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MEMORANDUM


NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3437

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION
June 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: Mr. Clift 
SUBJECT: Press Guidance on Clark Meeting

The White House Press Guidance for your approval at Tab A covers the President's meeting with Canadian opposition leader Joe Clark on Tuesday, June 15, 1976 at 10:00 a.m.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the press guidance at Tab A for Kathy Troia's further action with the White House Press Office.

APPROVE _____ APPROVE AS REVISED  _____

ADMINISTRATIVELY
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PRESS GUIDANCE

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH
CANADIAN OPPOSITION LEADER JOE CLARK

The President met for a half-hour this morning with Joe Clark, leader of the opposition and leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party in Canada. Mr. Clark is making his first visit to the United States since becoming leader of the opposition, and he is in Washington for meetings with a number of U.S. officials.

Both the President and Mr. Clark welcomed this opportunity to become acquainted. Their discussion this morning provided for a useful exchange of views on US-Canadian relations.

* * * * *

Q: What about the Trudeau meeting?

A: As announced last week, the President will meet with Prime Minister

Trudeau tomorrow afternoon (June 16) at the White House. Following the meeting the President will host a dinner for the Prime Minister.

Q: When did Clark become leader of the opposition?

A: In February 1976.

Q: Who else is Clark meeting with here?

A: It is my understanding he has meetings scheduled with several members of the Congress and with Secretaries Kissinger, Simon, Richardson and Hill.



NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC		RECD			LOG NUMBER
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6	14	6	14	18	760 3437

INITIAL ACTION 0

SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION

TO: PRES _____ FROM: SECSTATE _____ S/S _____ UNCLAS LOG IN/OUT
 SCOWCROFT X _____ SECDEF _____ LOU NO FORN NODIS
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 DAVIS _____ STATE EXSEC _____ S CODEWORD
 OTHER clift _____ TS SENSITIVE

SUBJECT: press guidance on Pres mtg w/ Joe Clark
on 15 Jun 1976 re OS of Canadian relations

DISTRIBUTION/INITIAL ACTION ASGMT

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION					REC CY FOR	ACTION REQUIRED
	ACTION	CONCURRENCE	COORDINATE	INFO		
ADV CYS S'CROFT/WGH						MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT. ()
STAFF SECRETARY						MEMO FOR PRES. ()
CONGRESSIONAL						REPLY FOR ()
ECONOMIC						APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
EUR/CANADA/OCEANS						MEMO _____ TO _____ ()
FAR EAST/PRC						RECOMMENDATIONS ()
INTELLIGENCE						JOINT MEMO ()
LATIN AMERICA						REFER TO _____ FOR: _____ ()
MID EAST/NO. AFRICA						ANY ACTION NECESSARY? ()
NSC PLANNING						CONCURRENCE ()
PROGRAM ANALYSIS						DUE DATE: _____
SCIENTIFIC						COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)
SUB-SAH/AFRICA/UN						

SUBSEQUENT ROUTING/ACTIONS

DATE	FROM	TO	STATUS	SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (OR TAKEN):	DUE	CY TO
6/14		Scowt	X	Decision	(6/15)	
6-15		NOC's	C	Scowcrot approved com w/ changes		



NSC/S DISP INSTR

DISPATCH _____ NOTIFY _____
 SPECIAL DISPOSITION: _____
 SPECIAL INDEXING: _____
 SUSPENSE CY ATTACHED No

MICROFILM & FILE ROOMS

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET/XGDSMEETING WITH CANADIAN OPPOSITION LEADER JOE CLARK

Tuesday, June 15, 1976
 10:00 a. m. (30 minutes)
 The Oval Office

From: Brent Scowcroft

WH for

I. PURPOSE

Joe Clark, Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament by virtue of his election in February as head of the Progressive Conservative Party (PC), is in Washington for consultations with senior Administration officials and Congressional leaders to demonstrate to the Canadian public his stature in international affairs. He attaches a great deal of importance to this meeting and hopes to establish a good working relationship with you through an exchange of views on a wide range of issues of interest in US-Canadian relations.

