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background notes

Canada



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

June 1989



Official Name:
Canada

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 9.97 million sq. km. (3.8 million sq. mi.); second largest country in the world. **Cities:** *Capital*—Ottawa (pop. 833,000). *Other cities*—Toronto (3.5 million), Montreal (2.9 million), Vancouver (1.4 million). **Terrain:** Varied. **Climate:** Temperate to arctic.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Canadian(s). **Population** (1988): 26.1 million. **Annual growth rate** (1987–88): 1.2%. **Ethnic groups:** British 25%, French 24%, European 16%, indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%, mixed background 28%. **Religions:** Roman Catholic 47%, United Church 16%, Anglican 10%. **Languages:** English, French. **Literacy**—9.9% of population aged 15 and over have at least a ninth grade education. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—7.3/1,000 (U.S. = 11.2/1,000). *Life expectancy*—73 yrs. males, 80 yrs. females. **Work force** (13.3 million, 1988): *Agriculture*—0.4 million. *Manufacturing*—2.1 million. *Trade*—2.2 million. *Community/business/personal service*—4.1 million. *Public administration*—0.8 million.

Government

Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** July 1, 1867. **Constitution:** Amended British North America Act patriated to Canada in 1982, charter of rights, and unwritten custom.

Branches: *Executive*—Queen Elizabeth II (chief of state, represented by a governor general), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (104-member Senate, 295-member House of Commons). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

Political parties: Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democratic, Reform, Social Credit.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Government budget (FY 1984–85):

Expenditures—C\$125.5 billion. *Revenues*—C\$97.5 billion. *Deficit*—C\$28.0 billion.

Defense: 2% of GNP.

Subdivisions: 10 provinces, 2 territories.

Flag: A red maple leaf on a white background flanked by vertical red bands.

Economy

GDP (1988): \$486.3 billion. **Annual real GDP growth rate:** 4.5%. **Per capita GDP** (1988): \$18,707.

Natural resources: Metals and minerals, fish, forests, wildlife.

Agriculture: *Products*—wheat, livestock and meat, feedgrains, oilseeds, dairy products, tobacco, fruits, vegetables.

Industry: *Types*—motor vehicles and parts, fish and forest products, petroleum and natural gas, processed and unprocessed minerals.

Trade (1988): *Exports*—\$111.4 billion: motor vehicles and parts, lumber, woodpulp and newsprint, crude and fabricated metals, natural gas, crude petroleum, wheat. *Partners*—U.S. 74%, EC 18%, Japan 5%. *Imports*—\$103.6 billion: motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, chemicals, agricultural machinery. *Partners*—U.S. 69%, EC 8%, Japan 6%.

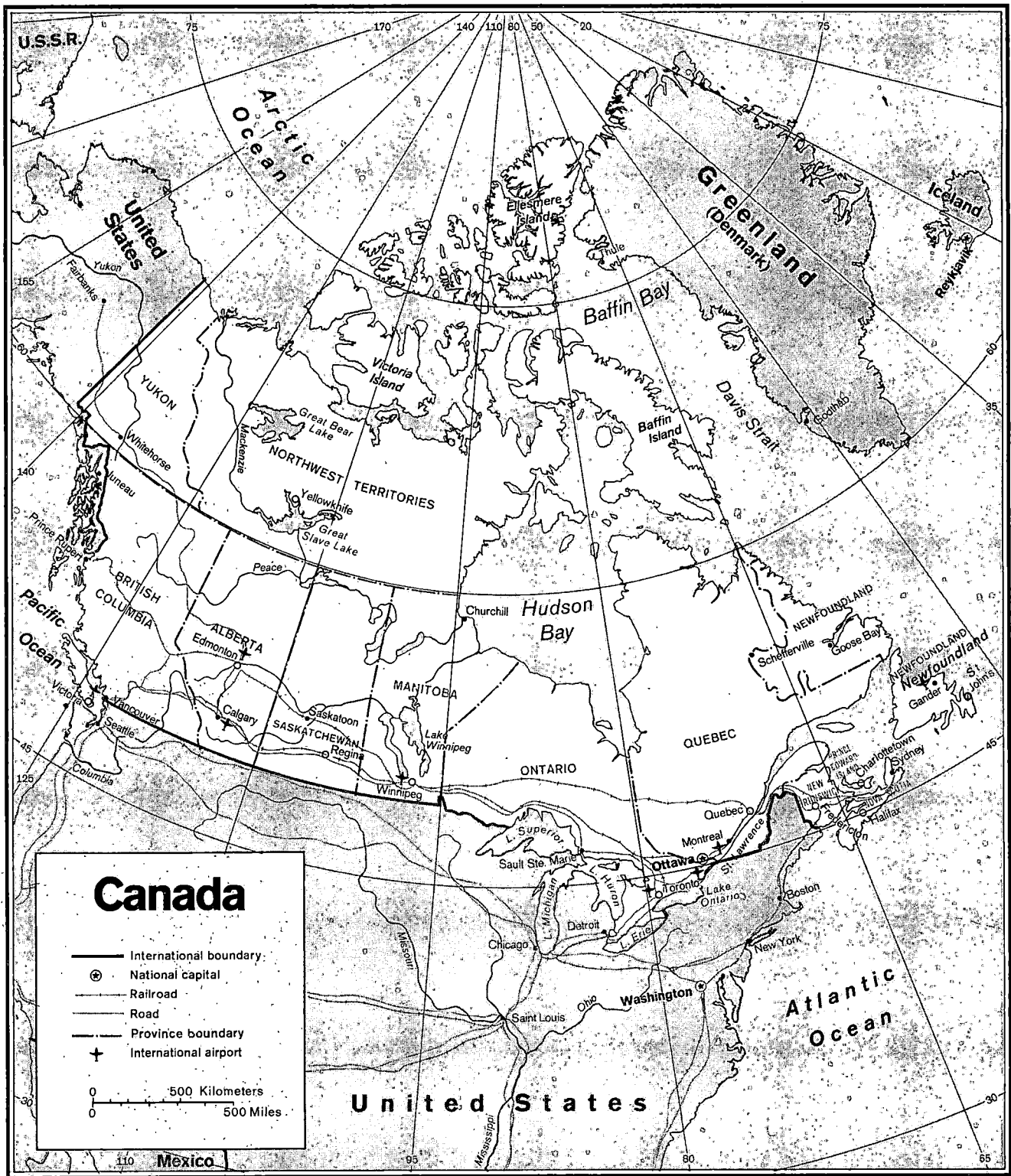
Official exchange rate (floating, average closing rate for 1988): C\$1 = U.S. \$1.24.

