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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1983

FOR: FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet re: President's Commission
on Industrial Competitiveness

Richard Darman has asked for comments by close of business on the above-referenced fact sheet, to accompany the signing of the executive order creating the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness. That signing is to take place tomorrow. The fact sheet differs from the last version of the executive order I saw (and cleared) in two respects:

- ° the fact sheet states that the Commission shall consist of not more than 25 members, while the executive order sets a ceiling of 15 members;
- ° the fact sheet indicates labor representatives will serve on the Commission, while the executive order states: "Members appointed from the private sector shall represent elements of industry and commerce most affected by high technology, or academic institutions prominent in the field of high technology."

I reviewed these discrepancies with Wendell Gunn. He advised that the number in the executive order had been changed. He noted that the decision to add labor representatives had been made after approval of the executive order, and advised that they planned to appoint a former general counsel of the UAW and the current President of the Communications Workers Union. I think the executive order should be revised to provide for members representing labor, consistent with our objective of ensuring that the private members not be considered government employees. I reviewed this proposed change with Ralph Tarr, who cleared the original executive order for Justice, and obtained his approval.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *FF/RAH*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet re: President's Commission on
Industrial Competitiveness

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced fact sheet. In light of the decision, reflected in the fact sheet, to appoint labor representatives to this Commission, it is necessary to revise the proposed executive order.

The last sentence of section 1(a) of the executive order currently reads: "Members appointed from the private sector shall represent elements of industry and commerce most affected by high technology, or academic institutions prominent in the field of high technology." This should be changed to read: "Members appointed from the private sector shall represent elements of industry, commerce, and labor most affected by high technology, or academic institutions prominent in the field of high technology." This proposed change has been approved by the Department of Justice.

I would also note that the last version of the executive order cleared by Counsel's Office specified a membership of no more than 15 people, while the fact sheet lists a membership ceiling of 25.

FFFielding
JGRoberts ✓
Subj.
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet re: President's Commission on
Industrial Competitiveness

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I would also note that the last version of the executive order cleared by Counsel's Office specified a membership of no more than 15 people, while the fact sheet lists a membership ceiling of 25.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*
SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Federal Initiatives
in the Southwest Border Region

Richard Darman has asked for comments by 6:00 p.m. tonight on the above-referenced fact sheet. The fact sheet, to be released tomorrow in El Paso, summarizes the Cabinet's decision with respect to the report of the Southwestern Border States Working Group. It notes that the Vice President will chair an interagency "action group" with representatives from various departments. The interagency group will implement the recommendations of the working group, primarily designed to increase the flow of federal aid to the area. The fact sheet also announces establishment of a "project team" to serve as contact point for government and business leaders from the region. Finally, the fact sheet reviews the economic distress in the region, caused by the recent peso devaluations.

The decision having been made to funnel aid to the region, I have no legal objection to the fact sheet. The fact sheet really does not say much of substance, other than that the Vice President will oversee the effort.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *FFF/RAH*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Federal Initiatives
in the Southwest Border Region

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced fact sheet, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aw 8/12/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Federal Initiatives
in the Southwest Border Region

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced fact sheet, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aw 8/12/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /Name of Correspondent: Richard G. DARMAN☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Fact Sheet: Federal Initiatives in the
Southwest Border Region

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUH011</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>830812</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
<u>CUAT18</u>	Referral Note: <u>X</u>	<u>830812</u>		<u>S 830812</u> <u>6:00pm</u>
	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
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S - For Signature
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S - Suspended

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Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

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JK

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/12/83

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 P.M. TONIGHT

SUBJECT: FACT SHEET: FEDERAL INITIATIVES IN THE SOUTHWEST BORDER REGION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	HARPER	☐	☐
MEESE	☐	☐	HERRINGTON	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☐	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☐	McMANUS	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	MURPHY	☐	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	ROLLINS	☐	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☐	☐	VERSTANDIG	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	WHITTLESEY	☐	☐
FIELDING →	☒	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

May we have your comments on the attached draft fact sheet no later than 6:00 p.m. tonight. The fact sheet is scheduled for release tomorrow in El Paso, Texas.

RESPONSE:

12

DRAFT

FACT SHEET

FEDERAL INITIATIVES IN THE SOUTHWEST BORDER REGION

The President has asked the Vice President to oversee the establishment of an interagency action group to implement recommendations of the Southwestern Border States Working Group. Representatives of federal agencies with programs serving the border region will participate on the interagency working group. It will include the Secretaries of the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture and Education.

The interagency group's primary objectives are: 1) to help stimulate job creation in the border region; and 2) to promote economic diversification in those border areas hardest hit by last year's peso devaluations. The President has determined that federal action should be rapid, as well as responsive to state and local judgments about the kinds of assistance that would work best. He has instructed the new group to expedite consideration of action proposals from the border communities and to increase the flow of financial and other resources into the region.