Your purpose in this meeting will be to:

- become acquainted with Mr. Clark who is likely to be a principal political force in Canada and an important voice in Canadian policy for the foreseeable future;
- state the great importance you attach to close and cooperative relations between the United States and Canada on both multilateral and bilateral issues of mutual interest;
- reaffirm the United States' interest in a strong, independent federal Canada;
- make clear that excessive Canadian nationalism and anti-American Canadian policies could be counter-productive, ultimately working against the best interests of both countries;

SECRET/XGDS

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5

NSC MEMO, 11/24/98, STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES, *State visit 8/1/00*
 BY *lsh*, NARA, DATE *10/15/01*



- underscore the need for continuing close consultation and coordination -- particularly in the security, trade and economic fields -- at the level of senior officials;
- emphasize the commitment of your Administration to working with Canada and the nations of Western Europe and Japan to meet the many and varied challenges confronting the West, and the important contribution the Puerto Rican summit will make to this process; and
- stress the need for a continuing, firm Canadian commitment to the Atlantic Alliance.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background: At 36, Mr. Clark (biographic sketch at Tab A) is the youngest leader in the history of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party. Since his election to leadership in February, he has pushed hard to make his party -- out of office since 1968, center-right in the Canadian political spectrum, and with about one-third of the seats in the parliament -- a real threat to the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Trudeau. In recent public opinion polls, Clark's Progressive Conservatives, for the first time in a decade, showed greater popularity than the Liberals and by a sizeable 12 percent margin. This development reflects, in part, the tired and tarnished image of Prime Minister Trudeau's party, as well as Canadian grass-roots reaction to Trudeau's "bureaucratic elitism" -- i. e., an increased amount of power centered in Ottawa. While Prime Minister Trudeau is expected to remain in power until parliamentary elections in 1978, the Progressive Conservative potential to assume power is increasing.

Mr. Clark has struck a number of themes in his public pronouncements:

- greater stress on free enterprise principles,
- decentralization of power from Ottawa to the provinces, and
- more openness in government.



Clark is considered pro-US, and his few comments to date on the complex issue of US-Canadian relations have been positive. He has said that Canada's most important relationship will always be with the United States. In addition, Clark's views on US-Canadian economic relations seem more favorable to the United States than do those of the Prime Minister. Clark has also said that Canada is not bearing its fair share of the NATO defense burden.

While in Washington on June 14-15, Mr. Clark will be meeting with Secretaries Kissinger, Simon, Richardson and Hills, as well as a number of Congressional leaders. He will hold a press conference prior to his departure for Canada.

US-Canadian Relations

The United States and Canada continue to have the largest volume of trade between any two countries in the world, and are the recipients of the largest share of each other's foreign investment. Canada, the junior partner, sees U.S. size and influence as a potential threat to Canadian independence and sovereignty.

In recent months, Ottawa has taken a number of restrictive measures to preserve and enhance control over Canadian economic and cultural life. We have expressed understanding of Canada's actions, but have also indicated our concern that programs of enhanced national control in Canada frequently encroach on substantial U.S. interests. We have pointed out that the cumulative effect of these actions has caused growing concern on the part of the American people and Congress and could have the unintended effect of inspiring demands for retaliation in the United States.

With the possible exception of differing positions in the Law of the Sea Conference, there are no major multilateral problems affecting relations between our two countries. Indeed, in the United Nations as well as in NATO, our positions have been closely parallel and generally complementary, as they have been in other international organizations such as the IEA and OECD. In the LOS Conference, Canada has generally taken a position close to that of the lesser



developed Third World bloc. With an eye on our own recently enacted fisheries legislation, Ottawa recently announced that Canada will take similar action effective January 1, 1977.

-- Security Issues. US-Canadian relations have been complicated by the Canadian Government's decision -- at least for the present -- not to proceed with the purchase of 18 Lockheed P-3 long-range maritime patrol aircraft for the modernization of Canada's ASW capabilities -- of importance in the NATO context. The decision reflects the Cabinet's reluctance to engage the government in guarantees of private financing arrangements.

Following the Canadian decision, you sent a message to Prime Minister Trudeau reviewing the importance you attach to adequate Canadian contributions to NATO and the importance of the ASW aircraft in this context, adding that you had requested the Department of Defense to assist potential U.S. suppliers in restructuring their proposals to conform with Canadian financing requirements. Since then, Ambassador Enders has been in touch with Prime Minister Trudeau who has indicated that the issue will be reviewed by the Canadian government on June 30. The decision on the aircraft may be more favorable to U.S. interests as Lockheed and the Canadian Defense Ministry have reduced the front-end financing to \$125 million, down from \$300 million.

On the positive side, Canada recently took the decision to re-equip its aging tank force in Europe (three mechanized brigades) with the FRG "Leopard" tank. This is of major importance for NATO considering the fact that Canada spends considerably less per capita on defense than the average of all NATO Europe.

