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CAS 1/6/2005

File Folder CANADA 1984 [JULY 16-AUGUST 21, 1984]

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F00-094

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MUNTON

10

| ID | Doc Type | Document Description | No of Pages | Doc Date | Restrictions |
|------|----------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1689 | CABLE | 032041Z R 3/11/2008 F00-094 | 1 | 8/3/1984 | B1 |
| 1804 | LETTER | PAUL ROBINSON TO RR RE CANADA R 3/11/2008 F00-094 | 2 | 7/25/1984 | B1 |
| 1690 | MEMO | CARROL BROWN TO MR BURT THROUG MR MEDAS RE TAKING STOCK OF US- CANADIAN RELATIONS PAR 3/11/2008 F00-094 DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233 | 9 | 8/9/1984 | B1 |
| 1691 | CABLE | 141743Z R 3/11/2008 F00-094 | 1 | 8/14/1984 | B1 |

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TYPED FROM HANDWRITTEN LETTER

June 24.84

Dear Mr. President

A sincere word of thanks for your kindness last week. It was genuinely appreciated by me and, I believe, by Canadians generally who saw our meeting on T.V. and were heartened by the understanding and friendship. It exemplified the relationship that must always exist between our countries.

With best wishes

Brian Mulroney

NSC (452)

5199



CANADA

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION - CHEF DE L'OPPOSITION

June 24. 84

Dear Mr. President

A sincere word of
thanks for your kindness
last week. It was
genuinely appreciated by
me and, I believe, by
Canadians generally who
saw our meeting on T.V.
and were heartened by
the understanding and
friendship. It exemplified
the relationship that must
always exist between our
countries

With best wishes
Brian Mulroney

Operation Charm a success, Mulroney winds up U.S. visit

By WILLIAM JOHNSON

Globe and Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A jubilant Brian Mulroney left Washington yesterday convinced that his Operation Charm had worked its magic, and that [REDACTED]

"We are at the dawn of a new generation and of new possibilities for our two countries," the Opposition Leader told reporters toward the close of his three-day visit.

[REDACTED] — precisely the kind of language to win the heart of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, both more used to rebuffs in foreign policy than to warm embraces.

Mr. Mulroney made no apology for his forthright appeal to sentiment as well as reason.

[REDACTED], and anybody who doesn't understand that doesn't understand what makes a heart pump in Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, or Baie Comeau, Quebec, I can tell you that," he said.

The Progressive Conservative leader went about Washington saying what marvellous friends Cana-

da and the United States are, and how terribly grateful the United States should be to have such a reliable ally.

The mixture of blarney, boosterism, ego massaging and plain lobbying was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on visits to Washington. Mr. [REDACTED], who can expect to fight an election any time, [REDACTED]

MULRONEY — Page 2

Mulroney jubilant over trip

● From Page One

[REDACTED] that Canada should give its traditional allies — Britain, Israel, France, the United States — at all times the benefit of the doubt. In other words, when a friend gets into trouble, before you hit him over the head with a baseball bat, ask him, listen for his side of the story . . . and don't automatically assume that a friend is at fault and that a friend is there to be castigat-ed."

To judge by the number and the rank of the people who turned out Thursday evening for a dinner in Mr. Mulroney's honor given by Ambassador Allan Gottlieb, official Washington was at least curious, and probably pleased, to see a different kind of man who has a good chance of being prime minister within months.

[REDACTED] Again yesterday the Opposition Leader cudgelled the NEP "back-in" provisions that give the federal Government a share of all oil discovered on Crown land.

"The back-in is a killer," he said, expressing exactly the view held by U.S. investors. "The back-in confiscated people's property ex post facto. It drove \$17-billion of equity job creating capital out of Canada."

But despite judicious sniping at the Government back home, he

mostly exuded goodwill and self-congratulation, attributing his good relations with his hosts to the personal qualities that made him a good labor lawyer.

"Having been involved in some of the major labor conflicts in Canada, I never once failed to resolve one with, I think, satisfaction on both sides," he asserted.

Mr. Mulroney left Washington anticipating that he might some day return as prime minister, and believing that [REDACTED]

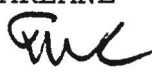
"To the extent that Canadians call upon their leaders to be able to conduct themselves on the world stage with confidence and with substance, and to leave behind for another day an atmosphere of goodwill and friendship and trust to be built upon and transferred into better relations, and to economic opportunities, I think that we have succeeded," he concluded.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB 

SUBJECT: Letter from Canadian Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney to the President

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to the President (Tab I) forwarding Mulroney's letter and article for his review.

Attachments

| | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| Tab I | - | Memo to the President |
| Tab A | - | Mulroney's Thank You Letter |
| Tab B | - | Press Article |

Canada

5380

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TCB*

SUBJECT: Mrs. Reagan as Honorary Chairwoman of "ENTENTE"

Bill Sittmann has asked us for our views regarding the advisability of agreeing to a recommendation by Mrs. Paul Robinson, wife of our Ambassador in Canada, to ask Mrs. Reagan to service as honorary chairwoman of "ENTENTE". This organization will be composed of Canadian, American and, possibly, Mexican women and will be "representative of the Reagan Administration."

Mike Deaver is cool to the idea and we concur. Your reply recommends that Mrs. Robinson not approach Mrs. Reagan to be honorary chairwoman of "ENTENTE."

