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Canadians Voice a Grievance: 'We Remain a Blank' to U.S.

By EDWARD COWAN

Special to The New York Times

TORONTO, Sept. 25—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said of the United States this week, "I don't think they know much or care much really about Canada."

In those few words on a television program, Mr. Trudeau voiced a widespread and deeply felt Canadian grievance. Although the remark was incidental in a weightier discussion of Washington's new economic policy, it was prominently reported and drew widespread attention.

Elaborating on the thought this morning in an editorial entitled "The Unknown Country," *The Globe and Mail* of Toronto said: "Most other countries have been able to establish an effective presence in the United States, have been able to penetrate far enough into the U.S. consciousness to be at least heard if not heeded, have been able to outline themselves on the U.S. map of the world. We remain a blank."

Urging Ottawa "to create an effective presence in the United States that will be heard by the United States," the newspaper commented, "We can hardly blame the elephant for stepping upon us if it has been permitted to escape his notice that we are here."

That was a reference to the characterization of Canadian-American relations that Mr. Trudeau made before the National Press Club in Washington in March, 1969. He said at that time: "Living next to you in some ways like sleeping with an elephant. No matter how friendly or even-tempered the beast, if I can call it that, he is affected by every twitch and grunt."

"The sense of neglect by America could provide the underpinning for Canadian public support for a return to protectionism, for many years a basic policy. Mr. Trudeau alluded to

such a possibility during the television program.

He said that if Washington's 10 per cent surcharge on dutiable imports meant that the Americans wanted to buy only Canadian natural resources, largely exempt from the tax, and not manufactures, "we will have to reassess fundamentally our relations with them, trading, political and otherwise."

Mr. Trudeau went on to say, "But as I've always said, I don't think that this is the basic American desire. I don't think that they know much or care much really about Canada. They don't seem to realize what they're doing to Canada."

Ottawa has been pressing Washington for an exemption from the surcharge, and remarks such as Mr. Trudeau's about a basic change in relations must be regarded as partly, but not wholly, tactical.

The Trudeau Government, like Canadian Governments for two decades or more, wants to build up domestic manufacturing, and the cornerstone of that policy has been access to the big, thriving United States market.

Times's Coverage Cited

The *Globe and Mail* editorial said American indifference to Canada had been reflected in coverage by *The New York Times* of the visit of a Canadian ministerial mission to Washington to get an exemption from the surcharge. The *Times* "treated Canada's importance in the upheaval as worth only five inches of space at the bottom of Page 42," *The Globe and Mail* said.

On another sensitive issue involving American relations, Mr. Trudeau told Parliament on Friday that a preliminary inquiry, in which he said he had confidence, had indicated that there were no agents of the Central Intelligence Agency in Canada.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2400 E STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

TOP SECRET

Oct. 20, 1970

CDR: 4137

Executed 16 Oct. 70

Subject: Quebec

Source advises that urgent action be taken to temporarily break contact with the FLQ militants since the Canadian government's measures may have unpredictable consequences.

Section Officer rated and approved.

MONTREAL STAR
23 Sept 1971

STATINTL

Shown is photostat of a photograph left at The Montreal Star Washington Bureau, which forwarded it by air to Montreal. The bottom portion (not shown) contained only a repeat of the "top secret" stamp and the initials R. D. above the letters "RD/pl" at the bottom of sheet.

continued

Ottawa studies alleged CIA note

French to further sour Canada-U.S. relations, which are strained by President Nixon's 10 per cent import surcharge.

Prime Minister Trudeau said today preliminary investigation show there are no CIA agents working in Canada.

"If there are any CIA agents in the country, they are not here with Canada's approval," he told the House of Commons in reply to opposition questions.

Earlier, Solicitor General Jean Pierre Goyer told the Commons that he would investigate the Star report to see whether there was any truth to it.

The controversy stems from an envelope slipped into the mail slot of The Star's Washington Bureau early yesterday.

Inside the envelope was a photographic copy of a document, stamped "top secret" and bearing the letterhead of the CIA. It was dated Oct. 20, four days after the War Measures Act was invoked by the Trudeau government to deal with the crisis provoked by the kidnappings of British trade commissioner Richard Cross and Quebec labor minister Pierre Laporte.

A note said the document had been encoded on Oct. 16, the day the emergency measures were applied in Canada. The text read:

"Subject: Quebec.

"Sources advise that urgent action be taken to temporarily break contacts with the FLQ militants since the Canadian government's measures may have undesirable consequences. Section officer rated and approved."

It was initialled R. D.

The covering letter, apparently written by a woman in an emotional state, concluded, in French, that she was leaking the document because she could not remain indifferent to the need for "peace and order" in Canada.

There is no clue to the identity of this woman.

As speculation about the document mounts, one thing at least is clear: If the CIA was in fact in touch with the FLQ, it was not trying to instigate terrorism, because this would conflict with Washington's policy aim of supporting political stability throughout Canada.

