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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 1/23/2007

File Folder CANADA (01/01/1982-07/07/1982)

FOIA

F1554

Box Number 12

TAMMY NEMETH

9

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
32768	CABLE	#062215Z JAN 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	1/6/1982	B1
32769	CABLE	#152341Z JAN 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554 DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	2	1/15/1982	B1
32770	CABLE	#272039Z JAN 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	2	1/27/1982	B1
32771	CABLE	#290217Z JAN 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	2	1/29/1982	B1
32772	CABLE	DUPLICATE OF #32766; #182057Z DEC 81 - LETTER REAGAN TO TRUDEAU R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	12/18/1981	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
32773	MEMO	PAUL BREMER TO WILLIAM CLARK, RE: RELEASE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT REAGAN AND PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAN ON WEAPONS SYSTEM TESTING AGREEMENT R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	3/31/1982	B1
32774	CABLE	#291509Z APR 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	2	4/29/1982	B1
32775	CABLE	#072016Z MAY 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	5/7/1982	B1
32776	CABLE	#072017Z MAY 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	5/7/1982	B1
32777	CABLE	#072146Z MAY 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	5/7/1982	B1
32778	MEMO	NORMAN BAILEY TO WILLIAM CLARK, RE: CANADIAN GRAIN SALES R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	5/27/1982	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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F1554

Box Number 12

TAMMY NEMETH

9

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
32779	CABLE	#262313Z MAY 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	1	5/26/1982	B1
32780	CABLE	#141759Z MAY 82 R 12/7/2007 NLRRF1554	2	5/14/1982	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32768

PAGE 01
SIT702

OTTAWA 0085
DATE 01/12/82

DTG: 062215Z JAN 82 PSN: 021619
TOR: 007/0051Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: MR
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #0085 0062216
O 062215Z JAN 82 ZFF-4
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3815

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ OTTAWA 00085

NODIS

E. O. 12065: RDS-1 01/06/02 (MASON, DWIGHT N.) OR-P

TAGS: PEPR, PSDC, UR, PL

SUBJECT: BRIEFING ALLIES ON HAIG-GROMYKO LETTERS

REF: STATE 1749

1. WE BRIEFED EXTAFF'S EASTERN EUROPE DIRECTOR ALAN
MCLAINE PER REFTEL JANUARY 6.

2. MCLAINE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR THE INFORMATION
BUT OFFERED NO SUBSTANTIVE COMMENT ON IT. ROBINSON

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR #1554 #32768

BY CU NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32769

PAGE 01 OF 02 OTTAWA 0339
SIT978 DATE 01/18/82

DTG: 152341Z JAN 82 PSN: 033390
TOR: 015/2351Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: WPC NAN COL JP VP EOB SIT
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #0339 0152341
O 152341Z JAN 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3944

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ OTTAWA 00339
LIMDIS
NOFORN

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM THE AMBASSADOR
DEPARTMENT PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT AND
NSC/CLARK, TREASURY FOR REGAN, COMMERCE FOR SECRETARY
BALDRIGE, USTR FOR AMBASSADOR BROCK
E.O. 12065: RDS-1 1/15/92 (ROBINSON, PAUL H., JR.) OR-M
TAGS: ECON, EFIN, ETRD, ENRG, CA
SUBJECT: YOUR MEETING ON JANUARY 20 WITH CANADIAN
FOREIGN MINISTER MARK MACGUIGAN

1. I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT YOU CONVEY ONCE AGAIN
OUR SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT WITH THE RETROACTIVE ASPECT OF
THE BACK-IN PROVISION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM WHEN
YOU MEET WITH OUR MUTUAL FRIEND MARK MACGUIGAN ON THE
20TH. WE RECOGNIZE THAT NOVEMBER 12 BUDGET WAS FAVORABLE
TO OUR INTERESTS IN STATING THAT NEP WOULD NOT BE SPREAD
TO OTHER SECTORS. THAT FIRA WAS UNDER REVIEW AND WOULD NOT
BE EXPANDED AND THAT THE CANADIAN DEFENSE BUDGET WOULD BE
INCREASED 18 PERCENT IN EACH OF THE NEXT TWO YEARS.
HOWEVER, I REGARD THE RETROACTIVE ASPECT OF THE NEP AS
CONSTITUTING A MAJOR BARRIER IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH
CANADA. THIS ASPECT OF NEP AMOUNTS TO A RETROACTIVE
TAKING OF 25 PERCENT OF U. S. ASSETS IN A NUMBER OF MAJOR
PROJECTS ON CROWN LANDS.

MESSAGE (CONTINUED):

2. WE DO NOT CHALLENGE CANADIANIZATION BUT WE REGARD
THIS METHOD OF ACHIEVING THAT GOAL AS A REMARKABLE
DEPARTURE FROM THE HISTORICAL U. S./CANADIAN RELATIONSHIP.
I WOULD HOPE THAT THE GOC WOULD RECONSIDER THIS METHOD
OF ACHIEVING ITS GOALS IN ORDER TO MODIFY THE RETROACTIVE
FEATURE CONTAINED IN THE LEGISLATION PASSED IN DECEMBER.

3. I BELIEVE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MUST BE MADE TO
SEE THAT WE TAKE THE MOST SERIOUS VIEW OF THIS SITUATION.
ROBINSON

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NLRR F1554 #32769

BY CU NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 OTTAWA 0339

DTG: 152341Z JAN 82 PSN: 033390

OTTAWA 0339

DTG: 152341Z JAN 82 PSN: 033390

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32770

PAGE 01 OF 02 OTTAWA 0641
SIT592 DATE 01/29/82

DTG: 272039Z JAN 82 PSN: 048605
TOR: 027/2301Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: SIT EOB
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT: PM

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #0641 0272039
O 272039Z JAN 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 4115

~~SECRET~~ OTTAWA 00641
~~NOBIS~~

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 1/27/02 (SMITH, RICHARD J.) OR-M
TAGS: PL, NATO, CA
SUBJECT: SECRETARY'S LETTER ON MEETING WITH GROMYKO
REF: STATE 20888

1. ~~S~~ - ENTIRE TEXT).
2. SUMMARY: CANADIAN CABINET WILL DECIDE ON POLISH SANCTIONS POLICY FEBRUARY 1. SOME FORM OF GRAINS TRADE CONTROL MAY BE ON THE TABLE BUT IS UNLIKELY TO BE APPROVED AT PRESENT. IF USG PLANS SOME FORM OF GRAIN TRADE CONTROL, WE MAY BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE CANADIAN DECISION HERE IF WE ARE INFORMED NLT JANUARY 29. END SUMMARY.
3. CHARGE AND POLITICAL COUNSELOR DELIVERED LETTER TO SI TAYLOR, EXTAFF'S DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS JANUARY 27.
4. CHARGE CALLED TAYLOR'S ATTENTION TO THE SECTION ON THE JANUARY 23 NAC MEETING ON POLAND AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE STRONG CANADIAN ACTION.
5. TAYLOR REPLIED THAT CABINET COMMITTEE HAD MET ONCE ON POLAND TO HEAR FOREIGN MINISTER AND THAT FINAL MEETING TO ACT ON MINISTER'S ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS WAS SCHEDULED FOR

MESSAGE (CONTINUED):

FEBRUARY 1.

6. TAYLOR TOLD US THAT CANADA HAD LITTLE DIFFICULTY WITH POLITICAL MEASURES (CONTROLS ON BLOC AND SOVIET MISSIONS AND ACTION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR EXAMPLE).
7. BUT TAYLOR WENT ON TO SAY THAT ECONOMIC MEASURES WERE A DIFFERENT THING AND THAT PARALLELS BETWEEN THE US SITUATION AND CANADA'S WERE NOT STRONG IN MANY CASES. HE CITED AS AN EXAMPLE SOVIET FISHING SAYING THAT SEVERAL YEARS AGO SOVIET FISHING OFF CANADA'S EAST COAST HAD BEEN A MAJOR PROBLEM. THE SOVIETS HAD BEEN FISHING DESTRUCTIVELY AND HAD CAUSED CONSIDERABLE HARM TO EAST COAST FISHERMEN. THIS PROBLEM WAS CORRECTED WITH A BILATERAL FISHING AGREEMENT. IF CANADA WERE TO DENOUNCE THE AGREEMENT, IT FEARS THAT THE USSR WOULD REVERT TO ITS PREVIOUS FISHING

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NLRR #1554 #32770

SECRET

BY CW NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 OTTAWA 0641

DTG: 272039Z JAN 82 PSN: 048605

BEHAVIOR WHICH WOULD BE EASY SINCE THE SPECIES AFFECTED EXTEND WELL BEYOND THE 200 MILE LIMIT UNLIKE THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES. TAYLOR ALSO NOTED THAT CANADA (UNLIKE THE US) HAD NOT NEGOTIATED A PORT AGREEMENT LINKED TO THE FISHING AGREEMENT. HE SAID THAT CANADA DID NOT PLAN TO DO SO; ALTHOUGH, THE USSR HAS BEEN PRESSING FOR ONE.

8. TAYLOR TOLD US THAT THE MINISTER HAD NEVERTHELESS PROPOSED SOME REAL AND SERIOUS SANCTIONS TO THE CABINET. HE LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT SOME FORM OF GRAINS TRADE CONTROL MIGHT BE AMONG THEM, NOTING THAT IT WAS THE ONLY REALLY SUBSTANTIAL THING CANADA COULD DO. A CANADIAN GRAIN EMBARGO WOULD BE A VERY EXPENSIVE STEP FOR THE GOC POLITICALLY AND FINANCIALLY. INDEED THE COSTS ARE SO HIGH THAT WE DOUBT THAT THE GOC WILL DECIDE IN FAVOR OF IT AT THIS TIME EVEN IF THAT OPTION IS ON THE TABLE. NEVERTHELESS SINCE IT MIGHT BE UNDER CONSIDERATION WE MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE EVENTS HERE. IF THE USG IS GOING TO IMPOSE SUCH AN EMBARGO, SUCH INFORMATION MIGHT AFFECT THE CANADIAN DECISION IF INJECTED INTO CABINET THIS WEEK.

