, but under it, will have contacts with the PLO officials and it's no secret and Canada believes that the PLO has to have some sort of role in its future solution, though, it falls short of saying that Canada will recognize, for instance, a PLO administered state.

CBC: Martin thank you for joining us. Martin Himel is CTV's Correspondant in Jerusalem.



Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

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PROGRAM: EMISSION:	NATIONAL NEWS	DATE: DATE:	APRIL 12, 1986
NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CTV/CJOH	TIME: HEURE:	11:00.PM

JOE CLARK IN THE MIDDLE EAST

CTV: External Affairs Minister Joe Clark called today for a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank and Gaza strip, areas now occupied by Israel. Clark was speaking at a dinner in his honour in Jerusalem. He's in Israel on the last leg of a tour of the Middle East. We have a report from Martin Himmel(?).

REPORTER: In his speech tonight Clark stressed Canada's support for Israel and praised Israel's recognition of the Palestinian problem, but he said more must be done to achieve peace.

CLARK: We support the right of the Palestinians to a homeland within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and Gaza strip. And we have welcomed Prime Minister Perez' deliberate reference to the Palestinians as a people...

REPORTER: It's the first time a Canadian official has supported the idea of a Palestinian homeland while visiting

Israel. Israel opposes the concept of a homeland because it feels this would lead to a Palestinian state dominated by the PLO.

YITZHAK SHAMIR: PLO terrorism is a scourge of mankind and it is (Israeli Foreign Min.) incumbent on all of us to do everything in our power to oppose this evil.

REPORTER: Earlier in the day Clark visited the West Bank. Most foreign dignitaries avoid the area because it would appear to legitimize the Israeli occupation. Clark met with a Palestinian leader, the mayor of Bethlehem and explained why.

CLARK: I think it is important that we demonstrate in tangible ways our encouragement for moderate leaders among Palestinians.

REPORTER: Israel and Canada may differ over the Palestinian issue but Israel does consider Canada to be one of its better friends. The Israelis are pleased over the fact that Canada has consistently voted against anti-Israeli resolutions in the United Nations and has contributed to peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. Martin Himmel, CTV News, Jerusalem.

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/
NUMÉRO FPR-0455TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE Le 14 avril 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/
SUJET Visite SEAE - Moyen-Orient - Rencontre Scharansky

PROGRAM(S)/
EMISSION(S) Radio-Canada - 08h00 - 14 avril

SSEA BOOK
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L'Union soviétique est maintenant en contact avec les Etats-Unis afin de prévenir une action militaire américaine contre la Libye. Le Kremlin aurait utilisé le téléphone rouge pour contacter la Maison blanche. Pour sa part, le Canada, s'il appuie l'intention américaine de réagir contre le soutien de la Libye au terrorisme, est opposé à une action trop radicale. En tournée au Moyen-Orient, le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, a affirmé que le gouvernement canadien avait prié la Maison blanche de ne pas poser certains gestes extrêmes. Et ce matin Joe Clark a quitté Israël au terme d'une tournée de 11 jours au Moyen-Orient. Il a rencontré hier à Jérusalem le célèbre dissident juif Anatoly Scharansky à qui il a promis le soutien du Canada en faveur des Juifs qui veulent quitter l'Union soviétique.

MP: Le monde entier, et notamment le Canada, avaient réclamé la libération d'Anatoly Scharansky. Le 11 février dernier, le long calvaire du mathématicien dissident prenait fin. Scharansky a du mal à se remettre de 8 ans de goulag. D'affreux cauchemars le réveillent souvent en sursaut. Le temps de retrouver une vie normale, il refuse presque toutes les invitations mais il a accepté de rencontrer Joe Clark. Il demande au Canada de continuer d'exercer des pressions sur l'Union soviétique pour l'inciter à permettre l'émigration des Juifs. Joe Clark s'y est engagé.

SEAE: Le Canada continuera à faire tout ce qu'il peut pour aider les Juifs qui veulent quitter l'Union soviétique.

MP: La tournée de 11 jours de Joe Clark a pris fin ce matin. Il a quitté le Moyen-Orient sans annoncer

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de changement à la politique canadienne. Il a déclaré que le Canada continuera de contribuer à la paix et à la stabilité dans la région en permettant aux forces armées de participer à des missions de paix et en apportant de l'aide économique au développement. Mario Proulx, Radio-Canada, à Jérusalem.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Comeau', written in dark ink.

Denis Comeau
Directeur adjoint

UNCLASSIFIED/SANS COTENUMBER/ FPR-0467
NUMERO

3

TRANSCRIPTS/TRANSCRIPTIONS

TO/A Distribution DATE April 15, 1986

FROM/DE Press Office/Service de Presse

SUBJECT/ SUJET Canadians in Libya

PROGRAM(S)/ EMISSION(S) CTV Canada AM - April 14

SSEA BOOK
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CTV: External Affairs Minister, Joe Clark, is winding up his trip to the Middle East. In Jerusalem this week-end, Clark said that Canada supports the American intention to strike against Libya for its support of terrorism, but he also urges the US to avoid extreme action. Libyan leader, Moammar Khadafy, says that foreign workers have been moved to oil fields and army bases, areas that might be targets of any US attack. There's no word on whether any of the 1,300 Canadians in Libya had been moved, but Clark says they would be wise to look out for their own safety.

JC: On two occasions now, the government of Canada has indicated to Canadians who are in Libya, that we think that it is important that they look to their own safety. That advise was not given lightly. There are reports of continuing tension in the area and we think that Canadians who are in Libya should take full account of those reports and those developments.



Denis Comeau
Deputy Director

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FI036

D ZQZCZCYRCYN

DL CLARK - EGYPT

LE CAIRE (AFP) - LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, M. JOE CLARK, A QUITTÉ JEUDI APRÈS-MIDI LE CAIRE, À L'ISSUE D'UNE VISITE OFFICIELLE DE TROIS JOURS EN ÉGYPTÉ.

M. CLARK EFFECTUERA, AVANT DE QUITTER LE TERRITOIRE ÉGYPTIEN, UNE COURTE VISITE À EL-GHORA, DANS LE SINAI, OÙ SE TROUVE LE QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL DES FORCES MULTINATIONALES ET D'OBSERVATEURS (FNU-SUPERVISANT L'APPLICATION DE L'ACCORD DE PAIX ISRAËLO-ÉGYPTIEN), AUXQUELLES PARTICIPE UN CONTINGENT CANADIEN. IL DOIT ENSUITE POURSUIVRE, EN ISRAËL, UNE TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT QUI L'A DÉJÀ CONDUIT EN JORDANIE ET EN ARABIE SAOUDITE.

AU COURS DE SA VISITE, LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE CANADIENNE S'EST NOTAMMENT ENTRETENU AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE ÉGYPTIEN, M. ESMAT ABDEL NEGUID ET A ÉTÉ REÇU MARDI, PENDANT PRÈS D'UNE HEURE, PAR LE PRÉSIDENT HOSNI MOUBARAK.

FI092 - JAL

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FI042

D ZCZCUIVBYL

CLARK - YAMANI

DHARRAN (PC) - LA CRISE MONDIALE DU PÉTROLE A ÉTÉ AU CENTRE DES DISCUSSIONS QU'A EUES AUJOURD'HUI LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, JOE CLARK, AVEC LE MINISTRE SAOUDIEN DU PÉTROLE, SHEIKH YAMANI.

LES AUTORITÉS SAOUDIENNES ONT DE PLUS INDIQUÉ QUE LES DEUX HOMMES ONT DISCUTÉ DE LA PROCHAINE RENCONTRE DES PAYS MEMBRES DE L'OPEP QUI AURA LIEU LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE À GENÈVE. LES DÉLÉGATIONS TENTERONT ALORS DE TROUVER UN TERRAIN D'ENTENTE SUR LEURS QUOTAS DE PRODUCTION AFIN D'ENRAYER LA DÉGRINGOLADE DU PRIX DU PÉTROLE.

AU TERME DE SA VISITE DE TROIS JOURS EN ARABIE SAOUDITE, LE MINISTRE CLARK SE REND MAINTENANT EN ÉGYPTÉ POUR UNE SÉRIE DE RENCONTRES AVEC LES AUTORITÉS GOUVERNEMENTALES.

JOE CLARK DOIT ÉGALEMENT VISITER UN CONTINGENT CANADIEN EN POSTE DANS LE DÉSERT DU SINAI.

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NL CLARK

TEL AVIV (REUTER) - LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, JOE CLARK, A ENTAMÉ, VENDI SOIR, UNE VISITE OFFICIELLE DE QUATRE JOURS EN ISRAËL APRÈS AVOIR SÉJOURNÉ DANS TROIS PAYS ARABES.

SELON L'AMBASSADE DU CANADA, CLARK COMPTE PROCÉDER À DES ÉCHANGES DE VUES SUR LES PERSPECTIVES DE PAIX AU PROCHE-ORIENT. IL S'EST RENDU PRÉCÉDEMMENT EN JORDANIE, EN ARABIE SAOUDITE ET EN ÉGYPTÉ.

SON HOMOLOGUE ISRAËLIEN YITZHAK SHAMIR, VENU L'ACCUEILLIR À L'AÉROPORT, A DÉCLARÉ AUX JOURNALISTES QUE CETTE VISITE "AIDERAIT LE CANADA À FORMULER SA POLITIQUE POUR LE PROCHE-ORIENT. C'EST LA VISITE D'UN MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES AMI, QUI REPRÉSENTE UN PAYS ÉTRANGER AMI".

CLARK S'EST ABSTENU DE TOUT COMMENTAIRE À L'AÉROPORT. SELON DES SOURCES ISRAËLIENNES AUTORISÉES, IL DOIT SIGNER UN ACCORD AÉRIEN QUI AJOUTERA TORONTO À MONTRÉAL SUR LA LISTE DES POINTS D'ATTERRISSAGE DE LA COMPAGNIE ISRAËLIENNE EL AL AU CANADA.

CLARK AVAIT AUPARAVANT VISITÉ LE SINAI ÉGYPTIEN, OÙ LE CANADA ENTRETIENT UN CONTINGENT DE 130 HOMMES FAISANT PARTIE D'UNE FORCE INTERNATIONALE DÉPLOYÉE EN VERTU D'UN ACCORD QUI A PERMIS LE RETRAIT D'ISRAËL DE LA PÉNINSULE EN 1982.

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Egypte-Canada FIN DE LA VISITE OFFICIELLE EN ÉGYPTÉ DU CHEF DE LA
DIPLOMATIE CANADIENNE

LE CAIRE, 10 AVR (AFP)- LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES, M. JOE CLARK, A QUITTÉ JEUDI APRÈS-MIDI LE CAIRE, À L'ISSUE D'UNE
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MULTINATIONALES ET D'OBSERVATEURS (FNU- SUPERVISANT L'APPLICATION DE L'ACCORD
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DOIT ENSUITE POURSUIVRE, EN ISRAËL, UNE TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT QUI L'A DÉJÀ
CONDUIT EN JORDANIE ET EN ARABIE SAOUDITE.

AU COURS DE SA VISITE, LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE CANADIENNE S'EST NOTAMMENT
ENTRETENU AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE ÉGYPTIEN, M. ESMAT HEDER HEGUID ET A ÉTÉ REÇU
MARDI PENDANT PRÈS D'UNE HEURE PAR LE PRÉSIDENT HOSNI MOUBARAK.

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APP 101158 UTC AVR 86

APP 101206 GMT APR 86

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CLARK - ARABIE SAOUDITE

RIYAD (REUTER) - SELON LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE L'ARABIE SAOUDITE, SAUD AL-FAISAL, LES PAYS OCCIDENTAUX NE DEVRAIENT PAS VENDRE DES ARMES À L'IRAN.

C'EST DU MOINS LE VOEU QU'IL A EXPRIMÉ LUNDI DEVANT SON HOMOLOGUE CANADIEN, LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES JOE CLARK, EN VISITE DEPUIS DIMANCHE EN ARABIE SAOUDITE.

LES OBSERVATEURS EXPLIQUENT QUE CETTE QUESTION EST SURVENUE LORSQUE LES DEUX MINISTRES ONT ABOARDÉ LE PROBLÈME DE LA GUERRE IRAN-IRAK ET LA SITUATION GÉNÉRALE AU MOYEN-ORIENT, AINSI QUE LES MOYENS VISANT À COMBATTRE LE TERRORISME.

LES REMARQUES DE M. AL-FAISAL FONT SUITE À L'ATTAQUE PAR L'IRAN CE WEEK-END DERNIER D'UN PÉTROLIER SAOUDIEN DANS LE GOLFE PERSIQUE.

M. CLARK, QUI EST ARRIVÉ EN ARABIE SAOUDITE DIMANCHE, APRÈS UNE VISITE EN JORDANIE, DEVAIT SE RENDRE HIER SOIR AU PORT DE DHAHHAN POUR Y RENCONTRER LE ROI FAHD, RAPPORTENT LES OBSERVATEURS.

IL DEVAIT ÉGALEMENT S'ENTREtenir AVEC LE MINISTRE DU PÉTROLE AHMED ZAKI YAHANI, AVANT DE PARTIR POUR LE CAIRE, OÙ IL EST ATTENDU POUR MARDI.

L'INDUSTRIE CANADIENNE DU PÉTROLE EST SÉVÈREMENT AFFECTÉE PAR LA CHUTE DU PRIX DE L'OR NOIR QUI A OCCASIONNÉ DES CENTAINES DE MISES À PIED ET DES PERTES DE MILLIONS DE DOLLARS EN REVENUS.

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PN-CLARK

SAUDI ARABIA SAYS WESTERN ARMS SHOULD NOT GO TO IRAN

RIYADH; APRIL 7; REUTER - SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL TOLD HIS CANADIAN COUNTERPART JOE CLARK TODAY THAT WESTERN COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT SELL ARMS TO IRAN; CANADIAN SOURCES SAID.

THEY SAID THE ISSUE CAME UP DURING TALKS DOMINATED BY CONCERN OVER THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR; THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION IN GENERAL AND WAYS OF COMBATTING TERRORISM.

PRINCE SAUD'S REMARKS FOLLOWED A WEEKEND ATTACK ON A SAUDI OIL TANKER OFF THE COAST OF QATAR; IN AN AREA WHERE IRAN HAS BEEN BLAMED FOR PREVIOUS ATTACKS ON SHIPPING.

CLARK; WHO ARRIVED HERE FROM AMMAN YESTERDAY; IS EXPECTED TO FLY TO THE EASTERN PORT OF BAHRAIN TONIGHT FOR A MEETING WITH KING FAHD; THE SOURCES SAID.

HE IS ALSO SCHEDULED TO HOLD TALKS WITH SAUDI OIL MINISTER AHMED ZAKI YAMANI BEFORE LEAVING FOR CAIRO TOMORROW.

