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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

10 December 1984

Dear Charles,

Visit of Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs:
10-12 December 1984

Mr Clark is to pay a call on the Prime Minister at 9 am on 12 December. He will be accompanied by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr Jamieson, and Mr de Montigny Marchand, Deputy Minister, Political Affairs, Department of External Affairs. Lady Young and Sir Derek Day will also attend.

// The background to Mr Clark's visit, UK and Canadian objectives and an outline of the main subjects to be discussed are set out in the steering brief for the Foreign Secretary's meeting with Mr Clark, a copy of which I attach. I also attach the following papers:

- (i) the brief for Mr Clark's meeting with the Foreign Secretary on EC/Canada issues;
- (ii) the brief for Mr Clark's meeting with the Foreign Secretary on UK/Canada bilateral relations;
- (iii) personality notes;
- (iv) a background brief on the political and economic situation in Canada.

This is essentially a courtesy call. The Prime Minister's objectives might usefully be:

- (a) to reassure Mr Clark that UK takes Canada seriously and attaches value to a close and continuing relationship between UK and Canada, to be pursued through Governmental, Parliamentary, official and non-Governmental contacts;
- (b) to encourage consultation between UK and Canada on international issues of common concern, particularly on East/West, Alliance and disarmament questions;
- (c) to encourage the Canadian Government to play a greater and more constructive part within the Alliance than has been the case under recent Governments.

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The Prime Minister may wish to tell Mr Clark that she looks forward to Mr Mulroney's proposed visit to London before the Bonn Economic Summit next May.

As recorded in the steering brief (paragraph 4) Mr Clark has expressed his belief that UK/Canadian relations are a significant element in Canada's overall foreign policy and should be developed further. This matches views expressed by the Prime Minister in her congratulatory message to Mr Mulroney on his election and her instruction in your letter of 6 August that practical ways be sought to improve Anglo/Canadian relations. Existing Anglo/Canadian contacts are extensive; Ministerial visits and official contacts are listed in Annexes A and B to the UK/Canada brief; there has also been an exchange of UK and Canadian Parliamentary Delegations in the course of 1984. Both the Department and the High Commission in Ottawa have been examining what may be done to increase further the substance of the UK/Canada relationship and the Secretary of State will be discussing this subject with Mr Clark on 11 December with a view to identifying additional areas of cooperation.

Mr Clark may well raise with the Prime Minister payment of British pensions in Canada, on which he is coming under pressure in the Canadian Parliament (see paragraph 7 of Points to Make and paragraphs 5-7 of Essential Facts of the UK/Canada brief).

The Prime Minister last met Mr Clark at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka in 1979 and at the Tokyo Economic Summit.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to Sir Robert Armstrong.

Your ever,

Len Appleyard

(L V Appleyard)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

VISIT OF CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: 10-12
DECEMBER 1984

STEERING BRIEF

BACKGROUND TO THE VISIT

1. Mr Clark will pay an official visit to London from 10-12 December, as the guest of the British Government. His main official engagement will be talks with the Secretary of State from 11.30 am on 11 December followed by a working lunch, both at Lancaster House. Mr Clark will also call on the Prime Minister at 9.00 am on 12 December, address the Canada Club on 10 December, and meet the British-Canadian Parliamentary Group and Mr Denis Healey on 11 December.

2. Mr Clark's visit was suggested by the Secretary of State after he had met Mr Clark in New York in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in September. It provides a timely opportunity for an exchange of views at a stage when the Canadian Government's foreign policies are still being developed. Although Sir Geoffrey Howe met the Canadian Minister for National Defence during his visit to the UK in October, Mr Clark's visit will be the first opportunity for substantive discussions with the new Canadian Government since it assumed office following the General Election on 4 September. A number of other Ministerial visits are in prospect to and from Canada in the course of 1985 and it is now agreed in principle that Mr Mulroney will visit London immediately before the Economic Summit in Bonn in May 1985, at the Prime Minister's invitation.