9. ACTION REQUESTED: IF USG DOES PLAN SUCH ACTION, PLEASE LET US KNOW SOONEST SO THAT WE CAN INFORM THE FOREIGN MINISTER. SMITH

OTTAWA 0641

DTG: 272039Z JAN 82 PSN: 048605

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32771

PAGE 01 OF 02 SECSTATE WASHDC 3950
SIT723 DATE 01/29/82

DTG: 290217Z JAN 82 PSN: 050534
TOR: 029/0450Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT:
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHC #3950 0290300
O 290217Z JAN 82 ZFF4
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY OTTAWA IMMEDIATE 5711

~~SECRET~~ STATE 023950

NODIS

E.O. 12065: RDS-3, 1/28/92 (NILES, THOMAS M. T.)

TAGS: PL, NATO, CA

SUBJECT: POLISH SANCTIONS -- GRAIN TRADE CONTROL

REF: OTTAWA 641

1. ~~S~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH CBS CORRESPONDENT DAN RATHER JANUARY 27, THE PRESIDENT MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO THE SOVIET ROLE IN POLAND:

"I DO NOT EXEMPT THE EMBARGOING OF GRAIN FROM ONE OF THE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE, BUT I HAVE ALWAYS INSISTED THAT IT SHOULD BE PART OF A GENERAL EMBARGO THAT WE SHOULDN'T PICK OUT ONE SECTOR OF OUR SOCIETY AND SAY, YOU PAY THE PENALTY, WE'LL SEE IF THIS WORKS. SO IF WE HAVE TO GO FARTHER IN ACROSS-THE-BOARD SANCTIONS, WHY THEN THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED ALONG WITH OTHER THINGS".

MESSAGE (CONTINUED):

3. IN VIEW OF THIS STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, AND LOOKING TOWARD GOC CABINET MEETING FEB. 1, EMBASSY SHOULD RAISE THIS ISSUE AT SENIOR LEVEL WITH EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS, MAKING THE POINTS LISTED BELOW. (SI TAYLOR, IF AVAILABLE, MAY BE BEST POINT OF CONTACT, AS HE WAS SOURCE OF INFO REFTEL):

A. THE US IS CONSIDERING OPTIONS WITH REGARD TO NEXT STEPS IN RESPONSE TO THE SOVIET ROLE IN POLAND.

B. AS THE PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR IN HIS JANUARY 27 TELEVISION INTERVIEW, THE US DOES NOT EXCLUDE USE OF A GRAIN EMBARGO.

C. THE US UNDERSTANDS THAT THE CANADIAN CABINET WILL

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NLRRE 1554 # 32771

BY CU NARA DATE 12/7/02

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 SECSTATE WASHDC 3950

DTG: 290217Z JAN 82 PSN: 050534

MEET FEB. 1 TO ACT ON PRIME MINISTER MACGUIGAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO THE POLISH SITUATION.

D. THE US RECOGNIZES THAT A GRAIN EMBARGO WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT FOR CANADA. IF THE US COMES TO BELIEVE THAT A GRAIN EMBARGO WILL BE NECESSARY, THE DECISION WILL BE MADE ONLY ON A BASIS OF FULL CONSULTATION WITH CANADA.

E. THEREFORE, THE US REQUESTS THAT CANADA MAKE NO DECISION AT FEBRUARY 1 MEETING WHICH MIGHT RULE OUT A ACTION BY CANADA SUPPORTIVE OF A GRAIN EMBARGO BY THE US. STOESSEL

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL FROM
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED 01 APR 82 09

7

TO CLARK

FROM BREMER

alb 1/25/07

DOCDATE 31 MAR 82

KEYWORDS: CANADA

NUCLEAR TESTING

SUBJECT: RELEASE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRES & PM TRUDEAU ON WEAPONS SYSTEM
TESTING AGREEMENT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 05 APR 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

KRAEMER

GOLD

LINHARD

KIMMITT

REGER

MCGAFFIGAN

COMMENTS

REF# 8208184

LOG 8106937

NSCIFID

(C /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Clark ✓ *2/3* *for decision*

Mont Allin D *4/26* *for comment*

5/3 *Mcfarlane approved*

Wheeler S *5/3* *for signature* *5/4*

C *5/4* *Wheeler & Mont*

to Bremer

DISPATCH

H.W. 5/4

WATCH

FILE

(C)

index, mw, DB, PE

142
1

National Security Council
The White House

RECEIVED Package # 2118

02 APR 23 P 4: 16

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	<u>3</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>A</u>
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>JP</u>	_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

MORT AXIN 2 _____ A

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver

Other _____

COMMENTS

Any public affairs
problem with release?

Fine w/ Press Office - d gather
Canadians will release + we'll confirm
Return to Poindexter *John*
not

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2
2188

May 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Release of Correspondence between the
President and Prime Minister Trudeau
on Weapons System Testing Agreement

In response to your memorandum of March 31, the White House
authorizes the release of the President's letter of December
18, 1981 to Prime Minister Trudeau.

Carol Cleveland for
Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

MW
3

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2118

ACTION

April 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: DENNIS P. BLAIR/JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT: Release of Correspondence between President Reagan and Prime Minister Trudeau on Weapons System Testing Agreement

In December the President sent Prime Minister Trudeau a letter requesting that the Canadians make their test ranges available for our cruise missiles. Trudeau replied, agreeing to do so.

The Canadians would now like to publish this exchange of letters to counteract criticism of the Weapons Testing Agreement. We recommend that we agree to release the President's letter. If you authorize it, Mike Wheeler's memorandum at Tab I will inform State.

RECOMMENDATION:

OK NO

JMG —

That you authorize Mike Wheeler to sign the memo to State directing them to tell the Canadians we have no objection to releasing the President's letter.

Attachments:

- Tab I Wheeler Memo to State
- Tab II President's Reagan's Letter of Dec 18, 81
- Tab III Prime Minister Trudeau's Reply of Dec 30, 81

PAGE 01
ORIGIN EUR-12

STATE 334804

8544 EUR1363

ORIGIN OFFICE CAN-02
INFO EUR-03 PA-01 PP-01 /007 A1

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 INR-10 SS-10 CIAE-00 DODE-00 NSCE-00
NSAE-00 SSO-00 PM-09 INRE-00 SP-02 /043 R

DRAFTED BY EUR: CAN: GOGG: DB
APPROVED BY EUR/CAN: WLLOYD
EUR - MR. NILES
DOD/DASD/ISP JRIXSE
S/S: CEMCMANAWAY
DOD/OUSDRE - JWAE
NSC: ALENZ

32772

-----122311 182232Z /63

O 182057Z DEC 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY OTTAWA IMMEDIATE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ STATE 334804

E. O. 12065: RDS-3, 11/27/91 LLOYD, WINGATE;

TAGS: FEPR, MARR, CA

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER
TRUDEAU ON CRUISE MISSILE TESTING

REF: OTTAWA 7352

1. ~~(C)~~ - ENTIRE TEXT
2. EMBASSY SHOULD DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE PRIME MINISTER FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN.
3. BEGIN TEXT:

DEAR PIERRE:

AS YOU KNOW THE UNITED STATES ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PROPOSED US-CANADIAN AGREEMENT ON WEAPONS SYSTEM TESTING. TESTING IS ESSENTIAL TO ASSURE CONFIDENCE IN THESE WEAPONS SYSTEMS WHICH ARE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE COMMON WESTERN DEFENSE EFFORT.

CANADA IS UNIQUELY ABLE TO PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE TERRAIN AND AIRSPACE FOR THIS TESTING AND WOULD BE MAKING A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMON DEFENSE

EFFORT BY DOING SO.

I HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER AND APPROVE THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON TESTING.

--
--

SINCERELY,
RON

END TEXT. HAIG

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NLRR F1554 #32772

BY CW NARA DATE 12/7/07

ACTION
COPY

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Department of State

db 1/23/07

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION EUR-12

OTTAWA 00120 081613Z

6500 EUR6204

5

ACTION OFFICE CAN-02
INFO PMP-01 EUR-03 PMA-01 PA-01 PMS-01 PM-01 PP-01
/011 A3

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 INR-10 SS-10 CIAE-00 NSCE-00 NSAE-00
SSO-00 PM-09 INRE-00 SP-02 /043 W
-----256452 081615Z /51

O 081615Z JAN 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3829
INFO SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
ALL CANADIAN POSTS POUCH

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE OTTAWA 00120

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: PEPR, MARR, CA
SUBJECT: CANADA AGREES TO WEAPONS TESTING

REF: 81 STATE 334804

1. EXTAFF PROVIDED US JANUARY 8 WITH A COPY OF A
DECEMBER 30, 1981 LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE
PRESIDENT AGREEING TO THE PROPOSED TESTING "UNDER TERMS
TO BE WORKED OUT IN AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES." THE TEXT OF
THE LETTER FOLLOWS:

BEGIN QUOTE

DEAR RON,

- THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF LAST WEEK REGARDING
THE PROPOSED US-CANADIAN AGREEMENT ON WEAPONS SYSTEM
TESTING WHICH, AS YOU POINT OUT, WILL ASSURE CONFIDENCE
IN WEAPONS WHICH FORM A NECESSARY PART OF THE WEST'S
COMMON DEFENCE POSTURE.

- I AM PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO REPLY THAT MY GOVERNMENT
AGREES TO THE PROPOSED TESTING UNDER TERMS TO BE SET OUT
IN AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IS NOW AUTHORIZED
TO NEGOTIATE AND CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENT AND HIS OFFICIALS
WILL BE CONTACTING YOURS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

- MAY I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH YOU AND YOUR
FAMILY A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR, AND TO EXPRESS THE SINCERE
HOPE THAT 1982 MAY SEE REAL PROGRESS IN THE SEARCH FOR
WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY. YOURS SINCERELY, /S/ PIERRE
END QUOTE ROBINSON

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Entire Text)

March 31, 1982 82 MAR 31 PIO: 25

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSEWHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOMSUBJECT: Release of Correspondence between President Reagan
and Prime Minister Trudeau on Weapons System
Testing Agreement

32773

US-Canada negotiations on the testing in Canada of defense systems, including the air launched cruise missile, have become public knowledge. Some newspaper articles have been critical, but much editorial opinion and statements by Canadian officials, including Trudeau, Foreign Minister MacGuigan and Defense Minister LaMontagne, have been highly supportive. They have pointed to the importance of this testing to US and Canadian security and contribution to the Alliance.