CANADA HAS BEEN BADLY AFFECTED BY THE COLLAPSE IN OIL PRICES WHICH CAUSED HUNDREDS OF LAYOFFS AND THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN REVENUES IN ITS WESTERN OIL-PRODUCING PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

REUTER 0920

#083

R 11111)LCZCVRZYR
FM-ISRAEL-CANADA (EXPECT PIX)

ISRAEL PRAISES CANADIAN SUPPORT IN INTERNATIONAL SPHERES
JERUSALEM, APRIL 11; REUTER - ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK
SHARIR TODAY SAID ISRAEL HAD MORE BACKING FROM CANADA THAN FROM
MANY OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES; AN ISRAELI SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE PRAISE FROM SHARIR CAME DURING A TWO AND A HALF HOUR
MEETING WITH JOE CLARK; CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CLARK WAS ON A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO ISRAEL AT THE END OF A MIDDLE
EAST TOUR WHICH TOOK HIM TO SAUDI ARABIA; JORDAN AND EGYPT.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID CLARK AND SHARIR'S TALKS FOCUSED ON THE
NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AGAINST TERRORISM; AS WELL AS
BILATERAL ISSUES SUCH AS POSSIBLE JOINT AID PROJECTS TO THIRD
WORLD COUNTRIES.

REUTER 0911

FI 095

R ZQZCZCIYCWXD

CLARK - PALESTINE

TEL AVIV (AP) - LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES, M. JOE CLARK, A RECLAME, SAMEDI, LA CREATION D'UNE PATRIE PALESTINIENNE SUR LE TERRITOIRE PRESENTEMENT OCCUPE PAR LES ISRAELIENS, SUR LA RIVE OUEST DU JOURDAIN ET DANS LA BANDE DE GAZA. INVITE A PRENDRE LA PAROLE LORS D'UN DNER AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE ISRAELIEN, LE MINISTRE YITZHAK SHAMIR, M. CLARK A MIS L'ACCENT SUR L'AIDE DU CANADA A ISRAEL POUR LA SECURITE ET A LA RECONNAISSANCE DES FRONTIERES POUR L'ETAT JUIF.

MAIS IL A AUSSI INDIQUE QUE LE CANADA APPUIERAIT "LA FORMATION D'UN ETAT POUR LES PALESTINIENS SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA CISJORDANIE."

M. CLARK N'A CEPENDANT PAS PRECISE QUEL STATUT POLITIQUE POURRAIT EVENTUELLEMENT ETRE ACCORDE A UN TEL TERRITOIRE.

FI502 PGB

1945ES 12-04

R143

R 11111) LZOTUIVZYR

AM-MIDEAST-CLARK (EXPECT PIX)

CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER IN ISRAEL FOR TALKS
TEL AVIV, APRIL 10; REUTER - CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTER JOE CLARK ARRIVED IN ISRAEL TONIGHT FOR MEETINGS WITH
ISRAELI LEADERS FOLLOWING HIS VISITS TO THREE ARAB COUNTRIES.

THE CANADIAN EMBASSY SAID CLARK WANTED TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON
THE SEARCH FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE. HE EARLIER VISITED JORDAN,
SAUDI ARABIA AND EGYPT.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHARIR TOLD REPORTERS THE
FOUR-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT "WILL HELP CANADA TO FORMULATE ITS
MIDDLE EAST POLICY. THIS IS A VISIT OF A FRIENDLY FOREIGN
MINISTER FROM A FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRY."

CLARK DECLINED COMMENT AT THE AIRPORT. ISRAELI OFFICIALS SAID
HE WILL SIGN AN AIR AGREEMENT ADDING TORONTO TO MONTREAL AS A
LANDING SITE FOR ISRAEL'S EL AL AIRLINES.

EARLIER HE VISITED THE EGYPTIAN SINAI WHERE CANADA HAS A
136-MEMBER SQUAD IN AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE POLICING AN
AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH ISRAEL WITHDREW FROM THE PENINSULA IN
1982.

REUTER 1821

GLGL

OR158 CAN/AFP-BE27 -----

R 1 84-11 8284

ISRAËL-CANADA M. SHAMIR REND HOMMAGE À LA POLITIQUE DU CANADA À L'ÉGARD D'ISRAËL

JERUSALEM, 11 AVR (AFP) - M. YITZHAK SHAMIR, MINISTRE ISRAËLIEN DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, A RENDU VENDREDI HOMMAGE À LA POLITIQUE SUIVIE PAR LE CANADA VIS-À-VIS D'ISRAËL LORS D'UNE RENCONTRE AVEC M. JOË CLARK, SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, A-T-ON INDICÉ DE SOURCES DIPLOMATIQUES ISRAËLITENNES.

M. SHAMIR A NOTAMMENT SOULIGNÉ LA "FERMETÉ" DU CANADA DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME INTERNATIONAL, ET RAPPELÉ LES VOTES CANADIENS FAVORABLES À ISRAËL AU SEIN DE L'ONU, A-T-ON POURSUIVI DE MÊMES SOURCES. LE MINISTRE ISRAËLIEN A ÉGALEMENT REMERCIÉ M. CLARK POUR LA CONTRIBUTION CANADIENNE À LA FORCE MULTINATIONALE DU SINAI, A-T-ON POURSUIVI.

M. CLARK QUI EFFECTUE DEPUIS JEUDI UNE VISITE DE QUATRE JOURS EN ISRAËL DANS LE CADRE DE SA TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT, N'A PAS FAIT DE DÉCLARATION. LORS DE SON SÉJOUR, M. CLARK S'ENTRETIENDRA AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE ISRAËLIEN, M. SHIMON PÉRÈS, LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ÉTAT, M. CHAIM HERZOG, ET LE MINISTRE DE L'ÉDUCATION, M. YITZHAK NAVON.

LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE ISRAËLIENNE, RAPPELLE-T-ON, S'ÉTAIT RENDU L'ANNÉE DERNIÈRE AU CANADA.

JLR/SM C

AFP 111633 UTC AVR 86

AFP 111641 GMT APR 86

PH-CLARK; DL: 0547

DAY LEAD

ANNAN (AP) - ON THE EVE OF JOE CLARK'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR, A SENIOR PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL HAS CALLED FOR CANADA TO RECOGNIZE THE PLO.

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER IS TO BEGIN HIS TOUR TODAY. KHALIL WAZIR, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF PLO MILITARY FORCES, TOLD REPORTERS ON WEDNESDAY HE HOPED CANADA WOULD BREAK AWAY FROM THE U.S. POLICY OF REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE PLO.

"WE HOPE THEY CAN ANALYSE AND STUDY WELL THE FACTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST . . . AND NOT SEE THE FACTS THROUGH THE EYES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SPECTACLES OF KISSINGER," HE SAID.

FORMER U.S. STATE SECRETARY HENRY KISSINGER PROMISED ISRAEL THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT DEAL WITH THE PLO UNTIL THE ORGANIZATION ACCEPTED UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS THAT IMPLY THE ACCEPTANCE OF ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST.

THE PLO INSISTS IT WILL ACCEPT THOSE MEASURES ONLY WHEN A PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO A STATE IS ACCEPTED.

CLARK IS DUE IN ANNAN TONIGHT TO START AN 11-DAY TOUR OF JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT AND ISRAEL.

A SPOKESMAN AT THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN ANNAN SAID CLARK IS COMING TO JORDAN "TO LISTEN, TO ESTABLISH THE POSITIONS OF THE PROTAGONISTS (IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE) AND ALSO TO EXPLORE BILATERAL ISSUES." HE SPOKE ON CONDITION OF ANONYMITY.

'CANADA CAN HELP'

WAZIR, ALSO KNOWN AS ABU JIHAD, SAID THE PLO BELIEVES THAT "CANADA CAN PLAY A ROLE WITH THE AMERICANS AND WITH THE EUROPEANS" TO ADVANCE ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE EFFORTS.

BUT HE URGED CANADA TO JOIN THE MAJORITY OF THE WORLD'S GOVERNMENTS IN RECOGNIZING THE PLO AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

CANADIAN AMBASSADORS AVOID CONTACT WITH PLO OFFICIALS, ALTHOUGH LOWER-RANKING DIPLOMATS CAN DEAL WITH THEM. AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ARE FORBIDDEN PLO CONTACTS.

"WE ARE ASKING WHY, TILL NOW, THEY HAVE HESITATED TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIANS," WAZIR SAID.

CANADA HAS SAID A PALESTINIAN HOMELAND SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, BUT HAS AVOIDED ADVOCATING A PALESTINIAN STATE BESIDE ISRAEL.

CLARK HAS HAD SOME BAD RELATIONS WITH THE ARAB WORLD OVER THE PALESTINE ISSUE.

WHILE PRIME MINISTER IN 1979, CLARK ROUSED COMPLAINTS FROM ARAB COUNTRIES BY PROMISING TO MOVE THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN ISRAEL TO JERUSALEM FROM TEL AVIV.

ISRAEL CAPTURED THE EASTERN PORTION OF JERUSALEM FROM JORDAN IN 1967 AND HAS ANNEXED IT.

PROPOSAL DROPPED

CLARK BACKED DOWN AFTER ARAB COUNTRIES THREATENED ECONOMIC REPRISALS AND A SPECIAL ENVOY, FORMER CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER ROBERT STANFIELD, REPORTED THAT MOVING THE EMBASSY WOULD BE A MISTAKE.

ON TUESDAY, CLARK AIDES, INSISTING ON ANONYMITY, SAID THE INCIDENT IS "ANCIENT HISTORY" AND HAS NOT BEEN MENTIONED BY ARAB DIPLOMATS DURING THE PLANNING FOR CLARK'S TRIP.

WHILE IN JORDAN, CLARK IS SCHEDULED TO SIGN AN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT, TO MEET JORDANIAN OFFICIALS AND TO VISIT SEVERAL TOURIST SITES. HE HEADS TO SAUDI ARABIA ON SUNDAY.

DURING HIS STAY IN ANNAN, THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER IS SCHEDULED TO MEET CROWN PRINCE HASSAN AND FOREIGN MINISTER TAHER HASRI. BUT HE WILL NOT SEE KING HUSSEIN OR PRIME MINISTER ZAID RIFAI, WHO ARE TOURING THE FAR EAST.

CANADA HAS MINIMAL ECONOMIC LINKS WITH JORDAN. LAST YEAR, IT EXPORTED \$5 MILLION (CANADIAN) WORTH OF GOODS TO JORDAN AND IMPORTED ONLY \$17,000 (CANADIAN) WORTH.

THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT WILL PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR ADDITIONAL BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE, BUT DOES NOT GUARANTEE CONTRACTS.

AM-CLARK-MIDEAST: 0364

AMMAN (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK: ARRIVED IN JORDAN ON THURSDAY NIGHT TO LAUNCH A 12-DAY, FOUR-COUNTRY TOUR OF THE MIDDLE EAST. CLARK WAS RECEIVED AT THE AIRPORT BY JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TAHER EL-MASRI.

CLARK MADE NO COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL: BUT BEFORE FLYING TO AMMAN FROM ROME: HE PLAYED DOWN ANY EXPECTATIONS CANADA WILL PLAY A ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS. IN A BRIEFING FOR REPORTERS: HE URGED CANADIANS TO FOCUS ON THE MIDDLE EAST'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

CLARK IS TO SIGN AN ECONOMIC AND TRADE PROTOCOL IN AMMAN: BUT THE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT OF HIS TRIP WILL BE AN AGREEMENT TO BUILD A DAM IN EGYPT. THE PROJECT: WORTH MORE THAN \$300 MILLION CANADIAN: IS IN THE FINAL STAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS: AIDES SAID: AND IT IS UNCLEAR IF AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED BY THE TIME CLARK'S PARTY REACHES CAIRO.

CLARK IS TO MEET CROWN PRINCE HASSAN ON FRIDAY: BUT WILL MISS KING HUSSEIN AND PRIME MINISTER ZAID RIFAI: WHO ARE TOURING FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES.

IN SAUDI ARABIA: HE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET KING FAHD AND THE OIL MINISTER: SHEIK ZAKI YAHANI: WHILE HIS SCHEDULE IN CAIRO CALLS FOR MEETINGS WITH PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK.

MEETS PERES

IN ISRAEL: THE LAST STOP OF CLARK'S TOUR: HE IS TO MEET PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES.

ON WEDNESDAY: A SENIOR PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL: KHALIL HAZIR: SAID IN AMMAN HE HOPES THAT CANADA WILL BREAK WITH U.S. POLICY BY RECOGNIZING THE PLO AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

"WE HOPE THEY CAN ANALYZE AND STUDY WELL THE FACTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ... AND NOT SEE THE FACTS THROUGH THE EYES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SPECTACLES OF KISSINGER," SAID HAZIR.

HE REFERRED TO FORMER U.S. STATE SECRETARY HENRY KISSINGER: WHO PROMISED ISRAEL IN 1973 THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT DEAL WITH THE PLO UNTIL IT RECOGNIZED UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS IMPLYING ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST.

THE PLO HAS SAID IT WILL NOT TAKE THAT STEP UNTIL A PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO STATEHOOD IS RECOGNIZED.

HAZIR: CHIEF MILITARY DEPUTY TO PLO CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT: SAID HE BELIEVES "CANADA CAN PLAY A ROLE WITH THE AMERICANS AND WITH THE EUROPEANS" TO ADVANCE ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE EFFORTS.

03-04-86 2022es

PK-CLARK; DL; 0474

DAY LEAD

BY JOHN RICE

AMMAN (AP) - JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASSAN HELD AN UNUSUALLY LONG MEETING WITH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK TODAY, URGING A REGIONAL APPROACH TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND SUGGESTING CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, A CLARK SPOKESMAN SAID.

CLARK TOLD THE CROWN PRINCE THAT CANADIANS "SEE OURSELVES AS CONTRIBUTORS TO, RATHER THAN ARCHITECTS OF, SOLUTIONS" TO POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, SPOKESMAN SEAN BRADY TOLD REPORTERS AFTER THE MEETING.

BUT BRADY SAID CLARK EXPRESSED INTEREST IN HASSAN'S APPEAL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH THE MIDDLE EAST "ON A REGIONAL BASIS" RATHER THAN AS A SERIES OF BILATERAL RELATIONS.

BRADY SAID CANADA'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY "IS PRETTY WELL DEFINED ON THIS BASIS ALREADY."

HASSAN, ACTING AS REGENT DURING KING HUSSEIN'S TOUR OF THE FAR EAST, SAID CANADA COULD HELP IN CREATING AN OBJECTIVE VIEW OF EVENTS IN THE AREA, WHICH OFTEN TEND TO BE COLORED BY FACTIONAL BIASES, BRADY SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT HASSAN ACCEPTED CLARK'S INVITATION TO VISIT CANADA AT AN UNDETERMINED TIME AND EXPRESSED INTEREST IN TAKING PART IN A PROPOSED FORUM OF EXPERTS TO DISCUSS THE REGION'S PROBLEMS.

BRADY SAID CLARK TOLD HASSAN HE IS "FULL OF ADMIRATION FOR WHAT THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DONE, KING HUSSEIN IN PARTICULAR, IN TERMS OF PLAYING A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN ATTEMPTING TO BRING ABOUT COMPROMISE AND CONCILIATION" TO SOLVE THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE. "REACHED A DEADLOCK"

HUSSEIN'S YEAR-LONG EFFORT ALONGSIDE THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION TO SEEK PEACE WITH ISRAEL BROKE DOWN IN FEBRUARY WHEN THE PLO REFUSED TO ACCEPT U.S. CONDITIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE ORGANIZATION. THE ISRAELIS REFUSE TO TALK DIRECTLY TO THE PLO, WHICH THEY DENOUNCE AS A TERRORIST GROUP BENT ON DESTROYING THE JEWISH STATE.