Fiscal year: April 1–March 31.

Development assistance (FY 1987–88): \$2 billion or 0.4% of GDP.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Commonwealth, La Francophonie, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, International Energy Agency (IEA), INTELSAT.



Canada

- International boundary
- ⊙ National capital
- Railroad
- Road
- Province boundary
- + International airport

0 500 Kilometers
0 500 Miles

GEOGRAPHY

Canada is more than 9.9 million square kilometers (3.97 million sq. mi.) in area and is the second largest country in the world. Canada shares an 8,892-kilometer (5,335-mi.) border with the United States, unfortified for more than a century. There are five major geographic regions.

- The Appalachian region encompasses the Atlantic Provinces and part of southeastern Quebec and consists of rounded hills and rolling plains.

- The St. Lawrence lowlands consist of fertile, low-lying plains bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario.

- The Canadian Shield is an area of pre-Cambrian rock extending from Labrador to the Arctic islands and covering most of eastern and central Canada. The northern area of the Shield is a moss-covered, treeless plain with permanently frozen subsoil. The Shield is thickly forested in the south.

- The interior plains extend from the U.S. border to the Arctic Ocean. In the south, they are unforested and form the breadbasket of Canada. North of the prairies, the plains are forested and contain large deposits of oil, gas, and potash.

- The Cordilleran region is a strip of mountainous terrain about 800 kilometers (500 mi.) wide that includes most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of western Alberta.

The climate varies greatly, from arctic to mild, but Canada may be described generally as having moderate summers and long, cold winters.

PEOPLE

Of Canada's 26.1 million people, 80% live within 160 kilometers (100 mi.) of the U.S. border, and half of the population lives in the southeastern part of the country near the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Yet, Canadians and U.S. citizens are not as similar as casual observers frequently assume. The Canadian character and outlook have been forged from a distinctive historical and social background.

Canada's more than 6 million French-speaking citizens are primarily descendants of colonists who settled the country three centuries ago. The English-speaking community has been built up mostly by immigration from the United Kingdom. The largest influx from the



View of Roger's Pass on Mount Abbot.



An Indian artist, member of the Hazelton band, paints designs on a wooden box.

United States occurred during the American Revolution when thousands of "Empire Loyalists" fled to Canada.

Canadians of neither British nor French origin are generally of German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Italian, Dutch, Polish, indigenous Indian, or Eskimo (Inuit) origin.

Cultural Achievements

Canadian culture has been shaped by four major influences: Canada's multi-cultural heritage; English/French bilingualism; sustained government funding for artistic and literary pursuits; and the abundance and availability of American cultural production. Canadians view their country not as a melting pot but rather as a cultural mosaic. Inuit, Indian nations, Francophones, Anglophones, and immigrant groups have all sought to maintain their unique cultural identities. Such efforts have been encouraged by extensive government funding of the arts. After the Second World War, the government established the Canada Council to fund the arts, which has become the major patron of all forms of creative endeavor in Canada. Government support, as well as strict regulations mandating a specified amount of Canadian content in the media, has produced an artistic atmosphere that encourages creativity over marketability. This atmosphere pervades all areas of art and culture, from television and films to literature and publishing.

Both →

Canada has a colorful literary tradition. Margaret Lawrence, Margaret Atwood, Robertson Davies, and Mordechai Richler rank among the most influential Anglophone authors. Leading Francophone authors include Gabrielle Roy and Jacques Ferron. In visual arts, Canadians are most proud of a school of painters known as "The Group of Seven." This school, whose exclusive subject was Canadian landscape, is credited with a strictly Canadian style of painting, a "pictorial nationalism." With the support of the National Film Board, Canadian filmmakers such as Harry Rasky and Bill Mason are world leaders in producing documentaries. Canada also has a number of world-class dance troupes, orchestras, and repertory theaters. Numerous well-known musicians claim Canada as their home, including Joni Mitchell, Anne Murray, Paul Anka, Gordon Lightfoot, Bryan Adams, and Corey Hart.

HISTORY

Canada's early history was dominated by rivalry between France and Britain. In 1497, John Cabot reached Newfoundland and claimed for Britain a large portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Cabot was followed by the French explorer Jacques Cartier, who landed on the Gaspé Peninsula in 1534 and claimed it for France.

While the British settled along the coast, the French pushed rapidly into the interior, and for more than a century Canada was a French colony. The founder and settler of French Canada was Samuel de Champlain, who founded

Quebec City in 1608 and established a number of other settlements along the Bay of Fundy and the shores of the St. Lawrence River. Explorers, traders, and missionaries, including Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle, extended French influence in "New France."

Following the early years of settlement, French and English pioneers engaged in the highly competitive fur trade. Canada's political shape began to emerge from the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, where the British defeated the French in 1759 and took over the French colonies in North America. The memory of that event still has a strong emotional appeal for French-Canadians. Although New France came under British control, it was permitted to retain its religion and civil code. Today, by means of the Meech Lake Constitutional Accord (subject to provincial ratification), Canada continues its quest to develop a constitutional formula that will satisfy the aspirations of French-speaking Quebec.

