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1711	REPORT	RE PROSPECTS FOR DEFENSE IN POST-TRUDEAU CANADA	9	10/1/1984	B1
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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

BACKGROUND BRIEFING
BY
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL
ON THE VISIT OF
PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY OF CANADA

W. J. ...

September 25, 1984

The Briefing Room

1:27 P.M. EDT

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The meeting, including the Rose Garden event with the astronauts and the luncheon, went on for approximately an hour and forty-five minutes.

The atmosphere was as friendly as it could be. And there was a positive and open discussion between the President and Prime Minister on a wide range of issues.

The President began by congratulating the Prime Minister on his recent overwhelming electoral victory and commented on the very busy first week in office the Prime Minister has had with the visit to Canada of both the Pope and the Queen.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of global issues, including East-West relations, the President's UN General Assembly speech, arms control and the NATO Alliance.

With regard to East-West relations, the President indicated he wanted to pursue the ideas mentioned in his UN General Assembly speech. He noted he wanted to build a sustained dialogue with the Soviets. And he said he wanted to improve the atmosphere between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and build a more constructive relationship.

The Prime Minister encouraged the President in his efforts and said he hoped they were met with Soviet responsiveness.

There was a discussion of new approaches in our dialogue with the Soviets and expectations for Friday's meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko.

The President said it was in both the U.S. and Soviet interests to resume serious discussions on arms control and said the U.S. was ready, willing and able to sit down.

The Prime Minister characterized the President's UN General Assembly speech as remarkable and commended him for his initiatives.

The Prime Minister indicated his commitment to enhancing Canada's NATO ties, a position which was welcomed by the President.

There was also a discussion of the role Canada can play in international affairs as a middle power.

Some time was spent on bilateral issues, including a discussion of trade, investment and environmental issues.

With regard to trade, the Prime Minister talked of stimulating domestic Canadian growth. And there was a discussion of the strength the U.S. economy has shown and the positive effects this can have on Canada's recovery.

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The Prime Minister noted the need to ensure Canadian access to U.S. markets, expressed appreciation for the President's recent decision on steel.

The Prime Minister said these actions were an indication Canada has much to gain by maintaining friendly relations with the U.S.

The Prime Minister spoke of his desire to increase private investment flows in Canada in order to reinvigorate Canada's economy.

On the question of management of U.S.-Canada relationship, the Prime Minister spoke of the importance to Canada of its relations with the U.S. He talked of more high-level meetings at the Cabinet level.

With regard to managing the relationship better, there was an agreement between the President and Prime Minister that the dialogue begun today should continue, most likely on a yearly basis with meetings between them.

The President noted that Secretary Shultz was committed to continuing his quarterly meetings with his Canadian counterpart. In that regard, we would like to announce that the next such quarterly ministerial meeting will be held October 15 and 16 in Canada.

It is important to note, this was not a negotiating session. No decisions or commitments were expected or made. It was meant to be the opening dialogue between the President and Prime Minister with a detailed discussion of the multilateral and bilateral relationship to be left to the October Foreign Ministers meeting.

Q Did acid rain come up? And, if not, why not?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It was mentioned in passing, along with a number of other bilateral issues, as a way of underscoring them for consideration at the upcoming ministerial meeting. There was not a discussion of positions or of any of the details regarding acid rain.

Q Was there a desire

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to avoid it? It seems to have been conspicuously absent from the agenda.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I don't believe there was a desire to avoid it. The time on the schedule, almost an hour and 45 minutes -- actually, an hour and a half if you delete the astronaut portion -- was open for whatever the President or Prime Minister wanted to discuss.

Q But isn't that the most pressing bilateral issue? It's clear it's something that neither of them wanted to discuss.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I don't believe that's correct. You have to understand the Prime Minister's been in office -- a week ago yesterday is when he started. I think there was a decision on both sides that a detailed discussion of the bilateral and multi-lateral agenda would be left to the upcoming ministerial meeting. Afterall, that's only two and a half weeks off.

You also should understand that it's -- I believe there will be a -- the Throne speech made in Canada sometime late October, early November, which is the point at which the Canadian -- new Canadian government would be presenting its ideas on many of these issues. In some ways, it would have been premature to try to go through all of the files today.

Q Was there any note of concern when he raised it? Did he say this is an issue which Canadians care a lot about or was there any kind of concern? Or was it just listed, is the way you seem to --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It was listed with a number of other bilateral issues for the ministerial meeting. However, there isn't any need to underscore it. I think it's very clear, both at the White House and at the State Department, for that matter, that acid rain is the number one issue on the U.S.-Canada relationship. After all, almost every meeting we've had at the ministerial level has, at some point, considered the acid rain question. And I might point out that when Mr. Mulroney was here last June, he mentioned the acid rain issue in very specific terms and made a suggestion about what he felt the President should do regarding it.

Q How did the Canadians say there were going to enhance their NATO ties?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There was a discussion of the increase in defense spending along the lines of what Mr. Mulroney mentioned during his campaign. In addition, there was a general comment by the Prime Minister regarding keeping Canada's NATO commitments.