General Ramsey Withers, Chief of the Canadian Defense Staff, has informally asked if the US would have any objection to Canada's release of President Reagan's letter of December 18, 1981 and Prime Minister Trudeau's response of December 30, 1981 regarding the proposed bilateral agreement. Embassy Ottawa believes that the Canadians wish to release the two letters to underscore publicly the President's support for the Weapons Testing Agreement, to put in perspective the vocal minority of Canadian public opinion opposing the proposal. This will contribute to the early conclusion of the negotiations.

The Department recommends that the White House authorize release of the President's letter.

L. Paul Bremer, III
L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. President Reagan's Letter of December 18, 1981
2. Prime Minister Trudeau's Reply of December 30, 1981.

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1554 # 32773

BY CN NARA DATE 12/7/07~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-3, 3/26/92

~~SECRET~~
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32774

PAGE 01 OF 02 OTTAWA 2972
SIT199 DATE 05/03/82

DTG: 291509Z APR 82 PSN: 004975
TOR: 1191549Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT 001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: CKLS
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT: CHECKLIST

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #2972 1191510
O 291509Z APR 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5645

S E C R E T OTTAWA 02972
NODIS
E.O. 12065: RDS-1 4/29/02 (ROBINSON, PAUL H., JR.) OR-M
TAGS: OVIP (SHULTZ, GEORGE)
SUBJ: MISSION OF SPECIAL EMISSARY
REF: STATE 112814

1. SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT.
 2. I DELIVERED THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU AT 5:30 IN THE AFTERNOON ON APRIL 28. HE WELCOMED THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE AND AGREED TO SEE GEORGE SHULTZ ON MAY 14 AS PROPOSED, SUGGESTING THEY MEET OVER LUNCH IF THAT IS AGREEABLE WITH MR. SHULTZ.
 3. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE WOULD ASSUME THAT THE SHULTZ VISIT WAS NOT INTENDED TO UNDERCUT THE REGULAR PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING FOR THE SUMMIT INVOLVING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS. IN THAT REGARD, HE WONDERED WHETHER IT WAS INTENDED THAT OTHERS WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING WITH SHULTZ, ADDING THAT HE WOULD SEE NO PROBLEM WITH INCLUDING ONE OR TWO OTHERS ON EACH SIDE. I TOLD HIM THAT SHULTZ WAS COMING ALONE, BUT THAT I DID NOT KNOW WHAT SHULTZ'S VIEWS WOULD BE ON THE DESIRABILITY OF INCLUDING OTHERS IN THE MEETING.
 4. PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU ASKED WHETHER SHULTZ WOULD BE
- MESSAGE (CONTINUED):
- RAISING SUCH BILATERAL ISSUES AS OUR CONCERN ABOUT THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY (NEP), AND I ASSURED HIM THAT THE FOCUS WOULD BE ON THE BROADER ECONOMIC ISSUES THAT FACE THE SUMMIT COUNTRIES.
5. TRUDEAU SAID IT WAS HIS HOPE THAT THE SUMMIT WOULD BE A POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE EFFORT BEING MADE BY THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH THE DIFFICULT AND PERSISTENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THEY ARE ALL FACING. HE RECALLED THE STATEMENTS HE MADE DURING PRESIDENT MITTERAND'S RECENT VISIT TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WAS NO INTENTION TO USE THE SUMMIT AS AN OCCASION TO CONFRONT PARTICIPANTS OVER DIFFERENCES IN APPROACH TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY. NONETHELESS, HE SAID THAT THE EFFECTS OF HIGH INTEREST RATES AND RESTRICTIVE MONETARY POLICIES WERE VERY SERIOUS MATTERS FOR THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED AND WOULD HAVE

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1554 #32774

CU 12/7/07 ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 OTTAWA 2972

DTG: 291509Z APR 82 PSN: 004975

TO BE ADDRESSED.

6. EMBASSY COMMENT: TRUDEAU UNDERSTANDS AND APPRECIATES THE VALUE OF THIS KIND OF PERSONAL DIPLOMACY, AND WILL GIVE SHULTZ A WARM RECEPTION. HOWEVER, HE IS A BIT WARY ABOUT THE IMPACT OF THIS EFFORT ON THE ROLE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND I SUSPECT SOMEWHAT UNEASY OVER THE PROSPECT OF A ONE-ON-ONE DISCUSSION OF ECONOMICS WITH GEORGE SHULTZ. ROBINSON

OTTAWA 2972

DTG: 291509Z APR 82 PSN: 004975

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32715

PAGE 01 OTTAWA 3241 DTG: 072016Z MAY 82 PSN: 018361
SIT538 DATE 05/11/82 TOR: 127/2200Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT:
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

PRIORITY
DE RUEHOT #3241 1272016
P 072016Z MAY 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5824

~~SECRET~~ OTTAWA 03241
NODIS
E.O. 12065: GDS 05/07/82 (SMITH, RICHARD J.) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, NATO
SUBJECT: JUNE SUMMITS: PRESIDENTIAL LETTER
REF: STATE 124488 (NODIS)
MESSAGE CONTAINED REFTEL DELIVERED TO PRIME MINISTER'S
OFFICE MAY 7, 1982. SMITH

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1554 #32775

BY CU NARA DATE 12/2/07

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32776

PAGE 01 OTTAWA 3242
SIT539 DATE 05/11/82

DTG: 072017Z MAY 82 PSN: 018359
TOR: 127/2200Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: MCF JP SIT
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT: NODIS

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #3242 1272017
O 072017Z MAY 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5825

~~SECRET~~ OTTAWA 03242

NODIS

E. O. 12065: RDS-1 5/7/12 (SMITH, RICHARD J.) OR-M

TAGS: PARM, NATO, MNUC

SUBJECT: START: LETTER FROM SECRETARY HAIG

REF: STATE 124467 (NODIS)

LETTER CONTAINED REFTEL DELIVERED TO MINISTER FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MAY 7, 1982. SMITH

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR # 1554 # 32776

BY CV NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

32777

PAGE 01 OTTAWA 3252 DTG: 072146Z MAY 82 PSN: 018390
SIT537 DATE 05/11/82 TOR: 127/2223Z

DISTRIBUTION: REPT /001

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT: MCF JP SIT
EOB:
WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHOT #3252 1272146
O 072146Z MAY 82
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5836

~~SECRET~~ OTTAWA 03252

NODIS

E.O. 12065: RDS-3 5/7/02 (SMITH, RICHARD J.) OR-M

TAGS: SOCI

SUBJECT: VERSAILLES SUMMIT: PRESIDENTIAL LETTER

REF: (A) STATE 124892; (B) STATE 124488

SUBJECT LETTER HAD ALREADY BEEN DELIVERED. PER REFTEL A
WE WILL NOT TAKE ANY FURTHER ACTION. SMITH

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1554 # 32777

BY CW NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

dlb 1/23/07

RECEIVED 27 MAY 82 16

DOC DATE 27 MAY 82 15

TO CLARK

FROM BAILEY

KEYWORDS: GRAINS

CANADA

USSR

SUBJECT: CANADIAN GRAIN SALES TO USSR

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

DUE:

STATUS IX FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

REED

GREGG

NAU

ROBINSON

MARTIN

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(C /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

c 6/4 McFarlane noted

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DISPATCH

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FILE

VR (C) 10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

mw
13

MEMORANDUM

3867

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 27, 1982

32778

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION

RCM HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK ✓
FROM: NORMAN A. BAILEY *NAB*
SUBJECT: Canadian Grain Sales

Secretary Block called me to tell me he had just returned from Canada. The Canadians will be increasing grain sales to the Soviet Union. For the first time, they will provide official guarantees for short-term credits to facilitate these sales, guaranteeing the Soviets unlimited amounts and lower interest cost. Apparently, the Canadian government has also instructed the Canadian banks to make credits available only for Canadian grain, not U.S. grain. This is also a first. In this connection, note the attached cable (Tab I).

Attachment
Tab I Cable

cc: Tom Reed
Don Gregg
Henry Nau
Roger Robinson
Bill Martin
Richard Pipes

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1554 #32778

BY CW NARA DATE 12/7/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review May 27, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

File
Board report
Credit

PAGE 01 SECSTATE WASHDC 5009 DTG: 262313Z MAY 82 PSN: 046037
EOB203 AN005148 TOR: 147/0501Z CSN: HCE708

DISTRIBUTION: BALLY-01 MYER-01 LEVN-01 NAU-01 PIPE-01 RENT-01
ROBN-01 /007 A2
WHSR COMMENT: POSSIBLE NOTE

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:
SIT: MCF WHLR JP VP PUBS ECB SIT
EOB: PIPE, RENT

OP IMMED
DE RUEHC #5009 1470444
O 262313Z MAY 82
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY OTTAWA IMMEDIATE 7619
AMEMBASSY PARIS IMMEDIATE 5142

INFO AMEMBASSY BONN IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE 0817
AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 5187
AMEMBASSY ROME IMMEDIATE 4381
AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS IMMEDIATE 0031

CONFIDENTIAL STATE 145009

PARIS FOR UNDER SECRETARY BUCKLEY OOB MAY 27 EXDIS
E.O. 12065: GDS 5/26/88 (MILAM, WILLIAM B.)
TAGS: EAGR, ETRS, UR, CA
SUBJECT: CANADIAN OFFER OF CREDIT GUARANTEES FOR SOVIET
PURCHASES

REF: LANDE/PETERS TELECON, MAY 26

1. *C* - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS TOLD SECRETARY BLOOM (IN OTTAWA ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT), THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME CANADA HAS OFFERED OFFICIAL CREDIT GUARANTEES TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR PURCHASES OF CANADIAN GRAIN. THE GUARANTEES WOULD COVER PRIVATE CANADIAN BANK LOANS TO THE USSR AT MARKET RATES. THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THE CREDIT GUARANTEES ARE NECESSARY TO COMPETE WITH THE U.S. SINCE PRIVATE U.S. BANKS ARE EXTENDING SHORT-TERM CREDIT TO THE USSR TO COVER PURCHASES OF U.S. GRAIN. ACCORDING TO THE GOC, CANADIAN BANKS ARE UNWILLING TO LEND TO THE USSR WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL GUARANTEE.