BRADY QUOTED HASSAN AS SAYING JORDANIAN LEADERS HAD "CLEARLY REACHED A DEADLOCK IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PLO LEADERSHIP AND DIDN'T SEE THIS LIKELY TO CHANGE FOR THE NEXT WHILE."

HASSAN INDICATED INTEREST IN TEAMING ARAB OIL RESOURCES WITH JORDAN'S POOL OF SKILLED MANPOWER AND THE INDUSTRIAL EXPERTISE OF COUNTRIES SUCH AS CANADA TO HELP DEVELOP THE MIDDLE EAST, BRADY SAID.

HE SAID THE CROWN PRINCE, HUSSEIN'S YOUNGEST BROTHER, EXPRESSED PARTICULAR INTEREST IN CANADIAN EXPERTISE IN COMMUNICATIONS-RELATED FIELDS.

THE MEETING, PLANNED TO LAST ONE HOUR, STRETCHED TO 2½, FORCING CLARK'S PARTY TO SHORTEN AN AFTERNOON VISIT TO THE ROMAN PROVINCIAL TOWN OF JERASH, 30 KILOMETRES NORTH OF AMMAN.

BRADY SAID THE LENGTH OF THE MEETING MADE IT "CLEAR TO US THEY CONSIDER CANADA AS A RELEVANT COUNTRY. . . . ALSO, THE TWO OF THEM JUST SEEMED TO HIT IT OFF."

ON CLARK'S AGENDA TONIGHT WAS A PRIVATE DINNER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER TAHER EL-MASRI.

HE IS SCHEDULED TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TO OPEN A SCHOOL FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES BEFORE LEAVING FOR SAUDI ARABIA ON SUNDAY.

R065

R F1111)LCZCCYNHYD

PH-CLARK

CANADA SEEKS INCREASED ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MIDDLE EAST
AMMAN; APRIL 4; REUTER - CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER
JOE CLARK TOLD JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASSAN TODAY HIS COUNTRY
WANTED TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MIDDLE EAST STATES;
A CANADIAN SPOKESMAN SAID.

SPOKESMAN SEAN BRADY TOLD REPORTERS THAT CLARK, WHO ARRIVED
YESTERDAY FOR A FOUR-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT, STRESSED THAT JORDAN
HAD A PARTICULAR PLACE IN THIS STRATEGY.

A CANADIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID LAST NIGHT THAT CLARK AND
JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TAHER AL-MASRI WOULD SIGN THE FIRST
UMBRELLA ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
TOMORROW.

BRADY SAID THAT PRINCE HASSAN HAD ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO
VISIT CANADA AT A LATER DATE.

REUTER 0923

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BC-LONDON GOLD

(3 P.M. FIXING)

\$334.50 AN OUNCE

AM-CLARK-JORDAN: 0473

FROM REUTERS-AP

AMMAN (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK AND JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TAHER HASRI SIGNED AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT IN JORDAN SATURDAY; AND CLARK PLEDGED CANADA WOULD MAINTAIN ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEE AID; A SPOKESMAN SAID.

CLARK ARRIVED IN THE MIDDLE EAST THURSDAY ON AN 11-DAY TRIP TO JORDAN; SAUDI ARABIA; EGYPT AND ISRAEL.

THE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED SATURDAY SETS A FRAMEWORK FOR BUSINESS AND AID DEALINGS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

REUTERS REPORTS THAT THE OFFICIAL JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY PETRA SAID THAT UNDER THE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY BOTH COUNTRIES WOULD BE EXEMPT FROM CUSTOM DUTIES AND FEES. PETRA SAID THE AGREEMENT COVERS CONTRACT SIGNING AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION BETWEEN CANADIAN AND JORDANIAN FIRMS AND INSTITUTIONS.

THE NEWS AGENCY ALSO SAID IT STIPULATED THAT BOTH SIDES WOULD MAKE AN EFFORT TOWARDS CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

IN TALKS WITH HASRI; CLARK SAID THAT DESPITE BUDGET RESTRICTIONS; CANADA WOULD NOT CUT BACK ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGENCY THAT SERVES PALESTINIAN REFUGEES. A MAJORITY OF JORDAN'S POPULATION ARE PALESTINIANS.

CLARK SPOKESMAN SEAN BRADY SAID THE MINISTER TOLD HASRI: "WE HAVE ASSIGNED PRIORITY TO UNRWA (THE UN RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY). WE WILL MAINTAIN OUR CONTRIBUTION TO UNRWA. WE WILL NOT REDUCE IT."

CANADA GIVES ABOUT \$8.5 MILLION CANADIAN A YEAR TO THE AGENCY; WHICH OPERATES REFUGEE CAMPS AND SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE EAST.

HASRI TOLD CLARK: "YOU ARE AMONG THE FEW COUNTRIES THAT HAVE CONSISTENTLY PAID YOUR SHARE (TO UNRWA). WE HOPE YOU WILL NOT DECREASE YOUR SHARE;" THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

BRADY SAID CLARK MADE NO PLEDGES ABOUT DIRECT AID TO JORDAN; BUT SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT TO SHOW SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES WITH MODERATE AND REASONABLE POLICIES. "TALK IS CHEAP;" BRADY QUOTED CLARK AS SAYING.

EXPRESSED INTEREST

BRADY SAID HASRI EXPRESSED INTEREST IN GREATER CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO JORDAN; WHICH IS BEING HIT BY DECLINING AID FROM ARAB OIL STATES AND FALLING REVENUES SENT BACK BY JORDANIAN WORKERS THERE.

JORDAN IS NOT NOW ONE OF THE "COUNTRIES OF CONCENTRATION" TO WHICH THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY DEVOTES A LARGE PART OF ITS ASSISTANCE.

BRADY SAID HASRI EXPRESSED INTEREST IN JOINT BUSINESS VENTURES BETWEEN CANADA AND JORDAN; AND CLARK SUGGESTED SUCH MATTERS MIGHT BE DISCUSSED WHEN CROWN PRINCE HASSAN VISITS CANADA. NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE VISIT.

FOLLOWING THE TRADE PACT SIGNING; CLARK AND HIS PARTY; INCLUDING HIS WIFE MAUREEN McTEER; HEADED TO THE VILLAGE OF NORTH SHOUNEH IN THE NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY; SOME 80 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF THE JORDANIAN CAPITAL OF AMMAN; TO INAUGURATE A FOUR-SCHOOL COMPLEX FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN.

CANADA CONTRIBUTED \$700,000 THE SCHOOL THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.

CLARK IS TO MEET TODAY WITH JORDANIAN PLANNING MINISTER ABDULLAH HUSUR BEFORE LEAVING THE COUNTRY ON A FLIGHT TO SAUDI ARABIA. HE IS TO VISIT EGYPT AND ISRAEL BEFORE RETURNING HOME.

AM-CLARK: 0337

ATTN OTT

ANNAN (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID SUNDAY CANADA IS NOT CONSIDERING FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.

"WE RECOGNIZE THE SUPPORT THE PLO ENJOYS AMONG PALESTINIANS," HE SAID IN REPLY TO A QUESTION. "WE CALL UPON THE PLO TO REJECT INSTRUMENTS OF VIOLENCE AND TO RESPECT THE INTEGRITY OF ISRAEL."

HE SAID THAT WHILE TOP CANADIAN DIPLOMATS DO NOT DEAL WITH THE PLO, LOWER-RANKING STAFF MEMBERS DO.

CLARK ENDED A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO JORDAN SUNDAY AND FLEW TO SAUDI ARABIA; THE SECOND-STOP ON A FOUR-COUNTRY MIDDLE EAST TOUR.

BEFORE LEAVING JORDAN, CLARK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE WILL "TAKE A LOOK AT" ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES'S CALL FOR ECONOMIC AID FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

"ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS OBVIOUSLY AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT TO BRINGING STABILITY TO THE REGION," HE SAID.

AID NOT ENOUGH

BUT, HE SAID, "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALONE IS NOT GOING TO BE ENOUGH" - A REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR POLITICAL INITIATIVES TO SOLVE THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT.

PERES HAS PROPOSED A DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE EQUIVALENT OF \$35 BILLION TO \$42 BILLION CANADIAN TO HELP PROMOTE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WOULD BE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR, SUPPORTS THE OBJECTIVE BUT SEES "POTENTIAL POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL OBSTACLES," STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN BERNARD KALE SAID ON THURSDAY.

JORDANIAN OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN COOL TO THE IDEA.

CLARK SAID THAT ANY SOLUTION TO THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS WILL HAVE TO ARISE IN THE REGION ITSELF AND SAID CANADA WILL "BE AVAILABLE TO DO WHAT WE CAN DO ADVANCE THE PROCESS."

HE PRAISED KING HUSSEIN'S RECENT PEACE EFFORTS, SAYING THE MONARCH "HAS QUITE LITERALLY TAKEN RISKS FOR PEACE." BUT HE SAID THE BREAKDOWN OF THOSE ATTEMPTS HAS LEFT "A SOMBRE ATMOSPHERE" OVER THE REGION.

HUSSEIN'S YEAR-LONG EFFORT TO SEEK PEACE WITH ISRAEL ARM-IN-ARM WITH THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION BROKE DOWN IN FEBRUARY.

CLARK IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT EGYPT AND ISRAEL AFTER CONCLUDING HIS TRIP TO SAUDI ARABIA.

06-04-86 1412ES

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545

PH-CLARK: 0172

RIYADH (REUTER) - SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL TOLD EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK TODAY THAT WESTERN COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT SELL ARMS TO IRAN; CANADIAN SOURCES REPORTED.

THE INFORMANTS SAID THE ISSUE CAME UP DURING TALKS DOMINATED BY CONCERN OVER THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR; THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION IN GENERAL AND WAYS OF COMBATTING TERRORISM.

SAUD'S REMARKS FOLLOWED A WEEKEND ATTACK ON A SAUDI OIL TANKER OFF THE COAST OF QATAR; IN AN AREA WHERE IRAN HAS BEEN BLAMED FOR PREVIOUS ATTACKS ON PERSIAN GULF SHIPPING.

CLARK, WHO ARRIVED IN RIYADH FROM AMMAN, JORDAN, SUNDAY, IS EXPECTED TO FLY TO THE EASTERN SAUDI PORT OF DHAHIRAN TONIGHT FOR A MEETING WITH KING FAHD; THE SOURCES SAID.

HE IS ALSO SCHEDULED TO HOLD TALKS WITH SAUDI OIL MINISTER AHMED ZAKI YAHANI BEFORE LEAVING FOR CAIRO, EGYPT, TUESDAY.

CANADA HAS BEEN BADLY AFFECTED BY THE COLLAPSE IN OIL PRICES WHICH CAUSED HUNDREDS OF LAYOFFS AND THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN REVENUES IN THE OIL-PRODUCING WESTERN PROVINCES.

07-04-86 0949es

PM-CLARK; 1ST LD; 0685

1ST LEAD-545 (NEW MATERIAL THROUGHOUT; NO PICKUP)

RIYADH (AP) - THE ARAB-ISRAELI AND IRANIAN-IRABI CONFLICTS DOMINATED THE TWO-HOUR FIRST ROUND OF TALKS TODAY BETWEEN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK AND SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL.

CLARK ARRIVED IN SAUDI ARABIA LATE SUNDAY ON THE SECOND LEG OF A MIDDLE EAST TOUR WHICH HE STARTED IN JORDAN; AND WHICH WILL LATER TAKE HIM TO EGYPT AND ISRAEL.

SEAN BRADY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE CANADIAN MINISTER, TOLD REPORTERS AT A BRIEFING THAT "CLARK DISCUSSED THE TRIP TO AMMAN (JORDAN) AND SAID THE MOOD WAS SOMBER ABOUT PROSPECTS FOR (ARAB-ISRAELI) PEACE TALKS."

SAUD TOLD CLARK THAT THE DEADLOCKED JORDANIAN PEACE INITIATIVE CANNOT BE BLAMED SOLELY ON THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION AND ITS CHAIRMAN, YASSER ARAFAT; THE PRESS SECRETARY SAID.

SAUD SAID ISRAEL SHOULD STATE ITS INTERPRETATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 BEFORE REQUIRING THE PLO TO DO THE SAME. "YOU WANT CLARITY ON ONE SIDE (BY THE PLO); AND ALLOW AMBIGUITY ON THE OTHER;" THE PRESS SECRETARY QUOTED SAUD AS SAYING. THE STATEMENT WAS AIMED AT THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS ISRAEL.

JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN SUSPENDED IN FEBRUARY THE DIALOGUE WITH ARAFAT FOR A JOINT NEGOTIATING STAND WITH ISRAEL; MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE PLO REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE 242 WHICH IMPLICITLY RECOGNIZES ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST WITHIN SECURE BORDERS BUT DOES NOT STIPULATE PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION RIGHTS. THE PLO RECOGNITION IS A U.S. CONDITION FOR INVOLVING THE ORGANIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS.

RISK FOR JORDAN

SAUD COMMENTED THAT THE JORDANIANS RISKED A LOT TO PUSH FOR PEACE AND WERE REWARDED BY U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REJECTION OF AN ARMS DEAL; BRADY SAID. THE PRESS SECRETARY QUOTED THE PRINCE AS SAYING ON THIS SCORE:

"THIS IS SEEN BY THE PALESTINIANS AS: 'IF THIS IS THE WAY THE JORDANIANS ARE TREATED BY THE UNITED STATES; WHAT ABOUT US?'"

CLARK EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THE SITUATION COULD "STAGNATE" IF TOO MUCH TIME IS TAKEN IN FINDING FRESH IMPETUS TO THE PEACE-MAKING PROCESS; THE PRESS SECRETARY SAID.

BRADY SAID SAUD INDICATED THAT CANADA COULD INFLUENCE U.S. BEHAVIOR IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND URGE WASHINGTON TO ADOPT WHAT THE ARABS WANT TO BE "A MORE EVEN-HANDED (U.S.) APPROACH" IN THE REGION.

CLARK AND SAUD AGREED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST EXERT EFFORTS TO BRING WARRING IRAQ AND IRAN TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE; BRADY SAID. THE PERSIAN GULF WAR; NOW IN ITS SIXTH YEAR; HAS MOVED MENACINGLY CLOSE TO KUWAIT; AN ALLY OF SAUDI ARABIA; AFTER THE FEB. 9 IRANIAN INVASION OF IRAQ'S SOUTHERN FAN PENINSULA.

SAUD URGED WESTERN COUNTRIES NOT TO SELL ARMS TO IRAN.