Q Did Central America come up?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It did not.

Q Could you list all the bilateral issues that were touched on, please?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, there was a discussion of trade FIRA, investment, the national energy program, although there was not specific mention of the back-in -- acid rain. There was also a fairly lengthy discussion of -- at the request of the Prime Minister -- of various programs that have been started by the U.S. administration in the area of finding waste and duplication in the U.S. government.

Q Could you describe the personal chemistry? Was it sort of like a vice president of a company meeting the chairman of the board?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Not at all. It was very much a conversation between equals, as I might point out, their discussion in June was.

When I said in starting that it was as friendly and positive as a meeting could be, I checked that with Mr. Mulroney's staff afterward because, really, I don't think two people could have gotten on better.

Q Did his advice ask to include cutting -- how to cut social spending?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Pardon me?

Q Did the advice asked about cutting government spending include --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, it was government waste and duplication, not necessarily in the area of spending for government programs. More in the line of the Grace Commission and some of the management programs that we've seen the U.S. administration undertake.

Q That previous question on how they got along and the chemistry, that's not a bad question because when they came out and the President was speaking and the Prime Minister was waiting his turn, he didn't seem to know what to do with his hands. He kept putting them in his pocket and he kept -- we wondered whether there was some -- he had some problem there. (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The President or the Prime Minister?

Q The Prime Minister. I mean, we can show you the video tape -- those hands are just like this as he's waiting to speak, and we just wondered if there was some nervousness or upset between them.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I can't comment on why he was doing that, if, in fact, he was doing it. However, I might point out -- excuse me -- if I could answer the question.

Q Please.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I might point out that there was absolutely nothing in the meeting that would have led anyone to be uneasy walking out of it. It was very, very friendly.

Q Did they talk about sectoral free trade?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Not specifically. Just in the sense that trade and investment in Canada was very important, especially as a means of Canada making its way out of the economic situation that it's in -- with high unemployment, a deficit nearly twice ours as a percentage of GNP.

Q Did the Prime Minister make clear he was changing FIRA and the National Energy Program?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, he didn't. He indicated that he expected to have some initiatives in those areas soon, perhaps when he calls Parliament back into session.

Q And they're meeting for sure now once a year? There's an agreement on that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's certainly what it seemed like to me. The President was very specific in his answer when the Prime Minister

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suggested yearly meetings.

Q Anything about high interest rates and deficits?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No there wasn't. There was a discussion of general economic trends and the need to spur increased growth in Canada. There were some comments about the strength of the American economy and its recovery, but not specifically about interest rates.

Q Did the Prime Minister suggest how Canada might act as a middle power in sustaining the dialogue with the East bloc?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That was in the context of the traditional role that Canada has played, and his desire to continue that role. I think those of us who follow the Canadian scene understand what the specifics of what that is. He did not go into any of those specifics, though.

Q Is there any --

Q What about acid rain? What did they say?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: As I said earlier, it was listed as one of those bilateral issues that should be left for further discussion at the ministerial meeting to take place in approximately two and a half weeks.

Q Well, what did they spend an hour and a half talking about?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's -- excuse me, let me finish this one. Pardon me?

Q Is that what they said you would tell them --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's what Mr. Mulroney said when he was talking about a series of issues, yes.

Q Is there any prospect for any agreement or tangible progress on the ministerial meeting on this particularly touchy subject?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'll have to wait and see. After all, it's a new government; a government that's been in power for -- this is the 8th day. A lot of new ministers who are getting into their departments. I think the ministerial meeting -- that would be, what, three and a half weeks after they came into power, I think it could be a very useful session.

Q Well, is there any groundwork at this point that would lead one to expect tangible results from that meeting on this subject?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we see it as an opportunity to walk through the entire agenda, see where -- what there positions are, any changes that -- they might be considering; to go through our positions and see what sort of programs and management techniques we can devise at that meeting and after that meeting to address where we are. We very much see that as the kick-off.

Q Were there any differences of view expressed on any

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subject -- differences of view, or differences of approach on subjects,
at all?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The Prime Minister reiterated some comments I believe he had made earlier during the campaign about the level of dialogue that existed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union over the last few years. During his campaign he was encouraging increases in that dialogue, and he reiterated that concern -- the concern of the Canadian people regarding the state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Q Excuse me --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: But again, that was in a very constructive way, given the Gromyko visit coming up, and expectations for that meeting.

Q The previous Prime Minister was quite critical of the way President Reagan conducted East-West relations, and nuclear arms control talks. Are you saying that the Prime Minister today was just reflecting the views of the Canadians and not his own?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, first of all, regarding Mr. Trudeau's approach -- our opinion of the Trudeau peace initiative was that it was constructive, not that it was critical.

Q "Dammit, Pierre," is constructive? You call that
remark --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That was -- wait -- that was a different setting. That was at the London Summit. When they met here to specifically discuss that initiative, the President's quote was that he wished Mr. Trudeau Godspeed in his efforts. So --

Q Yes, but that's not -- (Laughter.) -- it's somewhat broader than just Trudeau's peace initiative. I think he did have a track record of being fairly critical of the United States in regard to East-West relations.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: In the years he was in power, yes, he did comment. With regard to specifically what Mr. Mulroney said, though -- he was talking about his comments -- Mr. Mulroney's comments during the campaign. That's all I'm trying to reflect in the meeting.