-- Oil Supply. The Canadian government has announced that oil exports are to be phased out by the early 1980's in order to ensure that Canadian domestic needs continue to be met. We have been discussing with Canada for some time how the requirements of traditional U.S. customers can be taken into account. We are hopeful that arrangements can be made, including "oil exchanges," so as to avoid undue hardship for U.S. customers who may have difficulty in finding alternative sources of supply. Thus far, agreements involving about 10,000 barrels/day have been negotiated between U.S. and Canadian oil companies.



-- Natural Gas Price and Supply. The Canadian government is recovering a large part of reduced oil export earnings by boosting natural gas export prices charged to U.S. consumers. The latest increase will raise the export price in two stages to \$1.94 per thousand cubic feet by next January from the current price of \$1.60, which went into effect last November.

The new price increase, Canada's fourth since 1974, will cost U.S. consumers an additional \$325 million annually for the 950 billion cubic feet of gas currently imported. The 21 percent price increase will further discriminate against U.S. consumers since the Canadian wholesale price is scheduled to rise only to \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet by next January from the current price of \$1.25.

As for gas supplies, the threat of cutbacks in exports to the U.S. market has recently eased because of a slowdown in growth in Canadian demand and an improvement in production prospects. Last year, Ottawa indicated that Canada might begin to curtail exports as early as next winter. Although the Canadian government promises that any shortages that do emerge will be shared, U.S. customers clearly will have to bear the brunt of any shortfalls.

-- Pipeline Treaty. In January, U.S. and Canadian negotiators initialled the draft text of a pipeline treaty which will provide for secure and non-discriminatory treatment in the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines across each other's territory.

-- Takeover of Potash Mines in Saskatchewan. In January, the Saskatchewan government announced its intention to take over the potash mines in the province. A large percentage of the potash imported to the U.S. comes from these mines, many of which are owned wholly or partially by U.S. interests. Presently, the provincial government is talking to each of the affected companies and we are awaiting the outcome of these discussions. In the meantime, we have sent a note to Ottawa drawing its attention to the action by the Province of Saskatchewan and underscoring our important economic interests there. In response, the Canadian government has played down the importance of the Saskatchewan action, implying that the affected companies and the provincial government can reach a mutually acceptable arrangement.



Other issues such as lack of clarity in Ottawa's restrictions on foreign investment, deletion of commercials from American television signals carried by Canadian cable TV companies, and removal of favorable tax status for the Canadian editions of Time and Reader's Digest continue to be matters of concern for the United States.

- B. Participants: Joe Clark, Canadian Ambassador Jack H. Warren and Brent Scowcroft.
- C. Press Arrangements: The meeting will be announced; White House photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

Introductory

1. Mr. Clark, it is a pleasure to make your acquaintance and to welcome you to Washington and the White House.
2. I had a pleasant visit with Governor General Leger (lu-JAY) in May, and I look forward to meeting again with Prime Minister Trudeau tomorrow to receive Canada's Bicentennial gift to the United States and to continue our very useful consultations.
3. We are grateful for the special interest of Canada in our Bicentennial celebration not only with the Canadian Arts Festival but also the Bicentennial gift book "Between Friends."
4. My son Steven is looking forward to representing me at the Calgary Stampede this July. We are honored that the Stampede will be saluting our Bicentennial.
5. I understand you are meeting with Secretaries Kissinger, Simon, Richardson and Hills as well as with members of the Congressional leadership. These discussions should give you a very helpful first-hand impression of developments in the United States and of the importance we attach to close and cooperative relations with Canada -- multilaterally and bilaterally -- on a wide range of issues.



Cooperation Among the Industrialized Democracies

1. The nations of the West face major challenges to their political, economic and security interests.
2. Over the past two years, I have seen a marked improvement in the process of consultations among the leaders of the West -- this is essential -- and if we build on this progress, I am confident that we will develop the coordinated policies and programs required to advance the present and future interests of our countries.
3. Preserving the strength and vitality of the North Atlantic Alliance is fundamental to the security of the trans-Atlantic community.
4. Coordination of the West's energy policies -- as is going forward in the IEA -- is of the greatest importance, and more work is required.
5. Consultations on our economics, financial and monetary matters, trade and relations with developing nations are essential to our future success.
6. We made an important start at Rambouillet last fall, and I am very much looking forward to continuing this process and furthering progress at the summit in Puerto Rico at the end of this month.
7. Underscoring the importance I attach to the US-Canadian relationship, I insisted that Canada be a participant in the Puerto Rican summit.