THE TWO MINISTERS ALSO DISCUSSED WORLD TERRORISM; BRADY SAID; AND SAUD INFORMED CLARK THAT AT LEAST 20 OUT OF THE 22 ARAB COUNTRIES "ARE STRICTER ON TERRORISM THAN THE WEST." SAUD DID NOT NAME THE TWO THAT ARE NOT.

BRADY SAID SAUD EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT STEREOTYPES OF ARAB TERRORISTS THAT ARE DEVELOPING IN THE WESTERN MEDIA.

CLARK SAID CANADIANS ARE NOT PRONE TO SUFFER THIS PROBLEM BECAUSE MANY OF THE TERRORIST INCIDENTS AFFECTING CANADIANS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PERPETRATED BY NON-ARABS; BRADY REPORTED. THE MINISTER CITED THE EXPLOSION OVER THE NORTH ATLANTIC OF AN AIR-INDIA BOEING 747 JETLINER LAST YEAR WHERE; CLARK SAID; THE PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB BLAST THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN SET OFF BY INDIAN SIKH EXTREMISTS. ALL 329 PEOPLE ABOARD THE PLANE; MOST OF THEM CANADIANS OF EAST INDIAN DESCENT; WERE KILLED IN THE DISASTER OFF IRELAND.

OIL ON AGENDA

CLARK; WHO IS IN THE KINGDOM ON A THREE-DAY VISIT; WAS ALSO EXPECTED TO DISCUSS THE UNSTABLE WORLD OIL MARKET IN MEETINGS WITH SAUDI OIL MINISTER AHMED ZAKI YAHANI AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SAUDI GOVERNMENT.

ADDRESSING CANADIAN EXPATRIATES WORKING AT THE BELL CANADA COMPOUND IN RIYADH; CLARK AFFIRMED CANADA'S INTEREST IN A STABLE OIL MARKET.

"CANADA; LIKE SAUDI ARABIA; IS AN OIL PRODUCER; ALTHOUGH WE DO NOT HAVE THE KINGDOM'S VAST RECOVERABLE RESERVES;" HE SAID.

"DESPITE ANY DIFFERENCES WE MIGHT HAVE IN APPROACH; WE HAVE A STRONG SHARED INTEREST IN MAINTAINING A STABLE AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR THIS VITAL COMMODITY."

PM-CLARK: 0259

BAHRAIN: SAUDI ARABIA (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK WOUND UP A VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA ON TUESDAY: AFTER TALKS WITH KING FAHD ON MEANS OF STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE OFFICIAL SAUDI PRESS AGENCY MERELY REPORTED THAT CLARK WAS RECEIVED BY THE KING. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL.

PRINCE SAUD: IN EXTENSIVE TALKS DURING THE VISIT WHICH BEGAN SUNDAY: URGED CANADA TO PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN HELPING GIVE MOMENTUM TO THE MIDDLE EAST PEACEMAKING PROCESS.

CLARK'S PRESS SECRETARY: SEAN BRADY: SAID PRINCE SAUD INDICATED CANADA COULD INFLUENCE THE U.S. POSITION ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND TALK WASHINGTON INTO TAKING "A MORE EVEN-HANDED APPROACH" BETWEEN THE ARABS AND ISRAEL.

CLARK WAS IN SAUDI ARABIA AFTER A VISIT TO JORDAN. HIS MIDDLE EAST TOUR: WHICH STARTED LAST THURSDAY: WILL TAKE HIM TO EGYPT AND ISRAEL: THE OTHER MAIN PARTIES TO THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE DRIVE.

HIS VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA WITH THAT OF U.S. VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH: WHO LEFT SAUDI ARABIA ON MONDAY FOR BAHRAIN ON THE SECOND LEG OF HIS SWING THROUGH THE ARABIAN PENINSULA.

LIKE BUSH: CLARK WAS INTERESTED IN EXCHANGING VIEWS ON STABILIZING WORLD OIL PRICES. SAUDI ARABIA IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTER OF CRUDE OIL.

"DESPITE ANY DIFFERENCES WE (CANADA AND SAUDI ARABIA) MIGHT HAVE IN APPROACH: WE HAVE A STRONG, SHARED INTEREST IN MAINTAINING A STABLE AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR THIS VITAL COMMODITY," CLARK TOLD CANADIAN EXPATRIATES WORKING AT THE BELL CANADA COMPOUND IN RIYADH ON MONDAY.

08-04-86 0558ES

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PK-OIL-CLARK

YAMANI AND CANADIAN MINISTER DISCUSS OIL PRICES

RIYADH; SAUDI ARABIA; APRIL 8; REUTER - CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK AND SAUDI ARABIAN OIL MINISTER SHEIKH AHMED ZAKI YAMANI HELD TALKS TODAY ON THE OIL PRICE CRISIS; SAUDI OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID.

THEY SAID THE DISCUSSIONS ALSO DEALT WITH NEXT WEEK'S MEETING OF OPEC (THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES) IN GENEVA.

CLARK FINISHED A THREE-DAY VISIT TO THE KINGDOM AND WENT TO CAIRO AFTER A SECOND ROUND OF TALKS WITH SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL ON THE IRAQ-IRAN WAR AND OTHER REGIONAL ISSUES; THE SOURCES SAID.

ARRIVING IN CAIRO; CLARK TOLD REPORTERS HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS WOULD COVER MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS; INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND WAYS OF BOOSTING TRADE RELATIONS.

HE WAS TO MEET FOREIGN MINISTER EHMAT ABDEL-MAGUID TONIGHT AND WAS DUE TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK TOMORROW.

CLARK WAS ALSO SCHEDULED TO VISIT A CANADIAN CONTINGENT STATIONED IN SINAI DESERT AS PART OF THE MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE THAT MONITORS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1979 PEACE TREATY BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL.

REUTER 0933

FI 092

R ZQZCZCIYCBYL

CLARK - EGYPT

LE CAIRE (PC) - LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, M. JOE CLARK, A ANNONCÉ SON INTENTION, EN ARRIVANT AU CAIRE MARDI, DE DISCUTER "SURTOUT DE RELATIONS BILATÉRALES ÉCONOMIQUES ET CULTURELLES", AU COURS DES ENTRETIENS QU'IL AURA AVEC LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ÉGYPTE, M. HOSNI MOUBARAK.

IL SERA AUSSI QUESTION DE LA SITUATION EN GÉNÉRAL AU PROCHE-ORIENT, NOTAMMENT DE LA HAUSSE DU TERRORISME DANS LA RÉGION DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, A-T-IL AJOUTÉ.

M. CLARK ARRIVAIT D'ARABIE SAOUDITE, OÙ IL A RENCONTRÉ LE ROI FAHD, LE PRINCE SAUD, QUI EST MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, ET LE SHEIK AHMED ZAKI YAHANI, MINISTRE DU PÉTROLE.

LA TOURNÉE DU MINISTRE CANADIEN AVAIT COMMENCÉ EN JORDANIE. ELLE SE TERMINERA EN ISRAËL, JEUDI.

PALESTINE

EN ARABIE SAOUDITE, LE PRINCE SAUD A DÉCLARÉ AUX JOURNALISTES CANADIENS QUE LES DEUX PAYS ONT DES VUES "SEMBLABLES, SINON IDENTIQUES" SUR LA PLUPART DES PROBLÈMES DU PROCHE-ORIENT ET DE L'ÉCONOMIE MONDIALE.

CE QUI INCLUT, A-T-IL PRÉCISÉ, LE DROIT DES PALESTINIENS À LEUR PROPRE PAYS. CETTE QUESTION, SELON LUI, CONSTITUE "LA CLÉ DE LA STABILITÉ POLITIQUE DANS TOUT LE PROCHE-ORIENT".

POUR LE PRINCE SAUD, LA STABILITÉ VA PROVENIR DE LA SOLUTION DU PROBLÈME PALESTINIEN ET NON D'UN PROJET D'AIDE ÉCONOMIQUE DE PLUSIEURS MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS À TOUTE LA RÉGION.

CE PROJET A ÉTÉ MIS DE L'AVANT PAR LE PREMIER MINISTRE D'ISRAËL, M. SHINON PERES.

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CLARK - EGYPT

LE CAIRE (AFP) - LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, M. JOE CLARK, A EU, MARDI SOIR, AU CAIRE, UN ENTRETIEN DE DEUX HEURES AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE ÉGYPTIEN, M. ESMAT ABDEL MÉGUID.

IL A SOULIGNÉ, À L'ISSUE DE CETTE RENCONTRE, LE DÉSIR DE SON PAYS DE POURSUIVRE SON ACTION EN FAVEUR D'UNE PAIX JUSTE AU PROCHE-ORIENT, ET S'EST FÉLICITÉ DE L'EXPANSION DE LA COOPÉRATION BILATÉRALE UTILE ET FRUCTUEUSE ENTRE LE CAIRE ET OTTAWA DANS LES DIVERS DOMAINES, COMMERCIAUX, CULTURELS ET TOURISTIQUES.

LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE ÉGYPTIENNE A POUR SA PART QUALIFIÉ LES RELATIONS ÉGYPTO-CANADIENNES D'EXCELLENTES, ET A EXPRIMÉ LA GRATITUDE DE L'ÉGYPTE ENVERS LE RÔLE PACIFICATEUR DES CONTINGENTS CANADIENS AU PROCHE-ORIENT ET AU SEIN DES FORCES MULTINATIONALES DU SINAI NOTAMMENT.

M. JOE CLARK ÉTAIT ARRIVÉ, MARDI APRÈS-MIDI, AU CAIRE EN PROVENANCE DE RYAD, POUR UNE VISITE OFFICIELLE DE TROIS JOURS EN ÉGYPTE. IL DOIT ÊTRE REÇU, MERCREDI MATIN, PAR LE PRÉSIDENT ÉGYPTIEN HOSNI MOUBARAK, RAPPELLE-T-ON.

SB FI236

1929ES 08-04.

AM-CLARK; BGT; 0547

BUDGET

SEE DHAHRAN DAY

CAIRO (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK ARRIVED IN EGYPT TUESDAY AND SAID HE WILL DISCUSS BILATERAL ISSUES AND THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION IN GENERAL.

CLARK WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK AND OTHER OFFICIALS ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THROUGHOUT THE REGION. HE SAID REGIONAL QUESTIONS THAT WILL BE ADDRESSED INCLUDE GROWING INTERNATIONAL TERROR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

AFTER BEING GREETED BY ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER TAHRA EL-MAGDOUB, CLARK TOLD REPORTERS HIS TALKS IN CAIRO WILL FOCUS "MAINLY ON BILATERAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. WE WANT TO FIND WAYS TO BUILD UPON THE ALREADY EXISTING BILATERAL RELATIONS."

CLARK CAME TO CAIRO FROM SAUDI ARABIA, WHERE HE MET WITH KING FAHD, FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL AND OIL MINISTER SHEIK AHMED ZAKI YAMANI ON STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

CLARK STARTED HIS MIDDLE EAST TOUR IN JORDAN. AFTER MEETING MUBARAK, HE FLIES TO ISRAEL THURSDAY ON THE LAST LEG OF THE TOUR.

VIEWS SIMILAR

IN DHAHRAN, PRINCE SAUD TOLD CANADIAN REPORTERS THAT CANADA AND SAUDI ARABIA HOLD "SIMILAR, IF NOT IDENTICAL" VIEWS ON MOST MIDDLE EAST AND WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES.

THAT INCLUDES, HE SAID, THE RIGHT OF PALESTINIANS TO A HOMETLAND. THAT ISSUE "IS THE KEY TO POLITICAL STABILITY IN THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST."

PRINCE SAUD SAID THAT STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST MUST COME BY SOLVING THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM AND NOT BY PUSHING THROUGH A MULTI-BILLION-DOLLAR ECONOMIC AID PLAN FOR THE REGION.

PRINCE SAUD WAS COMMENTING ON THE PROPOSAL BY ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES FOR UP TO \$30 BILLION U.S. IN ECONOMIC AID FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO HELP THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"IF ISRAEL WANTS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE STABILITY OF THE REGION, THERE ARE SPECIFIC THINGS IT CAN DO," SAID THE SAUDI MINISTER, WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE PERES PROPOSAL. "THE REGION DOESN'T HAVE TO RELY ON AN OUTSIDE AREA FOR HELP."

PRINCE SAUD URGED CANADA TO PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN HELPING GIVE MOMENTUM TO THE MIDDLE EAST PEACEMAKING PROCESS.

SEEKS FAIR APPROACH

CLARK'S PRESS SECRETARY, SEAN BRADY, SAID PRINCE SAUD INDICATED THAT CANADA COULD INFLUENCE THE U.S. POSITION ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND TALK WASHINGTON INTO TAKING "A MORE EVEN-HANDED APPROACH" BETWEEN THE ARABS AND ISRAEL.

CLARK EXCHANGED VIEWS WITH THE SAUDIS ON MEANS OF STABILIZING THE WORLD OIL MARKET. SAUDI ARABIA IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTER OF CRUDE OIL.

"DESPITE ANY DIFFERENCES WE (CANADA AND SAUDI ARABIA) MIGHT HAVE IN APPROACH, WE HAVE A STRONG, SHARED INTEREST IN MAINTAINING A STABLE AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR THIS VITAL COMMODITY," CLARK TOLD CANADIANS WORKING AT THE BELL CANADA COMPOUND IN RIYADH.

PRINCE SAUD SAID THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED THAT OIL PRICES MUST BE STABILIZED FOR THE BENEFIT OF OIL PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS ALIKE.

CLARK ALSO CONFERRED WITH YAMANI, THE SAUDI OIL MINISTER, DURING THE VISIT.

AS A RESULT OF CLARK'S VISIT, SAUDI ARABIA AND CANADA AGREED TO SET UP AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION TO IMPROVE TRADE BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES, DELEGATION MEMBERS SAID.

CLARK'S PRESS SECRETARY SAID THE DELEGATION WAS "MOST PLEASED" WITH THE AGREEMENT TO STUDY INCREASING TRADE. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT YET CLEAR WHAT SPECIFIC ITEMS WILL BE LOOKED AT BY THE PROPOSED JOINT COMMISSION.

AM-CLARK; BGT 1ST LEAD; 0507

1ST LEAD - 461 (EDS: CLARK DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT; TERRORISM WITH EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES)

CAIRO (AP) - CANADA AND EGYPT ARE SCHEDULED TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT TODAY UNDER WHICH CANADA WILL PROVIDE \$48.8 MILLION CANADIAN TO AN IRRIGATION AND SOIL-IMPROVEMENT PROJECT EXPECTED TO INCREASE EGYPTIAN FOOD PRODUCTION BY 25 PER CENT.

SEAN BRADY, SPOKESMAN FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK, TOLD REPORTERS CLARK EXPRESSED UNDERSTANDING OF EGYPT'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DURING TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ESMA'Y ABDEL-MEGUID ON THE FIRST DAY OF A THREE-DAY VISIT TO EGYPT.

BRADY SAID CANADA IS CONSIDERING ALLOWING EGYPTIANS LIVING IN CANADA TO DEDUCT FROM THEIR CANADIAN TAXES ANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HELP EGYPT PAY ITS FOREIGN DEBT.