During the American Revolution, French and British colonists in Canada rebuffed the overtures of American leaders and chose British rule over independence in association with the United States. A U.S. raid on Quebec was unsuccessful. In the War of 1812, U.S.-British rivalry in North America again resulted in the invasion of Canada.

Several events accelerated the union of the British colonies in Canada into a new nation.

First, the political uprisings of 1837 in both English Upper Canada and French Lower Canada led to the creation of local governments and to greater citizen participation in government.

Second, at the end of the American Civil War, it was feared that the United States might turn against British North America.

Finally, the expansion of the American West and the slower settlement of the Canadian West encouraged the development of a Canadian transcontinental railroad and the perception among eastern Canadian political leaders that a Canadian federation from the Atlantic to the Pacific had to be achieved if western Canada was to avoid absorption by the United States.

The British North America Act of 1867 created the new nation of Canada, comprising four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It provided for a federal union

and for a parliamentary system of government. Six other provinces eventually entered the confederation; the last was Newfoundland in 1949.

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a bilingual federal system, a parliamentary form of government, and strong democratic traditions. Although in 1982 Canada consolidated its written constitution, many of the country's legal and parliamentary practices are based on unwritten custom, as is the case in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the federal structure—uniting the 10 provinces in a federal government—resembles the U.S. federal system. The constitution provides for a federal government to which are reserved specific powers, such as those relating to defense, trade and commerce, banking and currency, criminal law, postal services, and certain taxes, as well as all powers not expressly granted to the provinces. The provinces have authority to administer and legislate on such matters as education, property laws, health, and local affairs generally. The 1982 Charter of Rights guarantees basic rights in many areas.

Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, serves as a symbol of the nation's unity. She appoints the governor general on the advice of the prime minister of Canada, usually for a 5-year term.

Canada's parliament consists of an appointive Senate and an elective House of Commons. In practice, legislative power rests with the Commons (295 members). Senate members are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Commons members are elected at least every 5 years but also at any time that the prime minister advises the governor general to dissolve the House.

The cabinet is led by the prime minister, who is the leader of the political party in power. The cabinet remains in office as long as it retains majority support in the Commons on major issues.

Criminal law, a federal prerogative, is uniform throughout the nation and is based largely on British law. Civil law is based on the common law of England, except in Quebec, which has retained its own civil code patterned after that of France. Justice is administered by federal, provincial, and municipal courts.

Government in the provinces is patterned much along the lines of the central government. Each province is governed by a premier and a single, elected legislative chamber. A lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor general, represents the crown in each province.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State—Queen Elizabeth II
Governor General—Madame Jeanne Sauve

Prime Minister—Brian Mulroney
Secretary of State for External Affairs—Joe Clark

Ambassador to the United States—Derek Burney

Ambassador to the United Nations—Yves Fortier

Canada maintains an embassy in the United States at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20001 (tel. 202-682-1740).

Canadian consulates in the United States

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Atlanta, Georgia | (404) 577-6810 |
| Boston, Massachusetts | (617) 262-3760 |
| Buffalo, New York | (716) 852-1247 |
| Chicago, Illinois | (312) 427-1031 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | (216) 771-0150 |
| Dallas, Texas | (214) 992-9806 |
| Detroit, Michigan | (313) 567-2340 |
| Los Angeles, California | (213) 687-7432 |
| Minneapolis, Minnesota | (612) 333-4641 |
| New York, New York | (212) 586-2400 |
| San Francisco, California | (415) 981-2670 |
| Seattle, Washington | (206) 443-1777 |

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The three national parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservatives, the Liberals, and the New Democratic Party (NDP), a Social Democratic party formed in 1961. Since 1921, either the Liberal or the Conservative Party has controlled the Canadian Government. Both are broadbased parties of the center that attempt to win support from all groups and regions of the country. In federal elections, the Liberals had relied in the past on strong support from Quebec. However, in the 1984 and 1988 federal elections, the Progressive Conservatives took the large majority of seats in that province. The Conservatives traditionally have been strong in the western

provinces. Heavily populated Ontario shifts between the two parties and often plays a decisive role in elections.

The Progressive Conservative Party won 169 seats in the House of Commons in the November 21, 1988 election and again formed a majority government with representation from every region in the nation. The Liberal Party, the official opposition, won 83 seats; the NDP, 43.

Quebec's status remains a serious political issue in Canada. In 1980, the Parti Québécois sought, through a referendum, a mandate from the people of Quebec to negotiate a new status, "sovereignty-association," involving political independence with continued economic association with the rest of

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Atlantic Provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. *Area*—541,180 sq. km. (208,146 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—2.3 million. *Ethnic groups*—predominantly British, French. *Industry*—fishing, agriculture, mining, manufacturing.

Quebec: *Area*—1,356,790 sq. km. (523,857 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—6.7 million. *Ethnic groups*—predominantly French, British, other European groups. *Industry*—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, hydroelectric power.

Ontario: *Area*—891,190 sq. km. (345,420 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—9.5 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, French, other European groups. *Industry*—manufacturing, agriculture, mining.

Prairie provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. *Area*—1.77 million sq. km. (680,757 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—4.5 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, other European groups. *Industry*—agriculture, cattle, petroleum and natural gas, mining, manufacturing.

British Columbia: *Area*—934,125 sq. km. (359,279 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—3 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, other European, Chinese, indigenous Indian. *Industry*—forestry, manufacturing, fishing, mining, agriculture.

Territories: Northwest Territory and Yukon Territory. *Area*—3.79 million sq. km. (1.45 million sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—72,300. *Ethnic groups*—British, indigenous Indian, Inuit. *Industry*—mining.

Canada. Sixty percent of Quebec voters rejected the proposal.