3. The main thrust of the Canadian Government's policies, as so far stated, is to improve relations with the United States, strengthen relations with Europe (in particular the UK and France) and with the Pacific, and to promote measures of arms control and disarmament. After the rather negative years in the decline of the Trudeau era, there is a more positive sense of direction about the new Government. Mr Mulroney and his Progress Conservative Government have a decisive and nation-wide mandate (211 out of 282 seats in the House of Commons), a greater sense of self-confidence and national identity than the previous administration, and a clear disposition to work with their partners and Allies rather than take unilateral initiatives. Mr Mulroney is committed to strengthening Canada's defence forces and to playing a full part in NATO. It is in our interest to take advantage of this mood and to encourage consultations, particularly over issues such as nuclear disarmament which Mr Clark will be actively promoting.

4. Mr Clark has expressed his personal belief that UK/Canada relations are a significant element in Canada's overall foreign policy and should be developed on the basis of present day realities. This matches viewsexpressed by the Prime Minister and her instruction that ways be sought to strengthen Anglo/Canadian relations. Contacts are at present extensive, but there remains scope for additional areas of co-operation; it would suit our interests and please the Canadians if we were to emphasise the multilateral dimension (eg co-operation in the Namibia Contact Group, the UN, in the Caribbean) as well as our purely bilateral relationship (Brief No 14).

UK OBJECTIVES

5. Our objectives in the present visit are:

a) to demonstrate the value we attach to a close and continuing

relationship between UK and Canada, to be pursued through Governmental, Parliamentary, official and non-governmental contacts;

b) to encourage consultation on a range of international issues of common concern particularly East/West, Alliance and disarmament questions;

c) to ascertain Canadian thinking on foreign policy priorities and possible initiatives;

d) to inform Mr Clark of our major interests and to seek Canada's co-operation and assistance.

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

6. Canadian objectives are likely to be:

a) to reassure us of their intention to maintain a close and constructive relationship with the UK and other Western allies;

b) to ascertain UK thinking on major foreign policy issues of mutual concern, notably East/West and Alliance questions;

c) to explain how the Canadian government's thinking is evolving on foreign policy questions;

d) to give some account of the changes in domestic policy envisaged by the new government.

AGENDA

7. There is no formal agenda for the talks or lunch but it has been envisaged in official discussions that Ministers might wish to start the meeting in the morning by focusing on Alliance issues, East/West relations and disarmament and then move on to look at bilateral matters and other international issues of mutual concern.

BRIEFING

8. The briefing provided covers subjects proposed by us and also reflects advice from the Canadian High Commission and from the British High Commission in Ottawa on subjects which Mr Clark may wish to raise.

(a) NATO (BRIEF NO 1), EAST/WEST RELATIONS (BRIEF NO 2), ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT, (BRIEF NO 3)

These questions fall logically together since East/West relations and arms control will be high on the agenda for the North Atlantic Council Ministerial Meeting. The discussion will provide an opportunity for the Secretary of State to set out his views on the main issues Ministers will need to cover; to encourage a more robust Canadian line on arms control issues; to urge close consultations within the Alliance and to guard against Soviet wedge-driving; to convince the Canadians of the need not to offer unilateral concessions (especially on INF deployments) now that US/Soviet negotiations are about to resume; and to welcome Canadian statement about their intention to strengthen Canadian presence in Europe.

Despite earlier indications that the Progressive Conservative government would significantly increase defence expenditure, on 8 November the Minister of Finance announced cuts in the defence budget as part of a general retrenchment. The Secretary of State could enquire about future Canadian intentions.

(b) CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (BRIEF NO 4)

We should make the point that we value Canadian expertise on the Caribbean and wish to continue co-ordinating our joint effort, especially on regional security. We must continue to keep closely in touch on Central America. We support US objectives there but have told the Americans that we have reservations about some of their actions.

(c) ARAB/ISRAEL AND THE LEBANON (BRIEF NO 5)

Apart from their contribution to UNDOF, the Canadians do not have an active Middle East policy. But we should urge them to encourage the Americans to give new momentum to the peace process.

(d) IRAN/IRAQ (BRIEF NO 6)

The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss ways of limiting the scope of the conflict in the Gulf, and also to exchange information on the progress, or otherwise, which has been made towards the re-opening of our respective Embassies in Tehran.

(e) NAMIBIA (BRIEF NO 7)

On Namibia Mr Clark may wish to review the progress of negotiations since Angolan acceptance of the concept of linkages; he may also raise the role of the Contact Group. The Canadians should be encouraged to continue participating in the Group.

