

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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\* LEADING PERSONALITIES \*  
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\* CANADA, 1984 \*  
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18/08/2016 13:21:05

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TURNER, THE RT HON JOHN NAPIER, PC QC

Prime Minister.

Born in Richmond, England in 1929. Of mixed English and Canadian parentage.

Educated at Universities of British Columbia, Oxford (Rhodes Scholar) and Paris.

Practised law in Montreal 1954-62; lectured at Sir George Williams University (now Concordia) 1956-68 and wrote a book on the Canadian Senate. Elected Liberal MP for St Lawrence, St George (Quebec) 1962 and Ottawa-Carleton since 1968. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1963-65. Minister without Portfolio, assisting the Minister of Transport, 1965-67. Registrar General, and later Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1967-68. Succeeded Mr Trudeau as Minister of Justice and Attorney General in 1968. Minister of Finance 1972-75.

Stood unsuccessfully for the leadership of the Liberal Party in 1968, taking third place. His support, like Mr Trudeau's came from younger members. Declined an offer to take over the leadership of the British Columbia Liberal Party in 1968.

He was the dominant English Canadian in Mr Trudeau's Cabinet and was regarded by many as a natural successor to the leadership. His political ambition was well-known and probably affected his relationship with the Prime Minister, which was strained. He succeeded in the difficult portfolio of Finance for several years. He proved a successful Chairman of the IMF Interim Committee. Mr Turner resigned from the Government in 1975 and returned to law practice in Toronto.

Shortly after Mr Trudeau announced in February 1984 his intention to resign as Leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Turner announced his candidacy. At a leadership convention in Ottawa on 16 June 1984, Mr Turner was elected on the second ballot to succeed Mr Trudeau (by 1,862 votes to Mr Jean Chretien's 1,368 votes). He was sworn in as Prime Minister on 30 June.

Mr Turner is to the right of the Liberal Party but had to modify his position more to the centre in order to win the leadership. He has not yet enunciated his policies, but has said he would get rid of the federal deficit, while preserving Canada's social policies and fulfilling Canada's defence commitments.

He is expected to be better disposed to Britain, less maverick, more serious and systematic about consultation and about Canada's Alliance commitments. He has said he will build on Mr Trudeau's East/West initiative.

He is reported to be a close friend of United States Secretary of State Shultz. He has said he will negotiate with the Americans on mutual problems as friends, trading partners and "co-tenants of a continent", and that better relations with the US will make more credible Canada's efforts to promote peace and nuclear disarmament.

In contrast to Mr Trudeau's autocratic style, Mr Turner is expected to work for reconciliation of the different interests at party and Governmental level in Canada.

He has a confident and breezy manner. Some maintain that he lacks depth and conviction.

[REDACTED]

Often referred to as "old blue eyes".

Married. Three children.

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Reference.....

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Mrs Crane 24/2

Mrs Graham (for personality records)

Mr Perrin Beatty, of Fergus, Ontario, the PC member for Wellington - Dufferin - Simcoe seems to me a notably friendly and agreeable young man and he is spoken of by, for example, Mr Stanfield (former PC leader) and Judge Dickson of the Supreme Court as a coming man. He is currently making good use of the defects of Revenue Canada as a political issue. His wife, Julie, is a charming, vivacious, rather naive person (currently having a baby). She is the daughter of Mrs Hyndman of Ottawa, a nice lady who was very friendly to us during the Falklands affair and is active socially in Ottawa (her husband runs Ogilvies). We have had the Beattys to the house several times and they have invited my son and daughter-in-law to stay with them in Fergus.

*h.*

Moran

22 February 1984

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

Born in High River, Alberta, in June 1939.

Educated at the University of Alberta and Dalhousie University.

Private Secretary of W J C Kirby, Alberta Progressive Conservative Leader, 1959. A journalist. National President of the Progressive Conservative Student Federation 1956/65. Founding Chairman of the Canadian Political Youth Council, 1964. Taught Political Science at University of Alberta. Special assistant to the Hon Davie Fulton in Alberta, 1966-67. Executive Assistant and speechwriter to the Hon Robert Stanfield, his predecessor as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, 1967/70. A defeated candidate in the 1967 Alberta provincial elections. First elected to the House of Commons in 1972 as Progressive Conservative Member for Rocky Mountain. Party spokesman on Youth 1973/74; Environment, 1975/76. In less than four years he emerged from obscurity to take over in 1976, leadership of the party that had been bitterly disunited since Mr Diefenbaker's days and whose divisions kept the party ineffective through Mr Stanfield's period as leader. Mr Clark was faced with the same sort of divisions and internal bitterness but dealt with them with quiet efficiency and led the Conservatives to victory in May 1979, despite a press that regularly wrote him off. However, his own public image and his government's unpopular budget brought the government down after six months and the Conservatives were defeated in the February 1980 election. Resigned as Leader of the Opposition in January 1983.

Mr Clark is cautious and businesslike but lacks a commanding personality. He has in public a curiously stilted pomposity which is a joy to Canadian critics and cartoonists. 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. Largely for these reasons, his role as leader of the Progressive Conservatives was continually being challenged and he was forced to submit to a Leadership Convention by receiving an insufficiently strong endorsement at the Party Convention in Winnipeg in 1983. At the leadership convention, held in Ottawa in June 1983, he was defeated on the 4th ballot by Brian Mulroney (qv). He fought with determination and courage and accepted defeat graciously. Mr Clark is on the progressive wing of his own party and was an admirer of Mr Ian Macleod.