In 1982, Queen Elizabeth ceremonially turned over full responsibility for Canada's constitution, the amended British North America Act of 1867, to the Canadian Parliament. Patriation of the constitution was made possible when the federal government and nine provinces agreed on a Charter of Rights and an amending formula. Only Quebec did not concur. However, Quebec's current Liberal government has strongly endorsed the 1987 Meech Lake Constitutional Accord that would bring the province into Canada's federal constitutional framework while recognizing Quebec as a "distinct society." The accord must still be ratified by two provinces (Manitoba and New Brunswick) by June 1990 before it takes effect.

Federal-provincial relations are a

Changing of the guard ceremony in front of Parliament, Ottawa.



central feature of Canadian politics. Quebec wishes to preserve and strengthen its distinct nature. Western provinces desire more control over their abundant natural resources, especially energy reserves. Industrialized central Canada is concerned with other aspects of economic development, while the Atlantic provinces have resisted federal claims to fishing and mineral rights off their shores. Canadians have responded to these differing regional needs by strengthening both their confederation and the fundamental democratic principles essential to a balanced federal-provincial political system.

ECONOMY

Canada ranks seventh in the world in gross domestic product and is one of the world's largest producers of a wide variety of minerals. The mineral industry has been a major factor in Canada's economic development. Canada's lakes have more than 50% of the world's fresh water, and 75% of Canada's power needs are met by hydroelectric energy.

The year 1988 marked the sixth consecutive year that Canada held its position as one of the strongest economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Fueled by strong investment in plant and equipment, Canada's economy grew by 5%. This performance not only surpassed 1987's growth rate of 4.5% but was the highest rate since 1984. The spectacular growth of Canadian manufacturing, particularly since the 1950s, has transformed the nation from a rural, agricultural society into one primarily industrial and urban. Industry is now the leading segment of the nation's economy, employing one-third of the work force.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Agriculture's contribution to the Canadian economy is very similar to that of the United States, averaging less than 4% of gross national product and employment in the late 1980s. Agricultural exports are less than 10% of all trade; led by wheat and barley to third markets and by pork and horticultural products to the United States. The United States is Canada's leading market, taking nearly one-third of all food exports, dominated by pork and horticultural products. Conversely, Canada is the United States' second largest market, primarily importing fresh fruits and vegetables and livestock products.

Forest covers 49%, or 4.5 million square kilometers (1.7 million sq. mi.) of Canada's total land area. Forest product exports, including pulp and paper, represent about 15% of Canada's total export trade with nearly two-thirds going to the United States. Canada is the world's leading producer of newsprint, accounting for 40% of global output. The United States imports nearly 75% of Canada's total newsprint production.

Commercial fisheries provide an annual catch of about 1.4 million metric tons (1.54 million tons), and some 70% of the catch is exported.

Minerals

Canada ranks first in the world in mineral exports and third in mineral production, after the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the world's largest producer of zinc, potash, uranium, and nickel; the second largest producer of asbestos, silver, titanium, gypsum, and sulfur; and a leading producer of molybdenum, aluminum, cobalt, gold, lead, copper, iron, and platinum. Mineral deposits are located in all regions.

Canada is a major producer of hydroelectricity, oil, and gas and, unlike most of its industrial partners, is a net exporter of energy (primarily gas and electricity). Canada's exports and imports of oil currently are in approximate balance. Nevertheless, crude petroleum is the largest single component of Canada's minerals output. In 1988, Canadian oil reserves were about 6.8 billion barrels, including arctic reserves. Canada produces annually more than 500 million barrels of oil and about 3.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas annually. The United States imports about 6% of its natural gas requirements from Canada.

Foreign Trade

In total volume of trade, Canada ranks seventh in the world, after the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy.

The value of U.S.-Canadian merchandise trade for 1988 was over \$157 billion, more than between any other two countries in the world. Also in 1988 about 25% of all U.S. merchandise exports went to Canada, and Canada supplied about 22% of total U.S. merchandise imports.

Almost one-third of U.S.-Canadian trade occurs under the terms of the U.S.-Canada Automotive Agreement (Auto Pact), which provides for free

did Canada offer oil during Gulf crisis? Should we acknowledge this if they did?

trade between the two nations in cars, trucks, and auto parts. Under the 1965 agreement, two-way trade in automotive products rose from \$715 million in 1964 to \$23 billion by 1978. In 1980-81, the two-way trade declined to about \$18 billion, but it rose to \$51.5 billion in 1988.

Foreign Investment

The investment relationship between the United States and Canada is extremely close. The United States is the largest foreign investor in Canada. In late 1988, the stock of U.S. direct investment in Canada was estimated at over \$66 billion, or about 80% of total foreign direct investment in Canada. Similarly, Canada's investment exposure in the United States currently is quite substantial. At the end of 1988, the stock of Canadian direct investment in the United States stood at \$35 billion (includes investments from Canadian holding companies located in the Netherlands), or 20% of total foreign direct investment in the United States.

U.S. investment in Canada primarily is in the mining and smelting industries, petroleum, chemicals, the manufacturing of machinery and transportation equipment, and finance. Canadian investment in the United States is concentrated in petroleum, real estate, manufacturing, and trade.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In Canada's early days as a nation, its foreign affairs were conducted by the United Kingdom. By 1909, the Canadian drive for autonomy led to the creation of a Department of External Affairs. After World War I, Canadian representatives signed the Treaty of Versailles and began to conduct a truly independent foreign policy.

World War II gave considerable impetus to Canadian participation in world affairs. Canada took an active role in the creation of the United Nations, which it has strongly supported. It has contributed troops to UN forces in Korea, the Middle East, the Congo, Yemen, Namibia, and Cyprus. In addition to its peacekeeping activities, Canada has assumed a prominent role in the United Nations in disarmament discussions, environmental activities, law of the sea negotiations, human rights issues, North-South issues, and world food problems. Canada also continues to be a strong supporter of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its goals.