A project team composed of representatives from each department will serve as a federal contact point for border regional governments and businesses, promote multi-state cooperation, and conduct meetings with state officials to sharpen understanding of how each level of government intends to address border problems.

Last year's peso devaluations have hurt the entire border region. These cities and towns hardest hit tend to be on or near the border, and heavily dependent on sales to Mexican shoppers for jobs, income and tax revenues. In these localities, waves of store closures have raised unemployment levels that already were high. In addition, falling sales tax revenues have strained local government finances at precisely the moment when economic difficulties have increased demands for public services.

- Last September, after the most devastating of last year's peso devaluations, store closures in Brownsville were up 80% over the previous September. In McAllen, the increase was 27%; in Laredo, 42%.

- This May unemployment in Cameron County was 16.1%; in Hidalgo, 17.8%; and in Webb County, 27.2%. In Santa Cruz County, Arizona, May unemployment was 21.2%; and in California's Imperial County, 34.7%.
- For the first five months of 1983, sales tax receipts in Brownsville were off 44% relative to the same period in 1983. In McAllen, sales tax receipts were off 41%; and in Laredo, 51%.

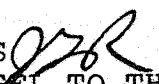
The Administration's overall economic policies have put the nation's economy on a path of strong and steady recovery. Bringing the benefit of this recovery to the border region, however, will require a special effort by the federal government in cooperation with the four border states.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT KIMMITT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Joint Summary and Fact Sheets
for President's Trip to Canada

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced materials, and offers the following suggestions:

1. The penultimate paragraph on the summary page is not a sentence; something appears to be missing. Perhaps add "were discussed" at the end.
2. On page 2 of the Declaration Regarding Trade in Goods and Services, last paragraph, "requirement" should be "requirements." On page 4, as the second item is written it suggests we want to protect trade in counterfeit goods and other abuses of copyright and patent law. This could be corrected by changing "including" to "from."
3. In the second bullet item on the Legal Assistance Treaty Fact Sheet, "regulations" should be "relations."

cc: David L. Chew

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Dave Chew

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Joint summary and fact sheets for
President's trip to Canada

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>85103115</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT18</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>85103115</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>85103115</u> <u>12N</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/15/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAY, 3/15SUBJECT: JOINT SUMMARY AND FACT SHEETS FOR PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CANADA

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

REMARKS: Attached are the Joint Summary and Fact Sheets, prepared by the State Department and cleared by the NSC. In order for State to present this draft to the Canadians by close of business today, please provide your written changes to Bob Kimmitt by noon today, with an information copy to this office. You may telephone concurrences to Nick Klissas, Ext. 6959. Thank you.

NOTE: PLEASE LIMIT DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

1985 MAR 15 11 00 AM

THE QUEBEC SUMMIT

SUMMARY

President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney met at Quebec City on March 17-18 for three sessions of talks. The principal achievements of the visit were:

- * agreement to appoint Special Envoys to examine the acid rain issue and report to the President and the Prime Minister by their next meeting.
- * a trade declaration reflecting the strong political commitment of the two leaders to create a more secure, predictable environment for trade. They specifically:
 - committed themselves to halt protectionism on cross-border trade in goods and services;
 - adopted measures to enhance access to each other's markets and launched a program to explore further means to facilitate and increase trade and investment;
 - reaffirmed their commitment to a strong multilateral trading system;
- * a declaration on international security reinvigorating the defense partnership between the two countries, and committing both sides to consult closely on security and arms control issues;
- * an Agreement on Modernization of North American Air Defense and North Warning System;
- * an exchange of instruments ratifying the new treaty to restore the west coast salmon fishery;
- * signing of a Legal Assistance Treaty to help fight international criminal activity while respecting each other's sovereignty.

The Prime Minister informed the President that Canada has accepted the US invitation to participate in the space station project.

The Canada/US relationship, interest rates and the dollar, defense trade and improved Canadian access to the US defense and space market. ✓

Their discussion also covered the crisis in Africa, human rights, East/West relations including the Prime Minister's trip to Moscow for Chernenko's funeral, the Geneva talks, the world economic situation and preparations for the Bonn Summit.

Quebec City
March 18, 1985 -

DECLARATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
REGARDING TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

We embark today on a joint effort to establish a climate of greater predictability and confidence for Canadians and Americans alike to plan, invest, grow and compete more effectively with one another and in the global market.

We are convinced that an improved and more secure climate for bilateral trade relations will encourage market forces to achieve a more rational and competitive production and distribution of goods and services.