3. OTTAWA IS REQUESTED TO MAKE DEMARCHES TO ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER WILLIAM JENKINS TO SEEK CLARIFICATION AND TO EXPRESS U.S. CONCERN OVER CANADIAN DECISION IN LIGHT OF ONGOING EFFORTS BY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE BUCKLEY AND HIS COUNTERPARTS FROM THE OTHER SUMMIT COUNTRIES TO WORK OUT AN AGREEMENT ON OFFICIAL CREDIT RESTRAINTS TO THE SOVIET UNION. EMBASSY CAN DRAW ON THE FOLLOWING TALKING POINT:

-- THE USG IS DISMAYED BY REPORT OF GOC DECISION TO OFFER THE USSR OFFICIAL CREDIT GUARANTEES FOR GRAIN PURCHASES.

-- WE WOULD APPRECIATE DETAILS OF TYPE OF FINANCING BEING GUARANTEED (90 DAY, 180 DAY, ETC.) AND HOW LONG GOC EXPECTS TO OFFER SOVIETS ACCESS TO SUCH GUARANTEES.

-- THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION WOULD NOT APPEAR JUSTIFIED ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS SINCE UNGUARANTEED PRIVATE BANK FINANCING CONTINUES TO BE AVAILABLE TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR GRAIN PURCHASES, ALBEIT AT HIGHER SPREADS THAN IN THE PAST. U.S. AND EUROPEAN BANKS ARE STILL PREPARED TO PROVIDE SUCH SHORT-TERM FINANCING.

-- MORE IMPORTANTLY, WE VIEW THE GOC'S DECISION TO OFFER CREDIT GUARANTEES TO THE SOVIETS FOR THE FIRST TIME TO RUN COUNTER TO THE SPIRIT OF THE BUCKLEY MISSION AND TO BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE SUPPORTIVE POSITION TAKEN BY CANADIAN OFFICIALS IN THEIR MEETINGS WITH MR. BUCKLEY IN OTTAWA, PARIS AND WASHINGTON.

-- IN PARTICULAR, THE DETAILED COMMENTS ATTACHED TO THE MAY 7 LETTER TO MR. BUCKLEY FROM ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY D. H. BURNEY STRESSED, INTER ALIA, CANADIAN AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. SHORT/MEDIUM-TERM ASSESSMENT OF SOVIET ECONOMIC PROBLEMS; THE CONSEQUENT NEED FOR WESTERN FINANCIAL PRUDENCE AND RESTRAINT ON OFFICIAL CREDITS; AND GENERAL SUPPORT FOR THE IDEAS RAISED BY FRAU STEEG, INCLUDING A REDUCTION IN THE PROPORTION OF A CREDIT CARRYING AN OFFICIAL GUARANTEE (FOR CREDIT GUARANTEE SYSTEMS).

-- THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO MADE IT REPEATEDLY CLEAR IN THE BUCKLEY MISSION TALKS THAT IT OPPOSES OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDIT SUBSIDIES. HOWEVER, AN OFFICIAL CREDIT GUARANTEE IS TANTAMOUNT TO A SUBSIDY IF THIS IS THE ONLY WAY PRIVATE BANKS CAN BE ENCOURAGED TO LEND TO THE SOVIET UNION AT COMPETITIVE RATES.

-- ON THE OTHER HAND, IF, AS WE SUSPECT, CANADIAN BANKS WILL NOT REFUSE TO LEND AT COMPETITIVE RATES TO THE USSR, THEN CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CREDIT GUARANTEES THAT INSURE THEIR BANKS AGAINST RISK OF NON-REPAYMENT, WOULD ALLOW

CANADIAN BANKS TO OFFER THE USSR BELOW-MARKET RATES, THUS ACCORDING CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS AN UNFAIR AND SUBSIDIZED COMPETITIVE EDGE.

-- THE TIMING OF THE CANADIAN DECISION IS PARTICULARLY INAUSPICIOUS, COMING AS IT DOES ON THE EVE OF THE MAY 27 BUCKLEY MISSION MEETING IN PARIS.

-- INDEED, THIS DECISION COULD WELL PREJUDICE THE OUTCOME OF THE CREDIT DISCUSSIONS.

4. FOR PARIS. SUGGEST UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE BUCKLEY RAISE THIS ISSUE WITH CANADIAN DELEGATION AT MAY 27 MEETING. EAGLEBURGER
BT

32779

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 1554 # 32779

BY *CN* NARA DATE 12/7/67

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED 25 JUN 82 19

TO CLARK

FROM RENTSCHLER

*dlb
1/23/87*

DOCDATE 25 JUN 82 36

KEYWORDS: CANADA

USSR

ROBINSON, PAUL H

SPEECHES

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO US AMBASSADOR TO CANADA RE SPEECH EFFORTS ON SOVIET THREAT

ACTION: FOR SIGNATURE

DUE: 30 JUN 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(N /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

6/28

Clark repl memo

RE

DISPATCH

dlb memo 6/28 0925

W/ATTCH

FILE *09*

(C) *v*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Paul:

Warm thanks for sending me news of your recent speech efforts. The facts of Soviet expansionism and the threat we face is a theme which needs reiteration both at home and abroad. I am glad you are doing it so tirelessly in Canada, as is Bill Clark, with whom I shared your welcome enclosures. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
American Ambassador
Ottawa

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF THE WHITE HOUSE
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *dlb 1/23/07* WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED
W/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

June 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Suggested Response to Paul Robinson

Concerning Paul Robinson's recent speech efforts in Canada on the Soviet threat and the note he sent you, you might want to send him the response at Tab A.

Attachment:
Tab A Deaver ltr to Robinson

action completed

(Confidential Attachment -
Letter Unclassified when attachment
removed)

18

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

TAB B



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, June 15, 1982

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike:

Sorry not to have been able to see you before
you left with the President for Europe. I trust
all is well with you and will contact you before
my next trip to Washington.

Attached are various papers pertaining to my
recent speeches in which I have strongly raised
the question of Canadian contributions toward
the joint defense.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
Ambassador

Attachments.

(Confidential attachment -
Letter Unclassified when attachment removed)

VZCZCOTA *

OO RUEHC

DE RUEHOT #3394 134 **

ZNY CCCCC ZZH

O 141759Z MAY 82

FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5933

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ OTTAWA 03394

LIMDIS

CLASS: CONFIDENTIAL
CHRG: STATE 05/13/82
APPRV: AMB:PHROBINSONJR.
DRFTD: DCM:RJSMITH:RMM
CLEAR: NONE
DISTR: AMB DCM POL
DAO POL ICA

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM AMBASSADOR ROBINSON

LIMDIS

E.O. 12065: RDS 05/15/88 (ROBINSON, PAUL H., JR.) OR-M

TAGS: CA, PEPR, MILI, SOPN

SUBJECT: RENEWAL OF THE DEBATE ON CANADIAN DEFENSE

32700

1. CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. I HAVE IN MY SPEECHES ACROSS CANADA INCLUDED COMMENTS ON THE THREAT POSED BY SOVIET EXPANSIONISM AND ARMS BUILD-UP, CITING THE NEED FOR A RESPONSE IN TERMS OF INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING BY THE NATO COUNTRIES. IN THAT CONTEXT I HAVE EXPLAINED OUR PLANNED INCREASES IN DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND WELCOMED THE CURRENT CANADIAN DEFENSE BUDGET WHICH CALLS FOR ANNUAL INCREASES OF 18 PER CENT OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS, BEFORE INFLATION.

3. AT THE SAME TIME, I HAVE NOTED THE NEED TO SUSTAIN OUR EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD, RECOGNIZING THAT CANADA WAS STILL AT THE LOW END OF THE SPECTRUM OF DEFENSE SPENDING AMONG THE NATO ALLIES (E.G., ABOUT 1.8 PER CENT OF GNP FOR CANADA COMPARED TO OVER 5 PER CENT FOR THE U.S. AND MOST OTHER MAJOR NATO ALLIES. WHILE I HAVE BEEN MAKING THESE POINTS SINCE MY ARRIVAL HERE, THEY HAVE ONLY RECENTLY CAUGHT THE ATTENTION OF THE MEDIA, SOME OF WHICH HAVE CRITICIZED ME FOR MAKING THE CASE.

4. THE MAJOR EFFECT, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN A VERY CONSTRUCTIVE RENEWAL OF INTEREST IN DEFENSE ISSUES IN CANADA AND INCREASED PUBLIC ATTENTION TO SOME OF THE GAPS IN CANADA'S DEFENSES, SUCH AS THE DETERIORATION OF ITS NAVY. IMPORTANTLY, LETTERS TO ME, AS WELL AS TO A MAJOR NEWSPAPER WHICH CRITICIZED MY VIEWS, HAVE BEEN RUNNING 3 TO 1 IN FAVOR OF MY POSITION. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN OF THE SMALL SOCIALIST OPPOSITION PARTY, THE NDP (NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY), HAS CALLED FOR MY CENSURE.

5. I HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS TO DISCUSS MY APPROACH ON THIS ISSUE WITH PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU AND FOREIGN MINISTER MACGUIGAN. I STATED THAT AS REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA'S GREATEST FRIEND AND ALLY IT IS APPROPRIATE TO MAKE THE CASE FOR GREATER DEFENSE EFFORTS IN LIGHT OF THE INCREASING SOVIET THREAT. BOTH EXPRESSED UNDERSTANDING OF MY POSITION, ALTHOUGH AGREEING WITH ME THAT IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO KEEP FURTHER PUBLIC COMMENTS ON DEFENSE TO A MINIMUM FOR THE TIME BEING IN VIEW OF THE

BY Ad NARA DATE 07/10/97

NRR 1551 # 32780

DECLASSIFIED

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

LIMDIS

OTTAWA 3394

POTENTIAL FOR UNHELPFUL CONTROVERSY. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT WHILE HE CERTAINLY WAS OF THE VIEW THAT AMBASSADORS SHOULD ENJOY WIDE LATITUDE IN THESE MATTERS, THE POLITICAL SITUATION WHICH HE FACED WAS SUCH THAT IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT FOR HIM NOT TO REACT TO FURTHER PUBLIC STATEMENTS AT THIS TIME.