A member of the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization (NATO) since its inception, Canada shares responsibility, with the United States and other allies, for the North Atlantic Treaty area. Due to its membership in NATO, Canada is an active participant in discussions stemming from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Two other international organizations of special interest to Canada are the Commonwealth—an association of former British colonies that share similarities of language, customs, and institutions—and La Francophonie—an association of French-speaking countries that include France and former French colonies. Since about 24% of all Canadians regard French as their mother tongue, Canada has sought to

broaden and strengthen ties with La Francophonie.

Canadian economic assistance to developing countries totals more than \$2 billion annually. The official channel for government overseas aid programs is the Canadian International Development Agency. Canada also contributes substantially to international and regional development organizations and is a major supplier of food aid.

U.S.-CANADIAN RELATIONS

Canada views its relationship with the United States as crucial to a wide range of Canadian interests. The bilateral relationship is varied and complex. Although

Travel Notes

Customs: Documentation, passports, and visas are not required of U.S. citizens visiting Canada as tourists, but they must be prepared to show evidence of citizenship, such as a U.S. birth certificate, or naturalization certificate.

Climate and clothing: Variety of climate, scenery, and people are the major sources of Canada's popularity with vacationers.

Currency: The unit of currency is the Canadian dollar. Canadian and U.S. dollars are fully convertible at banks and at most border crossing points. The rate of exchange varies daily (avg. 1988 was C\$1 = U.S.\$0.81).

Transportation: Travel to Canada may be made by automobile, bus, train, and plane. Dozens of major border crossing points are provided from the U.S.

Tourist attractions: For most of Canada, winter offers diverse cold-weather sports and activities—skiing, skating, curling, and ice hockey. Winter carnivals also are popular; the biggest is the Quebec Winter Carnival. One also can view some of the world's finest professional ice hockey at this time. In the late spring and summer, many people move to cottages by lakes and streams, while others prefer to swim, fish, sail, motor, and golf. Many open-air festivals take place, and each Province and Territory has its own events.

Newfoundland's annual regatta is one of the oldest sporting events in North America. Prince Edward Island features Country Days and Old Home Week, with music, agricultural and handicraft displays, harness racing, and parades. Events in Nova Scotia include the Annapolis Apple Blossom Festival, the Halifax Tattoo, and the Highland Games. New Brunswick provides a variety of festivities related to its fishing industry, such as the Shediac Lobster Festival, the Richibukto Scallop Festival, and the Campbellton Salmon Festival.

Quebec has many attractions, including Man and His World (formerly Expo '67) and the Sherbrooke Festival des Cantons, featur-

ing Quebecois shows, horsepulling, soirees, and gourmet cuisine. In Ontario, drama festivals in Stratford and Niagara-on-the-Lake are major attractions.

Events in western Canada tend to reflect its cultural diversity and pioneer heritage. They include the National Ukrainian Festival in Manitoba and the Oktoberfest in Vancouver, British Columbia. Saskatchewan has its Pioneer Days, and Alberta has its Indian Days and the popular Calgary Stampede, one of the greatest rodeo shows in the world.

Canada is abundantly endowed with natural playgrounds. The federal government maintains 34 national parks, most of them with campsites and other basic camping facilities, and each province maintains a number of similar parks. In addition, 96 national historic parks and sites are maintained by the government of Canada.

Time zones in Canada correspond to those in the United States, with the exception of Atlantic time (1 hour ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; and Newfoundland time (1 hour and 30 minutes ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed only in the Province of Newfoundland.

National holidays: Most Canadian holidays do not occur on the same date annually but rather are set to fall on Mondays. Canadian holidays include Victoria Day in May, Canada Day in July, and the Fete Nationale, which is observed only in Quebec, in June. Many municipalities observe a civic holiday in late July or August.

Virtually all U.S. products are available in Canada. Canadian telephone facilities are excellent, and direct dialing is possible between the U.S. and Canada. Public transportation, education, and health services generally are excellent.

Further information about Canada is available from the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. and Canadian consulates in 15 U.S. cities.

differences inevitably occur occasionally, the basic characteristics of Canadian-U.S. relations are close friendship and cooperation in a wide range of fields.

The two countries cooperate closely in resolving transboundary environmental issues, an area of increasing importance in the bilateral relationship. A principal instrument of this cooperation is the International Joint Commission (IJC). Established in 1909, the IJC is a unique approach to international environmental cooperation. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements of 1972 and 1978, aimed at preserving and enhancing the water quality of the Great Lakes, are historic examples of joint cooperation in

controlling transboundary water pollution. The United States and Canada frequently consult on possible approaches to dealing with the difficult problem of transboundary air pollution.

The United States and Canada also recently have resolved several major issues involving fisheries. By common agreement, the two countries submitted a Gulf of Maine boundary dispute to the ICJ in 1981; both accepted the Court's October 12, 1984 ruling. On January 28, 1985, the United States and Canada signed the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the culmination of years of difficult negotiations aimed at rebuilding the Pacific salmon resource.

U.S.-Canadian economic relations provide a number of examples of cooperative efforts, such as the Auto Pact, which created a largely integrated two-country market for automobiles, and defense economic arrangements, which diminish obstacles to trade and technology exchange and encourage a balance of trade in defense related areas.

Investment and trade issues are a constant feature of U.S.-Canadian relations. This is to be expected, given the enormous flows of capital between the countries and the fact that each is the other's most important market.

The U.S.-Canada trading relationship has been further enhanced by the bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that became effective on January 1, 1989. Over a 10-year period, the FTA will remove all tariffs and virtually all import and export restrictions; resolve many longstanding bilateral irritants; and liberalize rules in several areas including agriculture, services, energy, financial services, investment, and government procurement.

Energy and transportation issues also need constant attention, some of which have caused differences in the past, but, in most cases, they have been successfully resolved or managed.