We remain committed to the principles of the multilateral trading system embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as the cornerstone of our respective trade policies. We are determined to exercise the political will to make the open, multilateral trading system work better and to strengthen and extend the disciplines governing international commerce.

We will work jointly to strengthen the effectiveness of GATT rules and establish new disciplines. We call on all nations to join with us in establishing a preparatory committee this summer for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to ensure that negotiations commence in early 1986.

We believe that the challenge to our two countries is to invigorate our unique economic relationship. We intend to build on our success in resolving a number of disputes and achieve something of lasting significance to provide a model to other nations of the way in which two modern societies can work in harmony.

We have today agreed to give the highest priority to finding mutually-acceptable means to reduce and eliminate existing barriers to trade in order to secure and facilitate trade and investment flows.

As a first step, we commit ourselves to halt protectionism in cross-border trade in goods and services.

We have charged Ambassador Brock, the United States Trade Representative, and the Honorable James Kelleher, Minister for International Trade, to establish immediately a bilateral mechanism to chart all possible ways to reduce and eliminate existing barriers to trade and to report to us within six months.

We have also directed that action be undertaken over the next twelve months to resolve specific impediments to trade in a manner consistent with our international obligations and with our legislative requirement^s. Such action will proceed on the basis of full consultation with the private sector and other levels of government and will concentrate initially on:

- national treatment, on a contractual, equitable and mutually advantageous basis, with respect to government procurement and funding programs;
- standardization, reduction or simplification of regulatory requirements which would facilitate trade in goods and services;
- improvement in the Canada-United States Air Transport Agreement aimed at facilitating transborder travel and commerce by expanding the number of available services and reducing obstacles to the introduction of innovative and competitive new services;
- strengthening our market approach to Canada-United States energy trade by reducing restrictions, particularly those on petroleum imports and exports, and by maintaining and extending open access to each other's energy markets, including oil, natural gas, electricity and coal;
- improving access for traders on both sides of the border through reductions in tariff barriers;
- facilitation of travel for business and commercial purposes;

- elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in high-technology goods and related services, such as computers, data flow and computer-assisted design and manufacturing technology; and
- cooperation to protect intellectual property rights including trade in counterfeit goods and other abuses of copyright and patent law. ✓

We urge our respective private sectors to expand their contacts and continue to provide advice on the future of our trading relationship.

We are confident that these undertakings will facilitate trade and investment flows between our two countries and act as catalysts for broader international cooperation.

FACT SHEET
RESOLUTION OF IRRITANTS

The President and the Prime Minister today indicated that the two governments had resolved a number of irritants which had marred the relationship and frustrated traders and investors on both sides of the border. These include the following:

- Country-of-Origin Marking Requirements: The President is pursuing the necessary legislative steps to eliminate the trade-restrictive effect of a requirement in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 that all imported iron and steel pipes be physically marked in such a manner as to clearly identify the country of origin.

- Tax-Free Treatment of Certain Tourist Literature: The Prime Minister has today indicated that action will be taken to exempt from the federal sales tax tourist literature issued by national or state governments or departments thereof, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, municipal and automobile associations, and similar organizations, whether produced in Canada or imported. This should stimulate tourism in both Canada and the United States.

- Improved Administration of Quotas on Specialty Steel: Canada, at the request of the United States, agreed in 1983 to an orderly marketing arrangement in respect to

specialty steel exports to the United States. Canada has complied with this arrangement, but Canadian shippers have experienced delays at the U.S. border as a result of U.S. Customs requirements. The President today indicated that steps will be taken to facilitate the shipment of Canadian specialty steel exported within the terms of the orderly marketing arrangement.

-- Settlement of a Number of Outstanding Safeguards Issues:

Over the years, Canada and the United States have both imposed temporary quotas, surcharges or extra duties to protect particular industries seriously injured by imports, as they adjust to changed competitive conditions. The GATT provides that affected countries may withdraw equivalent concessions or request offsetting compensation as an alternative. The President and the Prime Minister announced that the slate will be wiped clean with respect to compensation rights for those actions which are no longer in effect.

-- Easing of Certain U.S. Restrictions on the Imports of Certain Sugar-Containing Products: The President today undertook best efforts to exempt certain sugar-containing products from restrictions imposed under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

-- Copyright: Cable/Satellite Retransmission: The Prime Minister informed the President that it is the Government's

intention to meet the challenge of creating an appropriate and balanced copyright environment. To this end, the Minister of Communications has recently referred proposed revisions in Canada's Copyright Act to the Parliamentary Committee on Communications and Culture for consideration. The Prime Minister assured the President that revision of the Act is a priority. The Prime Minister undertook that best efforts would be made to accommodate U.S. concerns on the protection of programing retransmitted by cable or satellite when the Government develops legislative proposals.