Visited London as Leader of the Opposition in September 1976 and again in July 1978. As Leader, however, seemed reluctant to be associated with the British.

His wife, who prefers to be known as Ms Maureen McTeer, studies law at the University of Ottawa. She is a party worker in her own right and a very tough person and has published a book about Canada's official residences.

He is competent in French. His wife is bilingual. One child.

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OMBIE, THE HON DAVID E, PC MP

Born in Toronto, Ontario on 24 April 1936.

Educated at the University of Western Ontario (BA in Economics) and Post-Graduate, University of Toronto. Lectured in Political Science and Urban Affairs at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and Atkinson College, University of York. Mayor of Toronto from 1973 to September 1978.

Before his election as Mayor in late 1972, had been an active member of the City Council. The least known and youngest of the candidates at the beginning of the mayoral campaign, he won overwhelming support as a radical "reformer", and his election and that of like-minded campaigners was regarded as a resounding defeat for the "old guard" in City Hall. He had previously made known his antipathy to the widespread and haphazard property development in the city, and during his term of office measures to control new developments were implemented. Re-elected as Mayor of Toronto in 1976 for a further term by an overwhelming majority.

Decided to enter Federal politics and won the Progressive Conservative nomination for the Toronto (Rosedale) riding in March 1978. Resigned as Mayor in September 1978, was elected MP on 16 October 1978 (defeating a much-favoured Liberal candidate overwhelmingly), re-elected in May 1979 and appointed Minister of Health and Welfare in Mr Clark's first Cabinet of 1979-80. February 1980 he became the Opposition spokesman on Employment and Labour but resigned this portfolio in April 1983 in order to run in the PC leadership race. The Convention was held in Ottawa in June and although he had been thought of as a serious contender could not, in the end, muster enough votes to win the race.

He is a quick thinking and a fast and explosive speaker, and is also a good listener. Was colloquially known in Toronto as the "tiny perfect mayor" (he is only about 5' 4" in height). Was generally credited with keeping Toronto a civilised city to live in, and with being a hard working and democratic man of integrity.

Is a leading figure on the left of the Progressive Conservative Party.

Married. Three children.

CONFIDENTIAL

(1984 LPR)

CROSBIE, THE HON JOHN CARNELL, PC MP

Born in Newfoundland in 1931.

Educated at Queen's University, Dalhousie University and London School of Economics (post-graduate work in law). Practised as a lawyer in Newfoundland 1957-65, and served in municipal politics. Entered provincial politics as a Liberal in 1966 and held various portfolios prior to his resignation from the Provincial Cabinet in 1968.

Re-entered provincial politics as a Conservative in 1971 and served as Minister of Finance (1972-74), and as Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Mines and Energy (1975-76).

Elected as member of the Federal Parliament at a by-election in October 1976. Was shadow spokesman on industry, trade and commerce. Minister of Finance in the PC Government in June 1979-February 1980.

He comes from a rich Newfoundland family. A director of a number of companies and has served as an adviser to a major bank. He has an ironic turn of speech and wit that has from time to time landed him in trouble with the press. Resigned from his role as Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs in order to stand for the leadership of his party in June 1983. At the leadership convention at which he was generally regarded as the most thoughtful of the candidates, he came in third behind Mulroney and Clark. He failed to persuade the Clark supporters to turn their votes over to him; this would have ensured his success and Mulroney's failure. His campaign was severely damaged by the fact that he speaks virtually no French and he rashly compared its utility to speaking Chinese. This ensured the solid opposition of Quebec delegates. He was an ungracious loser and has made bitter remarks about Clark and his wife. A rather dour, grumpy man.

His charming wife Jane is the daughter of a Newfoundland doctor. Three children.

(1983 LPR)

MACDONALD, The Hon Flora PC MP

MACDONALD, The Hon Flora

Opposition spokesman on the Status of Women; and Chairman of the Progressive Conservative party's Social Development Committee.

Born in Nova Scotia, 1926

Born in Nova Scotia, 1926

Educated at North Sydney High School and Business College.

Held a variety of jobs and travelled widely in Canada and Europe. Worked for Progressive Conservative organisation in Ottawa before being sacked by Mr Diefenbaker. Became an administrative assistant at Queen's University. Then Executive Director of the Committee for an Independent Canada. In 1972 spent a year on international studies at the National Defence College. First elected to the Commons as Progressive Conservative member for Kingston and the Islands in 1972. She is a particularly effective constituency member. Was PC spokesman on Federal-Provincial Relations. Director of the Canadian Political Science Association.

Ran disappointingly for the leadership of the PCs in February 1976: she failed to attract the support from the left-wing of the party that was thought to be hers but that went for the most part to the eventual winner, Mr Clark. But her appointment as Secretary of State for External Affairs in June 1979 re-established her standing in the party. Decided not to run in the 1983 PC leadership race and threw her support behind Joe Clark.

She can be both tough and diplomatic. Holds strong views on nuclear non-proliferation and human rights. She is inclined to make public statement on policy without considering the implications fully.

A friendly and attractive personality.

Single.