DEFENSE

U.S. defense arrangements with Canada are more extensive and intimate than with any other country. The Permanent Joint Board on Defense, established in 1940, provides policy-level consultation on bilateral defense matters. The United States and Canada share NATO mutual security commitments. As the only other

non-European ally, Canada contributes forces to NATO commands in Europe and the North Atlantic. In addition, U.S. and Canadian military forces since 1958 have cooperated on continental air defense within the framework of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, an integrated bilateral military command exercising operational control over U.S. and Canadian air defense forces and also providing early warning information on possible air and missile attack on North America. Canada and the United States work closely in defense research and production.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Edward N. Ney
Deputy Chief of Mission—Dwight N. Mason

Minister-Counselor for Political Affairs—Stephen Buck
Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—Lawrence P. Taylor
Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs—James P. Thurber
Minister-Counselor for Commercial Affairs—George Mu.

The U.S. Embassy in Canada is located at 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, (tel. 613-238-5335). There are U.S. consulates general in the following Canadian cities: Calgary, Alberta (tel. 403-266-8962); Halifax, Nova Scotia (tel. 902-429-2480); Montreal, Quebec (tel. 514-281-1886); Quebec City, Quebec (tel. 418-692-2095); Toronto, Ontario (tel. 416-595-1700); and Vancouver, British Columbia (tel. 604-685-4311). ■

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Further Information

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Canada



(Martin) Brian MULRONEY
(Phonetic: mullROOnee)

CANADA

Prime Minister (since September 1984)

Addressed as: Mr. Prime Minister

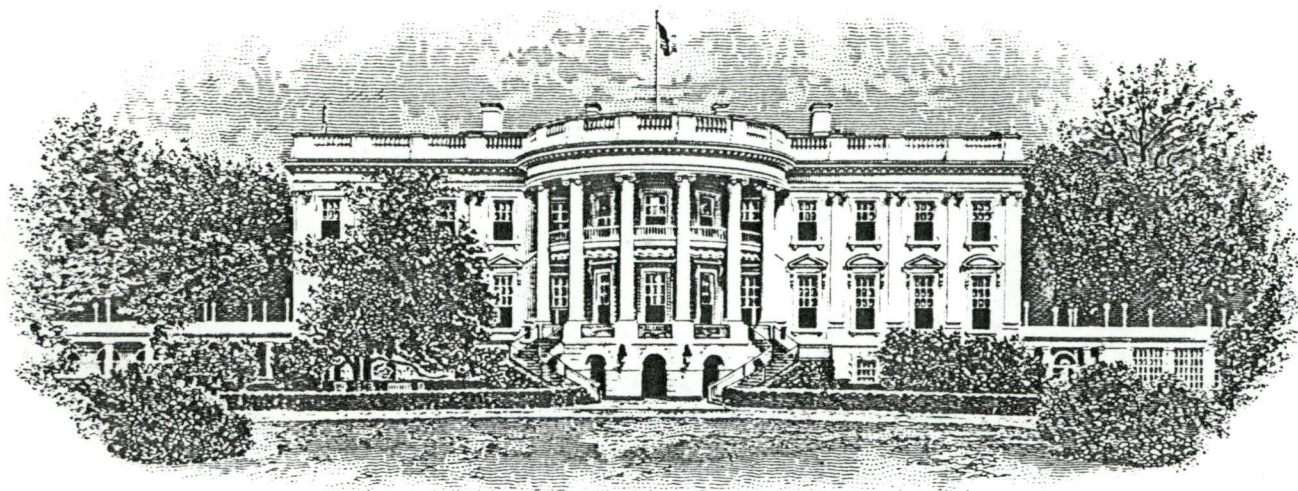


Brian Mulroney is the first Quebecer in this century to head the Progressive Conservative Party. He has supported national bilingualism and has opposed Quebec separatism. The architect of the Meech Lake Accord, which was designed to win Quebec's acceptance of the Canadian Constitution, he publicly expressed his disappointment when the accord was not ratified by all 10 provinces by the 23 June deadline. Nevertheless, he has vowed to continue to work toward constitutional reform. He favors close relations between Ottawa and Washington. Since winning reelection in November 1988, he has concluded the US-Canadian Free Trade Agreement. He is also interested in environmental issues. In May 1990 Mulroney hosted Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Ottawa. Their meeting centered largely on a unified Germany in NATO and the future of East-West relations.

Mulroney was born on 20 March 1939. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and at Laval University in Quebec. Early in his career he worked in Montreal as a lawyer, specializing in labor-management relations. In 1976 he joined the US-owned Iron Ore Company of Canada as executive vice president; he became president the following year. He had been active in the party for over 25 years but had had no parliamentary experience when he was chosen to lead the party in June 1983. He won a seat in Parliament in a Nova Scotia byelection in August 1983. During the 1984 national election, he won in his home district in Quebec.

Mulroney is a self-described workaholic, but he does find time to play tennis, swim, fish, and ice skate. He is a fan of the Montreal Canadiens and the Montreal Expos. Married to the former Mila Pivnicki, a native of Yugoslavia, he has three sons and a daughter.

26 June 1990



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NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 11

DATE February 18, 1992

TO Brenna Gottier

FAX NUMBER 203-871-6637

COMMENTS _____

Hope this helps!
(it's from 1989)

FROM Carol B. Aarhus

* DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS *

OFFICE NUMBER 202-456-7750



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

June 1989



Official Name:
Canada

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 9.97 million sq. km. (3.8 million sq. mi.); second largest country in the world. **Cities:** *Capital*—Ottawa (pop. 833,000). *Other cities*—Toronto (3.5 million), Montreal (2.9 million), Vancouver (1.4 million). **Terrain:** Varied. **Climate:** Temperate to arctic.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Canadian(s). **Population** (1988): 26.1 million. **Annual growth rate** (1987–88): 1.2%. **Ethnic groups:** British 25%, French 24%, European 16%, indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%, mixed background 28%. **Religions:** Roman Catholic 47%, United Church 16%, Anglican 10%. **Languages:** English, French. **Literacy**—9.9% of population aged 15 and over have at least a ninth grade education. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—7.3/1,000 (U.S. = 11.2/1,000). *Life expectancy*—73 yrs. males, 80 yrs. females. **Work force** (13.3 million, 1988): *Agriculture*—0.4 million. *Manufacturing*—2.1 million. *Trade*—2.2 million. *Community/business/personal service*—4.1 million. *Public administration*—0.8 million.