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Tab I memo to Bill Sittmann.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I - Memo to Sittmann
Tab II - Mrs. Robinson's Incoming

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL SITTMANN

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Mrs. Reagan as Honorary Chairwomen of "ENTENTE"

The NSC does not feel that it would be appropriate for Mrs. Paul Robinson to ask Mrs. Reagan to be honorary chairwoman of "ENTENTE." Although the group's charter is non-partisan, Mrs. Robinson notes that the organization will be representative of the Reagan Administration, and this could have negative repercussions in Canada.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Fred Fielding
✓ Bob Kimmett

FROM: Bill Sittmann

SUBJ: Attached Request for Mrs.
Reagan to Serve as Honorary
Chairman

MKD does not feel this is appropriate.
He would like your guidance.

Thank you.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1P 5T1

July 7, 1984

*Feel
I don't think
this is appropriate
pls check with
RK & FF.*

The Hon. Michael K. Deaver,
Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant
to the President,
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mike,

I enclose for your information details of a women's group I am forming in Canada. The name of this organization will be "ENTENTE" (an International Understanding For Group Action). The basis of the organization will be the Parliamentary Spouses Association of Canada and the Congressional Club of America. I have contacted Mr. William Gressman of the State Department, Faith Whittlesey, Sherry Cooksey and Pam Bailey concerning this organization, to ensure that I proceed in the proper manner with regard to my position as an ambassador's wife.

I have been advised by all that they are most enthusiastic that I pursue this idea, and I seek your approval to ask Mrs. Reagan if she would be the honorary chairwoman. I would like to have the next Prime Minister of Canada's wife as the Canadian honorary chairwoman.

As it now appears, the Canadian elections will probably take place in September or early October, and consequently I would like to have the official founding of "ENTENTE" in early to mid-October. I have asked Faith Whittlesey if she would kindly come to Ottawa to speak to the founding group, but have yet to determine the exact date.

The purpose of this organization is basically non-partisan, but I believe that having Mrs. Reagan as honorary


chairwoman would greatly enhance its possibility of success.

I originally thought of this organization with regard to the President's North American Accord, which I have always believed was a concept that we should continue to pursue. I had hoped to include Mexico in the group, but think that perhaps I would be encroaching on a country that I am not directly involved with. However, if Mrs. Reagan would like to approach this organization from the standpoint of "ENTENTE" encompassing the three countries, I think it would greatly add to its effectiveness to have the members of this organization directly involved with the North American Accord. I leave that entirely to Mrs. Reagan's discretion.

I will be calling Sherry Cooksey again, hopefully after I hear from you with regard to your approval, and will then proceed to see if somehow we can ensure that this women's group will be representative of the Reagan administration. My efforts to form this group are entirely for the President and for our hopefully being able to export a dialogue on the positive aspects of the democratic system. Hopefully, it could also enhance the concept of women being more directly involved in the Reagan administration.

As I know you are terribly busy with the election, I only ask that you or someone from your staff provide Mrs. Reagan with some background on this organization before I write to her personally. I shall contact you later with more details, and until then send you and your family my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Martha Robinson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Martha B. Robinson

E N C E N T E

Founded By

Martha B. Robinson

Wife of the United States Ambassador
to Canada
Paul Heron Robinson, Jr.

1984



ENTENTE * * * * * AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
PROVIDING FOR GROUP ACTION

Pillar for Strength

Canadian Maple Leaf

American Laurel Wreath

Knot of Friendship

E N T E N T E * * * * * AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
PROVIDING FOR GROUP ACTION

P U R P O S E: To further, through dialogue, an understanding of the lifestyles and commitments of American and Canadian women; and together, as representative citizens, expand our dedication to democracy ... throughout the world.

- RESOLVE: I THAT this organization serve as a catalyst for member organizations to promote their individual and group commitments, through group seminars and lecture series.
- II THAT these Canadian and American organizations exchange information of our respective Governments' Constitutions and Bill of Rights - and promote these documents throughout the world.
- III THAT this organization establish scholarship funds for the purpose of enlightening students throughout the world.

M E M B E R S H I P: The base membership of "Entente" would be the Congressional Wives Association of the United States of America and the Parliamentary Spouses Association of Canada. Further participating members would be the wives of the representative ambassadors posted in Washington, D.C. and the wives of representative ambassadors posted in Ottawa, Canada.

No member of this organization would be allowed to lecture against or use this organization to vilify our representative governments or to speak against our goals and commitments, nor would they be allowed to use this organization for any propaganda purposes against the United States or Canada.

As stated before, the primary purpose of this organization is to promote democracy in open and direct dialogue.

"Entente" would be a non-partisan, non-denominational and non-discriminatory organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

*File
- Confidential*

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AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN 1183

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ GRENADA 2817

E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: MCAP, MASS, GJ, CA, XL
SUBJECT: CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE GRENADIAN POLICE
REF: BRIDGETOWN 2806

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. AN UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S
PLANS TO SUPPLY RADIO EQUIPMENT TO THE GRENADIAN POLICE
WOULD BE VERY USEFUL. THE EQUIPMENT IS STILL NEEDED URGENTLY
PARTICULARLY NOW AS NEWLY TRAINED OR RETRAINED POLICE MOVE OUT
TO MAN RURAL POLICE STATIONS, ELECTIONS ARE IN THE OFFING,
PERHAPS AS EARLY AS OCTOBER BUT NO LATER THAN EARLY IN
DECEMBER, AND THE TRIALS OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF BISHOP,
ET AL., ARE ABOUT TO START.
HAVERKAMP
BT

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NLS FOO-094#1689

BY LOI, NARA, DATE 3/11/08

1. Ty 2. Canada
5952

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PR*

SUBJECT: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister Turner

RECOMMENDATION:

Pursuant to our conversation that you sign the Tab I memo to Hill.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Bill Martin concurs.

cc: Ty Cobb

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Hill
Tab II State's Recommendation

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister Turner

This responds to your memo (S/S 8421905) concerning the possibility of the President meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Turner during August.