Q Was there any indication by the President or the Prime Minister that this is a different kind of relationship, now; that they agree politically? That he and Trudeau did not? That they have a different view of the world? Was there any of that kind of talk in the meeting at all?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It was not a discussion relating to their agreeing politically. It wasn't a discussion, really, of political philosophy. The discussion did not develop that way. When you ask, do we foresee a major change in U.S.-Canada relations -- we'll have to wait and see. Our position has been that two or three years ago -- U.S.-Canada relations -- there was a downturn; but in the last few years, especially with Secretary Shultz's commitment to meet four times a year, things have improved. That's been reflected on both sides of the border in comments by the Canadian Foreign Minister and Canada's Ambassador here to

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the U.S. So I think we're starting from a much improved situation. There's always room for it to improve from there, however.

Q Well, isn't it clear the President's just a lot happier to have this guy in power than the person he succeeded? I mean, there isn't any secret about that, is there?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: All I can tell you is that they got on very well today. I think that bodes well for the President's relationship with the Prime Minister. What that means from a historical point of view, I'll leave to the historians.

Q Can you clarify whether, when Mr. Mulroney was praising the President's steel decision, he was praising it because it is not protectionist or because it is protectionist? (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: From the Canadian point of view, I believe it's that it was not protectionist.

There's a very interesting aspect to that. Approximately 11,000 truckloads of steel move from Canada to the U.S. through four or five border checkpoints every month. If there were global quotas that had to be imposed at those checkpoints we, in essence, would be closing down those checkpoints. So --

Q If we --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: -- from that point, it continues the present level of steel imports to this country from Canada and exports to Canada.

I think you have to note that it's an integrated North American steel industry, and I think his comments were a reflection of that.

Q Do we have any information yet as to whether the new government will replace Ambassador Gotlieb and his letter-writing wife? (Laughter.)

Q Or either one of them? (Laughter.)

Q One or the other.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's really not something for me to comment on.

Q Well, I mean, it is. Do we know yet whether they've notified us that they're going to change Ambassadors? That's all I'm asking.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There's been no such notification.

Q Would you expect it?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'll wait and see if it happens.

Q Mr. Mulroney made a comment about --

Q This is a clue, Sam --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Excuse me. If I might add one thing here: During the time I've been working on Canadian-U.S. relations, my experience has been that Ambassador

Gotlieb has been a very effective Ambassador in this town for Canadian interests. I think --

Q So we don't want him replaced. (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think that's a reflection of how he's viewed at the State Department. So we're certainly not going to be commenting on whatever Mr. Mulroney decides to do with his Foreign Service. That's his choice.

Q You're not in the pay of The Post, are you? (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I guarantee you, I am not in the pay of The Post. (Laughter.)

Q On the subject of the yearly meetings, I assume you mean in -- I assume you mean in addition to the Summit meeting, since the Prime Minister and President do see each other there.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's right. In fact, this may develop along the lines that Secretary Shultz' meetings have developed. Two of the Foreign Ministerial meetings are full bilateral, multilateral agenda meetings, last the better part of two days, one in this country, one in Canada. The other two quarterly meetings take place on the periphery of multilateral events, like the ASEAN meeting in Djakarta, Indonesia a few months back or one of the NATO Ministerial, something like that, where they'll meet for a shorter period of time.

I suspect that if this works out the way we -- the way it might possibly work out, we could have one meeting between the President and Prime Minister, followed by, perhaps, something bilaterally at the Economic Summit.

Q Well, would the President go to Ottawa next and -- Are we talking about President Reagan going to Ottawa?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: You're raising a protocol question and those certain kinds of meetings have to be exchanged from one country to another country and so perhaps it would be --

MR. SIMS: Last question, please, sir.

Q Mulroney made a remark about not being subservient. Did anything like that come up in the meeting?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm not familiar with that remark.

Q His remarks with -- at the Astronaut ceremony, he talked about refurbishing the relationship, but not being subservient, but a maturity of the relationship.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think it was very clear from the meeting that Mr. Mulroney is going to be a -- the Prime Minister is going to be a very active and effective advocate of Canadian concerns. He comes across in a very precise and assertive way.

Q But did he make remarks along those lines in the meeting, suggesting that we'd like to get along, but you should

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understand we're not going to be subservient?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Not specifically.

Q Well, what did he --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: He did not specifically touch that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:48 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Ly
- CANADA

For Immediate Release

September 25, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY OF CANADA
AT DEPARTURE CEREMONY

The Diplomatic Entrance

1:08 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it was with great pleasure that we welcomed Brian Mulroney back to the White House. He was here this past June and now returns as Prime Minister of Canada, America's neighbor, ally, and most important economic partner, and great friend.

I congratulated Prime Minister Mulroney on winning a decisive and historical electorate mandate from the people of Canada. As the other North American Irishman, I also wished him well in his new responsibilities.

