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File Folder CANADA 1984 [JUNE 21-JULY 15, 1984]

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MUNTON

9

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1687	PAPER	RE CANADA P. 3 ONLY <i>R 3/11/2008 F00-094</i>	1	ND	B1
1688	MEMCON	RR AND MULRONEY ET AL <i>R 7/6/2006</i>	5	6/21/1984	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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1. FY/Rick
2. File Canada

Document No. 197899

June 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: FRED FIELDING

CRAIG FULLER
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
LEE VERSTANDIG
FAITH WHITTLESEY
FRED RYAN (FYI)

NSC - Bob Kimball
JACK R. WELLS, for Dodie Livingston

FROM:

SUBJECT:

DRAFT PROCLAMATION: Year of the St.
Lawrence Seaway and
St. Lawrence Seaway Day

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proposed proclamation designating June 27, 1984, St. Lawrence Seaway Day and 1984 as the Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The draft was submitted by the Department of Transportation and slightly edited in this office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED: The day to be proclaimed is TODAY. Sorry for the short notice but we just received this project. Please provide your response/clearance by telephone no later than 1:00 P.M. today. (X 2941)

As always, many thanks.

Encl.

OK
Peter
Please send a copy



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 22, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR *MH*

SUBJECT: "YEAR OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY" AND
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DAY"

Pursuant to House Joint Resolution 527, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway" and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day."

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of Transportation and has been retyped to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

YEAR OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

AND

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DAY, 1984

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since the French explorers of the Sixteenth Century, people have searched for a reliable way to sail into the heart of our continent. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 made this dream a reality and opened North America's agricultural and industrial heartland to deep draft ocean vessels. The Seaway forged the final link in a waterway extending over 2,000 miles from Duluth, Minnesota to the Atlantic Ocean.

The building and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, considered one of man's most outstanding engineering feats, was a joint project of the United States and Canada and stands as a symbol of the valued and constructive cooperation which long has existed between the two countries. On the 25th Anniversary of the completion of the Seaway, it is appropriate that we recognize its role in promoting our economic prosperity.

In the quarter century since Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower joined in its dedication, more than one billion metric tons of cargo, valued at more than \$200 billion, have moved along this trade and transportation route. Great Lakes cities have grown into international seaports. As grain has moved from the farmlands of the United States and Canada to help feed the hungry around the world. The second largest cargo shipped on the Seaway is iron ore, important to the industries of both countries.

I urge all Americans to join with our good neighbors in Canada in observing this Anniversary. Let us celebrate together a quarter century of partnership in the spirit of friendship and cooperation that has long marked United States-Canadian relations, and pledge our continued support of the international Seaway which links our two countries.

In recognition of the valuable contributions of the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Nation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 567, has designated 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway" and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day," and authorized and requested the President to issue an appropriate proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1984 as the Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway and June 27, 1984 as St. Lawrence Seaway Day," and I urge all Americans to join in appropriate observances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of June, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

OS
- Canada

UNCLASSIFIED
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

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WHITE HOUSE FOR NSC/WEUROPE

E.O. 12356 N/A

TAGS: ECPS, OVIP (MULRONEY, BRIAN)

SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION -- CANADIAN OPPOSITION LEADER
- BRIAN MULRONEY'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

1. SUMMARY: RECENTLY COMPLETED TRIP TO WASHINGTON BY BRIAN MULRONEY, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WAS EXTENSIVELY AND POSITIVELY REPORTED BY THE CANADIAN PRESS. EMPHASIS IN REPORTS WAS ON DISCUSSIONS OF ACID RAIN AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS. ALTHOUGH THE ACTIONS OF JOHN TURNER, NEW LIBERAL LEADER DOMINATED FRONT PAGES, THERE WERE LONG DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES EACH DAY OF MULRONEY'S TRIP. HIS ACTIONS WERE REPORTED ON ALL NEWS BROADCASTS JUNE 20-22. TRIP WAS SUBJECT OF "THE JOURNAL," CBC'S INDEPTH EVENING PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM JUNE 21 AND CTV'S CANADA AM CARRIED LENGTHY INTERVIEW JUNE 22. TRIP WAS NOT, AS OF JUNE 22, SUBJECT OF ANY EDITORIALS OR NEWS ANALYSES. FURTHER UPDATES WILL BE RELAYED SHOULD MORE COMMENTARY BE PUBLISHED.

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DAILY, PUBLISHED JUNE 20 SOUTHAM NEWS COMMENTARY PREDICTING COURSE OF DISCUSSIONS AND POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS OF TRIP. UNDER HEADLINE "MULRONEY TAKES RISK ON WASHINGTON VISIT," ARTICLE SAID IN PART: WASHINGTON--"... THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL GAMBLE TO THE THREE-DAY VISIT, MULRONEY'S FIRST TRIP TO A FOREIGN CAPITAL SINCE ASSUMING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY LAST YEAR.

"ON ONE HAND, MULRONEY GETS THE BENEFIT OF IMPECCABLE TIMING. HIS MEETINGS WITH REAGAN, SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ, TREASURY SECRETARY DONALD REGAN AND OTHER HIGHLY-PLACED OFFICIALS COME ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER JOHN TURNER'S LIBERAL LEADERSHIP VICTORY.

"WHILE HE WON'T PUSH TURNER AND THE LIBERALS OFF THE FRONT PAGES, HE'LL LIKELY BLUNT THE EFFECT OF THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP GALA.

"HOWEVER, BY SEEMING TO SEEK CLOSER TIES TO THE CONSERVA-

TIVE -ORIENTED REAGAN REGIME, HE IS DISMAYING THE
TION OF CANADIAN...
SHY WITH THEIR SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR....