The President's schedule will not permit a meeting with Prime Minister Turner during the first half of August. With regard to the latter part of August, we agree with your suggestion that a meeting too close to the Canadian election would not be appropriate.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary



United States Department of State

5952

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

August 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister Turner in August

The Canadian Embassy has just informed us that Prime Minister Turner would welcome a brief meeting in Vancouver in August with the President at a ceremony marking the recent signing of the Ross Dam Treaty. Turner has proposed that such a meeting take place either during August 11-12 or during August 25-27.

After the President called Turner on June 18 to congratulate him on his selection as Liberal Party Leader (and thus Trudeau's successor as Prime Minister), Turner referred publicly to the President's hope that the two of them could meet as soon as possible.

You will recall that our proposal for a July 17 Reagan-Turner-Queen Elizabeth II meeting commemorating the St. Lawrence Seaway's 25th anniversary did not work out.

With the Canadian national elections scheduled for September 4, a meeting just a week before -- particularly in the very city where Turner is running for a Parliamentary seat -- might raise the issue of US involvement in Canadian politics, and could well have some impact on what is expected to be a close race. However, the earlier August dates might be less controversial and could fit in well with the President's departure from his stay in California. Additionally, we could propose a Seattle venue instead of Vancouver.

It should also be noted that the President has already met with Turner's Progressive Conservative opponent, Brian Mulroney, during the latter's visit here June 21.

We would appreciate a reaction to the Canadian proposal.

Charles Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

CXS 1/6/05

Coss:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

—PS
—Coss

August 8, 1984

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter regarding the improvement in Canadian-American relations which we have seen recently. I am particularly pleased with the excellent prospects you envision for expanded trade between our two countries.

Please give my best to Martha.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
Embassy of the United States
Ottawa, Canada

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8405837

REFERRAL

DATE. 08 AUG 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: ROBINSON, PAUL H

SOURCE. PRESIDENT

DATE: 08 AUG 84

KEYWORDS CANADA

INTL TRADE

TURNER, JOHN

MULRONEY, BRIAN

SUBJ: PRES THANK YOU LTR RE CANADIAN AMERICAN RELATIONS

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS



FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *RCM* *5-15-84*
SUBJECT: Letter to Canadian Ambassador Paul Robinson

Issue

Reply to Ambassador Paul Robinson's July 25th letter to you?

Facts

Ambassador Robinson has written you to highlight the improved state of Canadian-American relations, and to express his views that he expects the trend to continue whoever is elected Prime Minister in the Canadian General Election on September 4. He indicates that both Prime Minister Turner and Leader of the Opposition Mulroney have publicly and privately expressed their affection and respect for the U.S. and have emphasized the importance of the relationship between our two countries. He also notes that, at present, the election is too close to call although he does give the Conservatives a slight edge.

Discussion

Your reply to Robinson thanks him for his informative letter and indicates that you look forward to seeing him again soon.

RecommendationOKNo

_____ That you sign the letter to Robinson at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A - Letter to Robinson

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

cc: Vice President

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB


SUBJECT: Letter to Ambassador Robinson

Paul Robinson has written the President to highlight the improved state of U.S.-Canadian relations likely to mark the post-Trudeau era. Your memorandum to the President at Tab I summarizes Robinson's letter and forwards a reply to the Ambassador.

Speechwriters have approved.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I, forwarding his reply to Robinson.

Approve 

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I - Memo to the President
- Tab A - Presidential Letter to Robinson
- Tab II - Incoming from Robinson

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OTTAWA, CANADA

July 25, 1984

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

This month marks the third anniversary that I have had the honor to represent you in Canada. I am pleased to report that the relationship continues to improve and will do so whoever is elected Prime Minister in the Canadian General Election, September 4. This reversal from four years ago is a prime testament to your foreign policy and underlies your concept of a North American Accord.

Both Prime Minister Turner and Leader of the Opposition Mulroney have publicly and privately expressed their affection and respect for the United States and have emphasized the overriding importance of the relationship between the two countries. In fact, John Turner made a courtesy call at my residence on July 4 to underscore this importance. At that time he said, "There is nothing we can not resolve by working together." Brian Mulroney has also consistently shown his good will as illustrated by his public statement after his meeting with you in June, that Canada should, at all times, give its traditional friends and allies the "benefit of the doubt".

Both men have publicly expressed determination to encourage private enterprise, attract investment, liberalize trade, and strengthen Canada's defense contribution. At present, the election is too close to call although I would give the Conservatives a slight edge.

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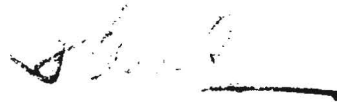
NLS F00-094#1804BY WIT, NARA, DATE 3/1/08

As you know, our trade with Canada is nearly twice our trade with Japan and more than our combined trade with the ten members of the European Economic Community. The tariffs between the two countries have been substantially reduced. By 1987, most of the US/Canadian trade will flow duty-free, including 80 percent of Canadian industrial exports to the United States. In addition, we and Canadians of both political parties are actively pursuing the possibility of negotiating free trade arrangements by sector. We may be closest to agreement on agricultural equipment, but important work is also under way in computer services, petrochemicals and steel.

I expect to have a speaking role in the re-election campaign and look forward to seeing you in Washington with the newly-elected Canadian Prime Minister and on the campaign trail.