**British High Commission**  
80 Elgin Street Ottawa Ontario K1P 5K7

*Miss Hughes o.v.*  
*[Signature]*  
23/

Mr P S McLean OBE  
UK Permanent Representative to the  
Food & Agriculture Organisation of  
the United Nations  
c/o The British Embassy  
ROME

Your reference

Our reference ECO 140/1

Date 15 August 1984

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RECEIVED NO. 72	
12 SEP 1984	
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*Repe. h.*

*Dear McLean,*

ESTABLISHMENT OF CANADIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE FAO

You will no doubt have heard of the Canadians' recent decision to establish permanent representation to the FAO in Rome. The first Permanent Representative is to be the Honourable Eugene Whelan, (pronounced 'Whale-N') who was up until the end of June Canadian Agriculture Minister. I enclose a Curriculum Vitae on Mr Whelan released at the time his appointment was announced. He is also presently President of the World Food Council, a position he will retain concurrently with his new appointment, until his term of office as President expires next summer.

2. An unsuccessful aspirant in the recent contest for the leadership of the governing Liberal Party, Mr Whelan was dropped from the new Cabinet announced by Mr Trudeau's successor as Prime Minister, Mr John Turner. This position in Rome was contrived for Mr Whelan in the last batch of 'patronage' appointments attributable to Mr Trudeau - which were in fact implemented amid great controversy by Mr Turner. While a great deal less controversial than some of the 'patronage' appointments announced at the same time, Mr Whelan's appointment has still come in for some press criticism. It has also caused great resentment at External Affairs because of the very considerable - and unbudgeted - costs involved. Mr Turner has defended this appointment citing Mr Whelan as being 'eminently qualified' for the job; indeed he certainly knows his stuff on agriculture.

3. Mr Whelan is forthright and can at times be overbearing. But he has been a successful Agriculture Minister, for no less than 12 years, with one brief gap. He is well liked by the agricultural community in Canada. He has openly advocated greater assistance from the developed countries for the poor in third world countries.

4. With a federal election due in Canada on 4 September, there remains an element of doubt about whether this appointment will go through: it is far from sure whether the major opposition party the Progressive Conservatives, will maintain the appointment if they win, as they may well.

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5. I must confess to a soft spot for Mr Whelan. He came to my house one evening during a visit by the House of Commons select Committee on Agriculture, and could not have been more friendly or helpful. Yes, he is absurd. He wears an outsize green stetson. He often sounds as if he is talking nonsense. But this is partly because he goes straight to the point, instead of beating about the bush, and partly because he has not had a lot of advanced education. He said not long ago in Nova Scotia that when we neglect the environment what is at stake is the lives of our future ancestors. Did Ritchie Calder or Dr Schumacher ever put it more memorably?

*Yours ever,*

*Richard Baker*

R H Baker

cc:

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DICKSON, THE HON MR JUSTICE BRIAN QC LLB LLD DCnL

Chief Justice of Canada since April 1984.

Born: Yorkton, Saskatchewan on 25 May 1916.

Educated at University of Manitoba (LLB 1938, LLD 1973),  
University of Saskatchewan (LLD 1978), University of Ottawa.  
Called to the Bar of Manitoba 1940. Practised law 1945-63.  
Lecturer, Manitoba Law School 1948-54.

Served with Royal Canadian Artillery 1940-45 (a Lieutenant  
Colonel).

Created QC 1953. Appointed to the Court of Queens Bench of  
Manitoba 1963; to the Court of Appeals Manitoba 1967.  
Chairman of the Board of Governors, University of Manitoba,  
1971-73. Chancellor of the Anglican Church of Canada for the  
Diocese of Ruperts Land.

Appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada 28 March 1973; and  
as Chief Justice 18 April 1984. The appointment broke two  
traditions, that of appointing the Senior Supreme Court Judge  
of Chief Justice and the other that of alternating between  
French and English speaking justices for the Senior Court post  
- a practice which had been followed since 1944.

Lucid and eloquent. Has regularly sided with the provinces  
against the Federal Government on questions of political  
jurisdiction. Exhibits on the bench an empathy for the  
little man, an impatience with technicalities that impede  
justice, a tolerance for deviant ideas and a generally left of  
centre orientation. Voted against the Trudeau thesis in the  
Supreme Court judgement on the constitutional issue in 1981.  
A workaholic; a hard man; a pusher; a militarist. His  
style is British: leaving it to politicians to change the  
law but pointing out defects clearly.

Lost his right leg in the Battle of the Falaise Gap.

Hobbies: raising horses at his farm; riding; fishing.

Married (Barbara Sellers, who comes from a wealthy Winnipeg  
family). Three sons and one daughter.

Bilingual.

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TRUDEAU, THE RT HON PIERRE ELLIOTT, PC MP

*former Prime Minister of Canada.*

Born in 1919 of mixed French Canadian and Scottish ancestry, he comes from a wealthy Montreal family. Attended the Universities of Montreal, Harvard and Paris and the London School of Economics. Has travelled widely. Lecturer in Jurisprudence at Montreal University and a member of the Quebec Bar before entering politics. He has written various books and theses, particularly on constitutional matters and the French Canadian problem.