"THE POSITIVE SIDE OF SEEING REAGAN NOW--ASIDE FROM SUPPORT IT WILL GAIN AMONG CANADIANS WHO LIKE REAGAN'S POLITICS-- IS THAT MULRONEY GETS SOME TIME, HOWEVER BRIEF, ON THE WORLD STAGE THAT REAGAN DOMINATES...."

3. THE CITIZEN, OTTAWA'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DAILY, PUBLISHED ARTICLE JUNE 21 ENTITLED "WORLD PEACE AND ACID RAIN TOP REAGAN-MULRONEY TALKS." ARTICLE, WHICH REVIEWED EFFECTIVENESS OF MULRONEY'S TRIP SAID IN PART:

WASHINGTON--"... STILL, IF MULRONEY'S REACTION WAS ANY INDICATION, THE MAN WHO WOULD BE PRIME MINISTER MADE A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION ON THE LEADER OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL NATION.

"SPEAKING WITH REPORTERS, A SMILING MULRONEY DESCRIBED REAGAN AS WARM, FRIENDLY AND SENSITIVE, AND SUGGESTED THAT A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE IN A NEW ERA OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TAKE CANADA FOR GRANTED, AND SAID THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD HAVE A FIRM AND PRODUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITHOUT ANY SUBSERVIENCE ON CANADA'S PART...."

4. CORRESPONDENT FROM GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO'S RESPECTED BUSINESS ORIENTED PAPER, REPORTED POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE MEETINGS. JUNE 22 ARTICLE ENTITLED "CUT ACID RAIN BY HALF, MULRONEY ASKS REAGAN" SAID IN PART:

WASHINGTON--"BRIAN MULRONEY TOLD RONALD REAGAN YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. PRESIDENT COULD 'CAPTURE THE IMAGINATION OF
BT

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NLS FOO-094#1687~~CONFIDENTIAL/NOFORN~~P.L.
- ~~Canest~~

-3-

BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 3/11/083. CANADA: CAN TURNER KEEP THE LIBERALS IN OFFICE?

Selection of John Turner as new Liberal leader gives the party a chance to retain power in the next federal election, which Turner must hold by early 1985. He may call it soon to take advantage of a recent Liberal surge in opinion polls. With Turner now in place, however, Progressive Conservative (PC) leader Brian Mulroney will revive his offensive against the Liberals. The upcoming election campaign will be closely fought and may well include exchanges over the management of key issues in US-Canadian relations.

* * *

The Liberals primarily wanted a leader who could challenge Mulroney's unquestionable popularity with an electorate tired of 16 years of almost unbroken Trudeau rule. Turner filled the bill better than his competitors (all currently cabinet members). A bilingual pragmatist with a business background, he has appeal in the west and Quebec as well as in his pivotal Ontario base. His rejuvenating effect on the party is clearly reflected in opinion polls which now show the Liberals running ahead of the Conservatives.

In order to capitalize on these polls, Turner may call an election as early as August, almost certainly by November. His chances of winning hinge on his ability to portray the post-Trudeau Liberals as the natural governing party of Canada, responsible for the social programs from which most Canadians benefit. He will probably offer few policy departures, but with a revamped cabinet and a more conciliatory image than Trudeau's, he could gain Liberal votes in the west while retaining much of the Party's Quebec base.

The PC has not irretrievably lost momentum to the Liberals, for Quebecer Mulroney has restored both geographic balance and political unity to a party given to frequent bouts of self-destruction. Although his vagueness on policy alternatives has caused PC fortunes to dip, we believe he has been waiting for the clear target he now has with the emergence of Turner. He may use his meeting with President Reagan this week to define PC policy more sharply.

Both party leaders have asserted the need for better US-Canadian relations, and bilateral ties will probably not be central to the campaign. Nonetheless, the bilateral relationship is intertwined with the domestic economic, environmental, and security issues on which Mulroney will be criticizing the Liberals and is unlikely to escape debate. Mulroney, as well as Turner, will feel compelled to defend Canadian national interests.

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Canada

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
CROSSHATCH ACTION SHEET

MESSAGE # 72
DATE TIME: 3 Jul 2035

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMENT OFFICER TO CLEAR WITH THE
DEP EXEC SEC PRIOR TO THE ASSIGNED DUE DATE.

ACTION OFFICER

COMMENT OFFICER

INFO

THOMPSON

OK
Cobb

KIMMITT

Summer

ACTION: CONCUR TO DEP EXEC SEC VIA PHONE AND/OR COMMENT HERE AND HANDCARRY
TO DEP EXEC SEC DUE DATE: 5 July Noon

ACTION OFFICER COMMENTS:

CLEARED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

CLEARED TO: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

84 JUL -3 PM:30

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

84 JUL 3 PM:40

MESSAGE NO 72 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 1

FROM BRUNSON MCKINLEY S/S 632-3126
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION IMMEDIATE CABLE TO OTTAWA RE LETTER FROM VICE
PRESIDENT TO PIERRE TRUDEAU

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO	Extension	Room No.
NSC	ROBERT KIMMITT	456-2225	
OVP	DON GREGG	395-4213	
	T. HOMPSON		
	REDACTED		

FOR CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS PLEASE CLEAR BY NOON 7/5

S/S Officer:

BMcKinley/ms
BDS

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

UNCLASSIFIED

EUR/CAN:CBROWN:JKB
7/2/84 X. 22170
EUR - JKKELLY

S/S - BMCKINLEY
NSC -

EUR - JMMEDAS

IMMEDIATE

OTTAWA

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: OPDC, CA

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT TO PIERRE TRUDEAU

1. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO TRANSMIT TEXT OF FOLLOWING
LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT BUSH TO FORMER CANADIAN PRIME
MINISTER TRUDEAU.