I want to take this opportunity to wish you Godspeed and all good fortune in the coming election for the sake of America and the free world.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul H. Robinson, Jr.", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Paul H. Robinson, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 30 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE PAUL H. ROBINSON JR.

SUBJECT: UNOPENED

| | | ACTION | | DISPOSITION | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| ROUTE TO: | | ACT | DATE | TYPE | C COMPLETED |
| OFFICE/AGENCY | (STAFF NAME) | CODE | YY/MM/DD | RESP | D YY/MM/DD |
| ROBERT C. MCFARLANE | | ORG | 84/07/30 | | / / |
| REFERRAL NOTE: | | | / / | | / / |
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COMMENTS: ORIGINAL TO LORETTA BRAXTON

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: S INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
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| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY | * | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE | * | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY | * | | * |

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

August 8, 1984

Summer
in
1. 7/11
2. Canada

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister Turner

This responds to your memo (S/S 8421905) concerning the possibility of the President meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Turner during August.

The President's schedule will not permit a meeting with Prime Minister Turner during the first half of August. With regard to the latter part of August, we agree with your suggestion that a meeting too close to the Canadian election would not be appropriate.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PRS*SUBJECT: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister TurnerRECOMMENDATION:

Pursuant to our conversation that you sign the Tab I memo to Hill.

Approve K Disapprove

Bill Martin concurs.

cc: Ty Cobb

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Hill
Tab II State's Recommendation



United States Department of State

5952

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 3, 1984

S/S# 8421903
~~LIMITED OFFICIAL~~

CAS 1/6/05

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Possible Meeting Between President and Canadian
Prime Minister Turner in August

The Canadian Embassy has just informed us that Prime Minister Turner would welcome a brief meeting in Vancouver in August with the President at a ceremony marking the recent signing of the Ross Dam Treaty. Turner has proposed that such a meeting take place either during August 11-12 or during August 25-27.

After the President called Turner on June 18 to congratulate him on his selection as Liberal Party Leader (and thus Trudeau's successor as Prime Minister), Turner referred publicly to the President's hope that the two of them could meet as soon as possible.

You will recall that our proposal for a July 17 Reagan-Turner-Queen Elizabeth II meeting commemorating the St. Lawrence Seaway's 25th anniversary did not work out.

With the Canadian national elections scheduled for September 4, a meeting just a week before -- particularly in the very city where Turner is running for a Parliamentary seat -- might raise the issue of US involvement in Canadian politics, and could well have some impact on what is expected to be a close race. However, the earlier August dates might be less controversial and could fit in well with the President's departure from his stay in California. Additionally, we could propose a Seattle venue instead of Vancouver.

It should also be noted that the President has already met with Turner's Progressive Conservative opponent, Brian Mulroney, during the latter's visit here June 21.

We would appreciate a reaction to the Canadian proposal.

Charles Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 9 1984

CAN #107

TO: EUR - Mr. Burt
THROUGH: EUR - Mr. Medas
FROM: EUR/CAN - Carroll Brown
SUBJECT: Taking Stock of US-Canadian Relations

Introduction

We used the relatively quiet weeks of late July and August to hold a series of in-house "seminars" on US-Canadian relations -- past, present, and future. Jim Medas and DCM John Rouse participated in our final wrap-up session. We went down the long laundry list of issues which always exist between our two countries, exploring new routes to solutions or at least ways to manage them in a manner beneficial to US interests. To our pleasant surprise, we discovered that we have made substantial progress since October, 1982, when Secretary Shultz had his first bilateral with Allan MacEachen. In your "Objectives and Strategy" memorandum to the Secretary before that meeting, you commented:

"We have experienced a difficult period in recent years in which grievances on each side have accumulated. There is thus a growing perception that something is fundamentally wrong between our two countries."

From that low point, we have seen a steady and impressive upward movement. Some tough problems (cruise missile testing, tax liability, Ross Dam, banking limitations, nuclear cooperation, Domenici Amendment on uranium, lumber dumping) have been solved or at least mitigated to the extent that they no longer figure prominently on our bilateral agenda. Other issues (Argentina base rights, natural gas pricing, Garrison, the Gulf of Maine boundary dispute, mutual legal assistance, technology transfer, even back-in) appear close to resolution or a mutually acceptable accommodation.

What this leaves us with, then, is a much shorter and more manageable agenda. We still have some tough and intractable problems before us, and new ones will inevitably crop up. But for the moment, our relations are better than they have been for years. Our challenge is to keep them that way.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR


DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLS FDO-094 #1690
LST NARA Date 3/11/08

FOIA(b) (7)

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Before turning to our recommendations on the shorter list of hard-core issues, perhaps a word or two on how we've come to where we are. First of all, the personal interest and involvement of Secretary Shultz has made the critical difference. Just as the sight of the gallows clarifies the mind, so does the knowledge lower down in the bureaucracy that the boss is looking over our shoulder. The four-a-year meetings of the Secretary and his Canadian counterpart force a thorough, frequent, and fresh search for solutions or forward movement on both sides of the border. Second, the appointment of a full-time Deputy Assistant Secretary for Canadian Affairs has provided not only a higher-level access to the Canadians, but also more internal bureaucratic clout within the USG. Third, Canada's economic woes have triggered a reexamination of GOC schemes to put more distance between Ottawa and Washington. The notion that Canada must protect itself against excessive US influence (manifesting itself in the "third option," NEP, FIRA, etc,) has proved unworkable and enormously costly in exports, jobs, and needed foreign investment. On the political side, with issues such as Grenada, Central America, and the Trudeau initiative, the "Canadian way" has come to be widely seen as needlessly irritating the Americans for little apparent gain. (Nationalistic hype, attempts to maintain a separate Canadian identity, and a certain crusading zeal will always be with us. The main thing is to keep them from hurting either country's overriding interest in maintaining good relations.)