First became active in politics when he supported the asbestos miners in Quebec in ~~1949~~ <sup>1949</sup>. ~~1953~~ Opposed the corrupt regime of M Duplessis, Premier of Quebec. Later he came out clearly as a federalist French Canadian, maintaining that a separate Quebec could not be viable, that French Canadians could only find their fulfilment in Canada, and that it was largely the failure of Quebec provincial governments to exercise their powers under the Federal Constitution that had left Quebec as a ghetto for so long. He joined the Federal Liberal Party in 1965 and was elected to the Federal Parliament in the same year.

Mr Trudeau's star rose rapidly in the House of Commons. After a short spell as Parliamentary-Secretary to Mr Pearson who was then Prime Minister, he was appointed in 1967 as Minister of Justice, where he attracted favourable notice for his handling of a new Divorce Bill. In April 1968 he ran for the party leadership and swept aside a number of senior rivals as well as one or two other young hopefuls. In the general election that followed the Liberals were returned to power with an absolute majority, for the first time since 1953, as Trudeaumania swept the country.

Mr Trudeau was Prime Minister of Canada from 1968 until 1979, <sup>and again from 1980 to 1985</sup>. His first government lasted 4 years and included the October 1970 kidnapping crisis, <sup>and</sup> which was, in retrospect, probably his finest period as Prime Minister. By the end of his first 4 years in office the force of Trudeaumania was, however, spent. The ease with which he had come to power, his pre-eminence within his own party and the ineffectiveness of the opposition led him to adopt an autocratic style, although he continued to philosophise from time to time about "participatory democracy". About this time his relations with the press deteriorated and were never to recover.

In the October 1972 election campaign, Mr Trudeau seemed to fight without enthusiasm. The Liberals scaped back into power as a minority government and for the next 2 years were largely preoccupied with holding on to office.

They did better in the 1974 election when Mr Trudeau barnstormed through the country demonstrating some of his old magic. But the 5 years of government that followed his electoral victory were on the whole undistinguished. His party had few new policies left, and Mr Trudeau's dominance and intolerance of opposition led to the resignations of two of his leading Ministers. It was during this time that a Separatist Government came to power in Quebec and this and the future of the federation became the over-riding - and totally intractable - issue for Mr Trudeau. After the Liberal defeat in 1979 and five months in Opposition Mr Trudeau announced his resignation in November 1979. However, the next month the Conservative Government was brought down, almost by accident, and Mr Trudeau decided to run in another election in February 1980; and was returned to power. ~~It is unclear how long he will remain in Ottawa, although he has stated that he would step down before the next election. In many ways, he has out-stayed his welcome as Prime Minister.~~

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BENNETT, THE HON WILLIAM RICHARD, PC

Premier of British Columbia since December 1975.

Born in Kelowna, BC in 1930.

Son of W A C Bennett, who was Social Credit Premier of British Columbia for 20 years.

Educated at Kelowna High School.

Is a wealthy partner in a large family hardware business.

Joined the BC Social Credit Party in 1952. Active in provincial politics, but did not run for election to the Legislative Assembly until September 1973, when he won his father's safe seat in Okanagan South. Elected Leader of the BC Social Credit Party in November 1973 and led his party to victory with a substantial majority during the General Election campaign in December 1975. Despite seeming to have become isolated and ineffectual he won an increased majority in the General Election of May 1983.

Unlike his father, he has worked successfully to improve relations with the Federal Government. Believes strongly in a united Canada but advocates stronger powers for the Provinces. Has some sympathy for Quebec's point of view but rejects the idea of independence or a break-up of the Federal system.

Within the Province his main aim is to strengthen its economy and encourage private enterprise. Has appealed to the business community to support his government by investment and expansion programmes, and would like control of BC's resources to remain with the Province.

Achieved prominence as Chairman of the Provincial group during the closing scenes of the constitutional drama. A successful lightweight. Has been notably cavalier with British visitors.

Married. Four sons.

CONFIDENTIAL

Born in Montreal in 1924.

Educated at Laval University, University of Montreal and University of Geneva. Called to the Quebec Bar in 1948. QC 1981.

Foreign Service Officer from 1953 to 1977. Served as Deputy High Commissioner in London from 1972-77 and reached the rank of Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Responsible for providing advice through the Clerk of the Privy Council to the Prime Minister and Cabinet with special responsibility for senior appointments.

He is very well-disposed to us and has proved himself notably helpful and capable.

He has a charming wife, Pierrette, and three children.

BLACK, CONRAD M, BA MA LL.L Litt.D LL.D KLJ

Businessman.

Born in Montreal, Quebec in August 1944.

Educated at Carleton, Laval and McGill Universities.

He is Chairman and member of the executive committees of many companies including Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee to the ARGUS Corporation Ltd and Norcen Energy Resources Ltd; Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Executive Committee to Hollinger Argus Ltd; Director of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Dominion Stores Ltd and Standard Broadcasting Corporation and many other firms. He also wrote a life of Duplessis, the Quebec Premier.

In early 1983 he came under fire for alleged breaches of the take-over rules when Norcen attempted the take-over of a US company, Hanna Mining Co.

A large, genial man, unusually widely read, a great talker. He has substantial British interests. Very well disposed to us. Describes himself as one of the three Canadian businessmen who is on speaking terms with Trudeau. Is a friend of Brian Mulroney (who worked for the Corporation). His brother Montague shares in the running of the Argus empire. Conrad is an unusual type of articulate tycoon. Something of a pirate.

Married.

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BOURASSA, THE HON ROBERT, MNA MA

Leader of the Quebec Liberal Party since October 1983.