US-Canadian Relations

1. Relations between the United States are generally excellent. I attach great importance to close consultations with Prime Minister Trudeau and other members of the Canadian government on matters of mutual interest.
2. The United States has an interest in a strong, independent federal Canada.



3. My interest is that U.S. interests be treated evenhandedly and fairly as Canada moves forward on issues of importance to Canadian economic and cultural life.
4. There are, of course, a number of bilateral issues which cause problems -- Canadian natural gas supply and pricing policy for U.S. consumers, the nationalization of the potash mines in Saskatchewan, the Time magazine and cable TV problems, to mention a few.
5. The cumulative effect of these actions and policies -- particularly in the area of energy, resources, trade and investment -- has caused growing concern on the part of the U.S. business community and Congress and could unnecessarily complicate our otherwise excellent relations with Canada.
6. Close consultations in the past have proven beneficial to both nations -- for example, the pipeline treaty, environmental cooperation such as the Great Lakes clean-up, and defense matters; and we should use this consultation process to deal with other outstanding issues.

Atlantic Alliance

1. The Atlantic Alliance is essential to the security and well-being of the West. I am totally dedicated to maintaining a strong alliance.
2. We attach the greatest importance to Canada's participation in NATO. Ottawa's recent decision to purchase the German "Leopard" tank to modernize the Canadian mechanized brigades in Europe will make a strong contribution to Alliance defense, and to the effort to standardize weapons systems in the Alliance.
3. We will be having our own competitive selection for a battle tank later this year. The competition includes the "Leopard" tank.
4. We attach great importance to Canadian procurement of new maritime patrol aircraft, both for NATO and North American defense.



20

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 014156

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL National security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL Biography

TITLE (Charles) Joseph Clark

DESCRIPTION Leader of the Progressive-Conservative
Party

CREATION DATE 03/11/1976

VOLUME 4 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 032500041

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. PRESIDENTIAL
COUNTRY FILES FOR EUROPE AND CANADA

BOX NUMBER 2

FOLDER TITLE Canada (12)

DATE WITHDRAWN 10/16/2001

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST GG

Exempted 4/11/05

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3433

*He + forward
6/14/76 6:35 pm 2c*


~~SECRET~~/XGDS

ACTION

June 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM:

Mr. Clift 

SUBJECT:

President's Meeting with Canadian
Opposition Leader Joe Clark

The memorandum for your signature to the President at Tab I would forward background information and talking points for his meeting with Canadian Opposition Leader Joe Clark on Tuesday, June 15, 1976 at 10:00 a. m.

Embassy Ottawa believes Mr. Clark is less likely to be interested in current individual differences between the United States and Canada than in longer term political and economic trends that may affect relations between the two countries. Since Mr. Clark is relatively inexperienced in foreign affairs and this is his first major trip outside Canada since becoming Opposition Leader, he will be more interested in hearing the President's views than in pressing his own.

Appropriate sections of the memorandum have been cleared with Bob Hormats.

State's memorandum on the meeting is at Tab II. We are forwarding separately Press Guidance for the White House Press Office's use in announcing the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for the President at Tab I.

~~SECRET~~/XGDS

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5

NSC MEMO, 11/24/98, STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES

BY 667, NARA, DATE 10/15/01



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1976

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: Charles W. Robinson, Acting ^{CR}

SUBJECT: Visit of Canadian Opposition Leader
Joe Clark

I. PURPOSE

You have agreed to see Joe Clark on June 14 or 15, if a suitable time can be arranged. Mr. Clark became leader of the Opposition in Canada in February and is the successor to Robert Stanfield as leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party. He is an Albertan, and known to be pro-U.S. in outlook. He is seeking international exposure and, given the importance of U.S.-Canadian relations, it is natural that his first trip in his new roles should be to Washington. He will also be seeing Secretaries Kissinger, Simon, and Richardson as well as Congressional leaders. His trip has been arranged by the Canadian Government through the Canadian Embassy.

Although Mr. Clark is young (36), his political acumen was well demonstrated in his carefully planned campaign to become party leader. Recent nationwide polling results give the Conservatives a lead of about seven percentage points over the Liberals, and indicate that Mr. Clark should not be counted out in the next election. An election may occur as early as next year, although it could be held off till as late as 1979.

Your purpose in this meeting will be:

- to become acquainted with and size up Mr. Clark.
- to demonstrate the importance we place on good relations with Canada.
- to assure Mr. Clark of our awareness of Canadian sovereignty and the requirements of Canadian national identity.