CONFIDENTIAL

110.112V
(with changes on d.
+ note: S.I. of

US Redraft #3 (March 14, 1985)

Declaration by the Prime Minister of Canada
and the President of the United States
Regarding International Security

We are neighbors and allies dedicated to the defense and nourishment of peace and freedom. The security of Canada and the United States are inextricably linked.

We have committed ourselves at Quebec to reinvigorate the defense and security partnership between the two countries. To reenforce deterrence and to reduce the risk posed by threat of nuclear attack, we agreed to strengthen continental defense, with particular reference to our joint participation in the North American Aerospace Defense Command. Accordingly, we concluded an agreement to modernize the North American Air Defense Surveillance and Warning System. We agreed that in implementing this program, as in all of our defense relations, we shall be guided by the principle of mutual respect for the sovereignty of our two countries.

In the spirit of mutual trust and confidence between our countries, we have committed ourselves to consult fully, frankly, and regularly on defense and arms control matters.

To permit systematic consultation and overall review, at the most senior levels, of arrangements bearing on the security of Canada and the United States, we resolved that the responsible ministers of our governments will meet together on a regular basis. We have also agreed to make greater use of the

Permanent Joint Board on Defense, established at the historic meeting of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Ogdensburg forty-five years ago.

To provide for an effective use of resources and to aid both of our countries in bearing our share of the Allied defense burden, we reaffirm the Canada/United States Defense Production and Development Sharing Arrangements and agree to strengthen our North American Defense Industrial base. Recognizing the importance of access to, and participation of Canadian firms in the US defense market, we will work to reduce barriers and stimulate the flow of defense goods. We will seek to improve our joint access to information relating to defense procurement and we will explore ways to establish a separate designation for mobilization base suppliers for US and Canadian firms. We will also undertake to establish a freer exchange between both countries of technical knowledge and skills involved in defense production, in order to facilitate defense economic/trade cooperation and joint participation in major defense programs. In this connection, we agree to strengthen our cooperation to ensure that transfers of strategic technology to our potential adversaries are effectively controlled. Accordingly, we have directed the responsible ministers to give priority attention to all these issues and to provide a progress report within six months.

The Security of Canada and the United States is inseparable from that of the European members of the North Atlantic Alliance. We remain fully dedicated to preserving the security of the Alliance as a whole through the maintenance of adequate military strength, an effective deterrent posture, and

a stable balance of forces. We attach great importance to our continuing commitment to station Canadian and United States forces in Europe. We think it is essential to strengthen NATO's conventional capabilities and accordingly reiterate our determination to continue substantial real growth in expenditures for defense.

We share a commitment to deepening the dialogue among the Allies. Our Alliance draws strength from the unique and individual contributions of its sovereign members in the pursuit of our common goal of peace with freedom. The cohesion and political solidarity of the Alliance, maintained through frequent and timely consultations, remain the foundation for the protection of our common interests and values.

Significant, equitable, durable and verifiable arms control measures can play an role in strengthening strategic stability, maintaining our security at a lower level of force and armament, building trust and confidence between East and West, and reducing the risk of war. We have agreed to consider joint research efforts to strengthen our capacity to verify agreements on the control of armaments. We will work to gain agreement on effective measures in the international negotiations in Vienna, Geneva, and Stockholm, and we will strive, with the countries of Europe, to progress towards the aims enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

We further agreed that we can have no higher goal than the reduction and eventual elimination of the threat to peace, whether by nuclear or conventional means. Our aim is not to achieve superiority, but to enhance deterrence of armed aggression and bring about significant arms reductions between East and West. We seek a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms. The prospect of an enhanced ability to deter war based upon an increasing contribution of defenses, particularly non-nuclear defenses, against offensive nuclear arms has prompted the United States research effort embodied in the President's strategic defense initiative. We are agreed that this effort is prudent and is in full conformity with the ABM Treaty. We recognize that deployment would, in view of Treaty obligations, have to be a matter for negotiations.

Dialogue and negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union at Geneva provide a historic opportunity to set East-West relations on a more secure foundation. We hope that these negotiations will lead to major steps toward the prevention of an arms race in space and to terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and, ultimately, eliminating them everywhere.

The security of Canada and the United States is linked increasingly with that of other regions of the world. We will

therefore encourage and support the strengthening of multilateral and international mechanisms for the control and peaceful resolution of disputes. We will vigorously oppose the exploitation of regional instability, and promote at the same time, each by our distinctive contributions, the social, economic, and political development essential to the achievement of a stable and enduring peace.

