

# The Soviets play the 'Canada card'

by Joseph Brewda

The Soviet foreign ministry is currently surfacing longstanding assets within the Canadian ministry of external affairs, as part of an elaborate scheme to disrupt U.S.-Canadian military arrangements through a contrived sovereignty dispute. The Soviet gameplan first became public on April 22, when External Affairs Minister Joe Clark made an astonishing speech before a Vancouver audience, in which he accused the U.S. government of violating Canada's sovereignty by deploying Navy and Coast Guard vessels into its extreme northern waters. These Arctic waters are claimed by Canada, but are considered to be international by the United States.

The prime Soviet objective in the affair remarks is not only to hinder NATO submarine and antisubmarine warfare deployment. The Soviet press has been violently denouncing Canada's agreement with the United States to build an advanced 52-station Northern Warning System to replace the outmoded Distance Early Warning, or DEW line, possibly including a space-based system. The agreement has provoked Moscow's wrath because of its significance for the first generation of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Just how brazen Moscow's assets in Ottawa have become is indicated by testimony Clark made in April before the House of Commons' National Defense Committee, on a military proposal to build 10 nuclear submarines. Canada currently has no nuclear-powered submarines, and therefore, no capability to patrol under the Arctic ice against Soviet submarines. Clark gave his endorsement to the plan, but for reasons directly contrary to the proposal's sponsors. Clark declared, "In terms of the threat to our sovereignty in the north, on this day in April 1987, the larger threat comes from our friends, the United States."

The minister's pontifications over alleged U.S. military violations of Canadian waters have been dutifully copied by the "opposition," including the social-democratic New Democratic Party, which has called for mining the Canadian Arctic against U.S. submarines. The more fruity among this collection have long advocated abandoning the north altogether, on behalf of some "Eskimo nation" or seal and whale paradise.

## The Shevardnadze trip

The triggering incident for Clark's remarkable statements is not found in any U.S. naval deployment, but the post-

Reykjavik trip of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Ottawa last October. Shevardnadze not only signed a new wheat agreement, but suggested to Clark some 25 separate joint ventures with Canadian oil and gas companies. Naturally enough, the joint ventures primarily related to the Canadian north, and led an enthusiastic Clark to tell the press that "the Arctic is our [Canadian and Soviet] common heritage and our common vision."

Immediately following the discussions, Canada reactivated a Canadian-Soviet cultural and exchange accord that had been suspended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (A similar accord was renewed in the United States last year, through the efforts of U.S.-based Soviet agent Armand Hammer, as one of the prizes for the Reykjavik summit.) Among the joint projects agreed to between Canada and the U.S.S.R are joint satellite monitoring of Arctic ice flows, mineral resource mapping, and study of the curious atmospheric electromagnetic phenomenon known as the 'Northern Lights. All of these studies have direct and indirect military importance. Canada is even considering launching its commercial satellites from Soviet facilities.

The particular network within the external affairs ministry which is pushing for a U.S.-Canadian break dates back to the 1930s, when former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson first got his start in government. Pearson has since become notorious for protecting or promoting numerous individuals in that ministry, who were believed to have been controlled by Soviet agents Kim Philby and Donald Maclean. One protégé of Pearson, however, was long-time Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, whose overt support of Soviet strategic objectives continues to be a threat to North America. It was Trudeau, under the cover of the doctrine of "multiculturalism," who funded and promoted diverse terrorist organizations, which remain a critical "environmental support base" for Soviet spetsnaz (irregular warfare, terrorist) capabilities.

Not surprisingly, two of the strongest advocates of removing NATO from the Arctic are Lester Pearson's son, Jeffrey Pearson, who was the Canadian ambassador to Moscow under Trudeau, and the Bronfman family, which first funded Trudeau's political campaigns. The Montreal-based Charles Bronfman, and his U.S.-based brother Edgar, have been to Moscow several times in past months, negotiating business deals in exchange for political concessions by the West.

The Bronfmans are central to a current effort to ban *EIR* in Canada, based on alleged violations of Canada's "hate statues." Timed with Clark's effort to drive a wedge between Washington and Ottawa, the Bronfman-allied Canadian Broadcasting Corporation carried a lengthy slander of Lyndon LaRouche. This CBC attack was based on a report recently issued by the Canadian B'nai B'rith, modeled on earlier slanders penned by the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League (see *International Intelligence*, pp. 60-61).