BRADY SAID ABDEL-MEGUID TOLD CLARK THAT EGYPT IS TRYING TO MAKE ECONOMIC REFORMS AND "IT IS DIFFICULT TO KEEP MODERATION IN THE FACE OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES."

CLARK ARRIVED IN CAIRO ON TUESDAY FROM SAUDI ARABIA AS PART OF A MIDDLE EAST TOUR.

BRADY SAID THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS ALSO DISCUSSED BILATERAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES, INCLUDING CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AID TO EGYPT AND OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

LOSES \$700 MILLION

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS SAID THEIR COUNTRY STANDS TO LOSE \$700 MILLION U.S. IN REVENUE THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN OIL PRICES. PETROLEUM EXPORTS HAVE BEEN EGYPT'S SECOND-LARGEST SOURCE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY.

BEFORE THE MEETING WITH ABDEL-MEGUID, CLARK TOLD REPORTERS HIS TALKS WILL FOCUS "MAINLY ON BILATERAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS. WE WANT TO FIND WAYS TO BUILD UPON THE ALREADY EXISTING BILATERAL RELATIONS."

HE IS TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARRAK TODAY.

ABDEL-MEGUID AND CLARK ALSO DISCUSSED TERRORISM TUESDAY AND CLARK SAID CANADA'S LARGE IMMIGRANT POPULATION MAKES THE COUNTRY "PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE."

"WE ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT TERRORISM AND ITS EFFECT ON CANADA," BRADY QUOTED CLARK SAYING DURING THE MEETING.

"OUR CONCERN ABOUT TERRORISM IS NOT CONFINED TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

"WE ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE BECAUSE SOME IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS IN CANADA HAVE NOT LEFT BEHIND THEIR QUARRELS."

BRADY SAID CLARK TOLD ABDEL-MEGUID THAT CANADA IS CONCERNED NOT ONLY ABOUT TERRORISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST BUT ELSEWHERE. BRADY SAID THE MINISTER CITED LAST JUNE'S AIR INDIA JETLINER CRASH OFF IRELAND AS PROOF TERRORISM IS A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM.

AN INDIAN INVESTIGATION DETERMINED A BOMB CAUSED THE BOEING 747 TO CRASH INTO THE ATLANTIC, KILLING ALL 329 PEOPLE ABOARD, MOST OF WHOM WERE CANADIANS. THE AIRLINER WAS HEADED FOR INDIA FROM TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

SIKHS?

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE SPECULATED SIKH MILITANTS PLANTED THE BOMB AS PART OF A CAMPAIGN FOR A SEPARATE COUNTRY IN THE NORTHWESTERN INDIAN STATE OF PUNJAB.

BRADY SAID CLARK, HOWEVER, DURING HIS TALKS IN CAIRO, DID NOT SPECIFICALLY BLAME MILITANTS IN CANADA'S LARGE SIKH COMMUNITY FOR THE CRASH.

BRADY SAID ABDEL-MEGUID ALSO EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT TERRORISM DURING THE MEETING AND SAID COUNTRIES MUST SEEK TO ERADICATE THE CAUSES, INCLUDING THE CONTINUING ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT.

IN SAUDI ARABIA, CLARK MET KING FAHD, FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL AND OIL MINISTER SHEIK AHMED ZAKI YAHANI FOR TALKS ON STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

CLARK STARTED.....PARA 5 - 461

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PA-MIDEAST-SAUDI

SAUDI ARABIA REJECTS PERES' MARSHALL AID PROPOSAL
BAHRAIN; APRIL 9; REUTER - SAUDI ARABIA HAS REJECTED A
PROPOSAL BY ISRAELI-PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES FOR A
'MARSHALL PLAN' AID PACKAGE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST WHICH PERES
SAID WOULD PRESERVE POLITICAL STABILITY IN THE REGION.

'THERE CAN BE NO STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST IF THE
PALESTINIAN PROBLEM REMAINS UNSOLVED;' RIYADH RADIO QUOTED
SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL AS SAYING.

'IF ISRAEL WANTS STABILITY ... THEN IT HAS TO KNOW THAT
PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION IS A CRUCIAL CONDITION FOR ANY
SETTLEMENT OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT;' HE ADDED.

PRINCE SAUD MADE THE COMMENTS YESTERDAY TO REPORTERS
ACCOMPANYING CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK: WHO
LATER LEFT FOR CAIRO.

REUTER 0730

R F1111) LZOTBYLBYL

AN-OIL-YAMANI

SAUDI ARABIA URGES CANADA TO CUT OIL PRODUCTION TO HELP OPEC
OTTAWA, APRIL 9, REUTER - CANADA AND OTHER INDEPENDENT WESTERN
OIL PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN URGED BY SAUDI ARABIA TO CUT PRODUCTION
TO GIVE AN INCREASED SHARE OF THE WORLD MARKET TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

SAUDI ARABIAN OIL MINISTER AHMED ZAKI YAMANI MADE THE COMMENTS
DURING AN INTERVIEW WITH CANADIAN REPORTERS THAT WAS PUBLISHED
TODAY IN CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

FAILURE TO CUT PRODUCTION "WILL LEAD TO A DISASTER IN THE
FUTURE," HE SAID.

YAMANI SAID THE COLLAPSE IN WORLD OIL PRICES HAS BEEN LARGELY
CAUSED BY THE OVERSUPPLY OF OIL FROM NON-OPEC COUNTRIES;
PARTICULARLY BRITAIN AND NORWAY; AND HE REPEATED HIS CALL FOR
THE INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS TO JOIN OPEC NATIONS IN A WORLDWIDE
PRODUCTION AGREEMENT.

"EVERY NON-OPEC COUNTRY HAS TO REDUCE PRODUCTION BY A CERTAIN
PERCENTAGE AND GIVE IT TO OPEC," HE SAID. "THEN YOU CAN
INCREASE THE SHARE OF OPEC BECAUSE THEN OPEC CAN HAVE ORDER AND
DISCIPLINE OVER ALL THE MEMBER COUNTRIES."

HE FORECAST THAT WITHOUT SUCH CONTROLS THE PRICE OF OIL WOULD
FALL TO A MUCH LOWER LEVEL AND FLUCTUATE BY "\$5 OR \$10" IN
ANY GIVEN WEEK.

"THIS IS BAD FOR INDUSTRY; FOR THE INVESTORS; FOR THE
CONSUMERS AND FOR THE PRODUCERS," HE SAID.

YAMANI, SPEAKING AFTER A MEETING WITH CANADIAN EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK, REJECTED SUGGESTIONS THAT IT IS UP
TO OPEC TO CUT SUPPLY; SAYING THE CARTEL WAS ALREADY PRODUCING
AT LESS THAN HALF OF CAPACITY.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ESTIMATED CURRENT OPEC CAPACITY
AT BETWEEN 28 MILLION AND 30 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL A DAY;
NEARLY TWICE THE QUOTA OF 16 MILLION BARRELS A DAY AGREED TO 18
MONTHS AGO.

CLARK STRESSED CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO FREE-MARKET PRICING
WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS NOT PERFECT;
CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID.

REUTER 1647

R 1111) LZATBYLUIV

AA-NIDEAST-MURPHY

WASHINGTON'S MURPHY; OTTAWA'S CLARK IN EGYPT

CAIRO; APRIL 9; REUTER - U.S. ENVOY RICHARD MURPHY ARRIVED TODAY FOR TALKS ON THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER VISITING JERUSALEM TO DISCUSS WAYS OF BOOSTING EGYPT'S TIES WITH ISRAEL.

MURPHY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET FOREIGN MINISTER ESMAT HEBEL-MAGUID TONIGHT AND PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK TOMORROW ON HIS SECOND MISSION TO CAIRO IN A MONTH.

MUBARAK HAD TALKS TODAY WITH CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK.

EGYPT, THE ONLY ARAB COUNTRY TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL, WAS TRYING TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN ARAB LEADERS ON CONDITIONS FOR PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT AN EVENTUAL LONG-TERM MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED THAT MURPHY'S SIDETRIP TO ISRAEL AND EGYPT FROM A PERSIAN GULF TOUR BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH HERALDED A NEW U.S. INITIATIVE.

IN JERUSALEM, AN ISRAELI OFFICIAL SAID MURPHY WAS EXPECTED TO TRY TO SPEED EFFORTS TO SETTLE AN ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN BORDER DISPUTE ALONG THE RED SEA THAT HAS STYMIED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ISRAEL AND EGYPT WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON HOW TO WORD THEIR PRESENTATION OF THE TABA BEACH DISPUTE TO A THIRD-PARTY ARBITRATOR.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES ASKED THE UNITED STATES DURING A TRIP TO WASHINGTON LAST WEEK TO INCREASE ITS ROLE IN SETTLING THE DISPUTE, ISRAELI OFFICIALS SAID.

MURPHY ALSO EXPLORED THE POSSIBILITY OF A VISIT TO ISRAEL BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID.

MUBARAK TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD BE DISCUSSING MIDDLE EAST PEACE WITH MURPHY BUT DID NOT KNOW OF A NEW U.S. INITIATIVE.

THE PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKING AFTER A ONE-HOUR MEETING WITH CLARK, WHO SAID THE CENTRAL MIDDLE EAST ISSUE WAS "PEACE INVOLVING SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION."

HE SAID THE MAJOR INITIATIVES HAD TO COME FROM THE REGION AND PRESSURE HAD TO BE MAINTAINED TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER.

"THE PROCESS SHOULD NOT BE SET BACK BY DISAPPOINTMENTS THAT MAY OCCUR AT THE FAILURE OF A PARTICULAR INITIATIVE," HE TOLD REPORTERS, CITING THE FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT BY JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN AND PALESTINIAN LEADER YASSER ARAFAT TO AGREE ON CONDITIONS FOR EMBARKING JOINTLY ON PRELIMINARY PEACE TALKS.

CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID MUBARAK DID NOT FEEL THE PROBLEM OF GETTING MIDDLE EAST TALKS GOING WAS INSOLUBLE. THEY FOUND THE EGYPTIAN LEADER MORE POSITIVE AND OPTIMISTIC ON THE ISSUE THAN OTHER LEADERS CLARK HAS MET ON HIS CURRENT TOUR.

HE ARRIVED YESTERDAY AFTER TALKS IN JORDAN AND SAUDI ARABIA. HE WAS DUE TO FLY TO ISRAEL TOMORROW AFTER VISITING CANADA'S 136-MEMBER SQUAD IN AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE IN SINAI WHICH POLICES THE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH ISRAEL WITHDREW FROM THE PENINSULA IN 1982.

PRIME MINISTER ALI LOTFI MET CLARK TODAY AND ASKED CANADA TO BEAR A SHARE OF EGYPT'S \$25-MILLION COSTS CONNECTED WITH THE FORCE, THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS (MFO), THE OFFICIALS SAID.

CLARK SAID HE WAS NOT OPTIMISTIC ANYTHING COULD BE DONE, THEY SAID.

CLARK AND PLANNING MINISTER KAMAL AHMED GANZOURI SIGNED AN AID AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH CANADA WILL GIVE EGYPT \$35 MILLION FOR A SCHEME TO IMPROVE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE IN THE DAKHLYA AREA OF THE NILE DELTA NORTHEAST OF CAIRO.

REUTER 1657

R147

R (1111) LZATUTVZSA
AM-AIDEST-MURPHY 3RDLD (WRITETHROUGH, EXPECT PIX)
U.S. OFFERS NEW IDEAS TO RESOLVE EGYPT-ISRAEL TABA DISPUTE
(Eds. NEW THROUGHOUT)

CAIRO, APRIL 9; REUTER - U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE RICHARD MURPHY SAID TODAY WASHINGTON SUBMITTED NEW IDEAS TO EGYPT AND ISRAEL FOR A RESOLUTION OF THEIR FOUR-YEAR-OLD DISPUTE OVER THE TABA COASTAL STRIP IN SINAI.

MURPHY, WHO ARRIVED EARLIER TODAY, TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD TWO HOURS OF TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ESMAAT HAGUID.

"LET'S SAY WE GOT A NUMBER OF IDEAS. IF BOTH SIDES WOULD LIKE OUR SUGGESTIONS WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PROVIDE THEM," HE SAID.

EGYPT AND ISRAEL FAILED TO REACH AGREEMENT OVER THE WORDING OF A QUESTION TO BE POSED TO INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATORS, WHOSE DECISION ON THE FUTURE OF THE 700-YARD COASTAL STRIP WOULD BE BINDING ON BOTH SIDES.

ISRAEL RETAINED TABA WHEN IT WITHDREW FROM THE REST OF SINAI UNDER THE 1979 PEACE ACCORD.

HAGUID SAID HE ALSO DISCUSSED WITH MURPHY BILATERAL RELATIONS AND THE STALLED MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS, BUT HE DENIED THAT WASHINGTON HAD ANY NEW INITIATIVE TO OFFER DURING TODAY'S TALKS.

MURPHY WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARRAK TOMORROW ON HIS SECOND MISSION TO CAIRO IN A MONTH.

MUBARRAK HAD TALKS TODAY WITH CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK.

EGYPT, THE ONLY ARAB COUNTRY TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL, WAS TRYING TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN ARAB LEADERS ON CONDITIONS FOR PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT AN EVENTUAL LONG-TERM MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED THAT MURPHY'S SIDETrip TO ISRAEL AND EGYPT FROM A PERSIAN GULF TOUR BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH HERALDED A NEW U.S. INITIATIVE.

IN JERUSALEM, AN ISRAELI OFFICIAL SAID MURPHY WAS EXPECTED TO TRY TO SPEED UP EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE TABA DISPUTE.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES ASKED THE UNITED STATES DURING A TRIP TO WASHINGTON LAST WEEK TO INCREASE ITS ROLE IN SETTLING THE ISSUE, ISRAELI OFFICIALS SAID.

MURPHY ALSO EXPLORED THE POSSIBILITY OF A VISIT TO ISRAEL BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID.

MUBARRAK TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD BE DISCUSSING MIDDLE EAST PEACE WITH MURPHY BUT DID NOT KNOW OF A NEW U.S. INITIATIVE.

THE PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKING AFTER A ONE-HOUR MEETING WITH CLARK, WHO SAID THE CENTRAL MIDDLE EAST ISSUE WAS "PEACE INVOLVING SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION."

HE SAID THE MAJOR INITIATIVES HAD TO COME FROM THE REGION AND PRESSURE HAD TO BE MAINTAINED TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER.

"THE PROCESS SHOULD NOT BE SET BACK BY DISAPPOINTMENTS THAT MAY OCCUR AT THE FAILURE OF A PARTICULAR INITIATIVE," HE TOLD REPORTERS, CITING THE FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT BY JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN AND PALESTINIAN LEADER YASSER ARAFAT TO AGREE ON CONDITIONS FOR EMBARKING JOINTLY ON PRELIMINARY PEACE TALKS.