(f) CYPRUS (BRIEF NO 8)

Canada is a major troop contributor to UNFICYP and Mr Clark may be interested to hear our views on progress in the 'proximity' talks. Canada has suspected that UNFICYP's presence in Cyprus simply prolongs the dispute and Mr Clark may seek our reassurance about the importance of the UN Force in creating the conditions necessary for a political settlement.

(g) ETHIOPIA (BRIEF NO 9)

Like us the Canadians want to maintain the momentum of international relief for Ethiopian drought victims. Mr Clark recently sent to the Secretary of State an account of his own visit to Addis Ababa, which included a meeting with Mengistu. He detected greater Ethiopian flexibility towards co-operating with the West, but we shall need to see concrete expression of this.

(h) THE COMMONWEALTH (BRIEF NO 10)

The Canadians are our closest partners in the Commonwealth. The Secretary of State might encourage UK/Canadian collaboration on the security of small states, and support for our initiatives on international terrorism, consular and environmental matters, and the format for Commonwealth Heads of Government meetings. Sir Geoffrey Howe might indicate support for enhanced Commonwealth consultations before UN meetings, and register support for all but the most radical proposals on 'Women and Development'; these are both Canadian proposals.

(i) TERRORISM (BRIEF NO 11)

Our views on counter terrorism are close to those of the Canadians. We should assure Mr Clark of the value we place on contacts with them and give him a short account of our current thinking.

(j) US EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND UNITARY TAXATION (Brief No 12)

Mr Clark may raise US unitary taxation and extraterritoriality on which UK and Canada have similar problems.

(k) LAKER AND US ANTI-TRUST (BRIEF NO 12A)

The Canadians have recently introduced revised "blocking legislation". They also face a possible request from the US Courts for access to IATA documents in Montreal. The Secretary of State might enquire how they handle such problems caused by the US anti-trust law.

(l) EC/CANADA ISSUES (BRIEF NO 13)

Mr Clark is expected to raise briefly the seals ban, newsprint imports and export refunds for (Irish) beef. More generally, we can reassure Mr Clark of our intention to stay in close touch on

Community issues on which we try to be helpful to Canada, and underline our determination to see post-Fontainebleau measures carried through, especially reform of the CAP.

(m) UK/CANADA RELATIONS (BRIEF NO 14)

This is the first opportunity re-affirm to the new Canadian Government at Ministerial level the value the UK places on its relations with Canada, and to explore ways of strengthening the relationship. The Secretary of State may wish to mention his hope of attending the Executive Committee Meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Saskatchewan on 1-2 October 1985.

(n) LAW OF THE SEA (BRIEF NO 15)

Mr Clark may express disappointment at the UK's decision not to sign the UN Law of the Sea Convention. Canada is a strong supporter of the Convention and has an interest in one of the mining consortia. The UK will not however stand in the way of Community signature.

(o) HONG KONG (BRIEF NO 16)

The Secretary of State may wish to bring Mr Clark up to date on recent developments. Mr Clark may mention the Department of External Affairs' wish for clarification at a later date of details of the draft agreement particularly the provisions on nationality, civil aviation and multilateral trading relations.

(p) AFGHANISTAN (BRIEF NO 17)

It would be useful to exchange views on plans to mark the fifth anniversary of the Soviet invasion. If Mr Clark raises the issue of Soviet prisoners of the Afghan resistance, we should welcome a continuing exchange of information on this.

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY FORMULATION

9. Mr Clark has commissioned a review of Canadian foreign policy in order to stimulate consideration of foreign policy issues within government and to promote more informed public discussion. He may wish to ask the Secretary of State how the UK goes about deciding and promulgating the overall lines of foreign policy. Brief Points to Make are included in the checklist.

North America Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

7 December 1984



VISIT OF CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:
10-12 DECEMBER 1984
EC/CANADA

Points to Make

General

1. - UK in close touch with Canada on Community issues - try to ensure EC policies take account of Canadian concerns.

Whither the Community?