Our experience in policy-management over the past couple of years should tell us a couple of things about the future. To begin with, our Canadian friends, like all our Allies, need a lot of stroking. To that end, the periodic meetings at the Foreign Minister level are of great importance and should be continued regardless of any change in incumbents. This becomes all the more important to avoid a resurgence of chronic Canadian complaints about being taken for granted


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south of the border -- a real danger if indeed the smaller number of US-Canada disputes makes for fewer headlines north of the border. Another useful device we have used with some frequency lately is the technical working group (a.k.a. joint committee or consultative mechanism, depending on the issue). These working-level bodies have brought together experts from both countries, who, under broad policy guidance from above, have often scored breakthroughs or, at a minimum, have kept a dialogue going. One other point for the future: Allan Gotlieb is one of the williest -- if not guiliest -- Ambassadors in Washington. With all his faults, he has proved to be a very effective advocate of Canadian interests in the US.



Against this background, here are our thoughts on the future handling of key bilateral issues. Our plan, incidentally, is to update and recast this paper as a memorandum to the Secretary after the Canadian elections.

STRATEGY ON KEY ISSUES

Defense, Arms Control, and Multilateral

North American Air Defense Modernization: Two years have passed since we reached ad referendum agreement with the GOC on an Air Force-drafted package of radar improvements (known as North Warning) to replace the nearly obsolete DEW Line, but continuing resistance within DOD from Fred Ikle has been the major obstacle to implementing the plan. Questions about division of costs have also arisen which will have to be resolved with the Canadians once DOD lines up fully behind North Warning, as well as the need to assure Congressional funding. One of the first bilateral defense issues we will have to address with a post-election Minister of Defense is the future of North Warning. Any sign of continuing US hesitation would cause considerable Canadian uneasiness. We will monitor this one carefully.

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NORAD Renewal/Establishment of Aerospace Command: In the somewhat longer time frame, we face the need to consult with the GOC on the future of NORAD and our joint hemispheric defense relations. Two events will force this reappraisal: 1) the recent establishment of an Air Force-led Aerospace Command; and 2) expiration of the NORAD Treaty in May, 1986, and the resulting need to prepare for renewal talks. Our technological focus on space-based defense, which underlies creation of the new Aerospace Command, will doubtless give rise to Air Force initiatives that substantially alter the NORAD structure. No one anywhere in DOD seems to be looking at the implications for our defense relationship with Canada. We will get this changed.

Canadian Disarmament Initiatives/Burden Sharing: While a Canadian focus on disarmament issues and GOC pressure on us to do more in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna are almost certain to continue, we are far less likely to see the high-profile, highly personalized and often uncoordinated arms control initiatives and statements which were the trademark of Trudeau. Furthermore, both Turner and Mulroney appear to be ready to devote additional funding to defense modernization, despite the serious Canadian budget deficit. We therefore see no need for any major initiatives by us in this area, but it will be essential to: a) continue to keep the GOC informed at senior levels of our arms control policies; b) avoid public lectures on Canadian short-comings in NATO burden-sharing while encouraging and applauding the expected modest initiatives of the new government; and c) arrange high-level exchanges on defense issues, including an early invitation to the new Minister of Defense. (Blais is unlikely to remain even if Turner wins.)

Other Multilateral Issues

✓ However well we manage bilateral problems, we are likely to run into occasional public disagreements stemming from our different views on multilateral topics, particularly on Central America, but also North/South and East/West issues in general. Aside from the reference to arms control, this paper does not attempt to deal with the multilateral agenda.

[REDACTED]

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FOIA(b) (/) [REDACTED] Thus, it will be essential to take initiatives such as the Secretary's offer to Chretien to send a senior official to Ottawa to brief him on Central America.

Environmental Issues

Canadian governments can be expected to continue strong environmental rhetoric, particularly criticism of USG policies on acid rain and Niagara toxic chemical pollution. Some moderation of tone is likely with the advent of a more business-oriented government in Ottawa (Liberal or Tory) and a westward shift of political influence, toward provinces less interested in these issues; but the changes will be marginal.

On the US side, we anticipate little or no movement in our acid rain policy over the next year. The costs of a cleanup are seen as unacceptable. Hence, we see no realistic basis for a US-Canadian agreement to "solve" the acid rain problem. To manage the problem, however, and prevent it from affecting other aspects of the relationship, we can use high-level access, a careful and responsible hearing of Canadian concerns, and continued willingness to cooperate on scientific research. Additionally, we plan to explore some procedural steps to maintain a dialogue and facilitate agreement if and when the policy basis for agreement becomes possible. For example, the IJC is hosting a workshop on how to establish a joint transboundary monitoring network, and a private foundation is organizing an off-the-record binational meeting of experts to discuss how an acid rain agreement might be structured and administered. We plan (with EPA) to promote both these useful efforts.

On Niagara, successive US Administrations have struggled with enormously difficult technical and legal issues. We foresee no sudden breakthroughs. Some Canadian criticisms of USG policies are understandable and perhaps valid; others are little more than political posturing to the Ontario electorate. Our strategy is to direct discussions into a technical channel, while widening the geographic focus to include some areas (like the Detroit River) where Canadian toxic pollution is the problem. On the latter point, we have unsuccessfully urged EPA to give more staff time and attention to

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studying Canadian pollution that affects the US. We may need to escalate this suggestion to a more senior level in EPA.

