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# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL March 14, 1985

( Coll 2) File

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT Boke

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Arrival Ceremony

Attached at Tab A are the revised State and NSC Presidential remarks for the arrival ceremony.

Attachment

Tab A - Draft Remarks

(Noonan/BE) March 11, 1985 5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA
SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1985

Prime Minister Mulroney, thank you very much.

people of Canada: Review Leves and my friends, the

It is a great pleasure to be here, for to be on Canadian soil is to be among friends. Nancy and I are happy to return here.

I am delighted that Prime Minister Mulroney chose Quebec as the site of this visit. It is one of the most intriguing spots on the continent. Here, New France was founded. Here, French is the language of commerce, the arts, and everyday life. Here, English-Canadians and French-Canadians came together a century ago to set the foundations for a country in whose Parliament both French and English would be spoken. And here, the Citadel and the walls of the old city remind us that Canadians and Americans long ago put aside their differences to become friends. In fact, we are more than friends, and neighbors, and allies. We are kin, who together have built the most productive relationship between any two countries in the world today.

This is my first trip outside the United States since I was sworn in to a second term. Four years ago I took my first trip as President -- and then, too, I came to Canada. This is not a coincidence. For the United States there is no more important relationship than our tie with Canada. We are each other's most

important economic partner—we each play an important role in world affairs — we share a responsibility for the protection of the continent we peacefully share — we have a joint stake in its environment — and we are partners in space and in the technologies of the future.

Between two such independent and sovereign countries there will always be some differences, as there will always be opportunities for agreement. We can still use what Franklin D. Roosevelt, our last American President to visit Quebec while serving in the White House, called for between us. He asked for "frank dealing, cooperation, and a spirit of give and take."

That is precisely what your Prime Minister and I will be engaged in here in Quebec. We will discuss many matters pertaining to the environment, economic growth, and our mutual security. We will discuss global affairs, including arms control.

We will also be celebrating St. Patrick's Day. As two fellows named Reagan and Mulroney this would seem to be appropriate. I brought along Don Regan and Pat Buchanan, two of my top advisors, for the party. They'll both be wearing green ties. I will make my contribution this evening at the state dinner: I'm going to think of the Prime Minister's majority in Parliament and turn green with envy.

It's wonderful to be here. Thank you. Merci beaucoup.

LIs he going?

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDURGENT

DATE: 3/11/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_c.o.b. Tuesday 3/12/85

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REM			CEREMONY City, Canada		
	(	3/11/8	5 - 5:00 p.m. draft)		
	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			McMANUS	Ø	
REGAN			MURPHY		
DEAVER			OGLESBY		
STOCKMAN			ROLLINS		
BUCHANAN			SPEAKES		
CHEW	□P	⊠≼S	SVAHN		
FIELDING			TUTTLE		
FRIEDERSDORF			VERSTANDIG		
FULLER			WHITTLESEY		
HICKEY			HENKEL		
HICKS			ELLIOTT		
KINGON			ROSEBUSH	Ø	
McFARLANE					
REMARKS:					
Please provide any comments/edits directly to Ben Elliot by c.o.b. Tuesday with an information copy to my office.					
Thanks					

RESPONSE:

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

March 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Arrival Ceremony

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory memo to Ben Elliott at Tab I.

Approve (17)

Disapprove \_\_\_\_

Don Fortier, Karna Small, Sven Kraemer, and Jack Matlock concur.

Attachments

Tab I

Memo to Ben Elliott
Tab A - Draft Remarks

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Docur	nent	NO.	

URGENT

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	3/13/85	ACTION/CONCUR	RENCE/CO	OMMENT DUE BY:		-
SUBJECT: _	1. Remarks:	Arrival Ceremo	my 11	CANADIAN TRIP		
2. Address: Canadian Luncheon 11 3. Remarks: Departure Statement 1977 (1:30 p.m. draft)  ACTION FYI				ACTION	I FYI	
VICE PI	RESIDENT			McMANUS		` □
REGAN	ı		<b>-</b> /	MURPHY		
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KINGO	N	C				
McFAR	LANE		A			
REMARKS:						

The attached are being forwarded to the President.