Our one truly strategic aim is human freedom in a world at peace.

doc. 5365A

As given to CJC at 11:30 AM, 3/14
they have ~~not yet~~ concurred.
(now) WMM

FINAL ACID RAIN LANGUAGE AS AGREED BY THE NSC 3/14/85

The President and the Prime Minister also discussed environmental matters at some length. They took note of the 75-year history of environmental cooperation between the two countries as exemplified by the Boundary Waters Treaty, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and the recent Skagit River/Ross Dam Treaty. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their determination to continue to deal with all US-Canadian environmental issues in a responsible and cooperative spirit.

In the spirit of cooperation and in recognition that the actions of one country are of concern to the other, there was agreement that a high level Special Envoy would be appointed by each Government to examine the acid rain issue and report to the President and the Prime Minister by their next meeting. The Envoys will:

-- Pursue consultations on laws and regulations that bear on pollutants thought to be linked to acid rain;

-- Enhance cooperation in research efforts, including that for clean fuel technology and smelter controls;

-- Pursue means to increase exchange of relevant scientific information;

-- Identify efforts to improve the US and Canadian environment. (End Text)

Note: The Canadians have suggested releasing this statement in two "pieces" at different times. The point remains open.

WWM/jrs
No. 5465A

FACT SHEET

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES ON THE MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT

- o The Memorandum of Understanding and Exchange of Notes provide the basis for a joint US-Canadian effort to modernize NORAD's air defense warning and surveillance system. The agreement also underscores the determination of both countries to cooperate closely in assuring the security of the North American continent.

II. BACKGROUND TO THE AGREEMENT

- o The United States and Canada have cooperated on North American air defense since the 1950's. The joint North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), established in 1957, has been the principal vehicle for this cooperation and has been a major element of our deterrent posture.
- o The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, a system of radars in Alaska, northern Canada, and Greenland, was constructed in the late 1950's, and, together with the CADIN/ PINETREE system, provided early warning against potential bomber attack against the continent. Although these systems remain operational, they have become obsolescent against the increased threat of low-level attacks by bombers and cruise missiles.
- o Discussions concerning an upgrading of the DEW Line and modernization of NORAD's early warning capability began in the mid-1970's and reflected the concerns of both countries. Actual negotiations on the current system have been underway for several years and culminated in agreement earlier this month.

III. MAIN PROVISIONS

- o The modernized North American air defense system will include the following elements: a North Warning System comprising 13 Long Range Radar and 39 Short Range Radar stations deployed across northern Alaska, northern Canada, and down the Labrador coast, a communication network to ensure full system integration, and a life cycle support and maintenance capability; over-the-horizon-backscatter radar coverage provided from sites located within the

United States; airborne radar coverage in North America provided by USAF Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft; forward operating locations and dispersed operating bases for AWACS and fighter aircraft at existing airfields in Canada; and communications and other equipment necessary to permit command and control of intercepts.

- o The US and Canada will share the costs of the North Warning System on an approximately 60/40 basis.
- o The US will fund the over-the-horizon-backscatter radars, with Canadian personnel costs to be borne by Canada.
- o Cost-sharing for the forward operating locations and dispersed operating bases and for a possible requirement for coastal radars is to be established by later agreement.

Fact Sheet:

Memorandum of Understanding and Exchange of Notes on the
Modernization of the North American Air Defense System

Drafted: EUR/CAN: SFromowitz: db
3/14/85 632-3135
doc. 5504A

Clearances: EUR/CAN: CBrown
DOD/OAUSD: DZakheim

FACT SHEET

PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

I. PURPOSE OF TREATY

- o This treaty establishes a basis for bilateral cooperation in salmon management, research, and enhancement. It establishes a bilateral commission with coastwide responsibilities for management of "intercepting" salmon fisheries, fisheries of one country that harvest fish which spawn in the waters of the other country.

II. BACKGROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS

- o Pacific salmon is one of the most valued resources of the Northwest, prized by fishermen of both Canada and the United States. Effective salmon management and conservation requires international cooperation because salmon stocks often are subject to harvest by fishermen from both countries as they migrate between the ocean and freshwater spawning grounds.
- o For fourteen years, the United States and Canada have sought to develop a coastwide salmon management regime. The absence of such an approach has, in some cases, resulted in overfishing, and has inhibited salmon conservation and enhancement actions in both countries. In recent years, negotiations were spurred by the growing scarcity of many salmon stocks off Alaska, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest.

III. MAIN PROVISIONS

- o This treaty supercedes the Fraser River Convention under which the Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon fisheries have been managed since 1937.
- o Annexes to this treaty prescribe specific fishery regimes, establishing allocations, annual catch levels, and broad regulations by time, area, or gear for transboundary rivers, the northern boundary area, chinook salmon, Fraser River pink and sockeye, Southern coho and chum. Such annexes may be promulgated or amended through exchange of diplomatic notes.