REUTER 1984

FI167

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CLARK - PROCHE-ORIENT

LE CAIRE (REUTER) - LES EFFORTS DE PAIX AU PROCHE-ORIENT DOIVENT CONTINUER ET DES INITIATIVES MAJEURES DOIVENT VENIR DE LA RÉGION ELLE-MÊME; A DÉCLARÉ; MERCREDI; LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES JOE CLARK À L'ISSUE DE SA RENCONTRE D'UNE HEURE AVEC LE PRÉSIDENT ÉGYPTIEN HOSNI MOUBARAK.

IL NE FAUT PAS OUBLIER QUE TOUTE INITIATIVE AU PROCHE-ORIENT DOIT TRAITER DE "PAIX IMPLIQUANT LE RÉGLEMENT DE LA QUESTION PALESTINIENNE".

LE MINISTRE CANADIEN A AJOUTÉ QU'IL FALLAIT MAINTENIR LES PRESSIONS AFIN DE RÉUNIR ARABES ET ISRAÉLIENS.

"LE PROCESSUS NE DEVRAIT PAS ÊTRE RETARDÉ PAR LES DÉCEPTIONS ENGENDRÉES PAR L'ÉCHEC D'UNE INITIATIVE EN PARTICULIER"; A-T-IL DIT AUX REPORTERS; CITANT L'ÉCHEC DE LA TENTATIVE DU ROI HUSSEIN DE JORDANIE ET DU LEADER PALESTINIEN YASSER ARAFAT EN VUE D'EN ARRIVER À UNE ENTENTE POUR ENTAMER CONJOINTEMENT DES POURPARLERS AVEC ISRAEL.

DES OFFICIELS CANADIENS ONT SOULIGNÉ DE LEUR CÔTÉ QUE H. MOUBARAK NE PENSE PAS QUE LE PROBLÈME DE DÉMARRAGE DE POURPARLERS DE PAIX AU PROCHE-ORIENT SOIT INSOLUBLE. ILS ONT TROUVÉ LE LEADER ÉGYPTIEN PLUS POSITIF ET OPTIMISTE SUR LA QUESTION QUE D'AUTRES LEADERS QUE H. CLARK A RENCONTRÉS AU COURS DE SA PRÉSENTE TOURNÉE DANS LA RÉGION.

LE MINISTRE CANADIEN EST ARRIVÉ AU CAIRE LE MÊME JOUR QUE L'ÉMISSAIRE AMÉRICAIN RICHARD MURPHY; DONT C'EST LA DEUXIÈME MISSION EN UN MOIS; ET QUI DEVAIT RENCONTRER LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ÉGYPTIEN ESMAT HEDDEL-HAGUID; MERCREDI SOIR; ET LE PRÉSIDENT MOUBARAK; JEUDI.

H. CLARK RENCONTRERA LES 136 MILITAIRES CANADIENS FAISANT PARTIE DE LA FORCE INTERNATIONALE CHARGÉE DE SUPERVISER LES ACCORDS ENTRE L'EGYPTE ET ISRAEL DEPUIS QUE CE DERNIER A RÉTROCÉDÉ LA PÉNINSULE DU SINAI.

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU CANADA DEVAIT QUITTER L'EGYPTE; JEUDI; POUR SE RENDRE EN ISRAEL.

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PA-MIDEAST-MURPHY

U.S. ENVOY MEETS MUBARRAK

CAIRO, APRIL 10; REUTER - ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE RICHARD MURPHY HAD TALKS TODAY WITH PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARRAK ON THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS AND ON HOW TO SETTLE AN EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DISPUTE OVER THE TABA ENCLAVE IN SINAI; OFFICIALS SAID.

MURPHY, WHO MET MUBARRAK AT HIS RESIDENCE FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR AND LATER FOREIGN MINISTER ESHAT ABDEL MAGUID, DECLINED COMMENT.

HE SAID ON ARRIVAL FROM ISRAEL YESTERDAY HE WAS CARRYING NEW IDEAS TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE OVER THE 700-YARD TABA STRIP, RETAINED BY ISRAEL AFTER ITS 1982 WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI BUT CLAIMED BY EGYPT.

EGYPT AND ISRAEL HAVE AGREED TO REFER THE DISPUTE TO INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION BUT NOT ON HOW TO WORD THEIR PRESENTATION TO ARBITRATORS.

MURPHY LATER LEFT CAIRO. HIS DESTINATION WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK ALSO LEFT CAIRO TODAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS, INCLUDING WAYS OF BREAKING DEADLOCK IN EFFORTS TO ARRANGE INTERNATIONAL MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS.

CLARK, WHO EARLIER VISITED JORDAN AND SAUDI ARABIA, WAS SCHEDULED TO STOP BRIEFLY IN SINAI ON HIS WAY TO ISRAEL TO INSPECT CANADA'S 136-MEMBER CONTINGENT OF THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS POLICING THE ACCORD UNDER WHICH ISRAEL WITHDREW ITS TROOPS FROM THE PENINSULA.

REUTER 0746

REPEAT

AM-STANFIELD-AIDERST: 0660

AP; REUTS NOTE

BY ROBERT FIPE

OTTAWA (CP) - FORMER CONSERVATIVE LEADER ROBERT STANFIELD URGED EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK TO ALTER CANADA'S LONGSTANDING POLICY OF LIMITED CONTACTS WITH THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION BEFORE CLARK LEFT FOR THE MIDDLE EAST LAST WEEK.

CLARK DID NOT ACCEPT STANFIELD'S ADVICE AND ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETING SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THURSDAY THAT CLARK DID NOT WANT TO ALIENATE THE JEWISH LOBBY HERE.

STANFIELD AND THREE RESPECTED MIDDLE-EAST EXPERTS MET PRIVATELY WITH CLARK LAST MONTH AND SUGGESTED HE ALLOW SENIOR CANADIAN DIPLOMATS TO MEET WITH HIGH-RANKING PLO OFFICIALS.

CANADA PERMITS DIPLOMATS BELOW THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR TO MEET PLO MEMBERS BUT MOST EXCHANGES INVOLVE LOWER-LEVEL OFFICIALS, USUALLY AT THE LEVEL OF FIRST SECRETARY.

STANFIELD SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT UPGRADING THE LEVEL OF CONTACTS WOULD GIVE CANADA GREATER INFLUENCE IN PESSING THE PLO TO ABANDON TERRORISM FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION.

"WE DID NOT SUGGEST TO MR. CLARK, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT HE SEE THE PLO PEOPLE," STANFIELD SAID.

"WE DID SAY THAT WE HAVE TO RECOGNIZE, IF WE ARE GOING TO KNOW WHAT THEIR LEADERS ARE THINKING OR ENCOURAGE THEM TO BE MODERATE OR NOT, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO HAVE CONTACT AT A LEVEL THAT WOULD GET THAT KIND OF ACCESS."

STANFIELD WAS ACCOMPANIED AT THE MEETING BY WILLIAM BARTON, FORMER CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, AND CARLETON UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS PEYTON LYON AND JOHN SIGLER, ALL OF WHOM ARE EXPERTS ON MIDDLE-EAST AFFAIRS.

STANFIELD SAID THE GROUP DID NOT ASK CLARK TO GRANT OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO THE PLO - SOMETHING WHICH CANADA REFUSES TO DO UNTIL THE 22-YEAR OLD ORGANIZATION ACCEPTS ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST AND RENOUNCES TERRORISM.

NO COMPLICATIONS

THE FORMER IDRY LEADER, WHO QUIT POLITICS IN 1976 AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY CLARK, WAS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE MEETING BECAUSE "I DON'T WANT TO NOW RAISE ISSUES THAT MIGHT COMPLICATE HIS (CLARK'S) POSITION."

CLARK ARRIVED IN ISRAEL THURSDAY ON THE LAST LEG OF A FOUR-COUNTRY MIDDLE-EAST SWING THAT HAS ALSO INCLUDED VISITS TO JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND EGYPT.

DURING HIS STOP IN JORDAN, CLARK SAID HE WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE PLO AND CANADA IS NOT ABOUT TO INCREASE ITS CONTACTS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVES.

SIGLER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT CLARK LISTENED TO THE GROUP'S SUGGESTION WITH "RESPECT AND CARE." HE LAUGHED WHEN ASKED WHY HE THOUGHT THE PROPOSAL WAS REJECTED BY CLARK.

"OH COME ON, IT'S DOMESTIC PRESSURES. . . YOU HAVE A VERY ACTIVE (JEWISH) LOBBY IN THIS COUNTRY, WHY WOULD YOU TAKE THEM ON?"

SIGLER SAID FORMER LIBERAL EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ALLAN MACERACHEN TRIED TO UPGRADE CONTACTS WITH THE PLO IN 1983 BUT BACKED OFF AFTER PRESSURE FROM THE CANADA-ISRAEL COMMITTEE.

SIGLER SAID HE TRIED TO CONVINCE CLARK THAT CANADA COULD PLAY A USEFUL ROLE AS A MEDIATOR TO GET THE STALLED MIDDLE-EAST PEACE TALKS GOING AGAIN BY INCREASING OFFICIAL CONTACTS WITH THE PLO.

"MORE SENIOR OFFICIALS CAN MORE ACCURATELY PROBE POSSIBILITIES FOR FINDING ANOTHER FORMULA FOR RE-OPENING NEGOTIATIONS," HE SAID.

"THEY (PLO) ARE NOT GOING TO USE CANADA AS A COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL IF, IN FACT, WE HAVE ARBITRARY RESTRICTIONS THAT HE SAY HE WILL ONLY SPEAK TO YOU AT A JUNIOR LEVEL."

A YEAR OF DELICATE PEACE TALKS BROKE DOWN IN JANUARY WHEN PLO CHIEF YASSER ARAFAT AGAIN REFUSED TO ACCEPT UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS GUARANTEEING ISRAEL'S EXISTENCE UNTIL THE PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION IS RECOGNIZED.

ABOUT 1.3 MILLION PALESTINIANS HAVE LIVED UNDER MILITARY RULE SINCE 1967 WHEN ISRAEL GAINED CONTROL OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP.

STANFIELD WAS ASKED BY CLARK IN 1979 TO DEFUSE A TROUBLESOME ISSUE THAT AROSE WHEN CLARK'S SHORT-LIVED GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO MOVE THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN ISRAEL FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM.

STANFIELD EVENTUALLY RECOMMENDED AGAINST MOVING THE EMBASSY AND SAID IT WOULD BE "HIGHLY CONSTRUCTIVE" FOR CANADA TO KEEP IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE PLO BECAUSE IT WILL BE A KEY PLAYER IN ANY LASTING PEACE PLAN.

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ISRAËL-CANADA ARRIVÉE EN ISRAËL DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES

JERUSALEM, 10 AVR (AFP) - LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES, M. JOE CLARK, EST ARRIVÉ JEUDI APRÈS-MIDI À L'AÉROPORT BEN GOURION
(PRÈS DE TEL AVIV), OÙ IL A ÉTÉ ACCUEILLI PAR SON HOMOLOGUE ISRAËLIEN, M.
YITZHAK SHAMIR.

M. CLARK, QUI EFFECTUERA UNE VISITE DE 4 JOURS EN ISRAËL DANS LE CADRE DE
SA TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT, S'EST ABSTENU DE FAIRE TOUTE DÉCLARATION OU DE
RÉPONDRE AUX QUESTIONS DE LA PRESSE, ONT PRÉCISÉ DES CORRESPONDANTS SUR PLACE.

"LA TOURNÉE DE M. CLARK DANS CETTE RÉGION PERMETTRA AU CANADA, PAYS AMI
D'ISRAËL, DE DÉTERMINER UNE POLITIQUE VIS-À-VIS DU PROCHE-ORIENT", A DÉCLARÉ
M. SHAMIR QUELQUES MINUTES AVANT L'ATTEERRISSAGE DES DEUX APPAREILS DE L'ARMÉE
DE L'AIR CANADIENNE TRANSPORTANT M. CLARK ET SA SUITE.

LORS DE SON SÉJOUR EN ISRAËL, M. CLARK DOIT S'ENTREtenir AVEC M. SHAMIR,
AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE SHIMON PERES, AVEC LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ÉTAT, M. HAIM
HERZOG, ET AVEC LE MINISTRE DE L'ÉDUCATION, M. YITZHAK NAVON.

À L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE CETTE VISITE FIGURE ÉGALEMENT LA SIGNATURE D'UN
NOUVEL ACCORD BÉRIEN ISRAËL-CANADIEN, A-T-ON POURSUIVI DE MÊMES SOURCES.

LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE ISRAËLIENNE, RAPPELLE-T-ON, S'ÉTAIT RENDU L'ANNÉE
DERNIÈRE AU CANADA.

ED/DF/PLA C/

AFP 102229 UTC AVR 86

AFP 102237 GMT AVR 86

AM-CLARK: 0424

CAIRO (REUTER) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID WEDNESDAY THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST MUST CONTINUE AND MAJOR INITIATIVES HAVE TO COME FROM THE REGION ITSELF.

SPEAKING AFTER MEETING EGYPTIAN HOSNI MUBARAK FOR ONE HOUR, CLARK SAID THE CENTRAL MIDDLE EAST ISSUE IS "PEACE INVOLVING SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION."

THE CANADIAN MINISTER SAID PRESSURE HAS TO BE MAINTAINED TO BRING THE ARABS AND ISRAELIS TOGETHER.

"THE PROCESS SHOULD NOT BE SET BACK BY DISAPPOINTMENTS THAT MAY OCCUR AT THE FAILURE OF A PARTICULAR INITIATIVE," HE TOLD REPORTERS, CITING THE FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT BY KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN AND PALESTINIAN LEADER YASSER ARAFAT TO AGREE ON CONDITIONS FOR EMBARKING JOINTLY ON PRELIMINARY PEACE TALKS.

CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID MUBARAK DOES NOT FEEL THE PROBLEM OF GETTING MIDDLE EAST TALKS GOING IS INSOLUBLE. THEY FOUND THE EGYPTIAN LEADER MORE POSITIVE AND OPTIMISTIC ON THE ISSUE THAN OTHER LEADERS CLARK HAS MET ON HIS CURRENT TOUR.

CLARK'S ARRIVED IN CAIRO THE SAME DAY AS U.S. ENVOY RICHARD MURPHY.

MURPHY, ASSISTANT STATE SECRETARY, WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET FOREIGN MINISTER ESHAT ABDEL-MAGUID WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND MUBARAK TODAY ON HIS SECOND MISSION TO CAIRO IN A MONTH.

ACTS AS MEDIATOR

EGYPT, THE ONLY ARAB COUNTRY TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL, IS TRYING TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN ARAB LEADERS ON CONDITIONS FOR PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT AN EVENTUAL LONG-TERM MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT.

IN JERUSALEM, AN ISRAELI OFFICIAL SAID MURPHY IS EXPECTED TO TRY TO SPEED EFFORTS TO SETTLE AN ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN BORDER DISPUTE ALONG THE RED SEA THAT HAS STYMIED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ISRAEL AND EGYPT WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON HOW TO WORD THEIR PRESENTATION OF THE TABA BEACH DISPUTE TO A THIRD-PARTY ARBITRATOR.