**RESPONSE:** 

(Noonan/BE) March 13, 1985 12:00 Noon

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA
SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1985

Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney, thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen, Premier and Mrs. Levesque,

Mr. Ambassador, and my friends, the people of Canada:

It is a great pleasure to be here, for to be on Canadian soil is to be among friends. Nancy and I are happy to return here.

I am delighted that Prime Minister Mulroney chose Quebec as the site of this visit. It is one of the most intriguing spots on the continent. Here, New France was founded. Here, French is the language of commerce, the arts, and everyday life. Here, English-Canadians and French-Canadians came together a century ago to set the foundations for a country in whose Parliament both French and English would be spoken. And here, the Citadel and the walls of the old city remind us that Canadians and Americans long ago put aside their differences to become friends. In fact, we are more than friends, and neighbors, and allies. We are kin, who together have built the most productive relationship between any two countries in the world today.

This is my first trip outside the United States since I was sworn in to a second term. Four years ago I took my first trip as President -- and then, too, I came to Canada. This is not a coincidence. For the United States there is no more important relationship than our tie with Canada. We are each other's most

important economic partner -- we each play an important role in world affairs -- we share a responsibility for the protection of the continent we peacefully share -- we have a joint stake in its environment -- and we are partners in space and in the technologies of the future.

Between two such independent and sovereign countries there will always be some differences, as there will always be opportunities for agreement. We can still use what Franklin D. Roosevelt, our last American President to visit Quebec City while serving in the White House, called for between us. He asked for "frank dealing, cooperation, and a spirit of give and take."

That is precisely what your Prime Minister and I will be engaged in here in Quebec. We will discuss many matters pertaining to the environment, economic growth, and our mutual security. We will discuss global affairs, including arms control.

We will also be celebrating St. Patrick's Day. As two fellows named Reagan and Mulroney this would seem to be appropriate. I know a number of people today are wearing green ties. I will make my contribution this evening at the state dinner: I'm going to think of the Prime Minister's majority in Parliament and turn green with envy.

It's wonderful to be here. Thank you. Merci beaucoup.

1977

**MEMORANDUM** 

Coff

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL March 14, 1985

(1) Colo (2) File

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT BOL

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/

Signing Ceremony

Attached at Tab A are the revised State and NSC Presidential remarks for the departure statement/signing ceremony.

Attachment

Tab A - Draft Remarks

(Rohrabacher/BE) March 11, 1985 5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT/SIGNING CEREMONY
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1985

The Citadel at Quebec says so much about Canada and about the relations between our two countries. On this rock once flew the flag of France and then the flag of Britain. Today, the Maple Leaf flag symbolizes a united Canada.

Over two centuries ago, Canadians and Americans battled one another in this city. It appeared then that we were destined to be enemies. But the walls surrounding us today were erected for a war which never came. Canada and the United States put aside suspicion and malice to build not only a lasting and permanent friendship, but a great and productive relationship. Today, the Citadel and other places like it in both our countries stand as monuments to a history of peace, good will, and cooperation.

Earlier today, I suggested that Canada and the United States are forging a New Partnership. This afternoon, Prime Minister Mulroney and I are putting the new partnership to work. The relationship between our two countries is complex and varied. The agreements we are announcing this afternoon reflect that variety.

We share the world's longest boundary and the world's longest water boundary. Yet, more fundamentally, we share Earth's most bountiful continent. We are responsible for its environment.

[Potential transboundary air pollution insert]

For almost three decades, the Distant Early Warning Line -known as the DEW Line -- has been the northern-most edge of our
early warning capability. It's been a vital part of the
deterrent system, which protects both our continents from attack,
serving as a watch tower for NORAD headquarters. The technology
of the DEW Line is now almost obsolete. But the need for an
early warning line remains. Accordingly, the Prime Minister and
instance.

I are signing/announcing an agreement to modernize the North
American air defense system.

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, which we Treaty, will facilitate the serving of subpoenas by Canadian and American law enforcement officials.