1. - Fontainebleau budget deal ended long running conflict between UK and partners.
2. - Budget discipline second important result of Fontainebleau. Revenue to determine expenditure. Agriculture to decline from present 70% of budget.
3. - UK committed to reform of the CAP - a rigorous CAP price policy important to:
 - bring EC prices more into line with world levels
 - reduce/eliminate costly EC surpluses
 - Start made at March price fixing:
 - price cuts
 - milk quotas
 - guarantee thresholds
 - Must be sustained at next price fixing and beyond. All this should be good for Canada and other major agricultural exporters.
4. - Future development of Community being discussed by two ad hoc committees set up at Fontainebleau:
 - Dooge Committee on improving institutions
 - People's Europe
 - UK priority to complete common market (standards, frontier formalities, air fares)

Current Issues (If raised)

Fisheries

5. - No problems since agreement last year on revision of EC/Canada Fisheries Agreement - should now operate satisfactorily to expiry end 1987.

Seals

6. - Recognise political sensitivity of Community ban for Canadian fishing industry - have drawn Commission's attention to establishment of Royal Commission. Important for Canada to ensure Commission takes account of Royal Commission's findings.

- No UK Government support for proposed boycott of fish products - bad idea - wrong to penalise Canadian fishermen not involved in sealing e.g. in British Columbia.

Newsprint

7. - UK major user of Canadian newsprint - need for long term agreement to maintain traditional trading levels.


- GATT panel report adopted - now need early agreement on size of EC GATT bound quota. Must avoid uncertainty for EC newsprint industry and Canadian newsprint producers. (If raised) 700-750,000 tonnes a reasonable figure.

- If no agreement, Community will need to open interim quota for 1985 pending final settlement.

EC Beef Exports

8. - Understand your concern - agree Community must not solve internal problems at expense of its international trading partners. UK welcomed July reduction in refunds on exports to Canada.

- (If level of restitution is raised) this is essentially a matter for the Commission.



ESSENTIAL FACTS

Seals

1. Canadian Government have set up Royal Commission of Enquiry into all aspects of seals and sealing, with a remit to provide interim report by end 84 and final report by September 85, as current Community ban on imports of baby seal products expires. We have lobbied the Commission to take Royal Commission's findings into account when time comes to consider future of Community ban.
2. Response has been slight in the UK to the International Fund for Animal Welfare's call for a commercial boycott of Canadian fish products, following the introduction of the Community ban.

Newsprint

3. Canada referred to a GATT panel its dispute with Community over appropriate level of EC's GATT bound duty free quota for newsprint imports (for Canada and EFTA), following EFTA achievement of unrestricted duty free access from 1 January 1984 for paper and board under the free trade agreements. GATT panel found EC at fault for failing to open a 1984 quota at existing level - 1.5 million tonnes - but recommended further EC/Canada negotiations to agree a reduction in the GATT bound quota; Commission has had preliminary contacts with Canadians.
4. Pending agreement, EC will need to open an interim duty-free quota for 1985 to meet needs of Community newsprint users.

EC Beef Exports

5. Canadians remain concerned at increase in subsidised EC beef exports to Canada. Only Irish (and Danish) beef, which meets Canadian health requirements, is involved, not beef from UK and other Member States. Following EC consultations with Canada in July, UK supported Commission decision to reduce rate of refund by 14% for exports to Canada. Nevertheless, we understand



informally from Canadians that Canadian Cattlemen's Association is now seeking imposition of a countervailing duty to offset level of outstanding export refund.

European Community Department (External)

6 December 1984

VISIT OF CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : 10-12
DECEMBER 1984

BRIEF NO 14

UK/CANADA RELATIONS

POINTS TO MAKE

A GENERAL

1. UK's relationship with Canada important and valued. Many ties and contacts already exist. Officials are working on new ideas for strengthening links both within Government and outside it.
2. Many shared interests. Co-operation in multilateral activity important as well as bilateral links.
3. Glad to see so many Canadian Ministers visiting UK. Prime Minister looks forward to a visit by Mr Mulroney at the time of the Economic Summit in May next year. Possibilities are being examined for visits to Canada next year by British Ministers. Important to keep dialogue flowing. Hope you and I can meet regularly.
4. Other plans include proposed establishment of a regular series of meetings following the Colloquium on Anglo-Canadian relations at Dalhousie University in May.
5. Glad to have been able to sponsor recent successful Canadian Parliamentary Delegation to UK.
6. Suggest Mr Jamieson and Mr David Thomas might have periodic informal meetings in London, and Sir Derek Day meet similarly with a member of the DEA in Ottawa, in order to keep an eye on activities and encourage developments.

British Pensioners in Canada

7. We are keeping this question under review but can see no immediate prospect of the necessary finance being forthcoming to

enable our present policy to be changed.

British Overseas Citizens' Passports

8. Is there any possibility of the Order in Council being amended to allow British Overseas Citizens to enter Canada as bona fide visitors?

B BILATERAL TRADE ISSUES

Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA)/Investment Canada

9. Welcome Mr Kelleher's initiative on FIRA, with change of emphasis from screening to encouraging investment. Operation of agency has undoubtedly proved a disincentive to investment in Canada over the years.


Okanagan Helicopters

10. Regret rejection by Canadian Air Transport Committee (CTC) of United/Okanagan appeal. We think decision based on weak reasoning. CTC conclusion on unfair competition not borne out by facts. Okanagan competitor Sealand has grown significantly since United's investment. Reciprocity argument also weak. Canadian control of Britannia and Brymon in direct contradiction to CTC evidence and findings.

11. Intensive lobbying indicative of importance which we attach to final outcome. To force United to disinvest in Okanagan would send a negative message to others contemplating investment in Canada. Very much hope to see favourable Order in Council.

Sectoral Free Trade (if raised)

12. We in Europe naturally following US/Canada consultations on sectoral free trade with great interest. Note that specific reference to US/Canada free trade area dropped from final version of US Trade and Tariff Act but understand that working-level negotiations to resume shortly. How do you see situation developing?


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VISIT OF CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: 10-12
DECEMBER 1984

BRIEF NO14
UK/CANADA RELATIONS

ESSENTIAL FACTS

A GENERAL

1. Both Mr Clark and Mr Mulroney have stressed the importance they attach to Canada's relations with the UK, the latter describing it as one of the two pillars of Canada's foreign relations (the other being the United States). This parallels the Prime Minister's message of congratulations to Mr Mulroney which referred to the need to strengthen and enrich our long-standing links.

2. As regards action by governments, two key elements of this process are Ministerial contacts (for which the main opportunities are bilateral meetings in the margins of multilateral meetings, and Ministerial visits - see Annex A) and bilateral and multilateral consultations between officials (Annex B). Contacts between members of the two Parliaments have recently been increased by respective Government sponsorship of Parliamentary delegations in each direction to augment existing contacts through the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (UK delegation to Canada March 1984; Canadian delegation to UK November).

3. Preparatory work is in hand to establish a regular series of meetings, which might be styled "the Dalhousie Colloquia", following the Colloquium at Dalhousie University in Canada in May 1984 on "Britain, Canada and the Atlantic Communities". The Colloquium would bring together academics, businessmen, officials and professional people to discuss a wide range of subjects of public

concern in both countries. Other ideas for expanding co-operation in non-governmental areas are being examined, such as measures to increase the two-way flow of cultural or sporting events; but most significant activities would require funds to be provided from somewhere.

4. The Secretary of State might wish to agree with Mr Clark that the Canadian High Commissioner and Mr David Thomas should meet periodically in London, and that Sir D Day and a suitable opposite number in the Department of External Affairs should meet similarly in Ottawa, to review progress on Anglo-Canadian relations and make recommendations. This would serve to concentrate the minds of those in both governments who are looking for ways to put more substance into the relationship.

British Pensioners in Canada

5. 41,000 British National Insurance pensioners in Canada do not get the benefit of increases awarded to UK residents. There has been much media interest in this subject in Canada this year and a campaign by the Canadian Government and Parliament is in progress to persuade the British Government to enter into an agreement to enable UK increases to be paid in Canada. On 4 December Mr Clark was asked in the Canadian House of Commons "whether he intends to give top priority" to the subject during his discussions in the UK and replied that "I do intend to raise it in my discussions in London and I will give it a high priority". There has also been some Parliamentary interest here. We have acknowledged that there is a problem.

6. The British Government tried in 1972 to negotiate a comprehensive reciprocal agreement with Canada which would have covered pension increases. The Canadian authorities were unable to negotiate at that time, and present financial restraints now prevent the UK from concluding an appropriate agreement. Discussions are taking place between officials on a draft comprehensive convention which could be implemented quickly should the financial situation improve.

7. In recent months the problem has been exacerbated by the

operators' strike at the Overseas Branch of the DHSS at Newcastle which has interrupted the payment of pensions overseas. Arrangements are being made to process payments in hardship cases.

Admission of British Overseas Citizens to Canada

8. Problems persist over the admission to Canada of holders of British Overseas Citizen passports because of a Canadian Order in Council which does not permit visas to be placed in the passports of individuals who have no guarantee of admission to the territory of the issuing authority. The problem seemed to have been resolved last year when the Canadians informed us that a 'Minister's permit' on a separate document would be issued to genuine BOC visitors (and Lord Trefgarne so informed the House of Lords): we were subsequently told (in August) that this device was not possible. Home Office officials are in contact with officials at the Department of External Affairs and have proposed a form of confidential guarantee to admit holders of BOC passports to Britain as the country of 'last resort' if they enter Canada as visitors but cannot then be returned to their country of normal residence. It would be helpful if the Secretary of State expressed the hope to Mr Clark that the problem might soon be resolved, so that Canadian visas may be endorsed in the passports of BOCs applying to enter Canada as bona fide visitors.

B BILATERAL TRADE ISSUES

Investment Canada and National Energy Policy

9. The Canadian Government has announced its wish to encourage foreign investment. To that end it is to introduce legislation to change the name of the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) to Investment Canada and to liberalise its procedures. Steps are similarly being taken to change certain aspects of the National Energy Programme which had been disadvantageous to foreign companies.

Bristow/Okanagan Helicopters

10. On 5 October this year, the Canadian Air Transport Committee (CTC) ruled that it was not in the public interest for Bristows to take out a 49% equity investment in Okanagan Helicopters. Two years ago the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) had approved the investment. The only realistic option now open to Bristows, following the CTC's rejection of their appeal, is to seek an Order in Council under the Canadian National Transportation Act setting aside the CTC decision. This will require the support of at least 6 Canadian Ministers. Mr Day, the British High Commissioner in Ottawa, and Mr Bristow himself have already lobbied a number of Ministers, including Mr Kelleher, Minister for International Trade, and Miss Carney, the Minister for Energy. So far as we know, neither Mr Day nor Mr Bristow have not yet spoken to Mr Clark on this issue.

Sectoral Free Trade

11. The High Commission in Ottawa have reported that Mr Clark is likely to raise this subject. Two thirds of Canada's export trade is with the US. Earlier this year Canada/US Working Groups were established to study possible areas where trade could be liberalised. Sectors under consideration include: steel; mass-transit equipment; informatics; and agricultural machines. Negotiations on the last sector which is already largely liberalised and should permit an easy first success are scheduled to resume shortly. Canadian Ministers have been at pains to emphasize that they are not turning away from Europe and the rest of the world but merely recognising geographical realities and Canada's lack of a large domestic market.

North America Department

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

7 December 1984

MINISTERIAL VISITS TO AND FROM CANADAINWARD1984

15-16 September

Canadian Minister for
National Defence

19 November

Canadian Minister for
International Trade

25-26 November

Canadian President of the
Treasury Board

10-12 December

Canadian Secretary of
State for External
Affairs

29 December-5 January

Canadian Minister of
State for
Multiculturalism1985End April/early MayVisit by Canadian Prime
Minister agreed in
principle.

June or September

Possible visit by
Canadian Minister of
EnergyOUTWARD1984

November

Visit to Ottawa by Mr
Luce offered but not
convenient for Canadian
Minister1985

June

Visit to Canada by
Minister of State for
Energy

March

Visit to Canada by
Minister of State, Dept
of Trade and Industry
(Mr Lamont)

Other proposals are under consideration

ANGLO-CANADIAN CONTACTS AT OFFICIAL LEVELBilateral

1. Annual Politico/Military talks.
2. Annual talks between FCO and DEA Planners.
3. Biennial Anglo-Canadian Cultural Talks.
4. Anglo-Canadian Continuing Committee (trade and economic matters).
5. Military exchange programme.
6. Collaboration in science and technology.

Multilateral

7. Annual tripartite meetings, including USA, on the Caribbean and Central America.
8. Regular Namibia Contact Group Meetings.
9. Summit Seven Experts Meeting on International Terrorism.
10. Biennial Commonwealth Senior Officials Meeting.
11. Participation in allied intelligence co-operation.

THE RT HON CHARLES JOSEPH (Joe) CLARK, PC MP

CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Born in High River, Alberta, in June 1939.

Educated at the University of Alberta and at Dalhousie University.

Formerly a journalist. From 1959 to 1970 Mr Clark was involved in Progressive Conservative Party activities in the province of Alberta.

First elected to the Federal House of Commons in 1972 as Progressive Conservative Member for Rocky Mountain. Party spokesman on Youth 1973/74; Environment, 1975/76. Became leader of the PC Party in 1976 when still relatively unknown and worked hard to unite the party which had been bitterly disunited since Mr Diefenbaker's days and whose divisions kept the party ineffective through Mr Stanfield's period as leader. He won the General Election in May 1979 but his government was brought down six months later because of an unpopular budget and he lost the subsequent General Election in February 1980. Resigned as Leader of the Opposition in January 1983 and as Leader of the PC Party in June 1983 when Mr Brian Mulroney was elected to succeed him.

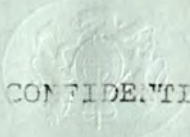
In December 1983, Mr Clark was appointed as the PC Party's special envoy for East/West relations and disarmament matters, to "shadow" Mr Trudeau's peace initiative. In this capacity he visited a number of countries and was included in Canada's delegation to the CDE in Stockholm in January 1984 where he saw both Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Shultz.

Mr Clark is on the progressive wing of the PC Party. The post at External Affairs is the one he wanted in the new Government. It is also important in helping Mr Mulroney to demonstrate that Western Canada has been given due weight in the Cabinet.

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Mr Clark is cautious and businesslike but lacks a commanding personality. He has a naturally solemn, rather wooden manner and, though he does not lack a sense of humour, it tends to emerge only when he is relaxed and thoroughly familiar with his company. Visited London in September 1976, July 1978 and March 1984.

His wife, who prefers to be known as Ms Maureen McTeer, is a lawyer. She is a party worker in her own right with a tough reputation. She has published a book about Canada's official residences. They have one child.


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DE MONTIGNY MARCHAND, QC

Deputy Minister, Foreign Policy [= Joint Permanent Secretary] Department of External Affairs since January 1982. Acts as Canadian "Sherpa".

Born in St-Jérôme, Quebec, 1936. Graduate of Montreal University and Montreal University Law School. Admitted to Quebec Bar 1960. Graduate studies at Boston University but continued to hold posts at University of Montreal; becoming Secretary-General of the University in 1967.

In 1969 he joined the Federal Public Service in the Department of Communications and rose to become Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy). In 1975 he moved to the Privy Council Office as Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Operations). Appointed Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in March 1980 and Deputy Minister in January 1982.

Bright and reportedly ruthless.

Interests: wine and fishing.

Married. Three children.

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THE HON DONALD CAMPBELL JAMIESON, PC

High Commissioner of Canada to Great Britain since January 1983

Born 30 April 1921 and educated in Newfoundland.

Formerly a broadcaster. First elected to House of Commons as Liberal MP 1966. Minister of Defence Production 1968-69, when he moved to Transport. Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, after the 1972 Federal election, and Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in September 1975. September 1976 appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs. He served in this portfolio until his resignation from the House of Commons in May 1979.

In May 1979, he was chosen leader of the Liberal Party of Newfoundland and was subsequently elected a member of the legislature in June 1979. Served as leader of the Opposition until October 1980 and resigned from the legislature in December 1980.

A good speaker and compulsive talker, outgoing and friendly. A superannuated Liberal politician who was given London as a consolation prize.

The Secretary of State has met Mr Jamieson on several occasions; their last official meeting was over an informal lunch at Chevening on 3 June 1984. Mr Jamieson is expected to remain in London for the foreseeable future.

Married. Four children.