CLARK ARRIVED TUESDAY AFTER TALKS IN JORDAN AND SAUDI ARABIA. HE IS DUE TO FLY TO ISRAEL TODAY AFTER VISITING CANADA'S 136-MEMBER SQUAD IN AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE IN SINAI WHICH POLICES THE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH ISRAEL WITHDREW FROM THE PENINSULA IN 1982.

PRIME MINISTER ALI LOTFI ASKED CANADA TO BEAR A SHARE OF EGYPT'S COSTS CONNECTED WITH THE FORCE, THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS, THE OFFICIALS SAID. THE COSTS ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF \$35 MILLION CANADIAN.

CLARK SAID HE IS NOT OPTIMISTIC ANYTHING CAN BE DONE, THEY SAID.

CLARK AND PLANNING MINISTER KAMAL AHMED GANZOURI SIGNED AN AID AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH CANADA WILL GIVE EGYPT \$50 MILLION CANADIAN FOR A SCHEME TO IMPROVE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE IN THE DABAHLYA AREA OF THE NILE DELTA NORTHEAST OF CAIRO.

FI 053

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CLARK - ISRAEL

JERUSALEM (REUTER) - LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES DU CANADA, M. JOE CLARK, S'EST ENTRETENU PENDANT DEUX HEURES, VENDREDI, AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE ISRAËLIEN YITZHAK SHAMIR, A JERUSALEM, SUR LA QUESTION DU TERRORISME ET SUR LA NÉCESSITÉ DE MESURES DE SÉCURITÉ À L'ÉCHELLE INTERNATIONALE, A DÉCLARÉ UN PORTE-PAROLE ISRAËLIEN.

SELON M. SHAMIR, "ISRAËL REÇOIT DE LA PART DU CANADA UN APPUI BEAUCOUP PLUS LARGE QUE CEUX QUE LUI ACCORDENT PLUSIEURS PAYS OCCIDENTAUX", A DÉCLARÉ LE PORTE-PAROLE.

M. CLARK EFFECTUE UNE VISITE DE QUATRE JOURS EN ISRAËL, DANS LE CADRE DE SA TOURNÉE AU PROCHE-ORIENT, QUI L'A MENÉ EN ARABIE SAOUDITE, EN JORDANIE ET EN ÉGYPTÉ.

LES DEUX HOMMES POLITIQUES ONT ÉGALEMENT DISCUTÉ DE LA POSSIBILITÉ DE METTRE SUR PIED DES PROJETS D'AIDE CONJOINTS AUX PAYS DU TIERS-MONDE.

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AM-CLARK-ISRAEL: 0104

JERUSALEM (REUTER) - ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR TOLD EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK TODAY THAT ISRAEL HAS MORE BACKING FROM CANADA THAN FROM MANY OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES, AN ISRAELI SPOKESHAN REPORTED.

THE PRAISE FROM SHAMIR CAME DURING A 2 1/2-HOUR PRIVATE MEETING WITH CLARK.

CLARK IS ON A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO ISRAEL AT THE END OF A MIDDLE EAST TOUR WHICH TOOK HIM TO SAUDI ARABIA, JORDAN AND EGYPT.

THE SPOKESHAN SAID THE CLARK-SHAMIR TALKS FOCUSED ON THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AGAINST TERRORISM, AS WELL AS BILATERAL ISSUES SUCH AS POSSIBLE JOINT AID PROJECTS TO THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.

11-04-86 0921ES

AM-CLARK; HL: 0427

NIGHT LEAD

JERUSALEM (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK EXPRESSED CONCERN FRIDAY FOR THE SAFETY OF CANADIANS IN LIBYA AMID THE ONGOING TENSION BETWEEN THE NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES.

"I HAVE A VERY PRECISE CONCERN THAT HAS TO DO WITH MORE THAN A THOUSAND CANADIANS WHO ARE WORKING THERE," HE SAID. ". . . I HAVE TO HAVE A PRIMARY CONCERN ABOUT THEIR SECURITY."

CLARK, WHO ARRIVED IN ISRAEL ON THURSDAY FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT WINDING UP A MIDDLE EAST TRIP, SPOKE TO REPORTERS FRIDAY AFTER DISCUSSING TERRORISM AND MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONTACTS WITH PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES AND FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR.

ASKED FOR HIS VIEW OF U.S. THREATS TO RETALIATE FOR SUSPECTED LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT IN LAST WEEKEND'S BOMBING OF A WEST BERLIN NIGHTCLUB FREQUENTED BY U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL, CLARK SAID: "I HAVE NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THAT IS IMMINENT." HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

CLARK, WHO FLEW IN FROM CAIRO AFTER MEETING WITH LEADERS IN EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA AND JORDAN, PRAISED PERES'S ATTEMPT TO REACH A PEACE DIALOGUE WITH A JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION. SUCH A DIALOGUE WOULD EXCLUDE THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION, WHICH ISRAEL CALLS A TERRORIST GROUP BENT ON DESTROYING THE JEWISH STATE.

AFTER A 70-MINUTE SESSION WITH PERES, CLARK SAID THE TALKS WERE "VERY USEFUL" AND ADDED: "I NATURALLY TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY AND CANADA'S APPROVAL OF THE SERIOUSNESS ISRAEL HAS DEMONSTRATED IN THE PEACE PROCESS."

"IMPORTANT MOVE"

CLARK ALSO COMPLIMENTED PERES'S DECLARATION TO HIS LABOR PARTY TUESDAY THAT ISRAEL RECOGNIZES THE PALESTINIANS AS A PEOPLE. THIS IS "AN IMPORTANT MOVE FORWARD," CLARK SAID.

SHAMIR, PERES'S RIGHT-WING RIVAL WHO HEADS THE LIKUD BLOC IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, TOLD CLARK THAT ISRAEL IS WORRIED ABOUT WHAT HE CALLED SYRIA'S GROWING MILITARY STRENGTH; A FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID.

ISRAEL AND SYRIA HAVE BEEN ACCUSING EACH OTHER OF HOSTILE INTENTIONS SINCE LAST NOVEMBER WHEN ISRAELI PLANES SHOT DOWN A SYRIAN JET FIGHTER NEAR SYRIA'S BORDER WITH LEBANON.

"SYRIA IS A COUNTRY OF 10 MILLION BUT HAS AN ARMY OF HALF A MILLION WITH THE LATEST EQUIPMENT," THE OFFICIAL QUOTED SHAMIR AS SAYING.

CLARK, WHO WAS ASKED BY ARAB LEADERS DURING HIS TOUR TO INCREASE CANADA'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE REGION, ALSO EXPRESSED INTEREST IN PERES'S PROPOSED "MARSHALL PLAN" FOR WESTERN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ARAB COUNTRIES.

ISRAEL HOPES THE PLAN WOULD PROMOTE CONCILIATORY EFFORTS IN THE REGION BY STABILIZING ARAB ECONOMIES BADLY HIT BY A RECENT DROP IN OIL PRICES.

THE U.S. MARSHALL PLAN HELPED PUT WESTERN EUROPE BACK ON ITS FEET AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

AM-CLARK: 0276

TEL AVIV (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK CALLED SATURDAY FOR A PALESTINIAN HOMELAND TO BE CREATED ON THE ISRAELI-OCCUPIED WEST BANK OF THE JORDAN RIVER AND GAZA STRIP.

CLARK, SPEAKING AT A DINNER WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR, STRESSED CANADA'S SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL AND FOR "SECURE AND RECOGNIZED BORDERS" FOR THE JEWISH STATE.

BUT HE ALSO SAID CANADA SUPPORTS "A HOMELAND FOR THE PALESTINIANS IN CLEARLY DEFINED BORDERS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA."

HE DID NOT DEFINE WHAT POLITICAL STATUS HE BELIEVES THIS HOMELAND SHOULD HAVE, BUT HE WELCOMED A STATEMENT BY ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES ON TUESDAY RECOGNIZING THE PALESTINIANS "AS A PEOPLE."

PERES ALSO SAID HE FAVORS ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SELF-RULE FOR THE TERRITORIES ISRAEL CAPTURED IN THE 1967 MIDEAST WAR, STARTING WITH THE GAZA STRIP, PENDING NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN STALLED MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS.

SHAMIR, LEADER OF THE RIGHT-WING LIKUD BLOC IN ISRAEL'S COALITION GOVERNMENT, SAID HE DISAGREES WITH CLARK'S CALL FOR A PALESTINIAN HOMELAND, AND REASSERTED HIS SUPPORT FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS, WHICH CALL FOR AN INTERIM PERIOD OF LIMITED PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY BEFORE A FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENT.

CLARK SAID "ELEMENTS OF PEACE" MUST BE FOUND IN THE MIDDLE EAST ITSELF, BUT COUNTRIES LIKE CANADA COULD HELP IN CREATING AND MAINTAINING PEACE. CANADA CONTRIBUTED TROOPS TO THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS, WHICH PATROLS THE SINAI DESERT, AND FUNDS AID PROJECTS IN THE WEST BANK, WHILE SEVERAL CANADIAN BUSINESSMEN HAVE INVESTED IN ISRAEL.

CLARK ARRIVED IN ISRAEL ON THURSDAY FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT AS PART OF A MIDDLE EAST TOUR IN WHICH HE HAS ALREADY VISITED SAUDI ARABIA, JORDAN AND EGYPT.

12-04-86 1824ES

AM-CLARK; 0358

JERUSALEM (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK CALLED ON THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION ON SUNDAY TO RENOUNCE VIOLENCE; ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE SUPPORTS THEIR DESIRE TO CREATE A PALESTINIAN HOMELAND.

"THE POSITION OF CANADA ABOUT THE PLO IS WELL-KNOWN. THERE HAS BEEN AND WILL BE NO CHANGE IN THAT POLICY," CLARK SAID.

CANADA'S POSITION IS THE PLO SHOULD ACCEPT UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 242 AND 338 AND RECOGNIZE THE JEWISH STATE; CLARK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ON THE DAY BEFORE HE WRAPS UP A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO ISRAEL.

THE PLO HAS BALKED AT THE ACCEPTANCE OF THOSE RESOLUTIONS BECAUSE THEY REFER TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AS A "REFUGEE PROBLEM" AND DO NOT MENTION THEIR RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

CLARK SAID SATURDAY; AFTER DINING WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR; CANADA SUPPORTS "A HOMELAND FOR THE PALESTINIANS IN CLEARLY DEFINED BORDERS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA."

HE DID NOT DEFINE IN THE SPEECH WHAT POLITICAL STATUS HE BELIEVES THIS HOMELAND SHOULD HAVE; AND ASKED BY REPORTERS FOR A DEFINITION; HE RESPONDED "I WOULDN'T ATTEMPT TO DEFINE A HOMELAND. QUESTIONS OF FURTHER DEFINITION ARE BEST LEFT TO PEOPLE IN THE REGION."

APPLY PRESSURE?

ASKED IF CANADA SHOULD PUT PRESSURE ON ISRAEL OVER THE WEST BANK OF THE JORDAN RIVER; WHICH IS UNDER ISRAELI OCCUPATION; RATHER THAN MAKING STATEMENTS; CLARK REPLIED "THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT ARTICULATION OF SUPPORT AT TIMES HAS TO BE MOVED FORWARD AND ANOTHER STEP TAKEN.

"ONE DOES NOT NECESSARILY CHANGE ANYTHING BY RAISING ONE'S VOICE."

CLARK SAID CANADA IS ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TROOPS TO THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS; WHICH PATROLS THE SINAI DESERT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT.

CLARK SAID IT IS TOO EARLY TO COMMENT ON ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES' PLAN FOR THE SEVEN MAJOR CAPITALIST INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES; INCLUDING CANADA; TO INVEST IN ALL THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES IN A MULTI-BILLION-DOLLAR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SIMILAR TO THE U.S. MARSHALL PLAN FOR WESTERN EUROPE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

"IT IS STILL IN VERY EARLY STAGES. UNTIL WE SEE IT HAS DEVELOPED MORE FULLY; WE CAN'T CAST ANY FINAL JUDGMENT ON IT. A LOT OF FILLING OUT HAS TO BE DONE," HE SAID.

13-04-86 1423ES

R ZQZCZBYLUIV

CLARK-LIBYE

JERUSALEM (AP) - LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES JOE CLARK A AFFIRMÉ DIMANCHE QUE LE CANADA APPUYAIT L'INTENTION MANIFESTÉE PAR LES ÉTATS-UNIS DE RÉAGIR CONTRE LE SOUTIEN APPORTÉ PAR LA LIBYE AU TERRORISME INTERNATIONAL; MAIS IL S'EST TOUTEFOIS PRONONCÉ CONTRE TOUTE "ACTION EXTRÊME".

AU COURS D'UNE CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE CONVOQUÉE À JÉRUSALEM; M. CLARK A DÉCLARÉ:

"NOUS AVONS FAIT PART DE NOS VUES SUR LE TERRORISME; QUI CONTREVIENT AUX RÈGLES DE TOUTE SOCIÉTÉ CIVILISÉE ET AUQUEL ON DOIT RÉAGIR PUISQUE LES PAROLES SEULES NE SUFFISENT PLUS. . . (ET NOUS AVONS ÉGALEMENT INDICUÉ) QUE SI UN ÉTAT S'IMPLIQUE EN ENCOURAGEANT LE TERRORISME; IL FAUT EN TENIR COMPTE. NOUS APPUYONS LA POSITION DES ÉTATS-UNIS À CE CHAPITRE."

LE MINISTRE A TOUTEFOIS PRÉCISÉ QUE LE CANADA AVAIT PRIÉ LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'ÉVITER DE PRENDRE DES "MESURES EXTRÊMES"; SANS TOUTEFOIS PRÉCISER LA NATURE DES GESTES QUI DEVRAIENT ALORS ÊTRE POSÉS.

M. CLARK PRENAIT LA PAROLE AU MOMENT MÊME OÙ M. JOHN WHITEHEAD; LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT ADJOINT DES ÉTATS-UNIS; AFFIRMAIT; AU COURS D'UNE ENTREVUE DIFFUSÉE PAR LE RÉSEAU CBS; QUE LE PRÉSIDENT RONALD REAGAN ÉTUDIAIT LES CHOIX QUI S'OFFRAIENT À LUI POUR EXERCER DES REPRÉSAILLES CONTRE LA LIBYE.

CITOYENS CANADIENS

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES A ÉGALEMENT FAIT PART DES PRÉOCCUPATIONS DU GOUVERNEMENT D'OTTAWA AU SUJET DE LA SÉCURITÉ DES CITOYENS CANADIENS VIVANT EN LIBYE.

"NOTRE PRINCIPAL INTÉRÊT SE PORTE SUR LES 1,300 CANADIENS ACTUELLEMENT EN LIBYE. NOUS AVONS AFFIRMÉ QU'ILS FERAIENT PREUVE DE PRUDENCE S'ILS VOYAIENT À LEUR PROPRE SÉCURITÉ".

DANS UN AUTRE ORDRE D'IDÉE; LE MINISTRE CLARK A DEMANDÉ À L'ORGANISATION POUR LA LIBÉRATION DE LA PALESTINE DE RENONCER À LA VIOLENCE; MÊME S'IL A DIT APPUYER LEUR DÉSIR DE CRÉER UNE PATRIE PALESTINIENNE.