The Prime Minister and I exchanged views on a broad range of global issues, reviewed our common search to advance our agenda for peace, particularly the search for real and equitable reductions in the levels of nuclear arms. I told him that in our efforts to build a lasting structure of peace and security, we shall continue to value the experience, the counsel and the participation of our Canadian allies.

A healthy North American economic relationship is essential to the prosperity of our two countries. We discussed some potential ways of increasing trade and investment between us.

The Prime Minister impressed upon me the importance his government attaches to environmental concerns, and we intend to pursue these issues together. Frequent consultations are one of the hallmarks of the relationship between Canada and the United States. And I told the Prime Minister that I look forward to continuing the fruitful dialogue that we had today.

In addition, I've asked Secretary Shultz to continue the series of very productive regular meetings that he has had with his Canadian counterparts. Even the closest of partners and allies may not always see things in exactly the same way. But we agree to keep each other's interests in mind, to keep one another informed, and to hear one another out on the issues which may arise between us. We, too, intend to give our neighbor the benefit of the doubt.

So, I thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for coming here today. And, once again, congratulations on your decisive victory and "a la prochain."

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PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, an hour ago you and I had the great pleasure of meeting Canadian and American astronauts soon to be launched into space. No endeavor better underscores our friendship or so dramatically indicates the potential for cooperation by our two countries in the service of mankind than the peaceful use of space.

Such an effort, it seems to me, demonstrates to us all the tremendous potential for improved cooperation in joint development of our two countries.

Yesterday, in the United Nations, you reached out to the Soviet Union with a message of peace, and you invited the leaders of the world to join in what we can accomplish together. We commend you, Mr. President, for this appeal and for your leadership in this vital area.

For our part, we intend to continue to seek opportunities for constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and with Eastern European countries. We will contribute -- continue to contribute, as we have in the past, ideas which may help yield results in our common search for peace and security.

Our two countries have much to offer each other and, I believe, together to the world. President Kennedy once said that "Geography has made us neighbors, history has made us friends, economics has made us partners and necessity has made us allies."

The principal task, Mr. President, of our new government is economic renewal -- to expand trade, to attract new investment and to seek new markets. By establishing a climate for vigorous economic growth, we wish to create the new jobs that our people need and, we believe, deserve.

We wish to mobilize our very best talents at home and to seek out new partners abroad. We feel the strong external voice is based on a vigorous domestic economy.

Our talks today have focused on strengthening and, indeed, intensifying consultation between the executive arm of our two governments and also between the Congress and the Parliament of Canada. We want more coherence in the management of our relationship and more action in regard to our shared priorities.

And, so, Mr. President, we must deepen our understanding of what we share together and of the distinctive interests we have in international affairs. And I thank you, Mr. President, for your generous hospitality and for a most satisfying exchange of views. Merci.

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CANADIAN MINISTER RAISES KOREAN AIRLINER ISSUE WITH GROMYKO
UNITED NATIONS, SEPT 25, REUTER - CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS JOE CLARK, IN A MEETING TODAY WITH SOVIET
FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO, RAISED THE SUBJECT OF THE
SHOOTING DOWN OF A SOUTH KOREAN AIRLINER BY A SOVIET FIGHTER
LAST YEAR.

"MY MEETING TODAY WITH MR. GROMYKO WAS BRIEF, BUT I THOUGHT
THAT IN LIGHT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MATTER I SHOULD, EVEN
DESPITE THE BREVITY, RAISE THE QUESTION HERE," CLARK TOLD
REPORTERS.

"THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL RESPONSE FROM MR. GROMYKO, BUT I THINK
THE FACT THAT I CHOSE TO RAISE THE SUBJECT IN THIS VERY BRIEF
MEETING, DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR OTHER PURPOSES, INDICATED TO
HIM THE IMPORTANCE WHICH WE ATTACH TO THAT QUESTION."

HE SAID HE BROUGHT UP THE ISSUE "AS A MATTER OF CONCERN TO
CANADA" DURING HIS 50-MINUTE MEETING AT THE SOVIET U.N.
MISSION.

TEN CANADIANS WERE AMONG THE 269 PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST WHEN
THE AIRLINER WENT OFF COURSE AND OVERFLEW SOVIET TERRITORY.

CLARK, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
GOVERNMENT THAT TOOK OFFICE EIGHT DAYS AGO, SAID CANADA WAS
PURSUING THE AIRLINER ISSUE "ON A VARIETY OF OTHER LEVELS."

HE SAID THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS CONTEMPLATING A "VERY THOROUGH
AND OPEN, VIRTUALLY....NO-HOLDS-BARRED PUBLIC REVIEW" OF
CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

IT HAD NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED WHETHER IT WOULD BE CONDUCTED
BY A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OR SOME OTHER MEANS.

CLARK SIDESTEPED A QUESTION ABOUT WHETHER HE DISCUSSED
POSSIBLE CANADIAN GRAIN SALES TO THE SOVIET UNION WITH GROMYKO,
SAYING HE DID NOT WANT TO GET INTO SPECIFICS.