Other environmental issues are a mixed bag. Ross Dam is a success story we can point to. Garrison also seems likely to be resolved soon. We are the complainants against Canadian activities involving Cabin Creek, Poplar River, and Bay of Fundy. We plan to stay in close touch with appropriate members of Congress as we firmly but uncontentiously defend the US interest on these issues.

Asbestos: The Canadians have raised (twice with the Secretary) their concern that tough new EPA rules on asbestos might severely hurt their mining industry. The GOC purports to regard asbestos as a trade rather than an environmental issue. For our part, we have very firmly defended the USG's right to deal as it thinks best with a domestic issue having grave public health implications. This issue will not totally fade from the agenda, but we are picking up hints that EPA will in the end not impose the regulations feared by Canada because of pressures from US industry. Even if new regulations are proposed, they will be tied up in court for years.

Energy and Trade

Gas Pricing: Canada's recently announced gas export policy has given us most of what we wanted on pricing. One remaining problem is the price floor equal to the price paid by Canadian consumers. We believe that this impediment to free market forces will be removed after the election, but we will need to continue to press in bilateral meetings for removal of this measure.

Electricity Imports: Electricity is the fastest growing segment of our energy trade with Canada. Imports were valued at about \$1 billion in 1983, and DOE forecasts growth to as much as \$5 billion during the next five years. With large untapped resources of hydroelectric power, Canada appears to possess a classic comparative advantage because it is able to produce electricity more efficiently than US utilities. Therefore, trade benefits US consumers through lower prices as well as boosting Canada's trade balance. There is little merit in critics' arguments that we could become over-dependent on Canadian electricity. Consequently, the

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best policy is to allow the market to operate with a minimum of government interference while monitoring trade, i.e., through discussions in the Energy Consultative Mechanism, to ensure that unforeseen problems do not emerge.

Back-in and the National Energy Program (NEP): Both major political parties in Canada have shifted their position on energy issues toward deregulation, which the politicians hope will attract investment and create jobs. The atmospherics of the debate could scarcely be more favorable for US interests. Therefore, in the short-term our aim is to stay out of the public discussion in Canada. After the election, we will use an early opportunity to impress upon the new government our continued strong views about the back-in and other discriminatory features of the NEP. It may also be useful for us to encourage the US firms affected to inform privately the new government of their views, given the increased sensitivities about Canada's attractiveness to foreign investors.

Fisheries

Pacific Salmon: The appointment of Ed Derwinski and Mitchell Sharp to oversee the talks has generated the hoped for political impetus, adding to grass-roots pressure on both sides to move ahead. We should capitalize on this by preparing proposals for joint technical commissions on chinook and coho salmon and by examining our position on transboundary stocks. Assuming the Canadians agree to resume negotiations this fall, we will have to work intensively with Congressional contacts to ensure Hill support for a possible new treaty.

East Coast Fisheries: If the International Court of Justice ruling gives Canada a part of the Georges Bank fishing grounds we will need to negotiate a new bilateral fisheries agreement. This would require extensive prior consultations with industry and the Hill and would take considerable time. Consequently, we may need to stall the Canadians with "preliminary" discussions until we have our own house in order.

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Legal Issues

Border Disputes: The ICJ ruling on the Gulf of Maine case will set precedents for our other outstanding border disputes with Canada (Beaufort Sea, Dixon Entrance, Juan DeFuca). The greatest economic stakes are in the Beaufort Sea and, therefore, our preference would be to tackle it first. The Canadians, however, have indicated that they would prefer to deal with the Dixon Entrance first because of provincial political pressures to do something. We will need to consider whether to establish an institutional mechanism, analogous to the L/CMB office that was established to handle Gulf of Maine, to handle these other disputes. We then will have to establish a dialogue with the Canadians on these issues, with the first order of business the modalities for a resolution since neither side is likely to want to refer these cases to the ICJ.

Jaffe Case: The matter is quiescent for now; Jaffe is out on bail, has returned to Canada, and is not due to appear in court in Florida until January, 1985. Meanwhile, the GOC is maintaining its habeus-corpus action in the US District Court, and Jaffe has been charged with three counts of perjury. The next problem will arise in January; the GOC has informed us it may not agree to extradite Jaffe, and we may have to deal with the consequences of his failure to appear in court.

Orlikow Case: We are waiting for the next shoe to drop. The GOC advised us to expect further communications in its last diplomatic note. In the meantime, the court case has not moved and is unlikely to move. Our best bet is to wait and hope a new government will be less willing to pursue this troublesome issue.

Extraterritoriality: Some progress has been achieved in bilateral working level discussions aimed at pragmatic solutions to existing problems. We have concluded an antitrust agreement with the Canadians have made progress in bilateral consultations on export controls and technology transfers. We are also discussing a mutual legal assistance treaty. However, we have not yet reached an understanding on offshore subpoenas affecting Canadian banking subsidiaries in the Caribbean. Moreover, Ambassador Gotlieb has proposed a

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high-level review before the next meeting of foreign ministers. We question the usefulness of further high-level discussions and believe we should continue to focus on the Mutual Legal Assistance negotiations, export consultations, and other practical measures as the best hope to defuse this contentious issue over the longer term. A comprehensive resolution is unlikely.