Protecting the environment, defending our people, and ensuring that justice is done -- these are all special roles for government. Economic prosperity, however, requires the enterprise, work, and investment of the private sector. Being each other's largest trading partner, Canadians and Americans have long enjoyed profitable economic and commercial ties.

Today, Prime Minister Mulroney and I are issuing a statement on the enhancement of our mutually beneficial trade.

We are also exchanging the instruments of ratification for a U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty. This brings a 15-year-old undertaking to a successful conclusion. The Treaty will be a boon to both our citizens along the Pacific Coast. It symbolizes how we are able, with a combination of hard work and high-level attention, to turn an irritant in our relations into a form of cooperation.

The poet Rupert Brooke wrote: "And high and grey and serene above the morning lay the citadel of Quebec. Is there any city in the world that stands so nobly as Quebec?" Nancy and I have deeply appreciated your hospitality. We will remember the beauty of your city, the warmth of your welcome, and your friendship. Nous nous souviendrons de vous.

Mila and Brian, this has been a wonderful visit for Nancy and me. We look forward to seeing both of you again. I can only repeat what I said the last time we met: a la prochaine.

Document No.	
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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM CENT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL	Q	uebec (	E STATEMENT/S City, Canada 5 - 5:00 p.m.	IGNING CEREMONY draft)		
	ACTIO			ACTIO	N FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT			McMANUS	<b>V</b>		
REGAN			MURPHY	<b>□</b>		
DEAVER		V	OGLESBY	.VZ		
STOCKMAN			ROLLINS	$\mathbf{Z}'$		
BUCHANAN	A		SPEAKES		<b>V</b>	
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FIELDING	4		TUTTLE			
FRIEDERSDORF			VERSTANDIG			
FULLER	A		WHITTLESEY			
HICKEY			HENKEL		Γ	
HICKS			ROSEBUSH		•	
KINGON	$\square$		ELLIOTT			
McFARLANE						
REMARKS: Please provide any comments/edits directly to Ben Elliott by c.o.} with an information copy to my office. Thanks.						

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

March 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Departure Statement/

Signing Ceremony

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory memo to Ben Elliott at Tab I.

Approve

Disapprove \_\_\_\_

Karna Small, Michael Donley, Bob Pearson, Richard Levine, www William Wright, Don Fortier, Doug McMinn and James Stark Sconcur.

Attachment

Tab I

Memo to Elliott

Tab A - Draft Remarks

1711

Document No.

URGENT

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	3/13/85	ACTION/CONCUR	RENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:		
SUBJECT:	SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS FOR THE CANADIAN TRIP  1. Remarks: Arrival Ceremony 1978 2. Address: Canadian Luncheon 1966 3. Remarks: Departure Statement 1977 (1:30 p.m. draft)					
		ACTION	l FYI		ACTION	I FYI
VICE P	RESIDENT			McMANUS		, _
REGAI	N			MURPHY		
DEAV	ER		A	OGLESBY		
STOCK	(MAN			ROLLINS		
висн	ANAN .	<b>.</b> .	A	SPEAKES		
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KINGC	N	D	\ <b>"</b> /			
McFAF	RLANE		A			
REMARKS:  The attached are being forwarded to the President.						

**RESPONSE:** 

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1985

The Citadel at Quebec says so much about Canada and about the relations between our two countries. On this rock once flew the flag of France and then the flag of Britain. Today, the Maple Leaf flag symbolizes a united Canada.

Over two centuries ago, Canadians and Americans battled one another in this city. But the walls surrounding us today were later erected for a war which never came. Canada and the United States put aside suspicion to build not only a lasting and permanent friendship, but a great and productive relationship. Today, the Citadel and other places like it in both our countries stand as monuments to a history of peace, good will, and cooperation.

Earlier today, I suggested that Canada and the United States are forging a New Partnership. This afternoon, Prime Minister Mulroney and I have put the new partnership to work. The relationship between our two countries is complex and varied. The agreements we announced this afternoon reflect that variety.

We share the world's longest undefended border and the world's longest water boundary. Yet, more fundamentally, we share Earth's most bountiful continent. We are responsible for its environment.