6. EMBASSY COMMENT: HAVING RAISED THE QUESTION OF DEFENSE TO THE LEVEL OF PUBLIC DEBATE, I PLAN TO SAY LESS ABOUT IT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IN ORDER TO ASSURE THAT THE NEED TO CORRECT DEFENSE SHORTCOMINGS REMAINS THE CENTER OF PUBLIC ATTENTION, RATHER THAN RAISE ANY QUESTION REGARDING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF MY BECOMING INVOLVED IN AN INTERNAL CANADIAN DEBATE AFFECTING BUDGET PRIORITIES.

ROBINSON

BT

#3394

NNNN

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

LIMDIS

OTTAWA 3394

21

The Gazette

CANADA

U.S. envoy thinks its 'proper' to criticize our defence policy

TORONTO (UPC) — Paul Robinson, the United States ambassador to Canada, yesterday defended his outspoken approach to his job, saying concerns common to the two countries make it proper for him to urge Canadians upgrade their national defence.

"We and Canada share the joint defence of the continent and membership in NATO, so when we feel Canada's defence needs some shoring up, it is only right and proper for me to say so," Robinson said in an interview on CTV's *Canada-AM* program.

"I've stated my position. Now it's up to the Canadian people to decide," added Robinson, who has drawn public criticism from Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne and a number of members of Parliament for statements that have been attributed to him critical of several aspects of Canadian government domestic and foreign policy.

In recent weeks Robinson has given speeches criticizing Canada's role within NATO. He has urged the government to buy more warships, send another brigade of troops to Europe, place missiles on F-18 fighter planes and increase the defence budget.

Robinson said the close relations between Canada and the United States made it especially important to "state the views of my government."

Asked if his controversial public statements were the result of instructions from his government, Robinson said: "My government is committed to the defence of the West."



PAUL ROBINSON
Défence a shared concern

However, Robinson denied he had told a public meeting in Hamilton, on May 11, that Canada was spending too much on social programs. Reports that he had urged reductions in Canadian social service spending prompted New Democratic Party external affairs critic Pauline Jewett to urge the government to ask that he be recalled.

"I said no such thing," Robinson said. "I was asked how we in the United States got our inflation rate down. I said the two main reasons were that we had restricted the supply of money and cut back in the budget drastically, particularly in social services.

"I was asked if I thought Canada should spend less and I said I'd rather not get into that."

Outspoken U.S. Envoy Draws Some Canadians' Ire

Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, May 26 — The most talked-about ambassador in Ottawa these days is the one from the United States, and not all the talk is complimentary.

Paul H. Robinson Jr., a 51-year-old Chicago insurance broker who has represented the United States here since last July, has been at the center of storms in the last few months after speaking out on such subjects as the Canadian military effort, welfare spending and the metric system.

Mr. Robinson has been so insistent on what he sees as the need for the United States and Canada to increase their military spending that he has annoyed

many Canadians, including some in high places. After the Ambassador delivered three major speeches in a week, Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne suggested that he had overstepped diplomatic bounds.

"As an Ambassador, I think he should know better than to criticize or judge the country he's in," Mr. Lamontagne said.

Propriety Is Questioned

The propriety of Mr. Robinson's statements was questioned in Parliament recently by spokesmen for the leftist New Democratic Party, which puts a higher value on spending for so-

cial welfare than for the military. Ed Broadbent, the party leader, asked what the Government was going to do about an ambassador who interfered in internal politics.

Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs, replied, "There are some instances which, from time to time, could be considered borderline." But he defended Mr. Robinson's right to speak on issues that affect his country's interests and indicated that giving "a fairly wide latitude" to such free speech would help Canadian diplomats exercise the same rights abroad.

Mr. Robinson said in an interview that it was "right and proper for me, as

representative of Canada's greatest friend and ally, to raise questions of mutual concern about the joint defense of the North American continent and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

"I have done this intentionally," he said "and with the support of Washington."

At the same time, Mr. Robinson said he was going to go easy on Canadian military matters for a while because "I don't want the Canadians to think that there is any unwarranted interference in Canadian affairs."

Says Communication Is Better

He insisted that relations and channels of communication between the two countries had improved in the 10 months he had been here and said he had been "fairly treated" by the Cana-

dian Government, the official opposition and most of the press.

He accused some Canadian journalists of "theatrics" but dismissed the "shrapnel" he had been getting as part of the job. He also saw some good in the attacks on him, saying they had heightened interest in his remarks.

But some of the time, according to Mr. Robinson, "they" are not getting the quotes right.

He was widely quoted, and condemned, for suggesting while visiting Hamilton that Canada was spending too much money on social programs. When asked how the United States had managed to reduce inflation, the Ambassador said he had mentioned lower spending on social programs as one factor.

"I am not lecturing Canada on social welfare programs," he said.

Similarly, when he described the metric system as "rubbish," he insisted that he was not talking of Canada's metric program but attempts to promote it in the United States.

In Toronto, after a speech on military spending, he was approached "in a combative manner," he said, by a man who did not identify himself and who disputed some of his points. The Ambassador said he became exasperated and told the man to "shove off."

The man turned out to be John Miller, deputy managing editor of The Toronto Star, the country's biggest daily. The next day, across the top of the front page, an article complained of Mr. Robinson's undiplomatic language. The headline read: "'Shove off' — That's what the U.S. envoy said when The Star asked a question."

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, April 22, 1982

The House met at 2 p.m.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Some hon. Members: No.

* * *

• (1405)

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL DEFENCE

[English]

STATEMENTS MADE BY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CANADA—MOTION UNDER S.O. 43

FINANCE, TRADE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUGGESTED EXPANSION OF COMMITTEE'S REFERENCE—MOTION UNDER S.O. 43

Mr. Don Blenkarn (Mississauga South): Madam Speaker, the headlong rush to Canadianize the oil industry and indeed somehow every other industry in the country has resulted in a massive outflow of Canadian capital to the United States and elsewhere. This capital outflow has caused massive foreign borrowing at rates running as high as 2.5 per cent and today 5 per cent above American rates. I therefore move, seconded by the hon. member for Parry Sound-Muskoka (Mr. Darling):

Miss Pauline Jewett *(New Westminster-Coquitlam): Madam Speaker, I rise under the provisions of Standing Order 43 on a matter of urgent and pressing necessity. On Saturday in Vancouver, and in Calgary on Monday, the United States Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Paul Robinson, in public addresses called on the Canadian government to buy warships, send another brigade of Canadian troops to Europe, purchase missiles for the F-18 fighter aircraft, and increase this country's defence budget beyond the 18 per cent per year planned for the next two years. This is unsolicited advice on the spending of taxpayers' money and a clear interference in Canadian affairs and policy making by the representative of the United States government. In light of the government's investigation of Sir John Ford's mild comments last year on the Constitution, comments that were not even made in public, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Skeena (Mr. Fulton):

That this House directs that while the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs is studying the profits and interest concerns of banks, the reference be extended to include an examination of how the National Energy Program, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the bills now before the House that militate against foreign investment have contributed to the excessively high interest rates in Canada.

That this House condemns the direct interference in Canadian affairs by the U.S. Ambassador and calls on the Secretary of State for External Affairs to ask the ambassador for an explanation of his behaviour and public remarks in Vancouver and Calgary, and that he protest to Washington this interference in Canadian affairs by its envoy.

Madam Speaker: Is there unanimous consent for this motion?

Madam Speaker: Is there unanimous consent for this motion?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Some hon. Members: No.

Some hon. Members: No.

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NATIONAL UNITY

AGRICULTURE

EFFECT OF CENTRALIST POLICIES—MOTION UNDER S.O. 43

CALL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL POTATO MARKETING BOARD—MOTION UNDER S.O. 43

Mr. Dave Nickerson (Western Arctic): Madam Speaker, whereas the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources has again been publicly blaming the rise in western separatist sentiment on unspecified western politicians, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Brampton-Georgetown (Mr. McDermid):

* Socialist (NDP) * * *

That, bearing in mind that there are none so blind as those who will not see, the Liberal government re-examine its centralist policies especially as they relate to energy, budgetary measures and the pursuit of socialist doctrines, to find out the real root cause of western alienation.

Mr. Gus Mitges (Grey-Simcoe): Madam Speaker, in view of the fact that the potato producers of Ontario and in my riding of Grey-Simcoe are undergoing very difficult financial times, mainly because they have had their product undercut below cost by almost 50 per cent due to the dumping of potatoes in Ontario by the maritime potato producing prov-

Madam Speaker: Is there unanimous consent for this motion?

Hon. Andrew Thompson: Honourable senators, I support fully the first report of the Subcommittee on National Defence of the Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs...

May 13, 1982

SENATE DEBATES

4103

Perhaps I could now revert to the report of our own National Defence Subcommittee. First, however, let me emphasize that the role of Canada's armed services is not an aggressive one. The role of Maritime Command, for example, is anti-submarine. It protects convoys and protects our shores. In no way are we seeking to get into an aggressive stance.

At page 6 of the report of the Subcommittee on National Defence, entitled "Manpower in Canada's Armed Forces," we find the following:

This question of combat-readiness is crucial... Otherwise they have no *raison d'être* and are useful neither as a defence nor a deterrent.

A policy of bluff is not an alternative. It only amounts to self-delusion. In today's world, information about military forces is widely available—

To support the validity of that statement I would like to quote from a speech given by the Ambassador of the United States of Canada to the Navy League of Canada on April 17, 1982. The same remarks, I suggest, could have been made by any of our NATO allies.

The ambassador said:

NATO agreed to increase expenditures by 3 per cent in real terms each year. Now Canada has been making that commitment in the past several years, but the 3 per cent is not on a 3 per cent basis. Canada's actual expenditures for national defence in the past five years have averaged 1.8 per cent of its gross national product.

Let me interject that that is why we are on place above Luxembourg.

This compares with the United States at 5.6 per cent, now going to 7½ per cent, and Great Britain at 5.2 per cent. So you can see, in all frankness, Canada has been lagging in her efforts towards the NATO defence.

He then referred to the patrol frigate program, which everyone is waiting with enthusiasm to see completed with the purpose of updating and upgrading our naval forces.