BUT, HE ADDED, "IF YOU WANT TO GET INTO CANADIAN RELATIONS
WITH THE SOVIET UNION...WHILE CANADA IS LOCATED GEOGRAPHICALLY
BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS NO
QUESTION ABOUT THE FACT THAT WE SHARE A VIEW OF BOTH FREEDOM
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY WITH OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.
AND WE DO NOT SHARE THE APPROACH TOWARDS THE ORGANIZATION OF
SOCIETY WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

NONTHELESS, CANADA AND THE SOVIET UNION WERE NEIGHBORS AND
THERE WAS A NEED FOR SOME STABILITY IN THEIR RELATIONS, HE
SAID.

Ty
Canada

"I THINK THAT THERE MAY WELL BE SOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR US TO INCREASE CONTACTS IN CULTURAL, AND IN BUSINESS AND IN OTHER FIELDS," HE SAID.

"OUR NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE ANXIOUS TO DO THAT, BOTH FOR BILATERAL REASONS -- IT IS GOOD FOR CANADA -- AND BECAUSE I THINK THAT OUR GOVERNMENT BEING ABLE TO MAINTAIN THAT OPENING TO THE SOVIET UNION AT THE SAME TIME THAT WE ARE UNDERTAKING A MAJOR RENEWAL OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, CAN BE GOOD FOR THE WORLD," CLARK SAID.

HE NOTED THAT WHILE HE WAS MEETING GROMYKO IN NEW YORK, HIS PRIME MINISTER, BRIAN MULRONEY, WAS MEETING PRESIDENT REAGAN IN WASHINGTON.

"HIS (MULRONEY'S) MEETING WAS THE MORE IMPORTANT," BUT THE FACT THEY WERE SIMULTANEOUS WAS A "GOOD SYMBOL OF THE WAY THAT WE INTEND TO PROCEED," HE ADDED.

IN AN ADDRESS/LATER TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CLARK PRAISED REAGAN'S SPEECH TO THAT BODY.

"WE APPLAUD THE U.S. WILLINGNESS, EXPRESSED SO ELOQUENTLY YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT REAGAN, TO ENGAGE IN POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS (WITH THE SOVIET UNION) ON A REGULAR AND FREQUENT BASIS. WE HOPE THAT THE USSR WILL RESPOND POSITIVELY TO THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET AND TALK," HE SAID.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 25, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY
AND SPACE SHUTTLE ASTRONAUTS

The Roosevelt Room

11:53 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: As part of Prime Minister Mulroney's visit to the United States, it's most appropriate to recognize our close and continuing cooperation in the pursuit of the many peaceful opportunities of space. Canada was our first international satellite partner during the early days of the space program, and that partnership has grown stronger ever since.

Most recently, we watched Canada's contribution to the space shuttle perform with perfection, the Remote Manipulator System, better known as the "Canadarm." It's been used on almost every space shuttle mission. And this past April, the "Canadarm" retrieved the crippled Solar Max satellite and then placed it safely back into orbit after repairing it on board.

And today I'm delighted to have the opportunity to introduce Canada's first Astronaut, Dr. Marc Garneau. Early next month, Marc will be aboard Space Shuttle Mission 41-G and will conduct about 10 experiments in space science and technology and life science. These important experiments will help build a better tomorrow in space and right here on earth.

Marc is joined by two other members of next month's shuttle: Bob Crippen, the Mission Commander, and Kathy Sullivan. And Bob commanded the mission when the "Canadarm" was first used to deploy a satellite and was also aboard when Solar Max was retrieved and repaired. And Kathy will take the first space walk by an American woman. And I know how she's looking forward to that opportunity.

ASTRONAUT SULLIVAN: Yes, sir. Very much.

THE PRESIDENT: The space shuttle has opened a new era to pursue the many scientific, educational, industrial and commercial opportunities of space. And I'm proud that Canada is an important part of this adventure.

And as we work to meet the next challenge, the development of a permanently-manned space station, we want Canada, and all of our friends, to join us. Our future can be shaped by our dreams and visions. And working together on the space shuttle, and our space station, we can push back the frontiers of space and open doors to discovery, opportunity and progress.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me close by presenting you with a photo album showing the "Canadarm" being used. I'm turning the wrong way, except I had to get this, didn't I? This also -- it shows the "Canadarm" that was used on all the previous missions, also. And, also, we have a plaque, which I think we will just display and give to you without us -- Not that we're not both able-bodied. (Laughter.) We are. But this contains the U.S. and Canadian flags that were flown on previous missions when the "Canadarm" was being used. So please accept these as symbols of our strong friendship and our confidence in a bright future for both of our great nations.

MORE

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you, Mr. President.

Well, Mr. President, in a recent election campaign, my party and I campaigned on a program in part of refurbishing the relationship -- historic relationship -- of trust and friendship between the United States of America and Canada. And this implies no subservience. It invites merely a degree of maturity and understanding that our trade and our technological advances hinge upon an excellent relationship which my government and I will always work towards improving.