#### [Environmental insert]

For almost three decades, the Distant Early Warning Line -- known as the DEW Line -- has been the northern-most edge of our

early warning capability. It's been a vital part of the deterrent system, which protects both our countries from attack, serving as a watchtower for NORAD. The technology of the DEW Line is now almost obsolete. But the need for an early warning line remains. Accordingly, the Prime Minister and I issued an agreement to modernize the North American air defense system.

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, which we signed, will facilitate the serving of subpoenas by Canadian and American law enforcement officials.

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We also exchanged the instruments of ratification for a U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty. This brings a 15-year-old undertaking to a successful and mutually beneficial conclusion. The Treaty will be a boon to both our citizens along the Pacific Coast. It symbolizes how we are able, with a combination of hard work and high-level attention, to turn an irritant in our relations into a form of cooperation.

The poet Rupert Brooke wrote: "And high and grey and serene above the morning lay the citadel of Quebec. Is there any city

in the world that stands so nobly as Quebec?" Nancy and I have deeply appreciated your hospitality. We will remember the beauty of your city, the warmth of your welcome, and your friendship.

Nous nous souviendrons de vous.

Mila and Brian, this has been a wonderful visit for Nancy and me. We look forward to seeing both of you again. I can only repeat what I said the last time we met: a la prochaine.

DOCDATE 14 MAR 85

(anala)

CANADA KEYWORDS INTL TRADE IG SUBJECT: CLEARANCE BY IG - IEP OF CANADA TRADE DOCUMENTS ACTION. MEMO KIMMITT TO BARREDA DUE: 14 MAR 85 STATUS S FILES IF FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO ROBINSON FORTIER SOMMER LINHARD KIMMITT Secretariat, please close out, we concurred COMMENTS \*\*COMMENTS REQUESTED BY 4:00PM TODAY 3/14 REF# LOG NSCIFID ( CM ) ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO S C 15 Mas Concurrence given by telephone per Ty Cobb DISPATCH W/ATTCH FILE (C)



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220 March 14, 1985

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES MEDAS -Deputy Assistant Secretary Department of State

MS. MARY-ANN ROZBICKI Central Intelligence Age:

MR. TY COBB Director for Soviet and Western European Affairs National Security Council

MR. DANIEL G. AMSTUTZ Under Secretary Department of Agriculture

MS. ANN H. HUGHES Deputy Assistant Secretary Department of Commerce

MR. JON ROSENBAUM Assistant U.S. Trade Representative

MR. GEORGE BRADLEY Deputy Assistant Secretary Department of Energy

SUBJECT

Clearance by Interdepartmental Group on International Economic Policy (IG-IEP) of Canada Trade Documents

Attached are: 1) a text, agreed ad referendum, for a U.S.-Canada Trade Declaration, to be signed by President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney; 2) a fact sheet describing the proposed resolution of some bilateral trade irritants; and 3) press guidance on trade issues. These documents result from recent negotiations with the Government of Canada in preparation for the Presidential visit.

Please provide phone clearance or comments by 4 PM today, March 14th, to me on 566-5305.

William E. Barreda

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary Concursod 3/14

Trade and Investment

CC: NSC

271159ss

2081

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORAN

DATE:	3/14/85	ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:	NOON TOMORROW	3/15
SUBJECT:	H.R. 1093	- PACIFIC SALMON TREATY ACT OF	1985	

	ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	McMANUS	
REGAN	MURPHY	
DEAVER	OGLESBY	
STOCKMAN	ROLLINS	
BUCHANAN	SPEAKES	
CHEW	S SVAHN	
FIELDING	TUTTLE	
FRIEDERSDORF	VERSTANDIG	
FULLER	WHITTLESEY	
HICKEY		
HICKS		
KINGON		
McFARLANE		

#### **REMARKS:**

Please provide your comments/recommendations on the attached bill and signing statement by noon tomorrow, Friday, March 15th.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** 

NSC has reviewed and approves H.R. 1093 - Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985.