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GDS

lg 10/15/01



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- 2 -

-- to congratulate him on winning the leadership at the Conservative Party Convention in February.

II. BACKGROUND

Our bilateral relationship with Canada is the most intimate and extensive in the world in terms of consultation, mutual trade (over \$40 billion per year) and investment (about \$35 billion) and in personal interactions in terms of cross-border ties and visits. Despite perennial Canadian fears of American domination, which largely stem from the fact that the U.S. is ten times larger, and the ensuing Canadian efforts to reduce its dependency and vulnerability vis-a-vis the U.S., there is no sign that the continental pull which draws the two countries together will be reduced. Simply put, Canada has no place else to go.

The current domestic political landscape in Canada still shows Pierre Trudeau as the dominant figure despite recent buffetings by the economic slump, Liberal Party scandals and signs of Cabinet disarray. The Prime Minister enjoys a comfortable Liberal majority in Parliament of 140 out of 264 seats with the Conservatives holding 96. Most political cartoons feature Joe Clark as the David to Trudeau's Goliath.

There is serious resistance in Canada to Prime Minister Trudeau's most dramatic domestic moves since his re-election in 1974, i.e., the launching of an anti-inflation program with limits to wage and price increases. Organized labor adamantly opposes the program and threatens open defiance by means of demonstrations and strikes. The Prime Minister's advisers are counting on the traditional spillover effect to the U.S. upturn to ease the economic slump and consequently take some of the heat off the government's anti-inflation program.

Foreign policy is seldom a major concern on the minds of the Canadian electorate and the current situation is no exception. Government efforts at diversifying Canadian foreign relations are seen, by and large, as political gestures rather than as a serious re-ordering of Canadian foreign policy. There is little political mileage to be made in Canada on foreign policy issues

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- 3 -

and most Canadians perceive, happily or unhappily, that the relationship to the U.S. is vital. No Canadian Government wishes to appear as being the cause of bad relations with the U.S. This phenomena was dramatically evidenced again last December by Mr. Trudeau's instant denial in Parliament after the press misreported Ambassador Porter as speaking of a deterioration in U.S.-Canadian relations.

Joe Clark as an English-speaking Canadian Westerner is completely at ease with Americans and has no known hang-ups about the U.S. As Embassy Ottawa put it recently, "Clark looks like a man we would be comfortable dealing with, and we should certainly give him no cause to think we wish him other than well."

1. U.S.-Canadian Relations

The U.S. considers Canada to be its closest ally, largest trading partner, and the foreign country most visited by Americans. As a recent poll demonstrated, Canada is the foreign country most Americans would be willing to defend.

The Canadian Government shares the U.S. position as outlined above with the added element that the relationship with the U.S. is, relatively speaking, much more important to Canada than the reverse. Consequently, the bilateral relationship has much higher visibility in Canada and is publicly debated constantly.

The recent history of the bilateral relationship is best characterized by a determination to find mutually-acceptable solutions to outstanding differences and to avoid public criticism of the other party. Important factors in maintaining the tone of the relationship are the practice of prior consultation on issues adversely affecting the other party, the establishment of personal working relationships at very high levels of both governments, the use of certain institutional mechanisms such as the International Joint Commission, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, and very close informal working ties between countless counterpart agencies in both countries.

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- 4 -

2. Canadian Nationalism

Canada desires to live distinct from but in harmony with the U.S. Large amounts of U.S. investment in Canada including high concentration in many key sectors such as the automobile and petrochemical industries cause concern in Canada over the control of the Canadian economy. Likewise the spillover of American culture, particularly U.S. TV and radio broadcasting, periodicals, and books, is considered to be pervasive so that some Canadians see it as an irresistible inundation. Canadian actions to preserve its economy and culture are seen not as anti-American but as essential to maintain the Canadian nation.

We recognize the legitimate concerns of Canada to maintain its national cohesion, to exercise its full sovereignty, and to preserve its independence. There is no interest in the U.S. interfering in any of these Canadian objectives. However, if Canadian actions in pursuit of economic or cultural objectives adversely impact on U.S. interests, the U.S. will act on behalf of our interests. Canadian actions which strike at established U.S. interests will, unless they can be properly explained, be viewed as anti-American in the U.S. especially in Congressional and business circles. Such views will have an impact on U.S. business confidence in Canada and would likely effect investment decisions.