Government

Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** July 1, 1867. **Constitution:** Amended British North America Act patriated to Canada in 1982, charter of rights, and unwritten custom.

Branches: *Executive*—Queen Elizabeth II (chief of state, represented by a governor general), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (104-member Senate, 295-member House of Commons). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

Political parties: Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democratic, Reform, Social Credit.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Government budget (FY 1984–85):

Expenditures—C\$125.5 billion. *Revenues*—C\$97.5 billion. *Deficit*—C\$28.0 billion.

Defense: 2% of GNP.

Subdivisions: 10 provinces, 2 territories.

Flag: A red maple leaf on a white background flanked by vertical red bands.

Economy

GDP (1988): \$486.3 billion. **Annual real GDP growth rate:** 4.5%. **Per capita GDP** (1988): \$18,707.

Natural resources: Metals and minerals, fish, forests, wildlife.

Agriculture: *Products*—wheat, livestock and meat, feedgrains, oilseeds, dairy products, tobacco, fruits, vegetables.

Industry: *Types*—motor vehicles and parts, fish and forest products, petroleum and natural gas, processed and unprocessed minerals.

Trade (1988): *Exports*—\$111.4 billion: motor vehicles and parts, lumber, woodpulp and newsprint, crude and fabricated metals, natural gas, crude petroleum, wheat. *Partners*—U.S. 74%, EC 18%, Japan 5%. *Imports*—\$103.6 billion: motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, chemicals, agricultural machinery. *Partners*—U.S. 69%, EC 8%, Japan 6%.

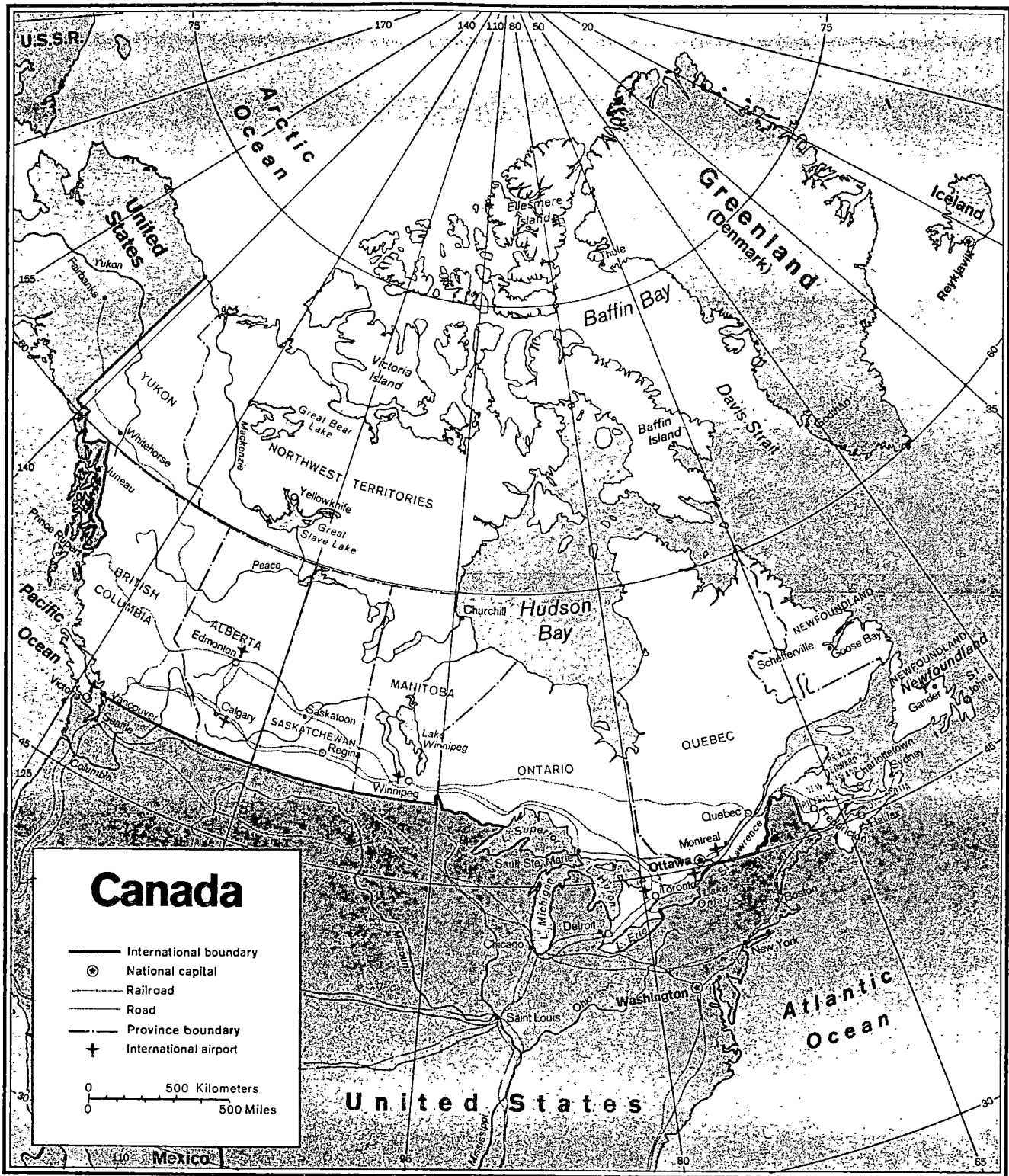
Official exchange rate (floating, average closing rate for 1988): C\$1 = U.S. \$81.24.

Fiscal year: April 1–March 31.

Development assistance (FY 1987–88): \$2 billion or 0.4% of GDP.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Commonwealth, La Francophonie, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, International Energy Agency (IEA), INTELSAT.