2. BEGIN TEXT: DEAR PIERRE:

LET ME ADD MY VOICE TO THAT OF THE PRESIDENT IN WISHING
YOU GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AS YOU RETURN TO PRIVATE
LIFE. I ALWAYS FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS STIMULATING AND
CANDID, AS BEFITS GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ON THE NORTH
AMERICAN CONTINENT. I TRUST THERE WILL BE OCCASIONS TO
MAINTAIN OUR CONTACTS AND DIALOGUE IN THE FUTURE. MEAN-
WHILE, BARBARA JOINS ME IN SENDING WARMEST REGARDS.
SINCERELY, GEORGE BUSH. END TEXT.

3. SIGNED ORIGINAL WILL FOLLOW.

4. DEPARTMENT DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE TEXT OF LETTER BUT
HAS NO OBJECTION SHOULD ADDRESSEE WISH TO DO SO. YY

JMM
CB
BMCK
JMM
NSC

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
CROSSHATCH ACTION SHEET

MESSAGE # 72
DATE TIME: 3 Jul 2035

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DEP EXEC SEC PRIOR TO THE ASSIGNED DUE DATE.

ACTION OFFICER

COMMENT OFFICER

INFO

THOMPSON

Cobb, OK

KIMMITT

Summer

ACTION: CONCUR TO DEP EXEC SEC VIA PHONE AND/OR COMMENT HERE AND HANDCARRY
TO DEP EXEC SEC DUE DATE: 5 July Noon

ACTION OFFICER COMMENTS:

CLEARED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

CLEARED TO: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

CLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carroll

4677
add-on #1

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION

June 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*
SUBJECT: St. Lawrence Seaway's 25th Anniversary
Celebration

Since our morning discussion, I have spoken with Jim Emery, the Seaway's U.S. Administrator, and Cary Brick, Congressman Martin's AA. Both assure me that the Seaway Corporation is eager and ready to sponsor a U.S. rededication ceremony on July 17, once the White House gives the green light. Brick told me that Jim Baker had spoken to Congressman Martin within the last few days to say Presidential participation is under active consideration. Brick has been told to keep a "tight lid" on this information. I also reinforced this latter point.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the Tab I memo to Hill.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

TRC

Ty Cobb concurs.

Attachment
Tab I - Memo to Hill

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *[signature]* NARA, Date *1/6/05*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4677 add-on #1

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Possible Meeting with the Queen and Canadian Prime
Minister in July (C)

This responds to your June 24 memo. (SS8418128) (U)

Presidential participation in U.S. ceremonies celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway remains under active consideration. The ceremony would be a rededication in the tradition of the initial dedication in 1959 when Queen Elizabeth II met with Vice President Nixon in Massena, New York, at the Eisenhower Lock. (C)

Should the Queen and/or the Canadian Prime Minister be able to join the President at the planned July ceremonies, Presidential participation is virtually certain. The Department is therefore authorized to explore with both the Queen and the Canadian Prime Minister designate -- via our Embassies in London and Ottawa -- the possibility of their joining the President at the planned U.S.-sponsored rededication ceremony on July 17 at Massena. (C)

If possible, we would like to know the results of the Department's soundings before the week-end. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CA NARA, Date 1/6/05

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

84 JUL -3 PM 30

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

84 JUL 3 PM 40

MESSAGE NO 72 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 1

FROM BRUNSON MCKINLEY S/S 632-3126
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION IMMEDIATE CABLE TO OTTAWA RE LETTER FROM VICE
PRESIDENT TO PIERRE TRUDEAU

<u>TO Agency</u>	<u>DELIVER TO</u>	<u>Extension</u>	<u>Room No.</u>
<u>NSC</u>	<u>ROBERT KIMMITT</u>	<u>456-2225</u>	
<u>OVP</u>	<u>DON GREGG</u>	<u>395-4213</u>	
	<u>THOMPSON</u>		
	<u>[REDACTED]</u>		

FOR CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS PLEASE CLEAR BY NOON 7/5

S/S Officer:

BMcKinley/ms
BDS

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

UNCLASSIFIED

EUR/CAN:CBROWN:JKB
7/2/84 X. 22170
EUR - JHKELLY

S/S - BMCKINLEY
NSC -

EUR - JHMEDAS

IMMEDIATE OTTAWA

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: OPDC, CA

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4. DEPARTMENT DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE TEXT OF LETTER BUT HAS NO OBJECTION SHOULD ADDRESSEE WISH TO DO SO. YY

JHM
CB
BMCK
JMM
NSC

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5049

Cobb
PL-6-11-84

July 3, 1984

UNCLASSIFIED
~~W/CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation Between the
President and Canadian Progressive Conservative
Party Leader Brian Mulroney

Attached is the memorandum of conversation from the President's
meeting with Brian Mulroney on June 21, 1984.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A - Mulroney Memcon

UNCLASSIFIED
~~W/CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5049

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Meeting with Canadian Opposition Leader
Brian Mulroney (u)

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Vice President
Secretary of State George P. Shultz
Robert C. McFarlane, Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs
Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt
James Medas, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
Tyrus W. Cobb, NSC

Brian Mulroney, Leader of the Progressive
Conservative Party
Sinclair Stevens, Opposition Foreign Policy Critic
Fred Doucett, Chief of Staff to Mr. Mulroney

DATE, TIME June 21, 1984 -- 1:30-2:05 p.m.
AND PLACE: Oval Office

The President opened the meeting by extending a warm welcome to Mr. Mulroney. He noted that, although there are some annoyances between our two countries, they are not born of any hostility. They are, rather, the result of a difference of opinion on how we should address our problems. (u)

Brian Mulroney responded that he was very happy to be at the White House with a man he so admired. He pointed out that at the present time Canada has one Prime Minister on the way out, one Prime Minister on the way in, and this Irishman waiting to get in. He said that a year ago, when he became the leader of the Progressive Conservatives, he spelled out in a major speech the position of the Progressive Conservatives -- that the first priority on their agenda was for the new Government of Canada to reestablish trust in the relationship with their greatest ally, the United States of America. That one line, Mulroney said, got him elected leader. If Canadians want a choice, they know where we conservatives stand. He said he had been taking that message around Canada and it had been well received. (u)

The President said he was pleased to hear that, and added that the feeling was reciprocal. He repeated a remark he made recently, stressing that Canada is as good a friend, neighbor and ally as any nation could hope to have. He added that he felt that Canada and the U.S. had developed a special relationship of trust. The President

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

went on to say that both he and Mulroney will be interested in the same topic in the coming months -- elections. (u)

Mulroney stated that Secretary Shultz had elevated the relationship to a new plateau. The four meetings a year were very important to Canada and were greatly appreciated. Mulroney indicated that if he were an American, he would stress that 172 years had elapsed since a shot was fired in anger between our two countries. There has not been the slightest possibility of military conflict since. That was a message that should go around the world, especially to those who accuse the U.S. of harboring expansionist aims. (u)

Mulroney said that during his meetings in Washington, he had numerous discussions on steel imports and acid rain. With respect to the question of acid rain, he said that he had a very attractive idea for the President. Mulroney stated that sentiment in Canada was very strong on this issue. He pointed out that Canada was not perfect in the way it had handled the acid rain problem, but said that if the President agreed to reduce acid rain by 50% at the end of the decade, it would capture the imagination of the people in the United States and Canada. (u)

The President indicated strongly that we were moving forward on this problem afflicting many of our lakes. However, recent research had demonstrated that acid rain may not be the sole source of these problems and that we need to know a lot more before we invest \$100 billion in projects that might not alleviate the problem at all. The President noted that we have doubled our research dollars devoted to acid rain. The President discussed an article he had read recently which indicated that a layer of "mor humus" in the soil caused acidity in lakes equal to that of many years of acid rain. The rain filters through the humus, impregnating it with acid which then leaks into the rivers and streams. Even if we were to spend vast sums in order to eradicate the sources of rain, we might not change anything. The research is showing that some lakes in the vicinity of those that have high acidity have not died. The same is true with respect to many forests -- we have dead forests near growing forests. We simply need to do more serious research and we have decided to allocate more resources for that purpose. (u)

Mulroney turned the conversation to the state of East-West affairs. He said that under his predecessor, the Canadian Government seldom gave Allies the benefit of the doubt. He stated that Canadians should realize that the U.S. was our friend, and when friends find themselves in difficulty, you give them the benefit of the doubt. He pointed out that this was the message he had carried throughout Canada on Grenada. (u)

Mulroney noted that as a Progressive Conservative he understood our common differences with the Soviets. He said that he always agreed with the thrust of what Ronald Reagan said regarding the Soviets. He said the President's statement at his recent press conference, demonstrating a willingness to meet with the Soviets, has been taken as an encouraging sign in Canada. He asked if the U.S. had received any response from the Soviets. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

The President said that people don't remember that he has faced three leaders in the Soviet Union in four years, which contrasts with the stability of the Brezhnev period, from 1964 until his death. The President added that he wrote Brezhnev a handwritten letter when he, the President, was in the hospital after he had been shot. However, the President noted, it doesn't appear that Brezhnev himself received it. For example, the President mentioned a meeting they had ten years prior, but the reply completely ignored this comment. Following Brezhnev, Andropov took over, but he had been ill from the time he assumed the position of General Secretary. Now Chernenko was in power, at least theoretically, but we really have no firm idea as to who is really in charge. (C)

The President said we want peace, but we're not going to sacrifice basic principles to get them back to the negotiating table. He further added that he felt that following the election, if he remained in office, there was a good possibility that meetings would be held. He said he assumed the Soviets were reluctant to do anything that might aid his reelection. The President referred to two articles that recently appeared in the Washington Times which juxtaposed William Rusher, a conservative, and Morton Kondracke, a liberal. Both defended Ronald Reagan against the charge that the U.S.-Soviet relationship was worse than ever and indicated that ties were much colder in the past. The President stated that renewed U.S. military strength made things safer, not more dangerous. He noted Brezhnev's comment about detente, to the effect that the Soviet Union liked it since it was accompanied by a decline in our military capability. Still, he concluded, it was time for the lion and the lamb to lie down together. (C)

Mulroney said that as leader of the Canadian opposition, he felt the President's programs represented an excellent approach to Soviet-American relations. He said those who failed to distinguish between the two superpowers or acted as if they were morally similar were just wrong. Mulroney added that his Party wants to be involved intimately with "the ideas the President has so clearly articulated," and stated that he did not mind if people criticized him for that. Mulroney indicated that if there were any prospect for peace, however minimal, we in the West should go the extra mile. He said any such positive signal to the allies would be greatly appreciated. Mulroney concluded that we would be taking such a step from a position of strength -- economically and militarily. (C)

The President pointed out that he was not sure the answers to his letters really came from Chernenko. He said Gromyko was the leading in-house hawk, and added that it was clear the Foreign Minister was not checking with Chernenko before he (Gromyko) spoke out. He said that we are prepared to talk, even if the Soviets refuse to return to the two negotiations that were interrupted. He said they withdrew but we have left the door open. The President pointed out that we are not sitting here silently, nor are we telling the Soviets that we would

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4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

only meet them at the two suspended negotiations. When Mulroney asked if the ball were in the Soviets' court, the President said he thought it was and added that we have a glove on and are ready to play. (Q)

Mulroney stated that as with Canada, Mexico has enjoyed a special relationship with the United States despite some irritations. He added that with Secretary Shultz at State, Canada is getting the hearing they are entitled to. He indicated that there is nothing more important to Canada than the U.S., Canada's most important trading partner. (Q)

The President said we have some problems with the present Administration in Canada, particularly in the area of trade and investment policy. He added that when he first came to office he said that our borders with Canada and Mexico should be meeting places, not boundaries. He noted that his first foreign visit was to Canada, but thought that a trilateral meeting with Mexico included was a good idea. He said that the former President of Mexico favored having only a bilateral relationship with the United States, but that the current President indicated that he thought all three should meet occasionally. The President indicated he would like to see all of the Americas together. We worship the same God, we came here together, there are two languages in South America and in Canada, and it appears that we are now becoming more bilingual. We have so much in common, the President added, that we could implement a truly good neighbor policy that would be a positive example for the rest of the world. (Q)

Mulroney asked if there had been any improvement in Central America in the last year to eighteen months. Secretary Shultz said that things have improved. There is now an elected President in El Salvador. The Secretary mentioned the fact that Canada had sent observers, along with our own and those of more than 40 other countries, who testified that it had been a fair election. The Secretary added that it appeared that Nicaragua was rapidly becoming a totalitarian state, but that for appearances sake they now felt compelled to say they would have elections. Secretary Shultz said the thrust of that movement was very strong. He said the Soviet Union is pouring massive amounts of arms into the area and that we have evidence to support our contention. He noted that we should not be misled, that there is a cancer in the region and it is Nicaragua. He also stressed that Nicaragua's political system has its roots in the Soviet model. Still, the Secretary said, his trip to Nicaragua produced interesting results. It is important to note that immediately after their session, Ortega flew to the Soviet Union to receive further guidance. (Q)

Mulroney noted the importance of the U.S. rescue operation in Grenada and the documentation which had uncovered the presence of many Bulgarians, East Germans, North Koreans, and so forth. He said he had used that information in his speeches before the Commons. He noted that the U.S. had caught them in the act, and noted that they were not down there getting suntans. He asked what other leaders say when we confront them with that fact. (Q)

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5

Secretary Shultz noted that on the day of the Grenada rescue mission, the President had sent him to a joint meeting of the Senate and the House. He noted that he took a terrific beating. He said he really earned his salary that day. He said that in talking to Majority Leader Baker the next day, he was told that the situation was already different and that the members of Congress had heard from the folks back home. The American people had a completely different reaction from the members of Congress. (u)

The President said our liberal press had jumped out front on this issue, and it was interesting to see them pull back. It was quite remarkable. The President noted that we had put the armaments we had captured in Grenada on display at Andrews Air Force Base. The display received little mention on television, and there was no curiosity by the press about the documents we had discovered. The President said he had a letter from a man and woman who had gone to Grenada. They were struck by the beauty of the place, and when the people of Grenada heard the visitors were American, they couldn't do enough for them. The visitors were told stories of what had taken place before the U.S. rescue, when the people had been prisoners in their own homes. The visitors talked to U.S. soldiers (non-combatants) who said they were loved by the people of Grenada. The President also noted that the walls of the Cuban Embassy had been filled with guns and ammunition. (u)

Mulroney said that it was a good lesson for him when he first entered Parliament on December 12, 1983. His first question to the Prime Minister was in regard to the KAL shootdown by the Soviets. He said that at first the Canadian Government had called it an act of murder, but that two weeks later he (the PM) decided it was an accident. Mulroney said that the Progressive Conservatives have said it was not an accident, that it was a willful act of murder. He added that they took a lot of flak from the Canadian press, and pointed out that we have to talk to the people directly -- not through the press -- in order to strengthen our resolve. (u)

The President said that we had invited 400 medical students who had been rescued to the South Lawn, along with 40 service personnel. Both groups were about the same age. The medical students said that prior to the Grenada situation, they had a poor impression of people in uniform, but now they kept talking about how these people had saved their lives, how the kids in uniform had put themselves between the students and the incoming fire, allowing the students to get to the helicopters. (u)

In concluding, the President thanked Mulroney for visiting with him. The meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5049

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

June 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SIGNED

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation Between the
President and Canadian Progressive Conservative
Party Leader Brian Mulroney

Attached at Tab A is the memcon from the President's June 21,
1984 meeting with Brian Mulroney.

RECOMMENDATION

Following your review of the memcon, that you authorize Bob
Kimmitt to forward it to State by memo (Tab I).

Approve *[Signature]*

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I - Kimmitt to Hill Memo
Tab A - Memcon

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 29, 1997
By *CS* NARA, Date *1/6/05*

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

Handwritten: ~~SECRET~~
Canada

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UNCLAS STATE 197822

E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: OPDC, CA
SUBJECT: LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT TO PIERRE TRUDEAU

1. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO TRANSMIT TEXT OF FOLLOWING
LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT BUSH TO FORMER CANADIAN PRIME
MINISTER TRUDEAU.

2. BEGIN TEXT: DEAR PIERRE:

LET ME ADD MY VOICE TO THAT OF THE PRESIDENT IN WISHING
YOU GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AS YOU RETURN TO PRIVATE
LIFE. I ALWAYS FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS STIMULATING AND
CANDID, AS BEFITS GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ON THE NORTH
AMERICAN CONTINENT. I TRUST THERE WILL BE OCCASIONS TO
MAINTAIN OUR CONTACTS AND DIALOGUE IN THE FUTURE. MEAN-
WHILE, BARBARA JOINS ME IN SENDING WARMEST REGARDS.
SINCERELY, GEORGE BUSH. END TEXT.

3. DEPARTMENT DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE TEXT OF LETTER BUT
HAS NO OBJECTION SHOULD ADDRESSEE WISH TO DO SO. SHULTZ
BT

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/6/84

34 JUL 8 5:27
MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM HENKEL/ROBERT MCFARLANE

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.

SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: The trip to Massena, New York for observance
of the 25th Anniversary of the St. Lawrence
Seaway on July 17, has been cancelled

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION:

LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED:

MEDIA COVERAGE:

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION:

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman	J. Rosebush	R. Kimmitt
R. Deprospero	R. Scouten	
B. Elliott	B. Shaddix	
D. Fischer	W. Sittmann	
C. Fuller	L. Speakes	
W. Henkel	WHCA Audio/Visual	
E. Hickey	WHCA Operations	
G. Hodges	A. Wrobleski	
C. McCain	Nell Yates	
B. Oglesby		

Canada

MEMORANDUM

5199

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT:

Letter from Canadian Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney to the President

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to the President (Tab I) forwarding Mulroney's letter and article for his review.

Attachments

Tab I	-	Memo to the President
Tab A	-	Mulroney's Thank You Letter
Tab B	-	Press Article

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE
SUBJECT: Letter from Brian Mulroney

Issue

Should you read the letter from Mulroney and the article on his visit.

Facts

Canadian Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney has written you a personal note of thanks (Tab A) for your hospitality during his White House visit. The Canadians inform us that Mulroney was extraordinarily pleased with the visit and feels that a strong personal relationship between two conservative leaders has been established. The visit was portrayed quite positively in the Canadian press (representative article at Tab B) and much of the coverage focused on his strong pro-American statements.

RecommendationOKNo

That you read the letter from Mulroney
(Tab A) and press article (Tab B).

Attachments

Tab A	-	Letter from Mulroney
Tab B	-	Press Article

TYPED FROM HANDWRITTEN LETTER

June 24.84

Dear Mr. President

A sincere word of thanks for your kindness last week. It was genuinely appreciated by me and, I believe, by Canadians generally who saw our meeting on T.V. and were heartened by the understanding and friendship. It exemplified the relationship that must always exist between our countries.

With best wishes

Brian Mulroney

NSC (452)

5199



CANADA

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION - CHEF DE L'OPPOSITION

June 24.84

Dear Mr. President

A sincere word of
thanks for your kindness
last week. It was
genuinely appreciated by
me and, I believe, by
Canadians generally who
saw our meeting on T.V.
and were heartened by
the understanding and
friendship. It exemplified
the relationship that must
always exist between our
countries

With best wishes
Brian Mulroney

"To the extent that Canadians call upon their leaders to be able to conduct themselves on the world stage with confidence and with substance, and to leave behind for another day an atmosphere of goodwill and friendship and trust to be built upon and transferred into better relations, and to economic opportunities, I think that we have succeeded," he concluded.

Cobb

5281

- CANADA

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

INFORMATION

July 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB TC

SUBJECT:

Canadian Political Developments

- PM Turner announced that the Canadian elections would be held September 4.
- Turner was apparently successful during his week-end meeting in London with the Queen. She has agreed to postpone her Canadian visit until September 24-October 7, 1984 (that still suggests some interesting possibilities).
- The Pope's visit is still on schedule for September 9 through 20, 1984.

Thanks Ty.

Bob

7/9/84

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5281

F.6
-Cannon

INFORMATION

July 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TC*
SUBJECT: Canadian Political Developments

- PM Turner announced that the Canadian elections would be held September 4.
- Turner was apparently successful during his week-end meeting in London with the Queen. She has agreed to postpone her Canadian visit until September 24-October 7, 1984 (that still suggests some interesting possibilities).
- The Pope's visit is still on schedule for September 9 through 20, 1984.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*Canada*ACTION

July 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT:

Ratification of Tax Convention with
Canada

Attached at Tab A for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Convention between the U.S. and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital which was ratified by the Senate on June 28, 1984. At Tab I is a memo from you to the President, forwarding the document for signature.

Paul Thompson concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President

Tab A - Document for Signature

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
SUBJECT: Ratification of Tax Convention with
Canada

Issue

To sign the ratified Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital.

Facts

The subject Convention, which you recently forwarded to the Senate, was ratified June 28, 1984. It is now ready for your signature.

RecommendationOKNo

_____ That you sign the Convention document at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A - Convention Document

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*Canada*ACTION

July 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *THC*SUBJECT: Ratification of Protocols Amending the 1980
Tax Convention with Canada

Attached at Tab A for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of two protocols amending the Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital which were ratified by the Senate on June 28, 1984. At Tab I is a memo from you to the President, forwarding the document for signature.

Paul Thompson concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President

Tab A - Document for Signature

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Ratification of Protocols Amending the 1980
Tax Convention with Canada

Issue

To sign the two ratified protocols amending the Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital.

Facts

The subject protocols, which you recently forwarded to the Senate, were ratified on June 28, 1984. They are now ready for your signature.

RecommendationOKNo

____ That you sign the Protocols at Tab A.

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

LOS ANGELES TIMES 9 JULY 1984 Pg. 1

For Its Defense, Canada Looks to the South

By KENNETH FREED,
Times Staff Writer

OTTAWA—Canada, more than most other world powers, has followed the biblical injunction to pound its swords into plowshares. It is a nation that likes to consider itself, as novelist Ralph Connor once wrote, as "much too busy to think of anything so foolish and useless as war."

And while the exceptions to this rose-colored assessment are many and bloody, Canada's current defense and military policies put the country a horizon away from the martial preoccupations of the United States and many of its West European allies.

"As it is," U.S. Ambassador Paul Robinson once said, "Canada is not adequately able to defend the St. Lawrence River," let alone the entire country.

Canada, with the second-largest land area and seventh-most-powerful industrial economy in the world, spends a smaller percentage of its wealth on defense than any member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except tiny Luxembourg.

Spending on Defense

With 82,000 men in uniform, Canada's ratio of armed forces to population is one of the lowest in the alliance. Its per-capita spending on defense is less than a third of the American figure.

To make the situation even grimmer in the eyes of critics, particularly foreign critics, the Canadian military is poorly equipped and all but ignored by its government.

A foreign military official said recently: "You know the line in 'O Canada' (the national anthem) that goes, 'We stand on guard for thee.' Well, I think they got the pronouns confused. It should read, 'You Americans stand on guard for me.'"

Although a bit overstated, there is truth in this view. Canada has been able largely to ignore its continental defenses because of the

United States.

Canada has not had to fight a war on its own territory since the ill-fated American invasions of the War of 1812, and Canadians have long enjoyed what Allan Gotlieb, the current ambassador to Washington, calls "the longest undefended latitude in the world"—a 4,000-mile border with nary a fort nor a soldier on guard.

"We have a longtime ally on the south," Canadian Defense Minister Jean-Jacques Blais said in an interview, "and ice and snow on the north We have enjoyed a sense of isolation. There has never been a sense of insecurity."

The United States would have to defend its northern neighbor in order to defend itself. So, while Canada takes part in Norad (North American Air Defense) and the DEW (Distant Early Warning) line—the two northern continental defenses against a Soviet attack—the United States bears the overwhelming cost of equipment and manpower. Canada, for all intents and purposes, is a junior partner in the protection of its own territory.

5,000 in W. Germany

The situation in Europe and along the North Atlantic sea lanes is not much different. Canada keeps a brigade of about 5,000 men in West Germany as part of its NATO commitment, with another brigade stationed at home but designated for European use in wartime.

This is half the force that was based in Europe before 1969, and since NATO strategy calls for Canada to contribute to the defense of Norway and two other European theaters as well, foreign analysts doubt that Canada could fulfill its commitments.

There are Canadians who share this view. A recent editorial cartoon in the Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper, showed a NATO general outlining the responsibilities of the members' forces. Canada was called on to provide coffee and doughnuts. Its representative at the meeting was wearing a cooking pot for a helmet.

According to a foreign military expert, it would be nearly impossible to get the Canadian-based troops and their equipment to Europe in time to help in the event of war.

High Morale, Old Gear

Moreover, while the troops are well-trained, well-disciplined and

have high morale, their equipment is outdated, often in poor repair and with few spare parts.

Three-quarters of the navy's 20 destroyers were built in the 1950s, are powered by steam and are often tied up for repairs. Its three submarines are also outdated, and even Canada's modern anti-submarine aircraft lack essential missiles.

To all these charges that Canada is incapable of meeting its commitments, Defense Minister Blais says, "Baloney."

"It's not true" that Canada is not doing enough, he said, adding, "Last year, we had 5% growth in defense spending, and every year we have met or exceeded our commitments."

This was a reference to a NATO agreement that each member country would increase its military spending 3% a year after inflation. In fact, Canada is one of the few alliance nations that have increased their defense outlays by the recommended amount over the last three years.

Six Frigates Ordered

The government has ordered six new frigates and is considering buying another six. And in its largest military purchase ever, it is replacing its aging air force fighters with 137 F-18 Hornets for Norad assignment at home and to meet NATO commitments in Europe.

In addition, Blais has ordered German-made Leopard tanks for the NATO brigade and is replacing the slow-firing and outdated G-3 rifle with a modified version of the M-16 automatic rifle that is standard in the U.S. Army.

Given Canada's relatively small population—less than 10% of the United States'—and its slumping economic condition, the country is doing all it can, Blais said.

"We take a back seat to no one," he said. "Canada was a founding member of NATO. We are a sovereign nation, and our commitment to NATO leaves no doubt."

He laughs at American suggestions that Canada's military manpower should be at least 150,000—nearly double its present size—or even 200,000, and that it should increase defense spending from 2% of gross national product to 9%.

"It would cost \$3 billion more only for personnel costs," he said.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)



JOHN LAUFFER - Toronto Star

CANADA...Continued

"We would have to spend \$20 billion on defense, \$12 billion more than now."

It is that attitude—that Canada can do more for itself by spending its limited resources on programs other than defense—that is the basis for its limited approach to military spending. It is a priority reflected in the standing of the Defense Ministry within the Canadian government—as a junior ministry with only indirect access to the highest levels of decision-making.

According to an American official, "the single most important factor regarding the military is that defense is a second-level portfolio." He attributed this to political decisions made after World War II, when Canada decided that its future prosperity and security would come from increased trade.

Canadians agree with the analysis on priorities. Saying that "we couldn't defend ourselves even if we spent four times the money,"

Blais indicated that security is best found in multilateral alliances and in efforts "to promote a peaceful and orderly society."

Besides, he added, "the question of security was never much to the fore" in Canadian thinking.

Critics agree, to a point.

"Politicians, including the opposition, have allowed defense to be a non-issue," one foreign observer said. "There hasn't been the political will. Other programs took priority. Some had the impression that the United States would defend Canada anyway. . . ."

Yet an American official stressed Canada's desire to ensure its world trade position.

"Canada needed every advan-

tage in world trade," he said, "so its commitment is to making sure markets are available, not to maintaining a credible defense."

An underlying foundation of this appraisal is the belief that Canada does not have a realistic view of the Soviet threat to Western security.

"I'm not sure they appreciate the situation," this American official said. "Canada doesn't anticipate problems. It either has its head in the sand or it believes that Uncle Sam will take care of it."

The Canadians, of course, do not see it this way. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who just resigned as prime minister, and Lester Pearson, who preceded him, argued that the best way for Canada to deal with East-West confrontation was to promote the easing of tension and to seek friendships in the underdeveloped world.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1984

(COBB)

ACTION— file
CHAMBER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE ^{RMK}
SUBJECT: Ratification of Tax Convention with
Canada _{for}

Issue

To sign the ratified Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital.

Facts

The subject Convention, which you recently forwarded to the Senate, was ratified June 28, 1984. It is now ready for your signature.

RecommendationOKNo

 That you sign the Convention document at Tab A.

Vres SGD
7/16/84

Attachment
Tab A - Convention Document

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

cc Vice President

RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Convention between the United States of America and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital was signed at Washington on September 26, 1980, together with a related exchange of notes; and

-
-

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of June 28, 1984, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention and related exchange of notes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, ratify and confirm the Convention and related exchange of notes.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument of ratification and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand
nine hundred eighty-four
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the two hundred
ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

CONVENTION WITH CANADA WITH RESPECT
TO TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND CANADA WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND
CAPITAL, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1980,
WITH A RELATED EXCHANGE OF NOTES



NOVEMBER 12, 1980.—Convention was read the first time and, together
with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign
Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

79-118 O

WASHINGTON : 1980

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC* **SIGNED**

SUBJECT: Ratification of Tax Convention with
Canada

Attached at Tab A for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Convention between the U.S. and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital which was ratified by the Senate on June 28, 1984. At Tab I is a memo from you to the President, forwarding the document for signature.

TS
Paul Thompson concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve *RMK* Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President
Tab A - Document for Signature



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 8419315

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Ratification of Tax Convention
with Canada

Attached for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Convention between the United States of America and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital, together with a related exchange of notes, signed at Washington on September 26, 1980.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on June 28, 1984.

The Convention will replace the existing convention with Canada which has been in effect since 1942. The Convention is similar to the United States and OECD model conventions but deviates from the models in a number of important respects in order to take account of particular features of Canadian law and its interaction with United States law, the unique economic relationship between the United States and Canada, and the provisions of the existing convention.

A separate instrument of ratification will be submitted for the two protocols amending the Convention.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Domenico" or similar, written over the printed name.

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Instrument of
ratification,
in duplicate

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(COBB)

July 14, 1984

F. G.
- CanadaACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE ^{RMK}
for

SUBJECT: Ratification of Protocols Amending the 1980
Tax Convention with Canada

Issue

To sign the two ratified protocols amending the Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital.

Facts

The subject protocols, which you recently forwarded to the Senate, were ratified on June 28, 1984. They are now ready for your signature.

RecommendationOKNo

____ That you sign the Protocols at Tab A.

Pres Sgd

7/14/84

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

cc Vice President .

RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Protocol amending the Convention between the United States of America and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital signed at Washington on September 26, 1980, was signed at Ottawa on June 14, 1983, together with related notes, and a Second Protocol amending the Convention, as amended, was signed at Washington on March 28, 1984; and

-
-

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of June 28, 1984, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the two Protocols;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, ratify and confirm the two Protocols.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument of ratification and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand
nine hundred eighty-four
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the two hundred
ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE 1980 TAX CONVENTION
WITH CANADA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROTOCOL AMENDING THE 1980 CONVENTION BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA WITH RESPECT
TO TAXES ON INCOME AND ON CAPITAL, SIGNED AT OTTAWA
ON JUNE 14, 1983, WITH A RELATED EXCHANGE OF NOTES



SEPTEMBER 21, 1983.—Protocol was read the first time, and together
with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign
Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

11-118 O

WASHINGTON: 1983

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SIGNEDFROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*SUBJECT: Ratification of Protocols Amending the 1980
Tax Convention with Canada

Attached at Tab A for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of two protocols amending the Convention between the United States and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital which were ratified by the Senate on June 28, 1984. At Tab I is a memo from you to the President, forwarding the document for signature.

P
Paul Thompson concurs.RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve *RMK*

Disapprove ____

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President

Tab A - Document for Signature

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

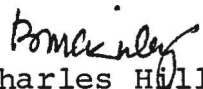
Subject: Ratification of Protocols amending
the 1980 Tax Convention with Canada

Attached for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of two protocols amending the Convention between the United States of America and Canada with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital signed at Washington on September 26, 1980.

The first protocol, which was signed at Ottawa on June 14, 1983, together with related notes, resolves certain technical problems by clarifying the language of the Convention to assure that its original intent is fulfilled.

The second protocol amending the 1980 Convention, as amended, was signed at Washington on March 28, 1984. It amends the Convention so as to provide that social security benefits paid by one party to residents of the other "shall be taxable only in that other State."

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the two amending protocols on June 28, 1984.


Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Instrument of
ratification,
in duplicate