Civil Aviation: Canada is moving cautiously toward deregulation of domestic air service and has agreed to an experimental program of deregulated transborder air service to Mirabel airport near Montreal. If the trial proceeds successfully, we may have an opportunity to propose a broadening of deregulation to other transborder routes. In the interim, there is not likely to be much to be gained by initiatives until the new government gains further experience with deregulation.

Telecommunications: In this highly complex field there are two initiatives that we hope to pursue in the near future: establishment of a bilateral telecommunications consultative mechanism as an umbrella for technical working level discussions aimed at producing policy recommendations for governments; and raising the computer software copyright issue at the next Foreign Minister's meeting.

Sectoral Free Trade: Both sides continue to lend lip service to the idea, but no serious progress is taking place. Since the proposal came from the Canadians in the first place, we should sit tight and see how seriously the new government wants to pursue this Trudeau initiative.

Steel and Copper Restrictions: The ITC's findings on damages have incensed the Canadians (which is one of the reasons John Turner wanted to see Ronald Reagan in ~~September~~ ^{August}), but there is little we can do for the moment. The President will probably make a determination on corrective measures in September.

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- Canada

August 16, 1984

Dear Boys and Girls:

I was delighted to hear from Ambassador Robinson about your class presentation to him in honor of America's Independence Day and I appreciate the friendship your project demonstrates.

Our July Fourth and your July First are important holidays in the history of our two nations because they publicly express a privilege we both share: the God-given right to govern ourselves. I look forward, as I know you do, to the day when all people, wherever they live, will celebrate an Independence Day or Canada Day of their own -- a day to recall with thanks the freedoms and equality which they enjoy.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness and God bless each of you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Mr. I. MacDonald's
Fifth/Sixth Grade Class
Hawthorne Public School
2158 Saint Laurent Boulevard
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1G 1A9

RR:KC:DE:CAD:pmv 8PMNB
Enclosure: No. 25

WHcc:
John H. Rouse
Deputy Chief of Mission
U.S. Embassy - Canada

cc: Dr. Tyrus Cobb, NSC/OEOB

-PS
P.6
- C. H. M. S.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

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CORRECTED COPY TEXT (ADD LINE 23 PARA 3)
E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PGOV, PARM, CA
SUBJECT: "PEACE" ISSUES EMERGE IN LIBERAL CAMPAIGNS
REFS: (A) OTTAWA 5712, (B) VANCOUVER 1392,
- (C) VANCOUVER 1390

1. ~~(C)~~ - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. TO UNRESTRAINED DELIGHT OF CANADIAN PRESS, LEFT-OF-CENTER CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT OF GOVERNING LIBERAL PARTY HAVE JOINED PARTY PRESIDENT (AND VANCOUVER CANDIDATE) LONA CAMPAGNOLO IN OPPOSING GOC DEFENSE POLICY BY CALLING FOR MUTUAL AND VERIFIABLE NUCLEAR FREEZE (REFERENCE A). NOT ONLY DID CAMPAGNOLO'S FELLOW VANCOUVER CANDIDATE PAUL MANNING (REFERENCE B) ENDORSE HER STAND, BUT ALSO LUCIE PEPIN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN MONTREAL, AND JIM COUTTS, FORMER TRUDEAU CONFIDANT AND NOW LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN TORONTO, CHIMED IN. DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CHRETEN'S WEAK INITIAL RESPONSE TO THE CAMPAGNOLO INITIATIVE (REFERENCE A) INCLUDED THE GRATUITOUS OBSERVATION THAT HE "PERSONALLY" FAVORED A "NO FIRST USE" NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY FOR NATO. TRANSPORT MINISTER LLOYD AXWORTHY (A KEY ADVISOR TO PRIME MINISTER TURNER) ADDED UNHELPFULLY ON AUGUST 11 THAT HE WANTED BOTH A NUCLEAR FREEZE AND A NO FIRST USE PLEDGE. THE PRIME MINISTER HIMSELF WAS QUOTED TO THE EFFECT THAT CAMPAGNOLO "HAS VERY PERSONAL AND STRONG VIEWS ON THIS SUBJECT... BUT I JOYOUSLY ACCEPT THIS VIEW OF THE (PARTY) PRESIDENT'S IN THE CONTEXT THAT IT CAN BE RECONCILED WITH OUR (NATO) COMMITMENTS." GALLUP POLL REPORT (TAKEN IN JUNE) WAS WIDELY REPORTED AUGUST 13 AS STATING 85 PERCENT OF CANADIANS SUPPORT A "MUTUAL AND VERIFIABLE" NUCLEAR FREEZE.

3. COMMENT: PRESS IS MAKING MUCH OF THIS STORY AS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF LIBERAL DISARRAY, BUT, AS

CONGEN VANCOUVER HAS REPORTED (REFERENCE C), INITIAL CAMPAGNOLO REMARKS WERE IN CONTEXT OF LOCAL TRIPARTISAN DEBATE BEFORE PEACE GROUPS IN WHICH THERE WAS BROAD AGREEMENT ON WHOLE TOPIC OF PEACE AND DISARMAMENT (A MOTHERHOOD ISSUE IN CANADA, AND AN ESPECIALLY POTENT ONE IN BC). NEVERTHELESS, INCREASINGLY DESPERATE LIBERAL CANDIDATES MAY SEE NUCLEAR FREEZE, NO FIRST USE AND RELATED STANCES SUCH AS ENDING CRUISE MISSILE TESTING AS MEANS OF DIFFERENTIATING THEIR PARTY FROM THE HARD-CHARGING CONSERVATIVES. THEY, UNDOUBTEDLY, ALSO SEE THIS AS WAY OF APPEALING TO THE LEFT-OF-CENTER CONSTITUENCY WHICH SUPPORTED FORMER PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU. IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO INTERPRET ALL THIS CAMPAIGN TALK AS SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN GOC'S NATO COMMITMENT, BUT THERE IS A DANGER THAT TURNER WILL WAFFLE ON THESE ISSUES IN THE LEADERS' FINAL TV DEBATE AUGUST 15. OTTAWA CITIZEN EDITORIALIZED AUGUST 13 THAT CAMPAGNOLO (TO WIN HER OWN RIDING) JUST WANTED TO "PUT SOME DISTANCE BETWEEN HERSELF AND THE LEADER BY MOVING FURTHER TO THE LEFT... IF THE LIBERALS LOSE THE ELECTION, (SHE) MIGHT WANT TO TAKE A RUN AT BECOMING LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION" (A POST THAT MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVE TURNER DOES NOT COVET).
ROUSE
BT