As the ambassador said, we all know of the frigate patrol program, and that six of them might be built by 1988. But looking back to 10 years ago, there were then four new Tribal class destroyers and 16 steam-driven destroyers, which were then in mid-life. Today the 16 steam-driven destroyers should be very close to the end of their careers, which leaves just four first-rate destroyer types in the Canadian navy. With the six new patrol frigates added to the good Tribals, and projecting that over another 10 years, with no further shipbuilding we will have 10 destroyers 10 years hence. Ten years ago there were 20. This would mean that the effective Canadian fleet, without an on-going shipbuilding program, would be halved over a period of 20 years.

The ambassador also referred to the purchase of 137 CF-18 aircraft being certainly a forward step. One of the problems that is surfacing with regard to this, however, is that there has only been authorization for the purchase of two missiles for each of these 137 aircraft. They carry four missiles. Ten years

ago—and many of our allies point this out to us—there were 10,000 Canadians on the ground in West Germany. Now there are 5,000.

● (1540)

Bluntly put, as a former seaman and an officer in the Canadian navy—and also as a Canadian—I feel that we are doing a disservice, not only to our country but also to those fine men and women who have the arduous task of protecting Canadian citizens and protecting our free institutions. Let us think of the enormous commitment made by the members of the armed forces. I have quoted figures indicating what our navy consists of. I am sure that the commitment on the part of our forces extends to self-sacrifice, particularly when we consider the enormity of the responsibilities they must assume. The Atlantic seaboard extends some 9,843 miles; the Pacific coastline is some 4,363 miles in length. If the coastline of Hudson Bay, Hudson Straits and the Arctic Archipelago is included, the total comes to 151,000 miles. It is the longest coastline of any nation in the world.

Let us consider what we are up against at this time, should we be threatened. If I may, I will refer to a statement made by Admiral Gorshkov, who has been commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy for the past 26 years:

The flag of the Soviet Navy now flies over the oceans of the world.

Honourable senators, at one time we could state that our navy was the third largest in the world. We should ask ourselves this: Is the Soviet Union dependent—as we and almost all of our allies are in time of peace and of war—upon the sea lanes of communication for industrial, economic and military survival? No, the Soviet Union is a continental power. It derives the fuel to fire its industrial and military strength from within, unlike other nations of the world which are connected by overseas routes.

I would like to quote from the testimony of Dr. John Anderson, who appeared before the Subcommittee on National Defence. He is the Assistant Deputy Minister of National Defence. While referring to the free use of the seas for the western democracies, primarily in peacetime, he suggested to us that we think in global terms of the relatively few nations of the world which have a parliamentary democracy. Honourable senators, for the most part they are linked by sea for commerce and industrial purposes. Western Europe is, geopolitically, a small peninsula on the west side of Eurasia. Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the United States are surrounded by and are dependent on the ocean. None of the sea-trading democracies is self-sufficient; all must have free access over the seas for prosperity in peacetime and for survival in time of war.

Dr. Anderson pointed out that Canada's international sea-borne trade—Canada's stake at sea—has tripled over the past 20 years. In 1979 the value of this trade had risen to \$18 billion.

Canada, along with all western allies, is critically dependent upon this sea-borne trade. Of course, I can cite the need for oil

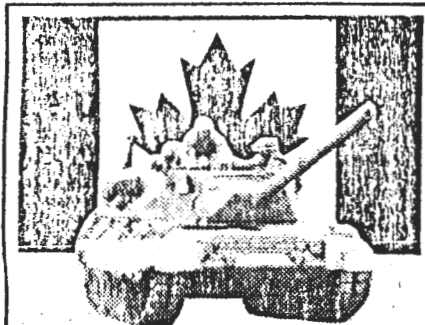
25
MONDAY,
May 17, 1982
25 cents

METRO WEATHER

Partly sunny today, high
21C. Low tonight 9. Details,
A2.

Toronto Star

Canada's military defence inadequate, experts say



THE DEFENCE MONGERS

FIRST OF A FOUR-PART SERIES

By Ron Lowman Toronto Star

OTTAWA — U.S. Ambassador Paul Robinson jabs a forefinger at a reporter and says erosion of the Canadian Forces must have bottomed out "because it certainly can't get any worse."

The blunt diplomat had first-hand experience last November, when he was aboard HMCS Algonquin, one of Canada's four reasonably-modern, Tribal-class destroyers, to watch an exercise with U.S. forces in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Because of boiler cracks in some of Canada's ancient 16 steam-driven destroyers, all of them launched between 21 and 30 years

ago, the exercise had to be curtailed severely. Robinson agreed with an interviewer at the time that, in effect, Canada has no navy.

Robinson's views, expressed forcefully to The Star before he was rebuked for his outspokenness by Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne, mirror those of other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies. Many of them say Canada is contributing too little to the defence of Europe. Several critics say our armies there would have two options in war: Go nuclear or surrender.

Furthermore, they say the defence of Canada itself is virtually non-existent — even though that is

the Trudeau government's No. 1 priority on how our \$7.04 billion defence budget is spent.

Their concerns are echoed by many Canadians. Lt.-Gen. G. A. (Al) MacKenzie, who retired as commander of Air Command (the air force) two years ago, said in an interview: "I'm appalled at the state of the Canadian Forces."

Flavius Vegetius Renatus, a Roman author of the most influential military treatise of his day, a work that had great impact on European tactics after the Middle Ages, once said: "Let him who desires peace prepare for war."

His words have echoed down the ages and despite the gulf between a

Roman broadsword and a Leopard tank, many believe there's value in the advice today.

But, in Canada, the facts speak for themselves:

□ Of the 14 NATO nations with defence forces, Canada ranks 13th in defence spending (with a 1980 defence expenditure of 1.8 per cent of the Gross National Product). Only tiny Luxembourg (which spends 1 per cent of GNP) ranks lower.

□ Canada, with a population of 24 million, has only 82,000 regular servicemen and women, down from 126,474 in 1962. This represents approximately .34 per cent of the

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population. In contrast, NATO ally Norway, with a population of 4.1 million, has 37,000 regular troops, representing .86 per cent of the population.

□ Canada doesn't have enough aircraft to ferry 6,200 troops to Europe to fulfill our NATO commitment in the event of war, even with the addition of civilian airliners to Canadian Forces' transport planes. Hundreds of troops would have to travel by ship.

□ We have the longest coastline in the world, but our navy is inadequate to control it. It consists of the four reasonably-modern destroyers, the 16 old, steam-driven ships that have recently been laid-up for various periods with cracked boilers, three conventional submarines, three supply ships, six training vessels and six small patrol craft. None can defend itself against missiles like the Exocet that sank Britain's HMS Sheffield in the Falkland Islands war.

Defence-mongers

In a two-month investigation, The Star travelled around the country interviewing service people, politicians and defence experts from other nations. Despite differences in philosophy, most could be described as defence-mongers.

They say that although massive equipment expenditures have been made and planned in an effort to catch up on the initial lean years of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's regime, Canada's defences lack quality and quantity. The experts say Canadians should be concerned about their country's defences in an increasingly troubled world.

And, apparently Canadian civilians are worried because a Gallup Poll last January showed 49 per cent expect a world war by 1992.

Our last white paper listing defence priorities was issued 11 years ago by Donald S. Macdonald, then defence minister. It referred to a policy announced by the prime minister in April, 1969, "to ensure that priorities for defence were responsive to national interests and international developments."

The four major areas of activity for the Canadian Forces were summarized as:

□ Surveillance of our own territory and coastlines — the protection of our sovereignty.

□ Defence of North America in cooperation with U.S. forces.

□ Fulfillment of agreed-upon NATO commitments.

□ International peace-keeping roles.

With three oceans lapping at our shores, it's obvious that the ancient navy we have can't do much in the way of surveillance. The brunt of this chore falls on 18 long-range patrol Aurora aircraft, which can only spot, photograph and report back.

Focal point of defending North America lies with 55 Voodoo aircraft, which date back to 1961 and would be sent into action if any air threat materialized from over the Pole.

Our NATO commitments include the forces in Europe, the 6,400 who would be flown to the central front and Norway in the event of war, two CF-5 squadrons (the number of aircraft is classified) to northern Norway, a \$180-million contribution (9.8 per cent) of the cost of buying 18 sophisticated AWACS (airborne warning and control system) aircraft to operate out of West German airfields, and most of our east-coast warships to anti-submarine work in the Atlantic under NATO command.

Other roles

Our United Nations peace-keeping roles include 515 men in Cyprus between Turks and Greeks, 20 officers in the United Nations Truce and Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) in the Middle East, 220 officers and men for the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), also in the Arab-Israeli sphere, plus a couple of small chores in India and Korea.

Ambassador Robinson, who served as a naval officer during the Korean conflict of the 1950s, said Canadian newspapers usually headline his acid-rain pronouncements, not his defence criticisms.

"If only Canadian people realized how sad a state their defences are in, they'd do something about it," he told The Star.

"We just don't think the public realizes you're down to 82,000 (regular force). After World War II you had the third largest navy in the world."

Problems for the forces began during the first seven years of Trudeau's government, when defence budgets stood still most of the time, the number of men and women in the forces was slashed and little new equipment was purchased. Equipment became steadily obsolete and now the defence department is playing a desperate game of catch-up at a time of high inflation.

Critics also feel the unification of the Royal Canadian Navy, the army and the Royal Canadian Air Force into one, green-uniformed whole might work in peacetime, but would be disastrous in wartime when integrating forces with other nations.

In the same period that Trudeau sliced the regular-force strength, the primary reserves dropped from 66,233 to today's 21,372.

Of these, optimists say, there might be 13,000 relatively well-trained soldiers available should war break out and 6,400 regulars have to be dispatched immediately to Europe.

Norway, by comparison, with a population of only 4.1 million (Canada has 24 million), has army reserves totalling 122,000, navy reserves of 22,000 and 18,000 air force reserves. They are generally better-equipped and receive more training than our reserves.

Inadequate navy

On the equipment side, regular-force sailors have to make do with a tattered, outdated collection of ships, which many feel inadequate for a country bordering three oceans and with awesome anti-submarine responsibilities in shepherding supply convoys to Europe should war break out.