"LES VUES DU CANADA SUR L'OLP SONT BIEN CONNUES. IL N'Y A PAS EU ET IL N'Y AURA AUCUN CHANGEMENT DANS CETTE POLITIQUE".

M. CLARK ESTIME QUE L'OLP DEVRAIT SE PLIER AUX RÉSOLUTIONS 242 ET 338 ADOPTÉES PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ DES NATIONS UNIES ET RECONNAÎTRE L'ÉTAT JUIF.

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08229 CAN/AFP-BE05 -----

R I ISRAËL-CANADA-FLT1 04-13 0218

JERUSALEM, 13 AVR (AFP) - LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT CANADIEN AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, M. JOE CLARK, A ÉVOQUÉ DIMANCHE À JÉRUSALEM LA POSSIBILITÉ D'UNE CONTRIBUTION CANADIENNE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE DU PROCHE-ORIENT "AFIN DE PROMOUVOIR LES CONDITIONS FAVORABLES À UN RÈGLEMENT DANS LA RÉGION".

"FAIRE CONNAÎTRE LES POSITIONS CANADIENNES ET CRÉER DES CONDITIONS FAVORABLES À UN RÈGLEMENT AU PROCHE-ORIENT ONT CONSTITUÉ LE DOUBLE OBJECTIF DE MA TOURNÉE DANS LA RÉGION", A AJOUTÉ M. CLARK, À L'ISSUE D'UNE VISITE DE QUATRE JOURS EN ISRAËL.

M. CLARK A PAR AILLEURS RÉAFFIRMÉ SON SOUTIEN AU PRINCIPE D'UN "FOYER NATIONAL" PALESTINIEN DANS LES TERRITOIRES OCCUPÉS DE CISJORDANIE ET DE GAZA. LE MINISTRE A ÉVOQUÉ À CET ÉGARD "UNE ASSISTANCE CANADIENNE DIRECTE AUX PALESTINIENS", AINSI QU'UNE "IMPORTANTE ET ACTIVE PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE DANS LE CADRE DES PROGRAMMES DE L'UNRWA" (INSTITUTION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'AIDE AUX RÉFUGIÉS).

"SI L'ASPECT TERRORISTE DE L'OLP EST INCONTESTABLE, NOUS NE CONSIDÉRONS PAS POUR AUTANT QUE (LA CENTRALE PALESTINIENNE) SE RÉDUISE TOUT ENTIÈRE AU TERRORISME", A-T-IL POURSUIVI, EN APPELANT L'OLP "À RENONCER À LA VIOLENCE ET À RECONNAÎTRE LE DROIT D'ISRAËL À L'EXISTENCE DANS DES FRONTIÈRES SÛRES".

SUIVRA /C/

AFP 132314 UTC AVR 86

AFP 132321 GMT APR 86

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08230 CAN/AFP-BE08 -----

R I ISRAËL-CANADA-FLT2-DEP 04-13 0211

JERUSALEM - INTERROGÉ SUR L'ÉVENTUALITÉ D'UNE NOUVELLE OPÉRATION MILITAIRE AMÉRICAINE IMMINENTE CONTRE LA LIBYE, M. CLARK A DÉCLARÉ QUE "LE CANADA EXHORTE WASHINGTON À ÉVITER UNE ACTION EXTRÊME". "UNE RIPOSTE INTERNATIONALE À LA MENACE DU TERRORISME EST DEVENUE NÉCESSAIRE", A-T-IL NÉANMOINS AJOUTÉ.

Parmi les mesures préconisées, M. CLARK A FAIT ALLUSION À DES PROPOSITIONS CANADIENNES FORMULÉES AUPRÈS DE L'OACI (ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE INTERNATIONALE, DONT LE SIÈGE EST À MONTRÉAL), SANS EN PRÉCISER LA NATURE. IL A TOUTEFOIS INDIQUÉ QU'AU NIVEAU NATIONAL, LE CANADA ENVISAGE DE RENFORCER SES MESURES DE SÉCURITÉ ET D'ADOPTER "DES MÉTHODES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES EN CONSULTATION AVEC D'AUTRES PAYS".

AU COURS DE SON SÉJOUR EN ISRAËL, LE CHEF DE LA DIPLOMATIE CANADIENNE S'EST ENTRETENU AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE, M. SHIMON PÉREZ, AVEC SON HOMOLOGUE, M. YITZHAK SHAMIR, AINSI QU'AVEC LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ÉTAT, M. HAIM HERZOG, ET LE MINISTRE DE L'ÉDUCATION, M. YITZHAK NAVON.

M. CLARK A PAR AILLEURS RENCONTRÉ LE MAIRE PALESTINIEN DE BETHLEHEM (CISJORDANIE OCCUPÉE), M. ELIAS FREDJ, ET L'INFORMATICIEN JUIF SOVIÉTIQUE ANATOLY CHTCHARANSKY, RÉCEMMENT LIBÉRÉ PAR L'UNION SOVIÉTIQUE.

ED/DF/SG /C/

AFP 132319 UTC AVR 86

AFP 132326 GMT APR 86

AM-CLARK-SACHARANSKY: 0223
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TORONTO (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK MET ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY IN JERUSALEM ON SUNDAY AND THE SOVIET DISSIDENT THANKED HIM FOR CANADA'S HELP IN OBTAINING HIS RELEASE; THE TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL REPORTED TODAY.

SHCHARANSKY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD CLARK HE HAD LEARNED THROUGH MONTREAL LAWYER IRWIN COTLER HOW MUCH THE MINISTER HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN EFFORTS TO WIN HIS RELEASE FROM IMPRISONMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION.

SHCHARANSKY ALSO URGED CLARK TO MAKE SIMILAR APPEALS ON BEHALF OF OTHER SOVIET DISSIDENTS; AND WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "THE SOVIET UNION MUST NOT SEE YOU GIVING UP. EVENTUALLY THE SOVIETS MUST BE WILLING TO MOVE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS FRONT."

THE GLOBE AND MAIL REPORTED THAT NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NOON MEETING WAS MADE UNTIL TWO HOURS AFTER IT WAS OVER. IT SAID SHCHARANSKY MET CLARK AT THE MINISTER'S HOTEL ACCOMPANIED ONLY BY OFFICIALS OF THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTRY.

CLARK LATER SAID CANADA INTENDS "TO FOLLOW A POLICY OF SPEAKING STRONGLY; BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY WITH REGARD TO THE RELEASE OF SOVIET JEWS WHO WANT TO LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHERS WHO HAVE CAUSE TO AND WANT TO LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION."

CLARK SAID HE HAD BEEN IMPRESSED WITH SHCHARANSKY. "I ADMIRER THE MAN, I HAD HEARD ABOUT; I ADMIRER EVEN MORE THE MAN I MET."

13-04-86 2245es

AM-CLARK-LIBYA; 0293
WITH VARS. LIBYA

JERUSALEM (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID SUNDAY THAT CANADA SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES IN ITS INTENTION TO RESPOND AGAINST LIBYA'S SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM; BUT URGED AGAINST EXTREME ACTION.

CLARK SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN JERUSALEM: "WE HAVE INDICATED OUR VIEW THAT TERRORISM; WHICH BREAKS THE RULES OF A CIVILIZED SOCIETY; NEEDS TO BE RESPONDED TO; THAT LANGUAGE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH; THAT IF THE STATE IS INVOLVED IN THE ACT OF ENCOURAGEMENT OF TERRORISM; THAT MUST BE TAKEN ACCOUNT OF. AND WE SUPPORT THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THAT REGARD."

BUT HE SAID CANADA HAD URGED THE UNITED STATES "TO AVOID EXTREME ACTION;" ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT CLARIFY WHAT MEASURES HE BELIEVED SHOULD BE TAKEN.

CLARK SPOKE AS JOHN WHITEHEAD; U.S. DEPUTY STATE SECRETARY; SAID IN A CBS TELEVISION INTERVIEW THAT PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN WAS CONSIDERING OPTIONS FOR RETALIATION AGAINST LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORISM.

UNITS OF THE U.S. 6TH FLEET ARE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN READINESS FOR A POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER TO ATTACK TARGETS IN LIBYA.

BUT CLARK; ON AN 11-DAY VISIT TO THE MIDDLE EAST; SAID HE WAS CONCERNED FOR THE SAFETY OF CANADIAN CITIZENS LIVING IN LIBYA.

"OUR PRINCIPAL INTEREST IS THE 1,300 CANADIANS IN LIBYA. WE HAVE SAID IT WOULD BE PRUDENT OF THEM TO LOOK TO THEIR OWN SAFETY."

ASKED IF HE MEANT THEY SHOULD LEAVE THE NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRY; HE SAID HE WOULD NOT GO BEYOND THE STATEMENT OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT THE CANADIANS WOULD BE THE BEST JUDGES OF HOW TO ACT IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE STATEMENT BY CLARK ON SUNDAY CAME AS A LIBYAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT FOREIGN WORKERS HAD BEEN MOVED TO AREAS THAT MIGHT BE TARGETS OF U.S. MILITARY ACTION.

13-04-86 1554ES

AM-CLARK-LIBYA; CXN: 0111
CORRECTION !!!!!

JERUSALEM - 592 PARAS 1 AND 4 (FIXES TO REFLECT LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM NOT YET PROVEN)

JERUSALEM (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID SUNDAY THAT CANADA SUPPORTS THE UNITED STATES IN ITS INTENTION TO RESPOND AGAINST LIBYA FOR ITS ALLEGED SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM; BUT HE URGED AGAINST EXTREME ACTION.

CLARK PARA 2 - 592

AND PARA 4 - 592 TAKEN

CLARK SPOKE AS JOHN WHITEHEAD; U.S. DEPUTY STATE SECRETARY; SAID IN A CBS TELEVISION INTERVIEW THAT PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN WAS CONSIDERING OPTIONS FOR RETALIATION AGAINST LIBYA FOR ITS ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORISM.

UNITS PARA 5 - 592

13-04-86 1734ES

PM-CLARK: DL: 0624

DAY LEAD

JERUSALEM (AP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK LEFT ISRAEL TODAY AFTER PROMISING HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY THAT CANADA WILL KEEP FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHTS OF SOVIET JEWS TO EMIGRATE, CANADIAN OFFICIALS SAID.

CLARK ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED SHCHARANSKY NOT TO PUSH HIMSELF TOO HARD AND TO REST FROM HIS NINE-YEAR ORDEAL IN SOVIET PRISONS AND LABOR CAMPS.

SHCHARANSKY, WHO WAS RELEASED ON FEB. 11, VISITED CLARK AT HIS HOTEL SUITE THROUGH A SERVICE ELEVATOR FOR A 40-MINUTE MEETING SUNDAY, THE MINISTER'S SPOKESMAN SAID.

CLARK LATER TOLD REPORTERS HE BELIEVED CANADA'S PRESSURE ON THE KREMLIN "HAD SOMETHING TO DO" WITH SHCHARANSKY'S RELEASE AS PART OF AN EAST-WEST PRISONER EXCHANGE FOUR YEARS BEFORE THE DISSIDENT'S SENTENCE WAS COMPLETED.

SHCHARANSKY, 38, WAS THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET DISSIDENT MOVEMENT AND THE UNOFFICIAL HELSINKI AGREEMENTS WATCHDOG COMMITTEE UNTIL HIS CONTACTS WITH WESTERN REPORTERS LED TO HIS ARREST IN 1977 ON CHARGES OF SPYING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

"HIS CASE WAS CHAMPIONED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CANADIANS," CLARK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

SHCHARANSKY WAS SAID TO HAVE ACCEPTED CLARK'S INVITATION TO VISIT CANADA, BUT THE FORMER MATHEMATICIAN WAS SAID STILL NOT DECIDED WHETHER HE WOULD INCLUDE CANADA IN HIS PLANNED TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES NEXT MONTH.

GIVES ADVICE

"DON'T PUSH YOURSELF TOO MUCH," SPOKESMAN SEAN BRADY QUOTED CLARK AS ADVISING SHCHARANSKY, WHO COMPLAINED OF DIFFICULTIES SLEEPING.

BRADY SAID SHCHARANSKY GAVE CLARK A LIST OF SOVIET ACTIVISTS AND ASKED FOR CANADA'S INTERVENTION. HE QUOTED THE MINISTER AS SAYING ALL THE NAMES HAD ALREADY APPEARED ON LISTS SUBMITTED BY CANADA TO THE KREMLIN, BUT THAT OTTAWA WOULD PUSH THESE CASES AGAIN.

BRADY SAID CANADA FIRST APPEALED TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES ON SHCHARANSKY'S BEHALF IN 1976. MCGILL UNIVERSITY LAW PROFESSOR IRWIN COTLER PREPARED AN 800-PAGE LEGAL BRIEF TO APPEAL HIS CONVICTION.

CLARK TOLD REPORTERS HE AGREED WITH SHCHARANSKY'S "BALANCED APPROACH" BETWEEN GOVERNMENT PRESSURE ON THE SOVIETS AND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS TO EASE SOVIET EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

"WE INTEND TO CONTINUE THAT POLICY," CLARK SAID.

BUT BRADY REPORTED THAT SHCHARANSKY "STRONGLY DISAGREED" WHEN CLARK SUGGESTED THAT SOME INDIVIDUAL CASES COULD BE SET BACK IF THEY BECAME THE OBJECT OF A PUBLIC CAMPAIGN.

"THOSE WHO HAVE ASKED TO GET OUT HAVE ALREADY MADE THEIR COMMITMENT; SO THEY CAN'T BE HURT BY PRESSURE," BRADY QUOTED SHCHARANSKY AS SAYING.

VISIT 4 COUNTRIES

BEFORE LEAVING FOR PARIS TODAY, CLARK SAID HIS TOUR OF JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT AND ISRAEL HAD BEEN "MOST INSTRUCTIVE" ON MIDEAST ISSUES.

DURING HIS FOUR DAYS IN ISRAEL, THE MINISTER VISITED THE YAD VASHEM MEMORIAL TO THE SIX MILLION JEWISH VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST AND SIGNED AN AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL.

CLARK SAID SUNDAY THAT CANADA SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES IN ITS INTENTION TO RESPOND AGAINST LIBYA'S SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL TERROR, BUT URGED AGAINST EXTREME ACTION.

CLARK TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE: "WE HAVE INDICATED OUR VIEW THAT TERRORISM, WHICH BREAKS THE RULES OF A CIVILIZED SOCIETY, NEEDS TO BE RESPONDED TO; THAT LANGUAGE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH; THAT IF THE STATE IS INVOLVED IN THE ACT OF ENCOURAGEMENT OF TERRORISM, THAT MUST BE TAKEN ACCOUNT OF. AND WE SUPPORT THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THAT REGARD."

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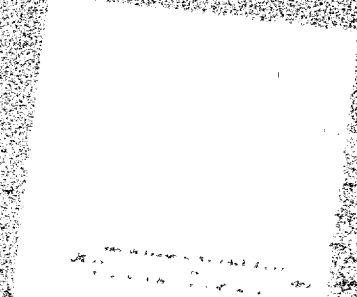
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