Robert M. Kimmitt Executive Secretary

1 5 MAR 1985

David L. Chew Staff Secretary Ext. 2702



# OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

#### MAR 1 4 1985

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1093 - Pacific Salmon Treaty

Act of 1985

Sponsors - Rep. Breaux (D) Louisiana and 4 others

#### Last Day for Action

March 25, 1985 - Monday

#### Purpose

To implement the Treaty between the United States and Canada concerning Pacific Salmon, signed at Ottawa, January 28, 1985.

#### Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval (Signing statement attached)

Department of State
Department of Commerce
Department of the Interior
Department of Transportation
Department of Justice

Approval
Approval
Approval
No objection (Signing

Approval

Department of Labor
Environmental Protection Agency
Council on Environmental Quality
General Services Administration
Office of Personnel Management

statement attached)
No objection (Informally)

No objection

No comment(Informally)

No comment

No comment(Informally)

#### Discussion

Over the years, Pacific Salmon stocks have suffered from habitat depletion and overfishing. Salmon migrations leading to uncontrolled interception of salmon by Canadian and United States fishermen have exacerbated the decline in the salmon stock on the West Coast of North America. Accordingly, for the past 15 years, the United States and Canada have been negotiating a treaty to coordinate management of the salmon resource. The Pacific Salmon Treaty, signed at Ottawa on January 28, 1985, and ratified by the United States Senate on March 7, establishes a mechanism for cooperation between the two nations in the management, conservation, enhancement, and research of Pacific Salmon. The

basic aims that will govern operation of the Treaty are (1) to conduct fisheries and enhancement programs for conservation and optimum production, and (2) to extend to each party benefits equivalent to the production of salmon originating in its waters.

A key feature of the Treaty is establishment of a bilateral "Pacific Salmon Commission" to develop recommendations for the management of fisheries whose survival are affected by the actions of each country. H.R. 1093 contains the authorities that are necessary for the United States to fulfill its obligations under the Treaty.

The major provisions of H.R. 1093 concern (1) U.S. membership in the Commission and appointment of the members; (2) the organizational structure and operating procedures of the Commission; (3) the roles of Federal officials; (4) authorities for enforcing the Treaty; and (5) the authorization of appropriations for activities associated with implementing the Treaty. Each of these is discussed below.

#### Pacific Salmon Commission

The Commission will consist of a U.S. and a Canadian Section, each with a single vote. The Treaty also provides for 3 regional Panels, which will provide information and make recommendations to the Commission. The make-up of these Panels, and the detailed provisions in H.R. 1093 governing their composition and operation, reflect a careful and long-negotiated balancing of competing interests.

#### -- Commission Membership

The Commission will consist of 4 representatives from each nation. The United States Section will be composed of four Commissioners, one each from: the Federal government; the State of Oregon or the State of Washington; the Treaty Indian tribes of Idaho, Oregon, or Washington; and the State of Alaska. The U.S. Commissioners are to be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the President. The Commissioners representing State and Indian interests are to be selected by the President from nominations by the Governors and Indian Tribes.

Unless otherwise agreed to, the Chairmanship of the Commission will rotate annually and the order of rotation will be determined by lot at the first meeting. Also, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior, will designate alternate Commissioners from among the nominees.

H.R. 1093 requires the U.S. Section to appoint an Advisory Committee, which must consist of not less than 12 but not more than 20 members. One member must be a resident of Idaho, and one-half the membership must be from Alaska. Members of the Committee must be knowledgeable and experienced with respect to the fisheries that are covered by the Treaty.

#### -- Regional Panels

In general, these three Panels will represent the interests of distinct fisheries along certain river systems. In all, the Panels will have a total of 16 U.S. members consisting of representatives from the Federal government, the States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, Indian tribes, and the commercial and recreational sectors, as well as persons possessing salmon fisheries expertise. The Southern and Northern Panels will have 6 members each, and the Fraser River Panel will have 4 members. Panel members will be appointed by the Governors, or the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce, as specified in the enrolled bill. H.R. 1093 also addresses at some length additional requirements for Panel membership, the appointment of alternate Panel members, the duration of terms, and varying procedures for voting to reflect the differences among the Panels.