No relief is in sight until the first of a modest order of six new frigates (small destroyers) for \$2.618 billion in 1982 dollars is delivered in 1987 and the last in 1992. By then, the four reasonably good destroyers will be 16 and 17 years old.

Defence Minister Lamontagne wants to sell the federal cabinet on the idea of one new ship a year after the original six.

Our main combat aircraft, also decrepit, are 92 21-year-old CF-104 Starfighters, most of them in Europe; 55 CF-101 Voodoos for North American air defence, of similar vintage; and 95 14-year-old CF-5s, which are used for advanced training, but which would go operational in northern Norway in the event of war.

Canada has ordered 138 McDonnell Douglas CF-18 Hornet fighter-attack aircraft to replace all three types, but while the first arrives next October, the last won't be delivered until 1989.

On the army side, despite the 128 West German Leopard I tanks Canada bought in 1978, there are more British and West German forces' tanks in this country than Canadian ones. Of Canada's 128 Leopards, 42 are here, most of them at Gagetown, N.B. The rest are in West Germany with Canada's NATO contingent.

They are one of the more muscular items in an otherwise feeble defence posture, which will cost taxpayers that \$290 per head this year. Defence, with 11.4 per cent of the government's budget, ranks third behind health and welfare, with 31.3 per cent and public debt, 23 per cent.

The erosion of our military set in shortly after Trudeau came to power in 1968. The Canadian Forces in Europe were slashed from 10,000 to 5,000 and money for new equipment became very scarce. Talk of detente was rife, relaxation of tension was in the air and Trudeau embarked on his "just society."

Seven years later in 1975, when Trudeau went looking for more

trade with our European allies to lessen Canada's dependence on the U.S., came the rude awakening. One former cabinet minister told The Star that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Trudeau if he wanted more trade he should pay his dues militarily in the defence of the free world.

In November that year, the purse strings were loosened and 12-per cent real growth (allowing for inflation) was granted for re-equipment of the forces.

Among the big buys were 18 long-range patrol Aurora aircraft for \$1.162 billion in 1976; 491 general purpose armored vehicles for \$325 million in 1978 dollars; the 128 Leopard I tanks for \$187 million in 1977 dollars, and the 138 Hornet aircraft, with a tab that will hit \$5.2 billion by the time the last aircraft is delivered in 1989, if inflation continues at its present rate.

The six new frigates for the navy will also be up around \$5 billion, with inflation, by the time the last one glides down the slip in 1992. And to patch up the existing fleet for the years between the government will spend \$214 million on a program labelled Delex (destroyer life extension) and another \$50.2 million to make 13 of the 16 elderly ships compatible with the communication systems of other NATO navies and our own Auroras.

Conservative defence critic and former minister Allan McKinnon told The Star that Canada has a choice of shortening its military obligations, or increasing the number of men and women in the forces.

He'd like the Norway commitment dropped, a move that would give Canada a chance to upgrade its forces on the central front to war establishment, feels there are too many officers carrying brief cases and at desks in the forces and is concerned about Canada being able to find the large sums of money for both the Hornet aircraft and the new frigates simultaneously.

He said also that the reserves need restructuring and that groups of them should be called out for a two-year hitch with the regulars.

Independent approach

New Democratic defence critic Terry Sargeant told The Star his party's approach in defence and external affairs would be much more independent "not jumping on every U.S. bandwagon."

"We'd pull out of North American Aerospace Defence (NORAD) and NATO. We don't like NATO policy on nuclear weapons," he said.

But contrary to popular myth, Sargeant said, the NDP is not against national defence and he thinks 82,000 regulars are "probably sufficient." Yes, they're over-tasked, but that would probably be cured by pulling out of NORAD and NATO

Sargeant said the frigate program is too little too late. Six couldn't do much to protect Canada's 200-mile offshore zone and he would prefer a larger number of smaller ships.

The New Democrats would also prefer more long-range patrol Auroras, rather than the Hornet fighters "which may never see a fight."

Senator Marshall's sub-committee, now concentrating on maritime defence, has recommended the combined army and air force strength in Europe be increased from 5,400 to 7,800 by 1985, and to 10,000 by 1987.

Defence Minister Lamontagne said in a recent interview Canada's 3,400 soldiers in Europe are only about 50 per cent (of what a brigade group should be).

Asked how many men and women — women are barred from combat roles, but there are 6,709 among the 82,000 regulars — he'd like to see in the forces, Lamontagne said: "Putting aside the financial resources available, I'd say 100,000 regulars and 50,000 reservists. With them, we could do miracles."

But his sights are set on re-equipping the existing forces first. As he told The Star in a recent interview:

"There's no point in getting an extra 20,000 (regulars) if all we have to offer them is bicycles."

TOMORROW: Ancient weapons defend airfields in West Germany where Canada's super-expensive Hornets will be located.



United States Embassy
Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5T1

TEXT

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ATTACHED IS A COMPOSITE OF RECENT
SPEECHES BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO
CANADA, PAUL H. ROBINSON, JR.

(APRIL 1982)

U.S. RELATIONS WITH CANADA

IT IS A DISTINCT HONOR FOR ME TO REPRESENT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA. SOME OF MY FOREBEARS WERE CANADIANS; MY GREAT GRANDPARENTS AND GREAT-GREAT GRANDPARENTS CAME FROM A FARMING COMMUNITY ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH OF KINGSTON. THIS FACT, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ASPECTS OF OUR COMMON HERITAGE, HAS LONG BEEN A STRONG INFLUENCE ON MY ATTITUDES TOWARD CANADA. IN ADDITION TO OUR COMMON HERITAGE, THERE ARE SIMILARITIES OF LAW, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. MOST IMPORTANTLY, WE SHARE A MUTUAL COMMITMENT TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

IN TRADE, WE ARE EACH OTHERS' BEST CUSTOMER. IN 1981 CANADA EXPORTED 46.8 BILLION DOLLARS (U.S.) TO THE UNITED STATES WHILE THE UNITED STATES EXPORTED 44.5 BILLION DOLLARS OF GOODS TO CANADA. IN TRAVEL, THERE ARE 23 MILLION TRIPS MADE EACH YEAR TO THE UNITED STATES -- A NUMBER NEARLY EQUAL TO THE POPULATION OF CANADA. FINALLY, THE 5,500 MILES OF OUR UNGUARDED FRONTIER IS THE ENVY OF THE WORLD.

NONE OF THIS IS TO SAY THAT WE DO NOT HAVE SERIOUS UNRESOLVED ISSUES BETWEEN US. I SHALL TOUCH ONLY ON THE MAJOR ONES HERE.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

THE U.S. DOES NOT QUESTION CANADA'S UNDOUBTED RIGHT TO CONTROL HER DESTINY IN ALL RESPECTS -- AND THIS

CERTAINLY APPLIES TO THE FIELD OF ENERGY -- BUT WE DO OBJECT TO CERTAIN OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM (NEP) THROUGH ITS RETROACTIVE BACK-IN PROVISION AMOUNTS TO CHANGING THE RULES OF THE GAME IN THE MIDDLE OF PLAY. THIS PROVISION CEDES TO THE GOVERNMENT 25 PERCENT OF THE ASSET VALUE OF A DISCOVERY WHILE COMPENSATING THE FOREIGN COMPANY WITH ONLY A TINY FRACTION OF THIS VALUE.

THE U.S. HOPES THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEP IN A SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY. PERHAPS CONSULTATIONS AND PERIODIC REVIEWS COULD BE HELD TO SOFTEN SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE NEP WHICH FOREIGN INVESTORS FIND TO BE UNFAIR. SUCH FLEXIBILITY IS ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE IF CANADIANIZATION PROCEEDS AT A FASTER RATE THAN AT FIRST THOUGHT POSSIBLE, WHICH APPEARS TO BE HAPPENING.

FIRA

ALTHOUGH WE APPRECIATE THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED NOT TO EXPAND THE POWERS OF THE FOREIGN INVESTMENT REVIEW AGENCY (FIRA), IT HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY OBSTRUCTIONIST AND BUREAUCRATIC. ONE EXAMPLE OF THIS IS FIRA'S EXTRATERRITORIAL REACH WHEREBY IT RESTRICTS THE ABILITY OF A FOREIGN INVESTOR TO SELL HIS ASSETS TO WHOMEVER HE WISHES. WE HAVE CHALLENGED CERTAIN TRADE DISTORTING EFFECTS OF FIRA, SUCH AS PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, IN THE GATT (GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE).

ANGTS

THE ALASKAN NATURAL GAS TRANSPORT SYSTEM (ANGTS) IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF BILATERAL COOPERATION. IT IS GENEROUS OF CANADA TO OFFER THE USE OF ITS LAND TO TRANSPORT AMERICAN GAS FROM ALASKA TO THE LOWER FORTY-EIGHT STATES. THERE ARE IMPORTANT NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR US IN OBTAINING ACCESS TO THIS IMPORTANT DOMESTIC ENERGY SOURCE. THE PIPELINE IS ALSO IMPORTANT FOR CANADA IN TERMS OF INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS AND ACCESS TO ITS OWN NORTHERN GAS RESERVES. A MAJOR HURDLE WAS OVERCOME IN DECEMBER 1981, WHEN CONGRESS PASSED THE ADMINISTRATION'S "WAIVER PACKAGE", WHICH MODIFIED APPLICABLE LAW TO MAKE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIPELINE MORE ATTRACTIVE TO INVESTORS.

TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF OUR BILATERAL ISSUES IS ACID RAIN. ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE ACID RAIN WHICH FALLS ON CANADA IS GENERATED IN THE U.S. OR, ONE COULD SAY, ABOUT 50 PERCENT IS GENERATED WITHIN CANADA ITSELF. ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE ACID RAIN WHICH FALLS IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES ORIGINATES IN CANADA. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE IN OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA. ACCORDINGLY, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AGREED IN AN AUGUST 1980 MEMORANDUM OF INTENT TO DEVELOP DATA TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON THIS ISSUE. FIVE WORKING GROUPS WERE ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT THESE NEGOTIATIONS, AND IN JUNE 1981 THE FIRST U.S.-CANADIAN NEGOTIATING SESSION WAS HELD IN WASHINGTON. THREE

ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATING SESSIONS HAVE BEEN HELD IN OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON ON AN ALTERNATING BASIS. THE MOST RECENT SESSION, HELD IN OTTAWA THIS PAST MARCH, BEGAN WORK ON THE ACTUAL TEXT OF A DRAFT AGREEMENT ON TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION.