Born 14 July 1933 in Montreal.

Educated at Jean de Brébeuf College and University of Montreal. He was a Rhodes Scholar in Economics at Oxford in 1959 and also studied at Harvard.

A lawyer and economist, Mr Bourassa was a Fiscal Adviser in the Federal National Revenue Department in 1960. From 1963-65 he was Secretary and Research Director for the Belanger Commission on Taxation in Quebec. He teaches at Ottawa University.

He was first elected to the Quebec National Assembly in 1966. He became Financial (Opposition) Critic. He was chosen Leader of the Quebec Liberal Party in January 1970 and sworn in as Premier of Quebec in May 1970. He held the Portfolios of Finance (1970) and Inter-governmental Affairs (1971-72). In 1976 he lost the Liberal leadership and the Quebec provincial election. He went to Europe and the US to study for several years. In October 1983 he was elected Leader of the Quebec Liberal Party for a second time and by an overwhelming majority.

Mr Bourassa is well liked in the province but not loved in his party. At the height of the 1976 election campaign he was termed 'the most hated man in Quebec'. He was reviled as a 'nationalist' by English Quebecers and as 'a puppet of Ottawa and the multinationals' by Quebec traditional patriotic societies, namely the unions and the media.

He is intensely political, notably vain, intelligent and very well informed. He reads the Economist, New York Times etc, and is right up to the minute with what is happening nationally and internationally. He is clear that what Quebecers are concerned about, and what he has to concentrate on, is the economy. He says that at Oxford he was very much of a socialist, and admired people like Nye Bevan and Michael Foot, but he now seems much more convinced of the advantages of free enterprise. He is very ambitious. He has no consuming interests outside work.

Married to Andrée Simard of the wealthy Quebec shipbuilding family. Two children.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHRETIEN, THE HON (Joseph Jacques) JEAN, PC QC MP

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, since September 1982.

Born in Quebec 1934.

Educated at Laval University, Quebec City. Vice President of Liberal Students of Canada 1957-58.

Elected to House of Commons as Liberal MP for St Maurice-Lafleche (Quebec) in 1963; now represents Shawinigan (Quebec). Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister 1965-66, and to Minister of Finance 1966-67. Appointed to the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio 1967. Minister of National Revenue April-June 1968. Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1968-74. President of the Treasury Board August 1974 to September 1976. Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce 1976-77. Minister of Finance 1977-79. Minister of Justice and Minister of State for Social Development from March 1980-September 1982.

He came to Ottawa speaking no English but pledged to learn it. He now speaks it fluently with a heavy accent that he jokes about: "Quand je parle le peuple me comprend". He was less successful as Finance Minister. During the last two years of the Trudeau Government he was under constant pressure in the House. He was worsted by the PQ Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau and generally failed to convince the business community that he had understood his portfolio. Played a significant role in the Quebec referendum. A scrapper with the air of a street-fighter who is impatient with paper-work. Impulsive. A personality.

As Minister of Justice, he achieved prominence during the constitutional issue as well as a grudging respect from most of his opponents. He is universally liked, very approachable and is one of the few French Canadians who are quite well regarded in the West. Well disposed to us.

He and his agreeable wife have two children of their own and have adopted a young Indian child.

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

Born in High River, Alberta, in June 1939.

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His wife, who prefers to be known as Ms Maureen McTeer, studies law at the University of Ottawa. She is a party worker in her own right and a very tough person and has published a book about Canada's official residences.

He is competent in French. His wife is bilingual. One child.

CONFIDENTIAL

CROSBIE, THE HON JOHN CARNELL, PC MP

Born in Newfoundland in 1931.

Educated at Queen's University, Dalhousie University and London School of Economics (post-graduate work in law). Practised as a lawyer in Newfoundland 1957-65, and served in municipal politics. Entered provincial politics as a Liberal in 1966 and held various portfolios prior to his resignation from the Provincial Cabinet in 1968.

Re-entered provincial politics as a Conservative in 1971 and served as Minister of Finance (1972-74), and as Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Mines and Energy (1975-76).

Elected as member of the Federal Parliament at a by-election in October 1976. Was shadow spokesman on industry, trade and commerce. Minister of Finance in the PC Government in June 1979-February 1980.

He comes from a rich Newfoundland family. A director of a number of companies and has served as an adviser to a major bank. He has an ironic turn of speech and wit that has from time to time landed him in trouble with the press. Resigned from his role as Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs in order to stand for the leadership of his party in June 1983. At the leadership convention at which he was generally regarded as the most thoughtful of the candidates, he came in third behind Mulroney and Clark. He failed to persuade the Clark supporters to turn their votes over to him; this would have ensured his success and Mulroney's failure. His campaign was severely damaged by the fact that he speaks virtually no French and he rashly compared its utility to speaking Chinese. This ensured the solid opposition of Quebec delegates. He was an ungracious loser and has made bitter remarks about Clark and his wife. A rather dour, grumpy man.

His charming wife Jane is the daughter of a Newfoundland doctor. Three children.

CONFIDENTIAL

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FOX, THE HON FRANCIS, PC QC MP DES MA LL.M

Minister of Communications.

Born in Montreal 1939.

Educated at the Universities of Montreal, Harvard and Oxford (Rhodes Scholar). A member of the Quebec Bar. Special Assistant to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs 1968/69, and to the Prime Minister 1970/72. A lecturer in Law at the University of Montreal 1970/72.