#### -- Decision Making Procedure

H.R. 1093 will require the U.S. Section to operate with the objective of obtaining consensus decisions in the development and exercise of its single vote within the Commission. To assist in the resolution of disputes affecting decisions of the U.S. Section or the Panels, H.R. 1093 authorizes the U.S. Section to establish a three-person Conciliation Board, which shall operate under bylaws established by the U.S. Section.

In the event of a failure by the U.S. Section to reach a decision, and where the failure to reach a decision could jeopardize United States fulfillment of its Treaty obligations, the Secretary of State is required to report on the matter to the President.

#### Roles of Federal Agencies

In addition to notifying the President when a failure by the U.S. Section to reach a decision could result in a Treaty violation, the Secretary of State will have the authority to approve, disapprove, object to, or withdraw objections to fishery regimes proposed by the Commission. The Secretary, however, would be required to consult with the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce in making such decisions. The Secretary of State will also be responsible for forwarding Commission recommendations to the States and Indian tribes so that the latter may take appropriate action to implement the recommendations.

With respect to any U.S. obligations resulting from Commission recommendations (e.g., measures to enhance the production of fisheries), H.R. 1093 provides that the United States will be obligated to carry out such recommendations only to the extent that funds are made available for such purposes in appropriations acts.

The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with other agencies, is assigned the general authority to promulgate regulations as necessary to carry out U.S. treaty obligations. As described below, the Secretary is also authorized to take special action when the United States is in jeopardy of violating the Treaty.

#### Treaty Enforcement

H.R. 1093 provides the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to preempt any State or Indian tribe law, regulation, or order that the Secretary determines would jeopardize U.S. fulfillment of its Treaty obligations. Before taking such action, however, the Secretary is required to advise the States or Indian tribes of the existing problem and the remedial action that would alleviate the problem. If the problem is not corrected within 15-days, the Secretary may promulgate the preemptory regulation. In cases of preemption involving Indian tribes which have other treaty fishing rights that would be affected and which are subject to U.S. District Court jurisdiction, the preemptive action must be taken within the framework of the court's (In this regard, H.R. 1093 makes clear that this jurisdiction. Act should not be interpreted or applied in any way to modify rights established in existing Indian treaties or other Federal laws.)

In cases of preemption, as well as the issuance of amendatory regulations to conform the Exclusive Economic Zone regulations with State or tribal regulations, these regulations are exempt from the notice provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Secretary will be required, however, to consult with the Secretaries of the Interior and the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating and existing Regional Fishery Management Councils when such expedited rulemaking is necessary. All other regulations are to promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with normal Federal rulemaking procedures.

In addition to expedited rulemaking procedures, H.R. 1093 provides for special judicial review procedures. These procedures are intended to expedite judicial review, as well as to maintain the validity of regulations pending the outcome of litigation.

Overall, the terms of the Treaty, and applicable provisions of H.R. 1093, are to be enforced by the Secretaries of Commerce and the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and penalties currently provided for in the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act are to apply. Vessels and fish seized in conjunction with a prohibited act are subject to forfeiture, and United States district courts are to have exclusive jurisdiction over any case or controversy.

#### Authorization of Appropriations

The enrolled bill authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Treaty and this Act. Activities for which funds could be appropriated include compensation and travel expenses for U.S. Section and Panel members, the U.S. share of joint expenses of the Commission, and fisheries research and enhancement activities necessary to carry out the purposes of the Treaty. As noted previously, however, the United States will be obligated to carry out Treaty-related fisheries regimes or regulations only to the extent that funds are made available for such purposes in appropriation acts. Also, the enrolled bill further specifies that new spending authority provided by the Act shall be effective only to the extent, or in such amounts, as provided in advance in appropriations acts. These provisions will ensure that any Federal fisheries management or conservation program requirements that may result from Commission decisions will be subject to further Congressional oversight and approval, as well as Executive branch review.