3. Canadian Diversification of Foreign Relations

In the view of many Canadians Canada must act to counterbalance its overwhelming relationship with the U.S. or it may inevitably lose its separate identity and independence. This is the classic underpinning of Canada's "Third Option" policy which was set by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1972. Canada's actions are not meant to reduce its close ties with the U.S. but rather to complement and balance them by stronger ties in Western Europe, Japan and to a lesser extent in Latin America. We fully understand and support Canadian efforts to diversify its foreign relations and to foster ties with other countries, so long as discrimination against U.S. interests is not involved. Canadian participation in the UN, NATO, and other international bodies has

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- 5 -

generally been very constructive from the U.S. point of view. Canadian goals in international relations parallel those of the U.S. in every sense--world order and stability, peace, justice, individual freedoms and shared economic prosperity.

III. TALKING POINTS

A. U.S.-Canadian Relations

-- The bilateral relationship overall is in excellent shape.

-- We have many outstanding issues on the bilateral agenda but we are talking about all of them in appropriate fora.

-- Our relations at the top levels of government are extremely close and good.

-- On the international scene, we share common goals and aspirations--world stability, peace, justice, individual freedoms, and shared prosperity.

-- Our relationship will remain healthy as long as we both have the will to solve our differences, practice prior consultation, and do not indulge in unhelpful public criticism of each other.

B. Canadian Nationalism

-- The U.S. has an interest in a strong, friendly, and independent Canada.

-- The U.S. will not infringe on Canadian sovereignty or disturb Canadian unity.

-- The U.S. will act on behalf of its interests in Canada if they are unfairly or unjustly treated.

-- Canadian actions which adversely affect U.S. interests, unless they can be explained, will be viewed as anti-American by elements in the U.S.

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- 6 -

C. Canadian Diversification of Foreign Relations

-- We support fully Canada's efforts to diversify its foreign relations.

-- We appreciate the constructive role that Canada plays in the UN and internationally.

-- We are pleased that U.S. and Canadian foreign policies are so closely parallel.

-- We accept Canadian assurances that the U.S. will not be discriminated against as Canada attempts to diversify its relations.

IV. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. Participants

Joe Clark, Leader of the Opposition in Canada and Ambassador Jack H. Warren, Canadian Ambassador in Washington.

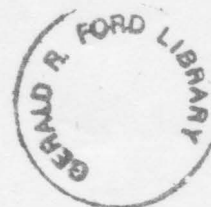
B. Press

There will be a photo session at the start of your session; Mr. Clark will hold a press conference at 6:00 p.m., June 16, at the conclusion of his visit.

Attachment:

Biography of Joe Clark.

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NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

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INITIAL ACTION *2E*

SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION

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 DAVIS _____ STATE EXSEC _____ S CODEWORD
 OTHER diff _____ TS SENSITIVE

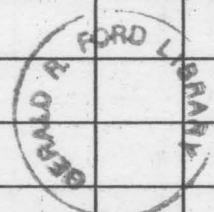
SUBJECT: Talkers for Pres mtg w/ Canadian
opinion leader Joe Clark on 15 Jun
1976 re US - Canadian relations

DISTRIBUTION/INITIAL ACTION ASGMT

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION					REC CY FOR	ACTION REQUIRED
	ACTION	CONCURRENCE	COORDINATE	INFO		
ADV CYS S'CROFT/ WGH						MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT. ()
STAFF SECRETARY						MEMO FOR PRES. ()
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SCIENTIFIC						COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)
SUB-SAH/ AFRICA/ UN						

SUBSEQUENT ROUTING/ACTIONS

DATE	FROM	TO	STATUS	SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (OR TAKEN):	DUE	CY TO
6/14		Scowcroft	X	Talkers for Pres		
6-14		Pres		Talkers		
6-15		NSC/6	C	Noted by Pres		



NSC/S DISP INSTR

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SPECIAL INDEXING: 760 3437

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PA _____

Stamp: JUN 18 1976

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3475

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR RON NESSEN

FROM:

Brent Scowcroft

*W*for*

SUBJECT:

Joint Statement by President Ford and
Prime Minister Trudeau

Further to Eliska Hasek's telephone conversation with you this morning on the above subject, I am forwarding at Tab A a joint statement by President Ford and Prime Minister Trudeau on the occasion of the presentation of Canada's Bicentennial gift to the United States for release by your office at 5:30 p.m. today.