First elected to the House of Commons for Argenteuil-deux-Montagnes in 1972. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice 1975. Appointed Solicitor-General in September 1976.

Mr Fox performed impressively as Solicitor-General in handling criticism of the illegal activities of the RCMP. In February 1978, however, he was forced to resign after it became known that he had some years previously forged a signature to procure an abortion for a married woman with whom he was having an affair. He is bilingual, an ardent Federalist, and a man whose background, cast of mind and intellectual capacity had made him a valued colleague of Mr Trudeau. He had the look of a future leader of the Party about him but the circumstances of his resignation have spoiled his chances in the immediate future. Appointed Minister of Communications and Secretary of State after Liberals return to power in February 1980. In September 1981, he lost the portfolio of Secretary of State.

An unattractive man in whom it would be difficult to repose much confidence.

Divorced: remarried September 1978 to Vivien Case, who is a graduate of McGill University with a BA degree in Psychology.

Mr Fox has one son by his previous marriage, of whom he has custody.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

GRAY, THE HON HERBERT E, PC MP

President of the Treasury Board since October 1982.

Born in Ontario in 1931.

Graduate of McGill University School of Commerce and Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.

First elected to House of Commons in 1962. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in 1968 and Minister without Portfolio the following year. Minister of National Revenue 1970-72 and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs 1972-74. Dropped from the Cabinet but returned when the Liberals were re-elected in February 1980, as Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry.

A fervent economic nationalist: believes strongly in government control of foreign investment in Canada. This was apparent in the way he supervised the Foreign Investment Review Agency, which came under his portfolio as Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

He was regarded with some suspicion by the Canadian business community which was relieved when he was given the Treasury portfolio in the latest reshuffle. It is generally believed that the move was made to try and regain the confidence of the business community during a difficult economic period.

He is hard-working, earnest and well-meaning, taciturn and with no sense of humor or small talk. He lacks public appeal.

His wife is a lawyer, qualified in Quebec, but thinking of requalifying so as to practice in Ontario. She is a large, intelligent and pleasant lady.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

HATFIELD, THE HON RICHARD B, PC

Premier (Progressive Conservative) of New Brunswick since 1970.

Born 1931.

Educated at Rothesay, New Brunswick, Acadia University and Dalhousie University Law School, Nova Scotia where he was a contemporary of former Premiers Alex Campbell of PEI and Gerald Regan of Nova Scotia.

Son of a Conservative MP and industrialist. He practised law briefly in Truro, Nova Scotia, and acted as executive assistant to the Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce before entering Provincial politics in 1961. He became leader of the Provincial Conservative Party in 1961. His party achieved victory in the 1970 Election reversing 10 years of Liberal rule and was narrowly re-elected to office in October 1978. In October 1982 he was once again returned with an increased majority due in part to assiduous courting of the French-speaking Acadian voters.

He is intensely interested in politics but has no present aspirations beyond the provincial scene. A proponent of Maritime Union yet highly suspicious of federal constitutional change or of anything that smacks of weakening the position of The Crown in Canada. Deeply involved in Canadian unity and the Quebec situation.

Very much the bachelor, well-to-do, unstuffy, youthful in outlook, intelligent, but rather emotional. Well-disposed, but his intervention played an important part in the destruction of Sir John Ford's position in 1981. Collects dolls.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

KAPLAN, THE HON ROBERT PHILLIP, PC QC MP

Solicitor-General since March 1980.

Born in Toronto in 1936.

Graduated in Sociology at the University of Toronto. Went on to become a lawyer.

First elected Federal MP in 1968; defeated in 1972, but re-elected in 1974. Parliamentary Secretary for Health and Welfare in 1975 and for Finance in 1976.

Quiet spoken and friendly. His political sense, if not his technical competence, has been called into question several times in the last two years, notably when commenting adversely on his government's controversial budget and, despite his official position, writing a character reference for two constituents he had never met who were awaiting sentence for armed robbery.

He says his special interest is the "pursuit of justice".

Married. Three children. He and his wife wrote a book on "Bicycling in Toronto".

LALONDE, THE HON MARC, PC QC MP MA LL.L

Minister of Finance since October 1982.

Born in Quebec 1929, a tenth generation French-Canadian.

After two years with the Catholic Youth Movement, attended Universities of Montreal and Oxford where he and his wife say they were very happy. Returned to University of Montreal as Professor of Commercial Law and Economics until 1959. Then Special Assistant to Mr David Fulton, Conservative Minister of Justice. Returned to Montreal in 1960 to practise law.

In 1967 he became full-time Constitutional Adviser to Mr Pearson. After Mr Trudeau's election in 1968 he became his Principal Secretary. He resigned in August 1972 to fight as Liberal candidate in the Federal election and was immediately made Minister of National Health and Welfare. Appointed Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations in September 1977 to assist the PM's campaign for national unity. Was Minister of Justice and Attorney-General from November 1978 to June 1979. In March 1980 he was appointed Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, a position he held until October 1982.

He is a convinced Federalist, but is regarded with suspicion in the West.

Highly intelligent, reserved and discreet but amusing and friendly. Very capable: indeed the ablest member of Mr Trudeau's team. He is close to Mr Trudeau.

Married. Four children. His family lives in Montreal and he commutes there every weekend.