#### Department of Justice Concerns

In its enrolled bill views letter, the Department of Justice has identified aspects of the bill which it believes require clarification. Accordingly, the Department recommends that a signing statement be issued to provide the necessary clarification. The statement would clarify that the provisions of H.R. 1093, which concern the appointment of Commissioners by the President, as well as Panel members by the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce, do not limit the President's or the Secretaries' authority to make such appointments. The statement would make clear that the President or the Secretaries may require the submission of additional nominees from the Governors or Indian tribes, as the case may be, if the initial nominees are found not suitable. The statement would also clarify that the functions of the Panels are limited to providing information and making recommendations -- i.e., the Panels may not perform functions that can be performed only by officers of the United States appointed pursuant to the Appointments Clause of the Constitution. Justice advises that this clarification is necessary since each Panel will include one or more State officials as members.

After discussion with Justice, we have revised slightly a signing statement prepared by the Department to reflect that the required clarification applies to the Secretary of Commerce as well as the Secretary of the Interior. If a signing statement is to be issued, the revised statement (attached) should be used.

Conclusion

In its enrolled bill views letter, the Department of State advises that you and the Canadian Prime Minister are scheduled to exchange instruments of ratification on the Pacific Salmon Treaty March 17, 1985, thus entering the Treaty into force. As State also points out, your approval of H.R. 1093 is essential if the United States is to fulfill its commitments under the Treaty.

H.R. 1093 passed both Houses by voice vote.

Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to sign into law today H.R. 1093, the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, which implements the Treaty with Canada concerning Pacific Salmon to which the Senate recently gave its advice and consent.

There are, however, certain aspects of the bill that require clarification. I am signing H.R. 1093 with the understanding that Sections 3(a) and (f) of the bill do not purport to deny the President and the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce, respectively, the ultimate responsibility for the selection and appointment of the United States Commissioners and the United States Panel members. That ultimate responsibility must include the power to refuse to appoint any person nominated to the President or the Secretaries on lists submitted by one or more State Governors or treaty Indian tribes, and to request the submission of additional lists if none of the nominated persons appear to the President or the Secretaries, respectively, to be suitable for appointment.

I am signing the bill with the further understanding that the functions of the Panels under Article II (19) of the Treaty are limited to providing information and making recommendations to the Commission, and that the Commission is not authorized under that Article to direct any Panels to perform functions that are not of any advisory nature, in particular, that the Commission

cannot confer any operational responsibility on the Panels. In this regard, I understand that the term "decision" in Section 3(g) of the bill refers to internal decisions of the Panels and the those "decisions" have no legal effect on persons outside the Panel that adopted them. The only legally effective decisions envisaged by the Treaty are to be made by the Commission.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SIGNED

ACTION

March 15, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

TYRUS W. COBB

SUBJECT: Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985 - HR-1093

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory Tab I memo.

Approve <u>C</u>

Disapprove \_\_\_\_

Karna Small concurs.

Attachment

Tab I White House Staffing Memo



## United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 14, 1986

F. COMPAGE

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT

FROM

CHRISTINE HATHA

SUBJECT

CANADA - PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY

OFFICIAL VISIT MARCH 18, 1986

The following gifts will be presented on the occasion of the Official Visit of Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney:

#### For Prime Minister Mulroney from President Reagan

#### T. Anthony "Leather Bookcase"

Black leather traveling bookcase with the Prime Minister's monogram and inscription plaque. The following reference books, bound in matching leather, are contained in the case:

Roget's Thesaurus Webster's Collegiate Dictionary Webster's Geographical Dictionary Webster's Biographical Dictionary Bartlett's Familiar Quotations

### For Mrs. Mulroney from Mrs. Reagan

## Williamsburg "Floral Box"

Hand-made sterling silver round box with floral design on the top and Nancy Reagan signature inside the top.

The Mulroneys have already received the official photograph of President and Mrs. Reagan in the navy blue leather frame.

cc: Donald Regan/Kathy Osborne/Jim Kuhn/Jack Courtamanche John Hilboldt/Carol Cleveland/Tim Towell/Bunny Murdock/ Jim Manning/EUR/CAN-Wilson Riley

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 14, 1985

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MEMORANDUM FOR KARNA SMALL

FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT:

Talking Points

Attached please find US-Canada talking points which Ty Cobb and I prepared this morning as background for Bud's interview on Friday.