FACT SHEET

US-CANADA MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY

I. PURPOSE OF TREATY

- o The treaty is intended "to improve the effectiveness of both countries in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of crime through cooperation and mutual legal assistance in law enforcement matters."

II. BACKGROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS

- o While law enforcement regulations are generally excellent, problems have arisen over US subpoenas served on Canadians.
- o Canada accepted a US proposal to negotiate a treaty to regularize procedures and provide mutual assistance in criminal matters.

III. MAIN PROVISIONS

- o The treaty partner seeking documents known to be located in the other country would be obligated to request assistance under the treaty before resorting to other means, such as enforcement of a subpoena.
- o If denial of a request or delay might jeopardize successful completion of an investigation, consultations would be held to consider alternatives.
- o The specific kinds of assistance which one state would provide the other include: providing documents and records, taking the evidence of persons, executing requests for searches and seizures, transferring persons in custody and other related forms of legal assistance.

FACT SHEET

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE MANNED SPACE STATION

I. NATURE OF THE MANNED SPACE STATION (MSS)

- o A modular facility, designed for growth and a wide variety of Western space activity well into the next century.

II THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION FOR FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

- o In directing NASA to build the MSS, the President invited our friends to join us in this program. Japan, Canada, and the nations represented by the European Space Agency have indicated interest.

III CANADA DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE

- o Canada has a long history of space activity in cooperation with the US, notably the "CANADARM" for the Space Shuttle.
- o Recently the Canadian Government decided to make a similar, major contribution to the MSS. The USG welcomes this Canadian decision.
- o The Prime Minister and the President are expected to discuss the matter during the Summit.
- o Signature of an MOU, spelling out the details of the cooperative effort, is expected very soon thereafter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD F. LEHMAN, II
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND SENIOR DIRECTOR

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet for the President's Peace
and National Security Address

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced fact sheet
and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

cc: David L. Chew

ID #

CU

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1Name of Correspondent: Walter Chew☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Fact Sheet for the President's Peace
& National Security Address

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>86102126</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>Mat 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>86102126</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>86102126</u>
	Referral Note:				<u>2pm</u>
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered C - Completed
B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 2/26/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. TODAYSUBJECT: FACT SHEET FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY ADDRESS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	OGLESBY	☒	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☐	☒
MILLER	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
CHAVEZ	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	STEELMAN	☐	☐
DANIELS	☐	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐	THOMAS	☒	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HICKS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

+ 6632

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments on the attached directly to Ron Lehman of the NSC by 2:00 p.m. today, with an info copy to my office. There will be a meeting at 2:00 p.m. today in my office for all those interested in responding to the fact sheet.

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR RELEASE AT 8:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1986

Address by the President
on Peace and National Security

Wednesday, February 26, 1986

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE REAGAN STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE

o Speaking from the oval office, President Ronald Reagan today spoke of his "highest duty as President -- to preserve peace and defend these United States."

o In his address on "Peace and National Security," President Reagan spoke of the accomplishments of his Administration and of the work still to be done. Peace "depends on us -- on our courage to build it and guard it and pass it on to future generations."

o The President stressed the necessity to provide adequate levels of defense spending. After a 6% cut for 1986, the President characterized attempts to again reduce the defense budget as "reckless, dangerous, and wrong" as well as inefficient and costly in the long run.

o The President cited the need for a strong defense as an essential part of his "strategy for the future" -- a strategy which he says has emphasized strength, innovation, efficiency, regional security, cooperation with friends and allies, and negotiations.

o "American power is an indispensable element of a peaceful world," concluded the President, and "we have the best chance in decades of building a secure peace."

THE DANGER OF COMPLACENCY

THE PRESIDENT:

"Peace does not exist of its own will. It depends on us -- on our courage to build it and guard it and pass it on to future generations."

"the security program that you and I launched to restore America's strength is in jeopardy -- threatened by those who would quit before the job is done."

"We need to remember where America was 5 years ago. We need to recall the atmosphere of that time -- the anxiety that events were out of control, that the West was in decline, that our enemies were on the march."

"The Pentagon horror stories (of five years ago)) were about ships that couldn't sail, planes that couldn't fly for lack of spare parts, and army divisions unprepared to fight."

BACKGROUND

- o From 1970 to 1981, US defense spending declined nearly 20% in real terms.
- o In the past five years, we've reversed the decline.
- o In the 1986 Budget Resolution, the President agreed to a compromise at zero real growth to be followed by 3% annual growth.
- o But after the automatic cuts provided by law for FY 1986, the final defense spending level will represent a decline of nearly 6% in real terms from the previous year.