Special interests: movies, gardening, skiing, sailing, tennis and squash.

LÉVESQUE, THE HON RENÉ

Premier (Parti Québécois) of Quebec since November 1976.

Born in New Carlisle, Gaspé, 1922.

Educated at Laval University. War correspondent with American Forces in Europe in World War II and later in Korea. Thereafter a successful freelance journalist and broadcaster. Entered the Quebec National Assembly in 1960 as a Liberal, and became one of the leading members of the government of Mr Lesage which put through the "Quiet Revolution" in Quebec. Minister of Public Works and Hydraulic Resources 1960-61. As Minister of National Resources 1961-65 he supervised the nationalisation of all electricity supplies in the province and established Hydro-Quebec. Minister of Family and Social Welfare 1965-66. Broke with the Quebec Liberal Party in 1967 when a party convention rejected his separatist views. Formed a new separatist movement, the Mouvement Souveraineté-Association (MSA), advocating political independence for Quebec. In 1969 merged his MSA with the Ralliement Nationale to form the Parti Québécois. Under his presidency the party developed vigorously, but he himself failed to win a seat in 1970 or 1973. He had his revenge in 1976 when he won Taillon with the largest majority in the province and the PQ inflicted a crushing defeat on the Liberals under M. Bourassa. Though he failed to secure a majority in the May 1980 referendum which would have authorised his government to negotiate sovereignty-association with the Federal Government, the PQ was returned again with an increased majority (80 out of 122) in April 1981. As might be expected, Lévesque consistently opposed any formula for the patriation of the Canadian constitution which would enlarge federal powers. He was however outmanoeuvred by Mr Trudeau in the November 1981 negotiations with the Provincial Premiers, the remainder of whom accepted a formula to the negotiation of which he was not a party. He subsequently took every measure possible to delay or frustrate passage of the Canada Act and still chooses, at any rate for public consumption, to resent the part undertaken by the British Government in this regard. Towards Mr Trudeau and the Federal Government he is even more bitter, and has made it clear that if the PQ is returned at the next provincial elections, it will regard this as a mandate for sovereignty.

A chain smoker, he is essentially a communicator. His direct, open, humorous and emotional approach appeals to both French and English-speaking North Americans. A tireless worker and an effective if apparently disorganised administrator, he did well as Minister in the Lesage Government. He has stood up well to the physical and emotional pressures of the present conflicts in the province and within the Parti Québécois, and has been conspicuously successful in keeping his more extreme colleagues in line, but currently faces serious labour troubles and economic problems.

Married, 1979, a former member of his political staff. Has three children by a previous marriage. Tries to keep his private life private.

Bilingual.

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Bilingual.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

LOUGHEED, THE HON PETER, PC QC

Premier (Progressive Conservative) of Alberta since 1971.

Born 1928.

Educated at Calgary Public School and High Schools, University of Alberta and Harvard University (School of Business Administration). Called to the Bar in 1955.

He won the leadership of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Party in 1965 and built it up from being an insignificant factor in Alberta provincial politics until in 1971 it ousted a 35 year old Social Credit Government and in the 1975, 79 and 82 elections gained an overwhelming majority of all but a handful of seats in the legislature.

He came under considerable pressure during the run-up to the National Progressive Conservative Leadership Convention in February 1976 to accept nomination. He declined, declaring that his first duty remained to the people of Alberta and to guide the province through the 1970s. His strong family ties, his belief that Alberta should be primarily for Albertans and his enjoyment of power as the undisputed head of his party in the province must also have been strong reasons for his decision. He has established a rapport with his fellow Western premiers and plays a leading role in Western provincial/federal negotiations, acting as the champion of the West. Refused to be drawn into the 1983 PC leadership race, though many thought him the outstanding Conservative in Canada.

An impressive personality, and a shrewd and successful politician, though not an intellectual. Very well disposed to the UK.

His wife, Jeanne, is interested in the ballet. Four children.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

MULRONEY, M BRIAN, MP BA LL.L LL.D

Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party since June 1983.

Born in Baie Comeau, Quebec, 1939. His mother was an O'Shea.

Educated at St Francis Xavier and Laval Universities.

President and Director Iron Ore Company of Canada since 1977. Also on the Board of Directors of a number of other companies including Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, Standard Broadcasting Corporation, Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co of Montreal Ltd, and various others. Was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1965.

Stands on the right wing of the Progressive Conservative Party and was the runner-up to Joe Clark in the PC leadership race in 1976. Until he was victorious at the June 1983 PC leadership convention, had never been elected to any political office. He defeated Joe Clark on the fourth ballot. Was elected to Parliament for the riding of Central Nova (in Nova Scotia) in a landslide victory in August 1983, the previous incumbent having resigned to make way for him.

He is a shrewd politician and an effective operator though he can give the impression of being glib and superficial. He has put his skills as a conciliator to good use in restoring party unity since his election. On the public platform he promotes the image of a successful businessman who knows how to run an economy and is committed to free enterprise. The few indications he has so far given of his position in foreign policy suggest a strong commitment to NATO and to an improvement of the Canadian defence forces.

Roman Catholic. His interests include tennis. Good looking with a great deal of Irish charm.

Married (Mila, Yugoslav extraction). Three children.

PARIZEAU, JACQUES

Quebec Minister of Finance since November 1976 and President of the Committee for Economic Development since September 1982.