Attachment

Tab A Talking Points

cc: Fortier
Pearson
Thompson
Cobb

TALKING POINTS on US-Canada Relationship for McFarlane Interview March 14, 1985

#### I. A Visit to Our Closest Ally

-- As the President has said, Canada is our closest ally, our best friend. The President's trip to Quebec is an opportunity to reaffirm this tie, exchange views in a positive atmosphere.

#### II. Discouraging Situation Four Years Ago

-- Tense due to trade and investment policies. Highly nationalistic energy policy called for heavy, in some cases, retroactive federal government share in energy development and production on federal lands. Investment policy discourages foreign investment.

## III. Significant Progress has been made due to effective management of the relationship by both sides.

- -- Making progress in reversing these nationalistic policies, returning the \$10 billion of energy trade to hands of the private sector. Reduction of barriers to investment.
- -- Also made progress in security relations (increased Canadian defense spending, expanded NATO role, full partnership in North American defense.
- -- Closer Canadian collaboration on global issues. Close symmetry of views on arms control, East-West relations, support of SDI.

#### IV. The Future Holds Promising

- -- Leaders will rededicate themselves to closer relations and continued progress in tackling problems, which are bound to arise in any close relationship.
- -- Excellent personal chemistry between Prime Minister and President.
- -- Resolution of issues like acid rain will take time, just like it took four years to get where we are today. However, we have agreed to an important mechanism to manage this issue.
- -- Another example of President Reagan's emphasis on improving relations through careful management of the relationship is clear definition of problems, development of framework for resolution and commitment to agreed solutions.

- Price

#### QUEBEC CITY

The city of Quebec is one of the most historically significant sites in North American. Founded in 1608 by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain it later developed as the French capital in North America. It is the only walled city in the North American continent, north of Mexico.

Today, Quebec City, with a population of approximately one half million, is the capital of the Province of Quebec. It still retains much of the flavor of the past, particularly in the carefully maintained and restored "old city".

Overlooking the historic St. Lawrence River, the city is dominated by the huge star-shaped fortress, the Citadel, which was constructed by the British Army between 1820 and 1823. One of the great fortresses of the world, it is often called the Gibralter of America. The Citadel is an official residence of the Canadian Governor General and, as well, the headquarters of one of the most famous regiments of the Canadian army - The Royal 22nd Regiment. It has recently been extensively refurbished.

The Plains of Abraham, located just outside the old city of Quebec, was the site of one of the most decisive battles in North American history. On September 13, 1759 English forces, (including American colonial troops), led by General James Wolfe, scaled the cliffs at Quebec City in the darkness of early morning and, later that same day, defeated the French army, commanded by the Marquis de Champlain. Both commanders were mortally wounded in the battle.

The battle effectively marked the end of the French presence in most of North America, as the subsequent peace treaty, the Treaty of Paris in 1763, saw the French relinquish all of their North American possessions, with the exception of Louisiana. French territory in Canada and large portions of what are now the United States - in

Illinois, Michigan and in the Mississippi Valley - were given up by the French. In the longer term the battle paved the way for the American War of Independence given that it lessened the requirement for the British to maintain large military forces in North America to defend against the French.

In World War II Quebec City was the site of two of the major summit conferences between Prime Ministers Churchill, King, and President Roosevelt. Developments in the Second World War in the summer of 1943, led President Roosevelt to propose Quebec City as the site for a meeting to review future developments in the pursuit of the Allied war effort. In his memoirs, Winston Churchill noted: "No more fitting or splendid setting for a meeting of those who guided the war policy of the western world could have been chosen at this cardinal moment than the ancient Citadel of Quebec, at the gateway of Canada, overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence River."

The 1943 meeting, code-named Quadrant, held between the 17th and 24th of August, resulted in Allied agreement on the proposed Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Western Europe.

The second summit meeting involving President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Prime Minister King, was held between September 11 and September 16 in 1944. At that conference the Allied leaders reviewed developments in the Pacific and European theatres of war, and agreed upon the strategy to be followed in the conduct of operations in Western Europe leading to the German surrender.

In both of these conferences the Citadel was used by the three leaders as their lodging. Meetings between them and their military staffs took place in both the Citadel and at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel which is located near the Citadel.