JOINT STATEMENT
BY PRESIDENT FORD AND PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF CANADA'S
BICENTENNIAL GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES

As we meet at the White House, we are delighted to know that friends in Chicago are gathering at the Field Museum of Natural History to open an exhibition of the photographs from the book, Between Friends/Entre Amis, and to launch its tour of the United States. This very handsome book of photographs taken along our common border symbolizes the friendship between good neighbors. It is another of Canada's many salutes to the United States Bicentennial. It is most appropriate that this exhibition should open in the great metropolitan center of Chicago on ~~Lake Michigan~~ ^{the Great Lakes} which forms part of the boundary so impressively depicted in Between Friends/Entre Amis.



MEMORANDUM

3475


NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

URGENT ACTION

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM:

Mr. Clift 

SUBJECT:

Joint Statement by President Ford and Prime Minister Trudeau

The Canadian embassy (at Tab II) has requested a joint statement by President Ford and Prime Minister Trudeau on the occasion of the opening in Chicago of an exhibit of photographs taken from the book "Between Friends/Entre Amis" -- Canada's Bicentennial gift to the United States.

Prime Minister Trudeau through the Canadian embassy in Washington has approved the text of the joint statement.

Eliska Hasek and Ron Nessen concur. If you agree, the memorandum for your signature to Ron Nessen would forward the text of the joint statement for release by the White House Press Office at 5:30 p. m. today.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

NOTE: Once approved, Eliska Hasek will arrange to transmit the joint statement to Chicago.



Canadian Embassy



Ambassade du Canada

Public Affairs Division
1771 'N' Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

15 June 1976

Dear Mr. Nicholson,

Further to our telephone conversations of yesterday and today, attached is a draft message which might be dispatched from President Ford and Prime Minister Trudeau to the large gathering at the Field Museum in Chicago.

The group will be assembled for the opening of an exhibition of the photographs contained in the book to be presented tomorrow to President Ford. The hosts for the opening and reception in Chicago are the Consul General of Canada, Mr. W.J. Collett, and Mr. E. Leland Webber, the Director of the Field Museum of Natural History.

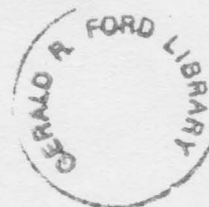
If this or a modified text meets with approval, it could be dispatched to the Consulate General in Chicago, to be carried and read at the reception.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Keith de Bellefeuille Percy".

Keith de Bellefeuille Percy
First Secretary
(Information)

Mr. William W. Nicholson
Director of Presidential Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC		RECD			LOG NU
MO	DA	MO	DA	HR	
6 16 6 16 6 7 60 3 4 75					

INITIAL ACTION 0

SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION

TO: PRES _____ FROM: SECSTATE Clift S/S _____ UNCLAS LOG IN/OUT
 SCOWCROFT + SECDEF _____ LOU NO FORN NODIS
 HYLAND _____ DCI _____ X REF _____ C EYES ONLY EXDIS
 DAVIS _____ STATE EXSEC _____ S CODEWORD
 OTHER _____ TS SENSITIVE

SUBJECT: Joint Statement by Pres Ford & PM Trudeau re the opening in Chicago of an exhibit of photographs -- Canada's Bicentennial gift to the US.

DISTRIBUTION/INITIAL ACTION ASGMT

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION					REC CY FOR	ACTION REQUIRED
ADV CYS S'CROFT/WGH	ACTION	CONCURRENCE	COORDINATE	INFO		
						MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT. ()
						MEMO FOR PRES. ()
						REPLY FOR ()
						APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
						MEMO _____ TO _____ ()
						RECOMMENDATIONS ()
						JOINT MEMO ()
						REFER TO _____ FOR: _____ ()
						ANY ACTION NECESSARY? ()
						CONCURRENCE ()
						DUE DATE: _____
						COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)
						<u>Perre-Elliott Trudeau</u>

SUBSEQUENT ROUTING/ACTIONS

DATE	FROM	TO	STATUS	SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (OR TAKEN):	DUE	CY TO
6/16		Scroft	x	Decision	6/16	
6-16		NSC/C	C	Scowcroft sent memo to Neesen		
<u>Orig not returned to NSC/C.</u>						

NSC/S INSTR

DISPATCH 1) SD WB W/C 6/16 NOTIFY _____
 SPECIAL DISPOSITION: _____
 SPECIAL INDEXING: _____
 SUSPENSE CY ATTACHED X

MICROFILM & FILE ROOMS

M/F/D _____ BY _____

JUN 23 1976

CRT ID: _____ NS DY _____

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CLOSE 7B PA _____

D
rom
A

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - GDS

INFORMATION

August 11, 1976

BS

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
FROM: CLINTON E. GRANGER
SUBJECT: Foreign Military Sale to Canada

The Department of Defense is prepared to make prenotification to Congress of a proposed Foreign Military Sale to Canada of items valued at \$43.3 million to be used for construction of two Regional Operations Control Centers (ROCCs) (Tab A). This proposed sale constitutes the Canadian portion of a joint USAF-Canadian Department of National Defense program for the development and acquisition of seven ROCCs which will serve as focal points within NORAD regions for external system interfaces and command and control.