THE SOVIET EFFORT HAS NOT EASED

THE PRESIDENT:

"Between 1970 and 1985 alone, the Soviets invested \$500 billion more than the United States in defense -- and built nearly three times as many strategic missiles...

"Today the Soviet Union has deployed over one-and-a-half times as many combat aircraft as the United States, nearly three times as many submarines, over five times as many tanks, and over eleven times as many artillery pieces. ... We anticipate that over the next 5 years, they will deploy on the order of 40 nuclear submarines, 500 new ballistic missiles, and 18,000 modern tanks."

"Where the Soviets once relied on numbers alone, they now strive for both quantity and quality."

BACKGROUND:

- o The Soviets have about 350 submarines; the US has about 140.
- o The Soviets have about 51,000 tanks assigned to combat units compared to 9900 US tanks.
- o The US has about 4600 artillery pieces assigned to combat units, but the Soviets have about 53,000.
- o The Soviets have about 8500 tactical fixed-wing combat aircraft assigned to combat units compared to 5300 for the US.
- o The Soviets produced 5500 Intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine launched ballistic missiles from 1970 to 1985.
- o Since the ABM Treaty of 1972, the Soviet Union has spent at least as much on strategic defenses as on its extraordinary strategic nuclear offensive build-up.

o The Soviet Union's military establishment still accounts for about 15% of their GNP, more than twice the US level of effort.

o The Soviet Union has spent an estimated \$500 billion more between 1970 and 1985 in investment than has the United States. Investment is defined as research and development, procurement, military construction, and related activities.

DEFENSE BUDGET IS MODEST: NOT CAUSE OF DEFICIT

THE PRESIDENT:

"Now the biggest increases in defense spending are behind us. That's why, last summer, I agreed with Congress to freeze defense funding for 1 year, and after that to resume a modest 3-percent annual growth."

"But this didn't happen. Instead of a freeze, there was a sharp cut -- a cut of over 5 percent. And some are now saying that we need to chop another 20, 30, even 50 billion dollars out of national defense.

This is reckless, dangerous, and wrong."

BACKGROUND:

o The FY 1986 defense budget authority enacted and then reduced by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, is \$72 billion less than the President planned two years ago, \$36 billion less than the President's modified 1986 request, and \$16 billion less than Congress agreed to in the FY 1986 Budget Resolution. This is an annual reduction of almost 6% in real terms.

- o The President's FY 1987 defense budget request is \$51 billion less than the 1987 level in the agreement reached with Congress in May of 1984 and \$42 billion less than the 1987 level planned just one year ago.
- o In the 1950's, Defense was 40% of Net Public Spending, now it is about 23%.
- o In the early 1960's, defense spending was about 50% of the Federal Budget, now it is only 28%.
- o Defense accounted for 9.4% of our GNP in 1962; in 1986 it is estimated at 6.3%.
- o Defense is not responsible for the deficit. Between FY 1980 and FY 1985, federal revenues increased by \$217 billion. Federal expenditures increased by \$355 billion, about one third of that (\$119 billion) was for defense.
- o Thirty years ago, twice as much was spent on defense ~~and as on~~ entitlement programs. Fifteen years ago, spending on the two was about the same. Today, entitlement programs are about 50% larger.

PRINCIPLES OF THE STRATEGY OF THE FUTURE

EXPLOIT INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY TO COUNTER SOVIET NUMERICAL ADVANTAGES AND TO REDUCE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

THE PRESIDENT:

"Innovation is our advantage ..."

"Our goal should be to deter, if necessary, to repel any aggression without a resort to nuclear arms... and one day free us all from the prison of nuclear terror."

BACKGROUND:

- o The Strategic Defense Initiative capitalizes on a host of technological advances to explore possibilities of reducing the threat of nuclear weapons through greater reliance on defensive rather than offensive systems.
- o NATO, with American leadership, is exploring "emerging technologies" for improved conventional defenses and has been reducing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe.
- o Advances in "stealth" can help neutralize the air defenses of the Soviet Union or other hostile states.
- o The technology used in the Army tactical missile system (ATACMs) demonstrated in the early 1980's the potential to attack a column of tanks at ranges of 100 miles and beyond.
- o New non-nuclear cruise missiles can hit pin-point targets from hundreds of miles in all weather, night or day.

o By exploiting our industrial dynamism and maintaining the technological edge, the US is not locked into a strategy of matching the Soviet increases one for one. If they will be bigger, we must be better.

STRONG PARTNERSHIPS AROUND THE WORLD

THE PRESIDENT:

"... our security assistance provides as much security for the dollar as our own defense budget."

"Military assistance to friends in strategic regions strengthens those who share our values and interests. "

"... when they are strong, we are strengthened. It is in our interest to help them meet threats that could ultimately bring harm to us as well."