The theory that the CIA had "operatives" within the FLQ is based on these factors:

--Links between the FLQ and Communist Cuba have been clearly established, and there are reports of ties between separatist extremists and black radical groups in the U.S. Also the proximity of Montreal to the U.S., and the ease with which individuals can cross the border, indicate a clear need for the CIA to keep a close watch on the Quebec situation.

--The CIA, according to congressional testimony and to disclosures of former agents, has put its men into delicate local political situations all over the world. To suppose that it would ignore a problem as close as Quebec suggests that the agency isn't doing its job.

The theory that the document is bogus can be based on the following points:

--The Russian KGB has had some success in recent years in passing off "secret" documents as CIA material. With economic nationalism growing in Canada in the wake of Mr. Nixon's new economic measures, the KGB could be trying to accent this mood by creating the impression that the CIA has been operating in Ottawa's backyard without co-ordinating its activities with Canadian intelligence.

--The French security apparatus, which for years has meddled in Quebec affairs according to the private testimony of federal Canadian officials, may have planted the document to make mischief between Ottawa and Washington.

Meanwhile, in their attempt to discredit the view that the document is authentic, American officials are saying that the CIA address on the letterhead -- 2430 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. -- now houses a naval hospital, and that the CIA moved out years ago.

When two Canadian reporters sought this address last night it had apparently disappeared inside a fortress-like complex of about 10 acres -- some of the walls are 20 foot tall, others have iron railings and wooden stakes -- across the street from the state department.

Signs there referred to a naval dispensary, but the sentry boxes were manned by special federal police, not by navy personnel. And whereas you

can walk right up to the doors of the Walter Reed army hospital here, as well as the Bethesda naval hospital in suburban Maryland, admission to the "medical" facility opposite the state department requires special I.D. documents. Washington newsmen have for some time been describing this complex, where the buildings are equipped with all sorts of radio antennae, as the CIA's "downtown" office, to distinguish it from the new CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., seven miles from Washington. ✓

18 JUL 1971

Distrust of U.S. by Canadians Growing Since Pentagon Leak

BY EUGENE GRIFFIN
[Chief of Canada Bureau]
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17.—Distrust of the United States has increased in Canada since the publication of the Pentagon papers.

Canadians have gone so far as to express fears that the Pentagon may have secret plans for the use of force against a future Canadian government. They say the force could be used against a government that was considered unfriendly by Americans, especially if they thought it were Communist.

The extent to which some Canadian high school students are concerned about the danger of an American attack has disturbed the U. S. Embassy.

U. S. Threat Seen

Reports from Canada about the Pentagon papers, with editorials and comment by columnists, have pictured the U. S. as a military threat ruled by liars.

At the same time, Canada is moving toward closer ties with the Soviet Union and Communist China. Communist aggression in South Viet Nam escapes critical comment, and statements from Hanoi are taken at face value.

When the Viet Cong recently proposed the latest Communist terms for ending the war, the Toronto Globe and Mail said: "The United States government must, for once, be honest. It must negotiate in good faith; it must put away lies and manipulations. Nothing short of honesty will now serve the United States."

Yank Writes Letter

The new Canadian attitude that the U. S. cannot be trusted has been felt in a personal way by some American visitors who

News Analysis

have been coming to Canada for years.

Gerald H. Gover of Gowanda, N. Y., has come to Canada for 15 years and is building a cottage in Ontario. He wrote the Toronto Star last week that he hoped that the "hate America" philosophy will not extend to the point of harming normal relations between the two countries.

"For the first time since I started to come to Canada, there seems to be a feeling that maybe they [the Canadians] should just watch us," Gover said. "Maybe there is something about us that isn't quite kosher."

Gover said there are few Canadians in the public eye "who do not feel that Americans are spawned by the devil."

In what Gover called the public eye are many Canadians who are raising an alarm about American influence on the economy, on schools and on national identity. They are pleased with Canada's trade with Russia and Red China and glad that Canadian exports to the U. S. last year dropped to 65 per cent from 71 per cent in 1969.

Trudeau spoke during his trip to Moscow two months ago of the "growing consciousness among Canadians of the danger of our national identity from a cultural, economic and perhaps even military point of view."

Rejects Suggestions

Robert L. Stanfield, Conservative Party leader, said in a lecture at the National Defense College at Kingston, Ont., that he rejected suggestions there might be a military threat from the U. S. toward Canada.

A commentator on national television recently suggested the existence of Pentagon plans for a military takeover of Canada, if a government should come to power that Washington did not like. The commentator said that his comments, concerning documents which he would like to steal from the U. S. Cen-

tral Intelligence Agency or the Pentagon, were "unconfirmed, undocumented and possibly even untrue." ✓

The New Democratic Party, which has been the Canadian political party most critical of the U. S. except for the Communists, has risen in popularity. New Democrats, who call themselves Socialists, form the governments in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and are a threat to the Conservative government in Ontario. They are gaining strength on the national scene.

A recent public opinion poll showed the New Democrats neck and neck with Stanfield's Conservatives for second place to Trudeau's Liberals.