And I think, Mr. President, the indication of that in the past is the joint efforts that we have made in space in the peaceful pursuit of mutual objectives in that area, as we will continue to work in the peaceful pursuit of a durable peace for all mankind. And this, I think, symbolizes what two sovereign countries can do together.

(Prime Minister Mulroney addresses the group in French.)

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Our sincere thanks and congratulations to you, our astronauts, who are symbols of accomplishment and valor and courage and unity -- symbols, hopeful symbols, for all mankind.

Mr. President, to you and to your colleagues, my thanks. And to the astronauts, our warm good wishes. Thank you.

(The President, Prime Minister Mulroney, Mr. Beggs and the two astronauts look over the models.)

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Mr. President, just before you leave, although we're in a period of some austerity in Canada, we would like to make a presentation to you of -- symbolizing Canada's contribution to our joint effort.

(Prime Minister Mulroney presents the President with a gift.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you very much.

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: And we would like to convey the good wishes and the pride of the people of Canada in our joint effort.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much.

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you, Mr. President.

END

11:58 A.M. EDT

~~CANADA~~
Sumner
Table
September 27, 1984
Cult
Hompson

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your September 21 letter to the President, cosigned by 16 of your colleagues, indicating your support for the President's recent meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Although we did not receive your recommendations until after the President had met with Prime Minister Mulroney, I have shared your correspondence with the President's foreign policy advisers. I have asked that you receive a more detailed response on the discussions that took place on Tuesday. In the interim, please know that we appreciate receiving your remarks about the possibility of a U.S.-Canada trade summit for agriculture and forestry products.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Bob Smith
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: w/copy of inc to W. Tapley Bennett, Legis Affrs, State -
for DIRECT response

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC Secretariat - FYI

cc: w/copy of inc to Tom Kay, Cong Affrs, Agriculture - FYI

MBO:KRJ:jfc--9MBOGA

Letters to all agencies

ED MADIGAN, ILL.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
DAN BURTON, IND.
GRAIN EXPORTS
HAL DAUB, NEBR.
SOIL CONSERVATION
WEBB FRANKLIN, MISS.
FARM CREDIT
DUNCAN HUNTER, CALIF.
MARKETING ORDERS
BOB M. EWEN, OHIO
FEED GRAINS

Task Force on Agriculture

REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

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1416 LONGWORTH BUILDING
(202) 225-5725

37
m⁰
September 21, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased that you are scheduled to meet Tuesday with newly elected Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Our neighbor to the north is a valued friend, an important ally for peace and our largest trading partner. The economic exchange between the United States and Canada represent the largest bilateral relationship in the world.

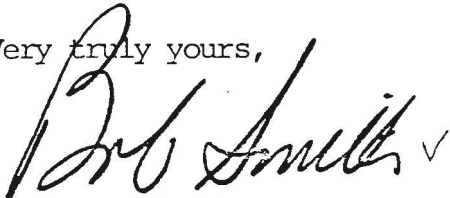
While the vast majority of trade between the United States and Canada has been cordial and very positive, disputes have grown that have marred our relations. These disputes include concerns in such farm and forestry areas as Canada's transportation subsidies, pork, potatoes, horticulture products, maple syrup cattle, feed grains, and wood products.

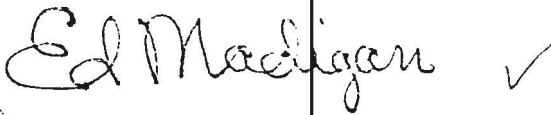
During your Tuesday meetings with Prime Minister Mulroney, we encourage you to discuss the scope and positive nature of the trading relationship between our two countries. We also hope that you will suggest holding a U.S. - Canadian trade summit for agriculture and forestry products sometime after our elections in November. Such a summit would be in our mutual best interest and would stimulate even greater trade between our two countries.

Since we wrote to you in August requesting a U.S. - Canadian agriculture and forestry trade summit with Canada, we have continued to receive encouragement and support from agriculture and forestry organizations. They are anxious to see high level government, Congressional and private sector consultations with the Canadians. They share our faith in the ability of the U.S. and Canada to come to fair trade agreements that will benefit both countries.

We sincerely appreciate your consideration of this matter, and hope that you will suggest a U.S. - Canadian Trade Summit to Prime Minister Mulroney.

Very truly yours,

566

ROBERT F. (BOB) SMITH
Member of Congress


EDWARD MADIGAN
Member of Congress
2/4/

187 Wm. Hunter ✓

280 Ed Marion ✓

113 Bill Emerson ✓

243 Don Marlenee ✓

192 James M. Jeffords ✓

86 Phil Dant ✓
1 HAE DAUB 1240

328 Art Korus ✓

65 Sam Coleman ✓

Doc McE ✓ 25

Sam J. Korman ✓

Don Sundquist ✓ 38 X

Hebb Franklin ✓ 135

Joe Skeen ✓ 363
1240
JOE SKEEN

Tom Kohn ✓ 325

Cooper Evans ✓ 117

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

TX
- CANNON

For Immediate Release

September 28, 1984

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

The President is pleased to announce that negotiations with Canada on Pacific Salmon interception will resume in early December.