BACKGROUND:

o Security assistance has helped deter conflicts in areas such as Korea, Pakistan, Morocco, and Somalia and has helped us secure air and port facilities in Southwest Asia.

o Since 1981, the Administration has greatly expanded security assistance, notably a new program for Pakistan and increased funding for Israel, Egypt, and Turkey and a vigorous response in Central America.

o We have provided quick response support in Central America and to Chad, Lebanon, Grenada, and Thailand and reacted quickly to urgent requests from Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

o US security assistance encourages stability, self reliance, and cost effective cooperation; Soviet foreign military programs are designed to develop economic and political dependence and are used to exacerbate regional tensions.

MAKE THE MOST OF EACH DEFENSE DOLLAR

THE PRESIDENT:

"During my 1980 campaign, I called Federal waste and fraud a national scandal. We knew we could never rebuild America's strength without first controlling the exploding cost of defense programs. And we're doing it."

"...(I)n 1981, costs had been escalating at an annual rate of 14 percent. ...(I)n the last 2 years, cost increases have fallen to less than 1 percent."

BACKGROUND:

o Annual cost growth in major new systems was 1% in 1983 and 0.8% in 1984.

o Examples of cost reductions include:

-- The F-18 fighter costs \$4 million less today than in 1982 (\$18.7 million vice \$22.5 million) and is over \$5 million less than the 1981 price (\$24.1 million).

-- The AIM-9M (Sidewinder) air-to-air missile cost \$116,000 in 1981, in 1985 it cost \$60,200, about half as much.

o Procurement horror stories are actually very few and have normally been identified by the Defense Department itself. For example, the infamous \$435 hammer was one of some 80,000 hammers purchased for between \$6 and \$8. Remember, the Defense Department must process some 15 million contract actions annually with over 300,000 contractors. Errors will be made and abuses can occur, but they will not be tolerated.

o Secretary Weinberger has made extensive improvements in the acquisition process.

o According to the Congressional Budget Office, the costs of a Navy cruiser (CG-47) dropped 9% between 1983 and 1985; the B-1B bomber dropped 9%; the M-1 tank dropped 8%; and the F-16 fighter dropped 3%.

o The Defense Contract Audit Agency has conducted over 60,000 audits annually producing an estimated savings of \$10 billion over the last 2 years.

o An independent Inspector General has been established.

o The President will receive on February 28th the report of the Packard Commission which he appointed to develop recommendations going beyond the improvements already made.

o The Administration stands ready to work with the Congress to improve effectiveness and efficiency in both the Executive and Legislative processes by providing improved future planning, better organization, expedited action, more long term stability, and less micro-management.

LASTING PEACE REQUIRES NEGOTIATION FROM STRENGTH

THE PRESIDENT:

"Let's maintain that crucial level of national strength, unity, and purpose that has brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table, and has given us this historic opportunity to achieve real reductions in nuclear weapons and a real chance at lasting peace. That would be the finest legacy we could leave behind -- for our children and for their children."

"We want agreements that truly diminish the nuclear danger. We don't just want signing ceremonies and color photographs of leaders toasting each other with champagne. We want real agreements -- agreements that really work -- with no cheating."

BACKGROUND:

o At the Geneva Summit the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to accelerate progress in the nuclear arms talks in

Geneva, to work toward a interim INF agreement, and to work toward a 50% reduction in offensive nuclear arms appropriately applied. They also agreed to two more summits; one in the United States and one in the Soviet Union.

- o Just this week, the United States put forth a new proposal which set forth a concrete schedule for the elimination of nuclear, land-based LRINF missiles in Europe, Asia, and globally.

- o The US has put forth a proposal in Geneva which would provide for a 50% reductions in nuclear arms in a manner which would enhance stability. Both the US and the USSR would reduce to 4500 ballistic missile warheads and 1500 air launched cruise missiles as well as strategic bombers.

- o The US has put forth a draft treaty banning the production of chemical weapons and providing for effective verification.

- o The US and its allies just put forth a new proposal on reductions in conventional forces in Europe at the MBFR (Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction) talks in Vienna.

- o Drafting has begun at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures in Europe (CDE) being held in Stockholm.

- o The US and the USSR are implementing a new agreement to upgrade the Direct Communications Link -- the "Hotline" and the US has proposed discussions on the establishment of "Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers."

- o At the Nuclear and Space Talks, the US is discussing with the Soviet Union how we might transition to a better, safer world involving greater emphasis on defenses rather than massive arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons and has proposed an "open laboratories" initiative to build confidence that each sides programs for strategic defense are not threatening.

- o The United States has repeatedly offered a number of initiatives to provide for effective verification of existing nuclear test limitations contained in the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty.