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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 6, 1985

Canada
Cobb

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT SIMS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *Bob*

SUBJECT: McLean's Magazine Interview with the President

At Tab A is the State department prepared text of the President's interview with McLean's magazine. We concur with the text, as amended. Speechwriters has cleared the text, as well.

Attachment:

Tab A Interview, as amended

ACTION (EUR)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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February 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Written Interview with Maclean's Magazine

The White House has approved a written interview with Maclean's magazine for publication prior to the President's visit to Quebec on March 17-18, 1985. Please provide draft responses to the attached questions to the NSC by March 1.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A - Questions

*Received in S/S-1
2/25/85 - 10:55 p.m.
mgj*

Questions for President Reagan from Maclean's Magazine:

1. Canadians long have suffered from a national inferiority complex in regard to our great neighbor to the south. How do you think of Canada and what do you see as Canada's importance to the United States?
2. How do you see Canada's role--as a smaller power--in international affairs? For instance, external affairs minister Joe Clark will be in Moscow next month as arms control negotiations resume in Geneva. Is there a part we can play in conjunction with that--or with the Contadora process in Central America?
3. What do you see as Canada's role in defense? How did you feel when the new government had to cut \$154 million from military spending, for example, contrary to what they had promised during the election campaign? Is Canada doing its fair share in NATO and will you be pressuring us to do more?
4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?
5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?
6. The Canadian government has said it supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, but there has been an uproar each time it has been suggested that defense cooperation could lead to our actual involvement in the program. In your view, should Canada have a role in SDI research? And why?
7. The federal and provincial governments have just taken substantial measures to control the contributions to

acid rain on our side of the border. What is the United States prepared to do for its part?

8. What do you think the prospects are for negotiating a free trade agreement with Canada during your second term? Will the obstacles come from Congress or from Canadian nationalists?
9. Much has been made of the warmer relations that now exist between Canada and the United States. What particularly irked you about the previous government's actions? Now, having made concessions to Canada to signal the warmer relationship, what do you expect of Canada in return? And what would you tell Canadian nationalists who fear that a warmer relationship means that we sell out our independence?
10. How important is a warm personal relationship among leaders? And what aspects of Mr. Mulroney's personality contribute to the chemistry reported between the two of you?

Office of the Press Secretary

RESPONSES BY THE PRESIDENT
TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE
QUEBEC, CANADA

March 6, 1985

Q: Canadians long have suffered from a national inferiority complex in regard to our great neighbor to the south. How do you think of Canada and what do you see as Canada's importance to the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: No other country in the world is more important to the United States than Canada, and we are blessed to have such a friendly neighbor on our northern border. And I am convinced that's exactly what the future has in store for us. Canada is a friend, a neighbor, and a trusted ally. We may have a larger population, and a larger GNP, but we're also dependent on you. You consume a fifth of our exports, and that's more than any other nation. You use more of our capital than other nations and, of course, our mutual security interests are closely intertwined. Now it's up to both of us to make this partnership continue to work in both our interests.

Q: How do you see Canada's role -- as a smaller power -- in international affairs? For instance, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark will be in Moscow next month as arms control negotiations

resume in Geneva. Is there a part we can play in conjunction with that -- or with the Contadora process in Central America?

THE PRESIDENT: Canada has played a significant role in international affairs ever since World War II, a role which has reflected the talents of Canadian statesmen and the democratic values of its peoples. It has been an activist in the United Nations -- indeed, Canadians were amongst the founders in San Francisco 40 years ago -- and has shown time and time again that it is prepared to back up its convictions on peaceful settlement of disputes with courageous participation in peacekeeping operations in such hotspots as Cyprus and the Middle East. But I also note that your Prime Minister recently quoted Dante to the effect that the "hottest place in hell is reserved for those who in times of moral crisis strive to maintain their neutrality." Canadians are not neutral -- they believe in democracy and work hard to protect it.

To get down to specifics, I am convinced that the unity and solid support of Western leaders on arms control were the principal factors that brought the Soviets back to the negotiating table. Prime Minister Mulroney has been very helpful, and we feel certain that Mr. Clark will convey to the Soviet leaders our continuing resolve to achieve significant, verifiable, and equitable arms reductions. With regard to the Contadora process, we value Canadian assistance, and I would note that your suggestions on the verification process have been most helpful.

Q: What do you see as Canada's role in defense? How did you feel when the new government had to cut \$154 million from military spending, for example, contrary to what they had promised during the election campaign? Is Canada doing its fair share in NATO and will you be pressuring us to do more?

THE PRESIDENT: When Prime Minister Mulroney was here last September, he expressed his personal commitment to enhancing Canada's role in the Atlantic Alliance and to carry its full share of the allied defense burden. But he and I recognized ~~that we believe that domestic security is a national interest~~ ^{but we believe that domestic security is a national interest}. ✓
no reasonable alternative but to work to protect freedom and democracy.

I understand Canada is now conducting a major review of its defense policy and I believe that the review will conclude that the only meaningful defense question facing both our nations is how to meet the challenge now before us. And that challenge has nothing to do with pressure from Canada's allies, but rather, how best to defend freedom and democracy.

Q: In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons -- specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges -- in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? ~~And~~ ^{what} sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment? ✓

THE PRESIDENT: I know that stories have ^{recently} appeared concerning ^{wartime} contingency plans in wartime. There have also been allegations that America is pressuring ^{its} ~~our~~ allies to accept nuclear weapons. ✓

I have two comments to make on these reports. First, NATO has ^{NATO has} over the years worked out various defense plans designed to strengthen deterrence. ^{But,} Under these plans, any deployments would be carried out only ^{let me repeat, only} with the prior agreement of the states involved. Second, ~~let me say that~~ it is contrary to the interest of the Alliance and to the individual member ^{states} ~~countries~~ to talk publicly about confidential contingency planning. Such discussion would not serve our ^{shared} ~~common~~ security interests. ✓

Q: If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans -- or refused to allow the further testing of cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did -- would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?

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THE PRESIDENT: Let me start by stressing that United States defense cooperation with our allies begins with a common understanding of our shared security interests, and a determination to protect those interests ^{against any threat.} Each of us entered into ~~our~~ alliances -- whether ANZUS, or NATO or NORAD -- as fully sovereign nations, ~~of our own free will.~~ ^{not because we were pressured to do so.}

~~Concerning New Zealand, I want to~~ ^{let me} point out that we are not taking economic sanctions against ^{New Zealand} ~~that country.~~ ^{We are, rather,} reviewing our cooperation ~~in the defense security area~~ ⁱⁿ light of New Zealand's decision to reduce cooperation with us in the ANZUS Alliance.

Our long-standing and excellent defense cooperation with Canada is grounded in our partnership in NORAD and our joint membership in NATO. Clearly, we share common objectives. For example, Canada's ~~agreement to cooperate~~ ^{on} in the testing of cruise missiles, which we greatly value and appreciate, was, I am sure, a recognition by the Canadian government that this missile plays an important role in NATO's deterrent posture and is directly related to Canada's own security.

Q: The Canadian government has said it supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, but there has been an uproar each time it has been suggested that defense cooperation could lead to our actual involvement in the program. In your view, should Canada have a role in SDI research? And why?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States is a world leader for a cleaner environment. We take pride that our Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and our other comprehensive environmental legislation, have helped to set international standards. We have invested \$150 billion, yes that's billions, under our Clean Air Act, and as a result the air today is cleaner than in many years. Emissions of sulphur dioxide, a major concern, are down nearly 30 percent in the last decade. This trend is continuing: down 10 percent since I became President, including 2 1/2 percent in 1983. We strictly control nitrogen oxides, which come mainly from auto emissions, and their level has also been dropping in recent years. For the future, I believe it is a question of doing what is reasonable and responsible, after getting all the facts.

Q: What do you think the prospects are for negotiating a free trade agreement with Canada during your second term? Will the obstacles come from Congress or from Canadian nationalists?

Doug's
THE PRESIDENT: As I understand it, the Canadian Government is reviewing its trade policy right now and hasn't yet decided whether to propose any negotiations. In our Congress, I believe ~~our Congress~~ ^{there is a deep-seated} appreciates ^{ion} that trade between the United States and Canada -- the largest trade volume between any two countries on earth -- is beneficial to both countries and should be fostered. Of course, there are sensitive trade areas, and the Congress would want to be sure that ^{any} ~~new agreement~~ ^{bilateral understanding} was in the interest of the United States. So would I, and I'm sure Canada would do the same. ✓

What is important is that we continue to work together to reduce trade barriers. Perhaps we can set an example for others to follow. We are not interested in building a North American island; rather, we would like to establish a trend toward trade liberalization that others can emulate. ✓

THE PRESIDENT: We have absolutely no intention of pressing any of our allies to participate in this program. It will be entirely up to Canada to decide the extent to which, if at all, it wishes to share in the research efforts. Should Canada decide such participation is in its interests, we would be delighted to work with you in this important undertaking.

And allow me to take this opportunity to say a few words about the Strategic Defense Initiative. For more than a generation, we have believed that no war will begin as long as each side knows the other can retaliate with devastating results. Well, I believe there could be a better way to keep the peace. The Strategic Defense Initiative is a research effort aimed at finding a non-nuclear defense against ballistic missiles. It is the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age. Nuclear weapons ~~threaten entire populations.~~ ~~would kill people.~~ The SDI seeks to end that possibility forever. And I was extremely heartened by the understanding and support for this research effort by Prime Minister Mulroney and External Affairs Minister Clark. It may take a long time, but now we have started.

Q: The federal and provincial governments have just taken substantial measures to control the contributions to acid rain on our side of the border. What is the United States prepared to do for its part?

Q: Much has been made of the warmer relations that now exist between Canada and the United States. What particularly irked you about the previous government's actions? Now, having made concessions to Canada to signal the warmer relationship, what do you expect of Canada in return? And what would you tell Canadian nationalists who fear that a warmer relationship means that we sell out our independence?

THE PRESIDENT: You're right to suggest that relations between our two countries are in good shape. But rather than talk about concessions, I believe that what has happened is that we've come to recognize ^{that} warm, close relations that serves both our interests. As a result, we both have become a lot more attentive to each other's concerns, we talk with each other more often, and I don't believe that means either nation becomes less independent.

Q: How important is a warm personal relationship among leaders? And what aspects of Mr. Mulroney's personality contribute to the chemistry reported between the two of you?

THE PRESIDENT: All people respond more warmly to some persons than to others. We're all human. And I confess that I like Brian Mulroney very much. He is a true Canadian patriot. He is honest, hardworking, intelligent and articulate -- in two languages at that!

#

Questions and Answers for President Reagan
from Maclean's Magazine:

1. Canadians long have suffered from a national inferiority complex in regard to our great neighbor to the south. How do you think of Canada and what do you see as Canada's importance to the United States?

No other country in the world is more important to the United States than Canada, and we are blessed to have such

a friendly neighbor ^{on} as our northern border. ~~... sure, we're bigger, when it comes to numbers of people. But we're also~~

dependent on you, ~~too~~. You ^{consume} take one fifth of our exports,

~~more than any other country. You're using more of our capital than anyone else, and of course, our security is bound up with yours--we learned that back in World War II. It's up~~

to both of us to make this partnership work--~~we have to~~

~~continue to~~

~~in both our interests.~~

~~And I have no doubt~~
And I'm convinced that's exactly
what the future has in store for us.
Canadian is a friend, a
neighbor, and a trusted ally.

2. How do you see Canada's role--as a smaller power--in international affairs? For instance, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark will be in Moscow next month as arms control negotiations resume in Geneva. Is there a part we can play in conjunction with that--or with the Contadora process in Central America?

Canada has played a significant role in international affairs ever since World War II, a role which has reflected the talents of Canadian statesmen and the democratic values of its peoples. It has been an activist in the UN--indeed, Canadians were amongst the founders in San Francisco 40 years ago--and has ~~demonstrated~~ ^{shown} time and time again that it is prepared to back up its convictions on peaceful settlement of disputes with courageous participation in peacekeeping operations in such hotspots as Cyprus and the Middle East. But I also note that your Prime Minister recently quoted Dante to the effect that the "hottest place in hell is reserved for those who in times of moral crisis strive to maintain their neutrality." ~~And, he added, in regard to the fundamental concepts of freedom and justice, Canadians are not neutral. They believe in democracy and in the collective protection of democracy by the West.~~ ^{2/2 work hard to protect it.} ^{security}

~~With that clear statement of Canadian policy as a background, let me briefly address your questions about the specific role Canada might play in conjunction with~~

To get down to specifics,

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~~Geneva and Contadora.~~ I am convinced that the unity and
solid support of ^{Western} allied leaders on ~~the issue of~~ arms
control were the principal factors that brought the
Soviets back to ^{the negotiating table.} ~~the table in Geneva.~~ Prime Minister
Mulroney has been very helpful ~~in his statements~~
~~concerning these negotiations.~~ ^{and} We feel certain that Mr.
Clark, ~~in Moscow,~~ will convey to the Soviet leaders our
continuing resolve to achieve significant, verifiable, and
equitable arms reductions. ^{With regard to the} On Contadora, we have valued
^{Canadian} ~~highly the~~ assistance, ^{and I would note} ~~Canada has given by providing~~ ^{process,} ~~that your~~
constructive suggestions on ~~how to make~~ the verification
process ~~workable.~~ ^{have been most helpful.}

In short, there is a distinctive Canadian role in the
world which we find constructive to peace and supportive
of democratic values.

3. What do you see as Canada's role in defense? How did you feel when the new government had to cut \$154 million from military spending, for example, contrary to what they had promised during the election campaign? Is Canada doing its fair share in NATO and will you be pressuring us to do more?

When ^{Mulroney} the Prime Minister was here ^{last} in September, he ^{expressed his} made it very clear ^{next} to me that he is personally committed to enhancing Canada's role in the Atlantic Alliance and to ~~having Canada~~ carry its full share of the ~~allied~~ defense burden. ^{But he and I recognized then, and now,} Now as politicians, ~~to the~~ and I know full well that there will always be ~~strong~~ domestic ^{political} pressures ^{affected outcomes.} against making the essential investment in security. ^{I believe} But I think Brian Mulroney shares my conviction ^{me} ~~There is no reasonable alternative but to work~~ that the price of security must be paid or we will all ^{to protect freedom and democracy} wind up paying in much more costly ways than dollars.

^{understand Canada} I know that your Government is ^{now} currently conducting a major ^{in its} defense policy review. I also know that the new Government has made a very forthright appraisal of the state of the Canadian Armed Forces and is determined to ~~reverse~~ a long period of neglect.

^{And I believe} That the review will conclude that ^{only means full defense} in light of the above, it is obviously ^{is not about} not a question ^{facing} any other government pressuring Canada to do more; the Government of Canada, and your Prime Minister in ^{is how} particular, appear ready to meet the challenge ^{now before} on their own. And that challenge has nothing to do with pressure from Canada's allies but rather, how best to defend freedom and democracy.

4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?

I know that ~~a number of~~ stories have appeared concerning contingency plans ~~for the deployment of nuclear weapons in~~ wartime. There have also been allegations that ~~we are~~ ^{America is} pressuring our allies to accept nuclear weapons. ^{PI}

I have two comments to make on these reports. First, we and our NATO allies have over the years worked out various

arrangements designed to ^{strengthen} ~~reinforce~~ deterrence. These arrangements ^{that were the result of} ~~were entered into by~~ sovereign nations sharing a common perception of the threat to their ~~existence and values.~~ ^{democratic freedom} Any deployments of nuclear weapons

carried out under these arrangements would, in full conformity with NATO plans and procedures, be executed only with the prior agreement of the states involved.

Second, let me say that it is ~~obviously~~ contrary to the interest of the Alliance ~~as a whole~~ and to the individual member countries to talk publicly about confidential

contingency planning ~~of the US and its allies.~~ Such open discussion would ^{not} ~~only~~ serve ^{our common security} ~~the~~ interests of our potential ~~adversaries.~~

5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?

~~Without getting into a discussion of our current differences with the Government of New Zealand,~~ Let me stress that US ^{defense} cooperation with our allies ~~in defense~~ ^{^ begins with a} ~~matters stems from a common awareness of the threat to our~~ ^{understanding of} ~~mutual security and a joint determination to take steps to~~ ^{shared interests, and a determination to protect} ~~Those interests.~~ [^] counter that threat. We enter into these alliances

~~Whether ANZUS, or NATO or NORAD~~ as fully sovereign nations. Canada's agreement to cooperate in the testing of cruise missiles, which we greatly value and appreciate, was, I am sure, a recognition by the Canadian government that the cruise missile plays an important role in NATO's deterrent posture and, ~~thus, is~~ directly related to Canada's own security.

6. The Canadian government has said it supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, but there has been an uproar each time it has been suggested that defense cooperation could lead to our actual involvement in the program. In your view, should Canada have a role in SDI research? And why?

There has been a great deal of nonsense written and said about the Strategic Defense Initiative. We have repeatedly made it clear to our allies that: our aim is not to achieve superiority, but to maintain balance, and allow me to take this opportunity to say a few words about the Strategic Defense Initiative. For more than a generation, we have believed that no war will begin as long as each side knows the other can retaliate with devastating results. Well, I believe there could be a better way to keep the peace. The Strategic Defense Initiative is a research effort aimed at finding a non-nuclear defense against ballistic missiles. It is the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age. Nuclear weapons would kill people. The SDI seeks to end that possibility. And I was extremely heartened by the support for this research effort by Prime Minister Mulroney and External Affairs Minister Clark, and by their support for SDI research efforts.

As for Canadian involvement in SDI, we have absolutely no intention of pressing any of our allies to participate in this program. It will be entirely up to Canada to decide the extent to which, if at all, it wishes to share in the research efforts. Should Canada decide such participation is in its interests, we would be delighted to work together with you in this important undertaking.

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answer
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go on.*

7. The federal and provincial governments have just taken substantial measures to control the contributions to acid rain on our side of the border. What is the United States prepared to do for its part?

~~I know that this issue has attracted wide attention in Canada. I am concerned that Canadians may not fully understand our commitment to reducing air pollution. The United States is a world leader for a cleaner environment.~~

~~We~~ ^{we} take ~~pride~~ ^{pride} in the fact that our Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and our other comprehensive environmental legislation, have helped to set international standards. We have invested \$150 billion, ^{yes that's billions,} under our Clean Air Act, and as a result the air today is cleaner than in many years. Emissions of sulphur dioxide, a major concern, are down nearly 30% in the last decade. This trend is continuing: down 10% since I became President, including 2 and a half percent in 1983. We strictly control nitrogen oxides, which come mainly from auto emissions, and their level has also been dropping in recent years. For the future, I believe it is a question of doing what is reasonable and responsible, after getting all the facts.

8. What do you think the prospects are for negotiating a free trade agreement with Canada during your second term? Will the obstacles come from Congress or from Canadian nationalists?

As I understand it, the Canadian Government is reviewing its trade policy right now and hasn't yet decided whether to propose any negotiations. ~~As for the United States, we~~

~~stand ready to look constructively at any ideas aimed at further trade liberalization.~~ In our Congress, I think ^{believe} ~~there is general appreciation~~ ^{es} that trade between the United States and Canada -- the largest trade volume between any two countries on earth -- is beneficial to both countries and should be fostered. Of course, there are ~~always~~ sensitive trade areas, and ~~I am sure~~ the Congress would want ^{to be sure} ~~to look closely at any deal to see~~ ^{an new agreement} that it was ~~fair and protected our interests.~~ ~~I would~~ ^{and I'm sure} expect Canada ^{in the interests of the United States} to do the same. ^{So would!} ~~would~~

What is important ~~in this regard~~ is that Canada and the US ^{we continue} ~~are working toward reducing trade barriers, at a time when~~ ^{together} ~~so many other countries are going in just the opposite~~ ~~direction.~~ Perhaps we can set an example for others to follow. ~~We~~ ^{we} are not interested in building a North American island; rather, we would like to establish a trend toward liberalization that others can ~~join~~ ^{emulate}.

9. Much has been made of the warmer relations that now exist between Canada and the United States. What particularly irked you about the previous government's actions? Now, having made concessions to Canada to signal the warmer relationship, what do you expect of Canada in return? And what would you tell Canadian nationalists who fear that a warmer relationship means that we sell out our independence?

You're right ^{to suggest that} Relations between our two countries are in

~~pretty good shape. But I don't think that when you really~~

~~look at it you can say that we have made any concessions,~~
~~I believe that what has happened is that~~
~~to Canada. And Canada isn't making any concessions to~~

~~us. Rather, we've come to recognize that ^{warm, close relations} serves both~~

~~our interests, to make the Canada-US relationship work. So~~

~~As a result,~~

~~we both have become a lot more attentive to each other's~~

~~concerns, and we talk with each other more often, and~~
~~don't think ^{believe that mean either Nation} anyone becomes less independent, by doing that,~~

~~and I'm sure my friend Brian Mulroney feels the same way.~~

or use
you-own
adjectives

10. How important is a warm personal relationship among leaders? And what aspects of Mr. Mulroney's personality contribute to the chemistry reported between the two of you?

~~Leaders are no different from other people. As~~
~~All people~~
~~individuals we all~~ respond more warmly to some persons
~~than to others. And such "chemistry" as you call it,~~
~~influences the way we deal with the problems that~~
~~inevitably arise between countries, no matter how friendly~~
~~they may otherwise be. I admit that I like Brian Mulroney~~
~~very much. He is a true Canadian patriot. He is honest,~~
~~hardworking, intelligent and articulate -- in two~~
~~languages at that!~~

We're all human.

And I confess

5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?

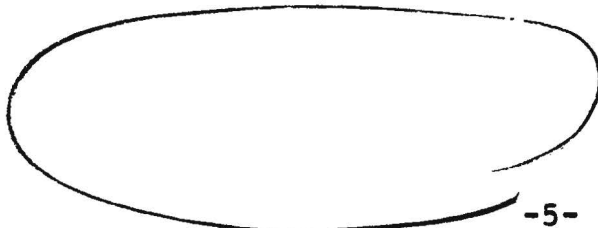
Let me start by stressing that US ^{defense} cooperation with our allies ^{begins with} ~~in defense matters stems from~~ a common awareness ^{understanding} of the threat ~~to our mutual security~~ ^{shared interests} and a joint determination to take steps ^{protect those interests} to counter that threat. Each of us entered into ~~these~~ ^{our} alliances--whether ANZUS, or NATO or NORAD--as fully sovereign nations, ^{of our own free will} ~~not because we were pressured to do so.~~

~~Without getting into a full discussion of our current differences with the Government of~~ ^{concerning} New Zealand, I want to point out that we are not taking economic sanctions against that country. We are, rather, reviewing our cooperation in the defense-security area in light of New Zealand's ^{decision to} reduced cooperation with us in the ANZUS Alliance.

Our long-standing and excellent defense cooperation with Canada is grounded in our partnership in NORAD and our joint membership in NATO. ^{Clearly, we share} ~~We have no need to threaten each other to achieve common objectives.~~ For example, Canada's agreement to cooperate in the testing of cruise missiles, which we greatly value and appreciate, was, I am sure, a recognition by the Canadian government that the ^{this} ~~cruise missile~~ plays an important role in NATO's deterrent posture and, ~~thus~~ ^{thus}, is directly related to Canada's own security.

4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?

I know that ~~a number of~~ stories have appeared concerning contingency plans ~~for the deployment of nuclear weapons in~~ wartime. There have also been allegations that ~~we are~~ ^{America is} pressuring our allies to accept nuclear weapons. ~~I~~ I have two comments to make on these reports. First, NATO has over the years worked out various defense plans designed to ~~reinforce~~ ^{strengthen} deterrence. Any deployments of nuclear weapons under these plans would be carried out only with the prior agreement of the states involved. Second, let me say that it is obviously contrary to the interest of the Alliance as ~~a whole~~ and to the individual member countries to talk publicly about confidential contingency planning ~~of the US and its allies~~. Such ~~open~~ discussion would ~~only~~ ^{not} serve ~~the~~ ^{our common security} interests of ~~our potential~~ adversaries. (remove?)



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4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?

I know that ~~a number of~~ ^{recently} stories have appeared concerning contingency plans ~~for the deployment of nuclear weapons in~~

~~existence~~. There have also been allegations that ~~we are~~ ^{its} pressuring ~~our~~ allies to accept nuclear weapons. I have

two comments to make on these reports. First, ~~we have~~

over the years, worked out various defense plans designed to ~~reinforce~~ ^{strengthen} deterrence. ^{But,} Any deployments of nuclear

weapons under these plans would be carried out only, with ^{let me repeat, only} the prior agreement of the states involved. Second, ~~let~~

~~me say that~~ it is ~~obviously~~ contrary to the interest of

the Alliance ~~as a whole~~ and to the individual member ^{states} ~~countries~~ to talk publicly about confidential contingency

planning ~~of the US and its allies~~. Such open discussion

would ^{not} ~~only~~ serve ^{our core shared security} ~~the~~ interests of ~~our potential~~

~~adversaries~~

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5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?

Let me start by stressing that ^{defense} US cooperation with our allies ^{begins with an understanding} in ~~defense matters~~ stems from a common awareness of ~~the threat~~ ^{shared interests} to our mutual security and a ^{joint} ~~joint~~ determination to ^{take steps} ~~to counter that threat~~. Each of us entered into ~~alliances~~ ^{interests against ours} alliances--whether ANZUS, or NATO or NORAD--as fully sovereign nations, not because we were pressured to do so.

~~Without getting into a full discussion of our current differences with the Government of New Zealand,~~ ^{let me} I want to point out that we are not taking economic sanctions against ~~that~~ ^{New Zealand}. ~~country.~~ ^{we are} Rather, reviewing our cooperation in ~~the~~ ^{defense security area} ~~defense security area~~ in light of New Zealand's reduced cooperation with us in the ANZUS Alliance.

Our long-standing and excellent defense cooperation with Canada is grounded in our partnership in NORAD and our joint membership in NATO. We have ~~no need to threaten each other to achieve common objectives.~~ For example, Canada's ~~agreement to cooperate~~ ^{join} in the testing of cruise missiles, which we greatly value and appreciate, was, I am sure, a recognition by the Canadian government that ~~the~~ ^{the} cruise missile ^{plays} an important role in NATO's deterrent posture and, thus, is directly related to Canada's own security.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 6, 1985

*Nick -
fine Bob Hubbard*ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: NICHOLAS KLISSAS / TYRUS COBB

SUBJECT: President's Interview with McLean's Magazine

State has drafted answers to the questions put forward by McLean's magazine of Canada for publication in an issue featuring his March 17-18 visit to Quebec. We concur with State's answers, as modified. Speechwriters' office has approved the package. Bob Sims's office needs your approval COB today (March 6, 1985).

Doug McMinn, Karna Small, and Robert ~~Lynch~~ *Hubbard* concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Bob Sims (Tab I) approving the attached interview (Tab A).

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I	Memo to Sims
Tab A	Interview
Tab II	Incoming, with background papers

kimmitt to Platt

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 6, 1985

ACTION

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Doug McMinn, Karna Small, and Robert Linhard concur.

RECOMMENDATION

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Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I	Memo to Sims
Tab A	Interview
Tab II	Incoming, with background papers

kimmitt to Platt

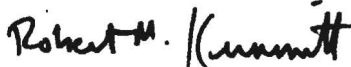
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Written Interview with Maclean's Magazine

The White House has approved a written interview with Maclean's magazine for publication prior to the President's visit to Quebec on March 17-18, 1985. Please provide draft responses to the attached questions to the NSC by March 1.


Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A - Questions

Questions for President Reagan from Maclean's Magazine:

1. Canadians long have suffered from a national inferiority complex in regard to our great neighbor to the south. How do you think of Canada and what do you see as Canada's importance to the United States?
2. How do you see Canada's role--as a smaller power--in international affairs? For instance, external affairs minister Joe Clark will be in Moscow next month as arms control negotiations resume in Geneva. Is there a part we can play in conjunction with that--or with the Contadora process in Central America?
3. What do you see as Canada's role in defense? How did you feel when the new government had to cut \$154 million from military spending, for example, contrary to what they had promised during the election campaign? Is Canada doing its fair share in NATO and will you be pressuring us to do more?
4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?
5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?
6. The Canadian government has said it supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, but there has been an uproar each time it has been suggested that defense cooperation could lead to our actual involvement in the program. In your view, should Canada have a role in SDI research? And why?
7. The federal and provincial governments have just taken substantial measures to control the contributions to

acid rain on our side of the border. What is the United States prepared to do for its part?

8. What do you think the prospects are for negotiating a free trade agreement with Canada during your second term? Will the obstacles come from Congress or from Canadian nationalists?
9. Much has been made of the warmer relations that now exist between Canada and the United States. What particularly irked you about the previous government's actions? Now, having made concessions to Canada to signal the warmer relationship, what do you expect of Canada in return? And what would you tell Canadian nationalists who fear that a warmer relationship means that we sell out our independence?
10. How important is a warm personal relationship among leaders? And what aspects of Mr. Mulroney's personality contribute to the chemistry reported between the two of you?

WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE

C

B
10/

MESSAGE NO. 535 CLASSIFICATION Unclass PAGES 2

FROM ROBERT KIMMITT 456-2224 WW
(NAME) (EXTENSION) ROOM NUMBER

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Written Interview with
Madden's Magazine NSC LOG # 1414

TO (AGENCY) B FROM TO: Nicholas Platt DEPT/ROOM NO. Exec Sec EXTENSION

REMARKS

WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE

C

MESSAGE NO. 535 CLASSIFICATION Unclass PAGES 1

FROM ROBERT KIMMITT 456-2224 Gf1/WW
(NAME) (EXTENSION) (ROOM NUMBER)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Written Interview with
Maclean's Magazine NSC LOG # 1414

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
<u>B</u>	<u>Nicholas Platt</u>	<u>Exec Sec</u>	

REMARKS _____

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

February 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SIGNED

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB *TC*

SUBJECT:

Written Interview with Maclean's Magazine

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory memo to Platt at Tab I.

Approve K

Disapprove _____

as modified

Attachments

Tab I

Memo to Platt

Tab A - Questions

THE WHITE HOUSE

1414

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: TY COBB
FROM: 
BOB SIMS
SUBJECT: WRITTEN INTERVIEW WITH MACLEAN's MAGAZINE

Attached are the questions submitted by Maclean's Magazine for their interview with the President.

Larry Speakes has submitted a schedule request for a photo op to complement the written interview.

Could you pass these on to State for draft responses. If NSC/Speechwriter approved draft answers reach me by March 4, I'll obtain approval and provide to Maclean's by their deadline.

Anticipated publication of the interview is the week of March 11, in advance of the President's visit. We'll release the text to the White House press corps after it is published in Canada.

cc: Karna Small
Bob Kimmitt



8506641

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 5, 1985

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: President's Written Interview with Maclean's Magazine
(Canada)

Attached are revised responses to questions four and five (pages 5-6) for the Maclean's interview for the President's March 17-18 visit to Quebec. The original set of draft responses was sent over under my memorandum on this subject dated March 1 (attached).

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated

UNCLASSIFIED

4. In recent weeks, there has been an uproar over the news that contingency plans exist to deploy nuclear weapons--specifically B-57 nuclear depth charges--in Canada in case of an emergency. In your view, is Canada bound to accept these weapons, especially when the government never was notified of such plans? And what sort of emergency would prompt such a deployment?

I know that a number of stories have appeared concerning contingency plans for the deployment of nuclear weapons in wartime. There have also been allegations that we are pressuring our allies to accept nuclear weapons. I have two comments to make on these reports. First, NATO has over the years worked out various defense plans designed to reenforce deterrence. Any deployments of nuclear weapons under these plans would be carried out only with the prior agreement of the states involved. Second, let me say that it is obviously contrary to the interest of the Alliance as a whole and to the individual member countries to talk publicly about confidential contingency planning of the US and its allies. Such open discussion would only serve the interests of our potential adversaries.

5. If Canada suddenly balked at going along with such contingency plans--or refused to allow the further testing of Cruise missiles or barred an American battleship from our ports as New Zealand recently did--would the United States respond in the same way that it did to New Zealand, that is, threatening a broad range of counter-measures including economic sanctions?

Let me start by stressing that US cooperation with our allies in defense matters stems from a common awareness of the threat to our mutual security and a joint determination to take steps to counter that threat. Each of us entered into these alliances--whether ANZUS, or NATO or NORAD--as fully sovereign nations, not because we were pressured to do so.

Without getting into a full discussion of our current differences with the Government of New Zealand, I want to point out that we are not taking economic sanctions against that country. We are, rather, reviewing our cooperation in the defense-security area in light of New Zealand's reduced cooperation with us in the ANZUS Alliance.

Our long-standing and excellent defense cooperation with Canada is grounded in our partnership in NORAD and our joint membership in NATO. We have no need to threaten each other to achieve common objectives. For example, Canada's agreement to cooperate in the testing of cruise missiles, which we greatly value and appreciate, was, I am sure, a recognition by the Canadian government that the cruise missile plays an important role in NATO's deterrent posture and, thus, is directly related to Canada's own security.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Canada

March 6, 1985

ACTIONMEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT *W*

FROM: NICHOLAS KLISSAS / TYRUS COBB

SUBJECT: President's Interview with McLean's Magazine

State has drafted answers to the questions put forward by McLean's magazine of Canada for publication in an issue featuring his March 17-18 visit to Quebec. We concur with State's answers, as modified. State and Speechwriters' office has approved the final text. Bob Sims's office needs your approval COB today (March 6, 1985).

KS
Jack Matlock, Doug McMinn, Karna Small, and Robert Linhard concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Bob Sims (Tab I) approving the attached interview (Tab A).

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I	Memo to Sims
Tab A	Interview (Draft Press Release)
Tab II	Incoming from State
Tab III	Background papers

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
IN A MEETING WITH
MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

March 7, 1985

The Oval Office

Q -- and thank you for accepting to give MacCleans an answer -- questions that you did --

THE PRESIDENT: -- let's go over and I think we'll --
(inaudible) -- conversation did get warm. (Laughter.)

Q (Inaudible)?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q You don't expect any hot topics in Canada?

THE PRESIDENT: Any -- expect --

Q Hot topics in Canada.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think --

Q The hottest seems to be acid rain. Is that --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Is that a problem for you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it's a problem for all of us. And we're working on it, very definitely. And I think that Mr. Mulroney and I will probably be talking about that.

Q Is he phoning you this week?

THE PRESIDENT: We've had a couple of conversations, generally, on the subject. And I think we're -- there are large areas of agreement between us, and -- of course, you know --
(inaudible) -- neighbor -- (inaudible) -- Canada.

Q That's right.

Do you follow his advice and wake up every morning and thank God for good neighbors? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can see myself doing that.

My first trip abroad -- when I say "abroad," I mean to another country -- when I was -- became President was to Canada. And now it will be the first visit in this second administration.

Q (Inaudible)?

THE PRESIDENT: No, as a matter of fact, I have seen something of Canada, and --

Q Unofficial?

THE PRESIDENT: -- and you might be -- yes -- and you might be interested to know that probably the largest colony of Canadians outside of Canada are in California.

MORE

That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: And so, I was the Governor there for eight years.

MR. SIMS: Thank you, Mr. President.

Q Thank you very much. I hope you enjoy your tour.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

END

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 7, 1985

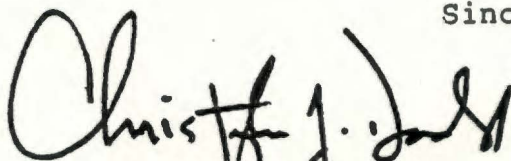
Dear Mr. President:

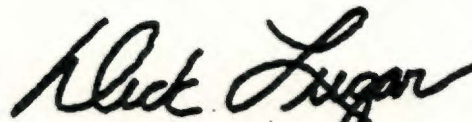
In your meeting later this month with Prime Minister Mulroney and his Cabinet colleagues, the subject of acid rain is certain to be at the top of the Canadian agenda.

In August 1980, the Governments of Canada and the United States signed a Memorandum of Intent committing both parties "to develop a bilateral agreement which will reflect and further the development of effective domestic control programs and other measures to combat transboundary air pollution," and, as an interim action, committing both parties to "promote vigorous enforcement of existing laws and regulations" and "to develop domestic air pollution control policies and strategies, and as necessary and appropriate, seek legislative or other support to give effect to them." We also note that the Government of Canada just yesterday announced that it plans to reduce Eastern emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides by fifty percent by 1994.

As members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, we believe it is important that the United States carry out the Memorandum of Intent and respond constructively to the Canadian action in order to maintain the historically close relationship between the United States and Canada. We therefore urge you to place a high priority on the acid rain problem in your discussions with Prime Minister Mulroney. We urge that the Administration prepare an American proposal concerning sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions to be presented expeditiously to the Government of Canada.

Sincerely,


Christopher A. Dodd


Richard G. Lugar

The President
The White House

Claiborne Pell
Claiborne Pell

Frank H. Murkowski
Frank H. Murkowski

Daniel J. Evans
Daniel J. Evans

ACID RAIN POLICY BACKGROUND

-CHL 100

I. Major Internal Administration Policy Review and Decisions -- 1983-84

- o More than a dozen Cabinet Council and ad hoc working group sessions reviewed all aspects of acid rain issue in late 1983
- o President approved "No new SO₂ control policy" and opted for stepped-up research program on basic scientific issues scheduled for 1987-89 completion; reflected in 1984 State of the Union.
- o Since then the case for no action has been strengthened.

II. Policy Review Conclusions

- o Does not involve human health effects -- latter already protected by primary health standards and costly SO₂ control program.
- o Case for additional massive SO₂ control program based on alleged lake damage in Adirondacks and Northeast. Canadian claims similar.
- o Administration review of 206 allegedly damaged lakes out of 2,800 in Adirondacks showed that:
 - o 49 were ponds (less than 10 acres); 159 less than minimum census lake definition (40 acres); total accounted for less than 4% of Adirondack lake surface area; most are inaccessible and at high mountain elevations.
- o Since then, the New York Environmental Department which first made the "206 dead lakes claim" has backed down to 65 documented lakes -- half of which are smaller than the Tidal Basin.
- o Anti-acid rain forces have now switched arguments to forest damage -- but lab studies on sulphur-related acid effects show mixed picture: some helped (Douglas Fir); some harmed (pines); some no effect (maples, oaks).

III. Acid Rain Cost Control Implications

- o Administration estimates ranged from \$20-300 billion over two decades -- on top of existing massive cost for SO₂ health standards compliance
- o \$18,000 per fish-pound protected
- o No SO₂ reduction plan possible under existing "user pays"² policy for pollution control. Would require massive national tax and regional cross-subsidies to fund compliance costs -- a dangerous departure from existing policy.