We have been urged to take this action by regional officials, including Governor Spellman of Washington and the U.S. Congressional delegations of the states of Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

It is our hope that an acceptable agreement would be reached quickly in view of the continuing conservation problems for Chinook Salmon stocks.

#

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1984

7134

Cobb
Fib
CHANDLER

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *B.h.*
SUBJECT: Announcement on Pacific Fisheries

Attached at Tab A is a draft statement coordinated by the NSC staff and State regarding the resumption of negotiations on salmon fishing. This statement is being requested by Ed Meese, Bruce Chapman, and Lee Verstandig.

Attachment
Tab A - Presidential Statement

The President is pleased to announce that negotiations with Canada on Pacific Salmon interception will resume in early December. It is our hope that an acceptable agreement would be reached quickly in view of the continuing conservation problems for Chinook Salmon stocks.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 27, 1984

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB TC

SUBJECT: Announcement on Pacific Fisheries

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Kimmitt-Darman memorandum at Tab I.

Approve K

Disapprove

Attachment

Tab I - Memo to Darman

Tab A - Presidential Statement



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

S/S 8426204

7134
add-

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

September 24, 1984

84 SEP 25 A 4: 52

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. McFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

Subject: Draft White House Press Release on Pacific Salmon
Fishing

We understand that the White House wishes to issue a
press release noting that the President raised the Pacific
salmon negotiation with Canada during his meeting with Prime
Minister Mulroney. Accordingly, attached is the suggested
text of a press release on that topic.

P. Moran
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

CAS 1/6/05

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

POSSIBLE CONVERSATION WITH PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU

-- PIERRE, I APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING ME THE TWO VERY THOUGHTFUL LETTERS ON ARMS CONTROL AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS. I HAVEN'T HAD A CHANCE TO STUDY THEM THOROUGHLY, BUT I WILL AFTER THIS TRIP AND WILL GET BACK TO YOU.

-- CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR RETIREMENT DECISION. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSISTENT EFFORTS TO FOSTER CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PEACE.

Canada

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
1711	REPORT RE PROSPECTS FOR DEFENSE IN POST- TRUDEAU CANADA	9	10/1/1984	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *RCM*

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

The State Department has requested aircraft support for Secretary Shultz's travel to Toronto, Canada for consultations with the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark. The Secretary plans to leave Washington for Toronto on October 15 and return to Washington on October 16. I recommend that we approve the request at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A - State's Incoming

cc: Ed Hickey

7231

~~7230~~*Cobb**-CANADA*



Washington, D.C. 20520

September 26, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

In the furtherance of the President's foreign policy, Secretary Shultz will travel to Toronto, Canada for consultations with the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark. The Secretary plans to leave Washington for Toronto on October 15 and return to Washington October 16.

Because use of commercial air carriers will not permit Secretary Shultz to maintain his Washington schedule before and after this travel, the use of a Special Air Missions aircraft is requested to transport him and his accompanying staff to and from Toronto.

Thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Charles Hill

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: 10/20/84

CAS 1/6/05

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

The State Department has requested aircraft for Secretary Shultz's travel to Toronto, Canada for consultations with the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark, on October 15-16, 1984. Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to Jim Baker recommending that we approve State's request.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Baker at Tab I.

Approve *[Signature]*Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to Baker

Tab A - State's Incoming

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

723d

October 1, 1984

*Call**Canada*

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE *RCM*

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

The State Department has requested aircraft support for Secretary Shultz's travel to Toronto, Canada for consultations with the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark. The Secretary plans to leave Washington for Toronto on October 15 and return to Washington on October 16. I recommend that we approve the request at Tab A.

10/3
Approved
JA Brit

Attachment

Tab A - State's Incoming

cc: Ed Hickey

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1984

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FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE 

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Attachment

Tab A - State's Incoming

cc: Ed Hickey



Washington, D.C. 20520

September 26, 1984

CONFIDENTIAL

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Charles Hill

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: 10/20/84

ES 11/6/05

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 28, 1984

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SIGNEDFROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

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RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Baker at Tab I.

Approve *J*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to Baker

Tab A - State's Incoming

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1984

NOTE FOR TY COBB

FROM: BRUCE CHAPMAN

BC

Thanks for all you did. It seems
to have been a good story.

F. W. / C. H. Holder

Great timing for Spellman

Richard W. Larson / Associate editor

IT WAS a good-news message that came yesterday from on high — literally:

Late this year negotiations will be resumed between the United States and Canada aimed at drafting a treaty to solve those tough, persistent international problems that have been threatening our Northwest salmon runs.



Governor Spellman said he had received that word in a personal telephone call from President Reagan, who at the time was aloft in Air Force One. According to the governor, Reagan said he had had a personal contact with newly elected Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Tuesday and the two leaders had agreed that their nations' salmon-treaty negotiators would be sent to the bargaining table in December.

It was hoped, said Spellman, that those talks — given this new, highest-level thrust from both governments — could produce a signed treaty "by late spring." The agreement would establish salmon-catch quotas and thus would end the present disastrous overharvesting of salmon in ocean waters by both U.S. and Canadian fishermen.

Reagan's message was not only unexpected good news for many people in the Northwest who are deeply worried about the worsening salmon crisis, especially the runs of chinook; it also was a nifty, timely bit of help on a major issue for a Republican governor now in a tough campaign for re-election.

Clearly it didn't happen by coincidence. Yesterday's development may have been helped along by an ex-Seattleite who knows a lot about Washington's salmon and politics.

For 20 years or so there have been fruitless efforts to work out some international agreement on the ocean harvest of salmon runs that originate in the Northwest U.S. and British

Columbia. When young salmon swim out of their birthwaters and head out into the ocean, they carry no national identity and pay no attention to international boundaries.

In waters off Vancouver Island and off Alaska, fishermen of both nations await them. Alaska and Canadian fishermen take their toll of salmon that originated in Washington's streams and hatcheries. And Washington and Alaska fishermen hit the rich runs that originate in British Columbia's Fraser River.

Scientists of both nations have warned that the overharvest threatens extinction of some historic salmon runs. There arose a chorus of pleas for an international agreement to limit the harvest.

Two years ago the U.S. and Canada had reached the brink of success. Negotiators had finally, after all those years of trying, worked out a pact on which they could agree. They initialed it. It would, as any such treaty must, require all the many differing fishing interests to give up something.

There were howls especially from the politically powerful Alaska fishing industry. That caused Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens to oppose it. Since any treaty is subject to ratification by the Senate, Stevens' opposition effectively vetoed the agreement. Another round of treaty talks collapsed last January.

With the crisis worsening, a new high-energy effort began early this year. In Washington a historic coalition took form: Indian tribes, non-Indian fishermen, state fisheries officials, environmentalists, others who have feuded over salmon and steelhead runs, began coming together in the mutual desire to get a treaty.

Encouraging signals came from Washington and Ottawa early in the summer. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Canadian counterpart announced that both nations desired a salmon treaty. But then everything halted because of Canada's elections.

After Mulroney was elected prime minister, a question lingered: Was Canada's new government willing to pursue treaty bargaining? Around the two Washingtons there was watchful waiting.

There also was the complication of the U.S. national elections. "I don't look for any movement at all until after November," said one knowledgeable observer. Others agreed. That's why Reagan's phone call to Spellman yesterday came like a bolt out of the blue.

What triggered it? One can make an

educated guess: Bruce Chapman, former Seattle city councilman and, like Spellman, a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor four years ago, today is a sort of "think-tank man" for the White House. Technically he's director of the federal Office of Planning and Evaluation.

Chapman has paid close attention to home-state issues. He knows that Spellman could use some help in this election season, and the fisheries issue was conspicuously there.

Whatever or whoever caused things to happen, that Reagan-to-Spellman phone call was a positive, well-timed stroke in Washington state. It portrayed Reagan as a president with an awareness of a delicate resource problem. And it gives Spellman a chance to talk about a ray of hope on one of the state's most nagging problems.

"With the demonstrated support of the president and the prime minister, I am confident we can bring the negotiations to a rapid and successful conclusion," said the governor triumphantly.

For Spellman it is a deserved good break. Quietly he has spent time studying and understanding the complex fisheries problems. Quietly he's tried to do something about them.

Early this year Spellman dispatched his old friend, Seattle attorney Jim Waldo, a fisheries expert, and State Fisheries Director Bill Wilkerson on an unusual mission: They began meeting with Indian tribes, creating a new era of cooperation.

Eventually, with Spellman's support, a broad coalition began to form in this state — Indians, non-Indian fishermen, environmentalists, others. (It has spread to Oregon, too.) The prime objective: a U.S.-Canada treaty to save the remaining salmon runs.

Spellman also met with governors of Alaska and other states, the premier of British Columbia, senators, and administration officials, pushing for a resumption of treaty talks.

On Tuesday Spellman's office released to the news media the text of a letter he'd written to the White House, urging help on the treaty. That release wasn't a coincidence, either. A good guess is that Spellman might have received a phone call from a friend near the White House suggesting he get ready to receive some good news from on high.

However election-year politics might have been involved, it was, as Spellman summed it up, "just very, very good news for our state."



Can

PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

OTTAWA K1A 0A2
October 4, 1984

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my appreciation for the kind and courteous hospitality you and Mrs. Reagan extended to Mila and me during our visit to Washington on Tuesday.

I am convinced that our discussions have set a new and improved tone in the relationship between our two countries and I look forward to further opportunities for consultation and cooperation on an ongoing basis. I very much appreciated your offer to share with me your thinking with respect to important international security questions.

I also valued the opportunity to meet with Defense Secretary Weinberger, Treasury Secretary Regan, and other senior officials of your Administration. I am confident that early meetings between our Cabinet Ministers will lead to increased understanding and opportunities for cooperation in many areas.

Once again, let me thank you for your frank and open discussion on multilateral and bilateral matters, and for your most gracious hospitality.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President
United States of America
Washington, D.C.