WE ALREADY HAVE A PREVIOUS EXAMPLE OF EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION TO IMPROVE OUR SHARED ENVIRONMENT IN THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT, FIRST SIGNED IN 1972 AND EXPANDED IN 1978, WHICH EVOLVED AFTER CAREFUL STUDY AND SEVERAL YEARS OF WORK INTO ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS OF ITS KIND EXISTING ANYWHERE. WE BELIEVE THAT THE NEGOTIATION OF AN AGREEMENT ON TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION WILL FOLLOW THE SAME, SUCCESSFUL BUT TIME-CONSUMING PATTERN OF CONSULTATION AND CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLEX TECHNICAL FACTORS (NOT ALL OF WHICH ARE NOW CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD) BEARING ON ACID PRECIPITATION.

BOUNDARIES AND FISHERIES

IN MARCH 1981 PRESIDENT REAGAN SEPARATED THE BOUNDARIES AND FISHERIES TREATIES THAT HAD BEEN NEGOTIATED WITH CANADA AS A SINGLE PACKAGE. HE DID THIS IN LIGHT OF STRONG SENATE DISAPPROVAL OF THE FISHERIES TREATY AND IN ORDER TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO SOLVE THE BOUNDARIES ISSUE THROUGH ADJUDICATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. THE BOUNDARIES SETTLEMENT TREATY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY AGREED TO BY THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 97-0.

THE NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES COUNCIL HAS DEVELOPED A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FISHING IN THE DISPUTED AREAS OF THE GULF OF MAINE AND GEORGES BANK WHICH IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE CONSERVATION. THIS, OF COURSE, HAS ALSO BEEN A MAJOR CANADIAN OBJECTIVE.

ON THE WEST COAST A TREATY ON THE WEST COAST ALBACORE TUNA WAS NEGOTIATED AND IMPLEMENTED WITH CANADA IN JULY 1981 THUS ENDING A SERIOUS PROBLEM THERE. WE ARE CONTINUING TO WORK TOWARD A SALMON AGREEMENT WITH CANADA.

I SEE HOPE FOR MORE PROGRESS ON THESE ISSUES -- OUR METHODS MAY NOT ALWAYS BE THE SAME, BUT I BELIEVE THAT WE CAN CONTINUE TO ACHIEVE REAL PROGRESS IN A SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE, COOPERATION, AND FAIRNESS.

DEFENSE

DEFENSE ISSUES ARE OF THE GREATEST CONCERN TO THE WESTERN WORLD. FOR OVER 20 YEARS THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN UNPARALLELED MILITARY BUILDUP WHICH BEARS NO RELATIONSHIP TO ITS LEGITIMATE NEEDS FOR DEFENSE IN THE WORLD TODAY. MOREOVER, THE SOVIET UNION'S USE OF CUBAN AND EAST GERMAN SURROGATES IN AFRICA, ITS BRUTAL INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, AND OPPRESSION OF POLAND AND ITS LABOR MOVEMENT HAVE GIVEN RISE TO CONSIDERABLE ALARM IN THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WEST. THIS NECESSITATES A REEVALUATION OF OUR POSITION

IN LIGHT OF THE WORLDWIDE STRENGTH OF THE SOVIET UNION TODAY. IN DESCRIBING HIS PLANS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF 180 BILLION DOLLARS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS FOR A PROGRAM OF STRATEGIC ARMS MODERNIZATION AIMED AT ACHIEVING STRATEGIC PARITY WITH THE SOVIET UNION, THE PRESIDENT SAID LAST FALL:

"IT'S MY HOPE THAT THIS PROGRAM WILL PREVENT OUR ADVERSARIES FROM MAKING THE MISTAKE OTHERS HAVE MADE AND DEEPLY REGRETTED IN THE PAST -- THE MISTAKE OF UNDERESTIMATING THE RESOLVE AND THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO KEEP THEIR FREEDOM AND TO PROTECT THEIR HOMELAND AND THEIR ALLIES."

CANADA'S PART

AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA'S BEST FRIEND, BEST TRADING PARTNER AND NATO ALLY, I FEEL DUTY-BOUND TO UNDERScore THE VITAL NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING THE STRENGTH OF OUR COMMON DEFENSE IN FACE OF THE GROWING DANGER FROM THE SOVIET UNION. IT HAS BEEN AGREED THAT THE TARGET FOR DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BY THE 15 NATO NATIONS WOULD BE A THREE PERCENT ANNUAL INCREASE IN THEIR DEFENSE BUDGETS, NET OF INFLATION. WE WELCOME THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO MEET OR EXCEED THIS NATO COMMITMENT IN THE CURRENT AND NEXT FISCAL YEAR, WITH INCREASES BEFORE INFLATION OF 18 PERCENT ANNUALLY OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

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HOWEVER, WE AND OUR NATO ALLIES, CANADA INCLUDED, NEED TO DO MORE. SOVIET DEFENSE EXPENDITURES RANGE BETWEEN 12 AND 14 PERCENT OF THE GNP. THIS KIND OF SOVIET EFFORT HAS DANGEROUS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WESTERN ALLIANCE AND INCREASED ATTENTION TO OUR RESPECTIVE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES IS REQUIRED. ACCORDINGLY, THE U.S. IS CONTRIBUTING 5.6 PERCENT OF THE GNP TO ITS DEFENSE BUDGET AND, FOR EXAMPLE, THE UK IS SPENDING 5.2 PERCENT OF THE GNP. CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN BELOW THIS LEVEL. HOWEVER, ITS RECENT DECISION TO MEET OR EXCEED ITS NATO COMMITMENT IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS IS CERTAINLY AN ENCOURAGING SIGNAL.

TRENDS

U.S. AND SOVIET MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS ARE REVEALING. DURING THAT PERIOD THE U.S. REDUCED ITS APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY BUDGET BY 20 PERCENT. DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE SOVIETS INCREASED THEIR MILITARY SPENDING BY 50 PERCENT. THIS DIFFERENCE AMOUNTS TO 270 BILLION DOLLARS.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE BALANCE BETWEEN FORCES BUT SOME RATIOS MIGHT BE HELPFUL. IN SUBMARINES, THE SOVIETS HAVE 370 OCEAN-GOING FLEET SUBMARINES. THIS IS THREE TIMES OUR SUBMARINE FORCE. IN ARTILLERY, THE SOVIETS HAVE 20,000 FIELD PIECES. THIS IS FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT OF U.S. ARTILLERY. IN ARMORED FORCES, THE SOVIETS HAVE 50,000 TANKS, WHICH IS FIVE TIMES THE NUMBER THAT WE HAVE. WHEN NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT ARE FACTORED IN, THE RATIOS REMAIN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME.

WHEN WE THINK OF CANADA'S ROLE, WE THINK OF YPRES, THE VIMY RIDGE, THE SOMME, THE NORTH ATLANTIC, DIEPPE, AND NORMANDY. I KNOW THAT THE U.S. CAN COUNT ON CANADA WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THIS WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE CASE IN THE FUTURE.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCORD

ON NOVEMBER 12, 1979, THE DAY THAT THEN-GOVERNOR REAGAN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY, HE MADE AN APPEAL FOR CONSIDERATION OF A NORTH AMERICAN ACCORD. HE HAD MADE A SIMILAR APPEAL IN 1976. I KNOW THAT HIS INTEREST IN THIS CONCEPT IS GENUINE. THE PRESIDENT HAS STRESSED THE ACCORD REPEATEDLY SINCE HIS INAUGURATION AND MOST RECENTLY IN HIS SPEECH OF FEBRUARY 24 TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN WASHINGTON. A NORTH AMERICAN ACCORD WOULD INCREASE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE NATIONS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. IT IS IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS IDEA BE FULLY SHARED BY CANADA AND MEXICO IF THERE IS TO BE ANY REAL PROGRESS. THE U.S. WISHES TO BE NO MORE THAN AN EQUAL PARTNER IN THIS EFFORT.

THE ISSUES I HAVE OUTLINED HERE HAVE NO EASY SOLUTIONS. YET I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL WORK OUT OUR DIFFERENCES IN THE SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY AND EVEN-HANDEDNESS THAT HAS CHARACTERIZED OUR RELATIONSHIP FOR OVER 150 YEARS.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT IN MY TENURE AS THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, I WILL ALWAYS STATE ~~THE UNITED STATES POSITION~~ AS CLEARLY AND CONCISELY AS

- 9 -

POSSIBLE IN THE SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY AND GOOD WILL THAT
HAS ACTUATED OUR RELATIONSHIP FOR OVER 150 YEARS. I
AM SURE THAT I CAN COUNT ON CANADA TO DO THE SAME.

THANK YOU.

National Security Council
The White House

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RECEIVED Package

444

09 JUN 25 P 8:45

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	1	J	_____
Staff Secretary	2	_____	D
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver

Other _____

COMMENTS

MW
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4414

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~w/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF~~
~~CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES~~ ab 1/23/07

June 25, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

SIGNED

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT: Response to Ambassador Robinson from Mike Deaver

As per John Poindexter's guidance, your memo to Mike Deaver (Tab I) provides an appropriate response (Tab A) which he might wish to send to U.S. Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson, concerning the latter's recent speech efforts on the Soviet threat.

RECOMMENDATION:

OK

NO

That you sign the memo to Deaver at Tab I.

Attachments:

- Tab I Clark memo to Deaver
- Tab A Deaver ltr to Robinson
- Tab B Incoming

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~w/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

(Confidential attachment -
Letter Unclassified when attachment
removed)

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

dlb
1/23/07

TAG B

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Ottawa, June 15, 1982

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike:

Sorry not to have been able to see you before
you left with the President for Europe. I trust
all is well with you and will contact you before
my next trip to Washington.

Attached are various papers pertaining to my
recent speeches in which I have strongly raised
the question of Canadian contributions toward
the joint defense.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,



Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
Ambassador

Attachments.

(Confidential attachment -
Letter Unclassified when attachment removed)