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NLS FOO-094#1691

BY LOS, NARA, DATE 3/11/08

MEMORANDUM

5903

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1984

Cobb:
Canada

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE *RMK*
SUBJECT: Ratification of Treaty with Canada Relating
to the Skagit River and Ross Lake in the
State of Washington, and the Seven Mile Reservoir
on the Pend d'Oreille River in the Province of
British Columbia *for*

Issue

To sign the subject Treaty between the United States and Canada.

Facts

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the above treaty on June 28, 1984. It is now ready for your signature.

Recommendation

OK

No

____ That you sign the Treaty document at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A - Treaty Document

Prepared by:
Tyrus W. Cobb

cc: Vice President

RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Treaty between the United States of America and Canada relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River was signed at Washington on April 2, 1984; and

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of June 28, 1984, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, ratify and confirm the Treaty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument of ratification and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand
nine hundred eighty-four
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the two hundred
ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Treaty between the United States of America and Canada relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River was signed at Washington on April 2, 1984; and

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of June 28, 1984, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty;

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DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand
nine hundred eighty-four
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the two hundred
ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SIGNED

ACTION

August 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: THOMAS W. COBB

SUBJECT: Ratification of Treaty with Canada Relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake in the State of Washington, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River in the Province of British Columbia

Attached at Tab I for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Treaty with Canada relating to the above subject. The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on June 28, 1984. At Tab I is a memo from you to the President, forwarding the document for signature.

Paul Thompson concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve

RMK

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President

Tab A - Document for Signature

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. McFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Ratification of Treaty with Canada relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake in the State of Washington, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River in the Province of British Columbia

Attached for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Treaty between the United States of America and Canada relating to the Skagit River and Ross Lake, and the Seven Mile Reservoir on the Pend d'Oreille River signed at Washington on April 2, 1984.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on June 28, 1984.

The primary purpose of the Treaty is to provide the necessary legal bases for an arrangement under which the City of Seattle, Washington will refrain from raising the Ross Dam on the Skagit River, thus avoiding additional flooding of the Skagit Valley in the Canadian Province of British Columbia, and will receive in return a guaranteed long-term supply of electrical power from British Columbia. Through this arrangement a longstanding dispute between Seattle and British Columbia over the construction of the High Ross Dam has been constructively and ingeniously settled, and a difficult and potentially divisive bilateral problem between the United States and Canada positively resolved. The United States-Canada Treaty, with the annexed agreement between the City of Seattle and the Province of British Columbia, represents both a significant substantive achievement in terms of power provision and environmental conservation and a model for the orderly and amicable settlement of international issues.


Charles Hill

Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Instrument of
ratification,
in duplicate

ROSS DAM/SKAGIT RIVER TREATY

The primary purpose of this Treaty is to provide the necessary legal bases for an arrangement under which the City of Seattle, Washington will refrain from raising the Ross Dam on the Skagit River, thus avoiding additional flooding of the Skagit Valley in the Canadian Province of British Columbia (B.C.). Seattle will pay to B.C., over many years, a sum equivalent to what raising the dam would have cost, and will receive in return a guaranteed long-term supply of electrical power from B.C., equal in quantity to what the higher dam would have yielded. Through this arrangement a longstanding dispute between Seattle and British Columbia has been constructively and ingeniously settled.

Seattle had been granted permission to raise the dam by the International Joint Commission (IJC), a binational body operating pursuant to the 1909 US-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty. That permission was subject to a compensation agreement between Seattle and B.C. Such an agreement was signed in 1967, but B.C. later altered its stand to one of total opposition. The Ross Dam, if raised to its maximum level, would have flooded six miles of Skagit Valley that is popular with fishermen and campers. Ottawa supported B.C.'s opposition, and the issue became a major environmental cause in the Northwest on both sides of the border.

The basic outline of a compromise to the dispute had been clear for many years, but agreement kept breaking down over details. The successful conclusion of this Treaty is very welcome in both B.C. and Seattle and has drawn extensive press coverage there. It was firmly supported by both Senators from Washington, and passed the Senate by 100 to 0.

TREATY WITH CANADA RELATING TO THE SKAGIT
RIVER AND ROSS LAKE IN THE STATE OF WASH-
INGTON, AND THE SEVEN MILE RESERVOIR ON
THE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER IN THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA RELAT-
ING TO THE SKAGIT RIVER AND ROSS LAKE IN THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON, AND THE SEVEN MILE RESERVOIR ON THE PEND
D'OREILLE RIVER IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON APRIL 2, 1984



JUNE 11, 1984.—Treaty was read the first time, and together with the
accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations
and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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WASHINGTON : 1984