Perceiving no objection to this sale on policy grounds, I have notified the Department of State of our concurrence in the prenotification.

AGM 18
Dennis Clift and Les Janka concur.

Subject to GDS of E.O. 11652.
Automatically Declassified on
December 31, 1982.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - GDS

66 10/15/01



ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE SECTION 36(b) STATEMENTS
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

- a. Prospective Purchaser: [Canada]
- b. Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:
[Equipment for two Region Operations Control Centers (ROCC) and associated spares, ground support equipment and development cost sharing.]
- c. Estimated Value(s) of this Case: [\$43.3 million]
- d. Description of Total Program of which this Case is a Part:
[This proposed sale constitutes the Canadian portion of a joint USAF-Canadian Department of National Defense Program for the development and acquisition of seven ROCC's. ROCC's will serve as focal points within NORAD regions for external system interfaces and command and control.]
- e. Estimated Value of Total Program of which this Case is a Part:
[\$119.2 million]
- f. Prior Related Cases, if any:
[None]
- g. Military Department: [Air Force]
- h. Estimated Date Letter of Offer/Acceptance (LOA) Ready for Formal Notification to Congress:
[August 1976]
- i. Date Advance Notification Delivered to Committees:

CLASSIFIED BY DSAA COMPTROLLER
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652. AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED
AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS. DECLASSIFIED ON 31 DEC 82.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6/10 10/15/01



NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE

DOC		RECD			LOG NUMBER
MO	DA	MO	DA	HR	
8	11	8	12	11	7604587

INITIAL ACTION O

TO: PRES _____ FROM: SECSTATE *Granger* S/S _____ UNCLAS LOG IN/OUT _____
 SCOWCROFT *F* SECDEF _____ LOU NO FORN NODIS _____
 HYLAND _____ DCI _____ X REF C EYES ONLY EXDIS _____
 DAVIS _____ STATE EXSEC _____ S CODEWORD _____
 OTHER _____ TS SENSITIVE _____

SUBJECT: *Imm to Canada*

SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION

DISTRIBUTION/INITIAL ACTION ASGMT

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION					REC CY FOR	ACTION REQUIRED
	ACTION	CONCURRENCE	COORDINATE	INFO		
ADV CYS SCROFT/WGH						MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT. ()
STAFF SECRETARY						MEMO FOR PRES ()
CONGRESSIONAL				<i>F</i>		REPLY FOR ()
ECONOMIC						APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
EUR/CANADA/OCEANS				<i>F</i>		MEMO _____ TO _____ ()
FAR EAST/PRC						RECOMMENDATIONS ()
INTELLIGENCE						JOINT MEMO ()
LATIN AMERICA						REFER TO _____ FOR: _____ ()
MID EAST/NO. AFRICA						ANY ACTION NECESSARY? ()
NSC PLANNING					<i>xc</i>	CONCURRENCE ()
PROGRAM ANALYSIS						DUE DATE: _____
SCIENTIFIC						COMMENTS: (INCLUDING SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)
SUB-SAH/AFRICA/UN						

SUBSEQUENT ROUTING/ACTIONS

DATE	FROM	TO	STATUS	SUBSEQUENT ACTION REQUIRED (OR TAKEN):	DUE	CY TO
8/11		<i>Scraft</i>	<i>CIC</i>	<i>Info</i>	8/18	
8-14		<i>NSC/S</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Noted by Scowcroft</i>		
8/16/76	<i>Planning</i>	<i>NSC/S</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>State notified of NSC concurrence on 11 Aug. No further action necessary. (JT-AY) BJ</i>		

NSC/S DISP INSTR

DISPATCH _____ NOTIFY _____

SPECIAL DISPOSITION: _____

SPECIAL INDEXING: _____

SUSPENSE CY ATTACHED *X*

MICROFILM & FILE ROOMS

M/F'D _____ BY _____

AUG 20 1976 IF _____

CRT ID: *ADC* NS DY _____

OPEN _____ WH SA FP _____

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