Born in Montreal 1930.

Educated at College Stanislas and Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal; in Paris and at the London School of Economics (PhD (Econ)). 1961-65 consultant to the Provincial Government. 1965-67 economic and financial counsellor to the Council of Ministers under both Liberal and Union Nationale Governments. Associated with most of the major economic initiatives in Quebec in the 1960s. Joined the Parti Québécois as a member of its Executive Council in 1969 but was defeated in the 1970 and 1973 elections. President of the PQ's National Council until 1971 and the main architect of its economic policy. Resigned from the Executive in 1973 after internal criticism of the Party's economic platform. With René Lévesque (qv) and others set up a company (SODEP) to publish the separatist daily "Le Jour". The paper folded in 1976. In November 1976 he became Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board – the latter portfolio he later relinquished.

Recognised by the opposition, as well as his own party, as a competent and prudent Finance Minister. Represents the "Conservative" wing of the PQ but is at the same time a dedicated separatist. He can probably take most of the credit for maintaining Quebec's credit rating on the international money markets. Invaluable and nearly irreplaceable. Highly ambitious.

In his early twenties, he was offered a position with the Bank of Canada, but turned it down because he thought he had only been offered the job because he was a French Canadian.

An amusing and ebullient conversationalist, but arrogant and probably authoritarian at heart. Bilingual.

Married. Two children. His wife is Secretary General of the Centre International de Criminologie Comparée at the Université de Montréal, and author of a novel "Les Militants".

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TRUDEAU, THE RT HON PIERRE ELLIOTT, PC MP

Former Prime Minister of Canada.

Born in 1919 of mixed French Canadian and Scottish ancestry, he comes from a wealthy Montreal family. Attended the Universities of Montreal, Harvard and Paris and the London School of Economics. Has travelled widely. Lecturer in Jurisprudence at Montreal University and a member of the Quebec Bar before entering politics. He has written various books and theses, particularly on constitutional matters and the French Canadian problem.

First became active in politics when he supported the asbestos miners in Quebec in 1949. Opposed the corrupt regime of M Duplessis, Premier of Quebec. Later he came out clearly as a federalist French Canadian, maintaining that a separate Quebec could not be viable, that French Canadians could only find their fulfilment in Canada, and that it was largely the failure of Quebec provincial governments to exercise their powers under the Federal Constitution that had left Quebec as a ghetto for so long. He joined the Federal Liberal Party in 1965 and was elected to the Federal Parliament in the same year.

Mr Trudeau's star rose rapidly in the House of Commons. After a short spell as Parliamentary-Secretary to Mr Pearson who was then Prime Minister, he was appointed in 1967 as Minister of Justice, where he attracted favourable notice for his handling of a new Divorce Bill. In April 1968 he ran for the party leadership and swept aside a number of senior rivals as well as one or two other young hopefuls. In the general election that followed the Liberals were returned to power with an absolute majority, for the first time since 1953, as Trudeaumania swept the country.

Mr Trudeau was Prime Minister of Canada from 1968 until 1979, and again from 1980-84. His first government lasted 4 years and included the October 1970 kidnapping crisis, and was, in retrospect, probably his finest period as Prime Minister. By the end of his first 4 years in office the force of Trudeaumania was, however, spent. The ease with which he had come to power, his pre-eminence within his own party and the ineffectiveness of the opposition led him to adopt an autocratic style, although he continued to philosophise from time to time about "participatory democracy". About this time his relations with the press deteriorated and were never to recover.

In the October 1972 election campaign, Mr Trudeau seemed to fight without enthusiasm. The Liberals scraped back into power as a minority government and for the next 2 years were largely preoccupied with holding on to office.

They did better in the 1974 election when Mr Trudeau barnstormed through the country demonstrating some of his old magic. But the 5 years of government that followed his electoral victory were on the whole undistinguished. His party had few new policies left, and Mr Trudeau's dominance and intolerance of opposition led to the resignations of two of his leading Ministers. It was during this time that a separatist government came to power in Quebec and this and the future of the federation became the over-riding – and totally intractable – issue for Mr Trudeau. After the Liberal defeat in 1979 and five months in opposition Mr Trudeau announced his resignation in November 1979. However, the next month the Progressive Conservative Government was brought down, almost by accident, and Mr Trudeau decided to run in another election in February 1980; and was returned to power.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

From 1980 to 1982 he devoted much of his time and energy to his aim of patriating the Canadian Constitution from Westminster, and providing Canadians with a Charter of Rights, eventually succeeding in 1982.

Mr Trudeau announced on 29 February 1984 his intention to resign as Leader of the Liberal Party. A leadership convention in Ottawa in June 1984 elected Mr John Turner (qv) to succeed him. Mr Trudeau stepped down, and Mr Turner was sworn in as Prime Minister on 30 June 1984.

He is a very complex man, full of paradoxes and enigmas. He combines great personal charm with brutal insensitivity. He can be tough and robust, especially when it comes to Quebec about which he cares the most. But he became bored with day-to-day politics and did not conceal his contempt for other MPs, the press and, sometimes the man in the street. This came from his often bloodless and over-intellectual approach.

Mr Trudeau married in 1971. After a long period of difficulties he and his wife Margaret were separated in the summer of 1977. They were divorced in 1984. He retains custody of the three children.