GEOGRAPHY

Canada is more than 9.9 million square kilometers (3.97 million sq. mi.) in area and is the second largest country in the world. Canada shares an 8,892-kilometer (5,335-mi.) border with the United States, unfortified for more than a century. There are five major geographic regions.

- The Appalachian region encompasses the Atlantic Provinces and part of southeastern Québec and consists of rounded hills and rolling plains.

- The St. Lawrence lowlands consist of fertile, low-lying plains bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in southern Québec and Ontario.

- The Canadian Shield is an area of pre-Cambrian rock extending from Labrador to the Arctic islands and covering most of eastern and central Canada. The northern area of the Shield is a moss-covered, treeless plain with permanently frozen subsoil. The Shield is thickly forested in the south.

- The interior plains extend from the U.S. border to the Arctic Ocean. In the south, they are unforested and form the breadbasket of Canada. North of the prairies, the plains are forested and contain large deposits of oil, gas, and potash.

- The Cordilleran region is a strip of mountainous terrain about 800 kilometers (500 mi.) wide that includes most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of western Alberta.

The climate varies greatly, from arctic to mild, but Canada may be described generally as having moderate summers and long, cold winters.

PEOPLE

Of Canada's 26.1 million people, 80% live within 160 kilometers (100 mi.) of the U.S. border, and half of the population lives in the southeastern part of the country near the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Yet, Canadians and U.S. citizens are not as similar as casual observers frequently assume. The Canadian character and outlook have been forged from a distinctive historical and social background.

Canada's more than 6 million French-speaking citizens are primarily descendants of colonists who settled the country three centuries ago. The English-speaking community has been built up mostly by immigration from the United Kingdom. The largest influx from the



View of Roger's Pass on Mount Abbot.



An Indian artist, member of the Hazelton band, paints designs on a wooden box.

United States occurred during the American Revolution when thousands of "Empire Loyalists" fled to Canada.

Canadians of neither British nor French origin are generally of German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Italian, Dutch, Polish, indigenous Indian, or Eskimo (Inuit) origin.

Cultural Achievements

Canadian culture has been shaped by four major influences: Canada's multi-cultural heritage; English/French bilingualism; sustained government funding for artistic and literary pursuits; and the abundance and availability of American cultural production. Canadians view their country not as a melting pot but rather as a cultural mosaic. Inuit, Indian nations, Francophones, Anglophones, and immigrant groups have all sought to maintain their unique cultural identities. Such efforts have been encouraged by extensive government funding of the arts. After the Second World War, the government established the Canada Council to fund the arts, which has become the major patron of all forms of creative endeavor in Canada. Government support, as well as strict regulations mandating a specified amount of Canadian content in the media, has produced an artistic atmosphere that encourages creativity over marketability. This atmosphere pervades all areas of art and culture, from television and films to literature and publishing.

Canada has a colorful literary tradition. Margaret Lawrence, Margaret Atwood, Robertson Davies, and Mordechai Richler rank among the most influential Anglophone authors. Leading Francophone authors include Gabrielle Roy and Jacques Ferron. In visual arts, Canadians are most proud of a school of painters known as "The Group of Seven." This school, whose exclusive subject was Canadian landscape, is credited with a strictly Canadian style of painting, a "pictorial nationalism." With the support of the National Film Board, Canadian filmmakers such as Harry Rasky and Bill Mason are world leaders in producing documentaries. Canada also has a number of world-class dance troupes, orchestras, and repertory theaters. Numerous well-known musicians claim Canada as their home, including Joni Mitchell, Anne Murray, Paul Anka, Gordon Lightfoot, Bryan Adams, and Corey Hart.

HISTORY

Canada's early history was dominated by rivalry between France and Britain. In 1497, John Cabot reached Newfoundland and claimed for Britain a large portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Cabot was followed by the French explorer Jacques Cartier, who landed on the Gaspé Peninsula in 1534 and claimed it for France.

While the British settled along the coast, the French pushed rapidly into the interior, and for more than a century Canada was a French colony. The founder and settler of French Canada was Samuel de Champlain, who founded

Quebec City in 1608 and established a number of other settlements along the Bay of Fundy and the shores of the St. Lawrence River. Explorers, traders, and missionaries, including Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle, extended French influence in "New France."

Following the early years of settlement, French and English pioneers engaged in the highly competitive fur trade. Canada's political shape began to emerge from the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, where the British defeated the French in 1759 and took over the French colonies in North America. The memory of that event still has a strong emotional appeal for French-Canadians. Although New France came under British control, it was permitted to retain its religion and civil code. Today, by means of the Meech Lake Constitutional Accord (subject to provincial ratification), Canada continues its quest to develop a constitutional formula that will satisfy the aspirations of French-speaking Quebec.

During the American Revolution, French and British colonists in Canada rebuffed the overtures of American leaders and chose British rule over independence in association with the United States. A U.S. raid on Quebec was unsuccessful. In the War of 1812, U.S.-British rivalry in North America again resulted in the invasion of Canada.

Several events accelerated the union of the British colonies in Canada into a new nation.

First, the political uprisings of 1837 in both English Upper Canada and French Lower Canada led to the creation of local governments and to greater citizen participation in government.

Second, at the end of the American Civil War, it was feared that the United States might turn against British North America.

Finally, the expansion of the American West and the slower settlement of the Canadian West encouraged the development of a Canadian transcontinental railroad and the perception among eastern Canadian political leaders that a Canadian federation from the Atlantic to the Pacific had to be achieved if western Canada was to avoid absorption by the United States.

The British North America Act of 1867 created the new nation of Canada, comprising four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It provided for a federal union

and for a parliamentary system of government. Six other provinces eventually entered the confederation; the last was Newfoundland in 1949.

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a bilingual federal system, a parliamentary form of government, and strong democratic traditions. Although in 1982 Canada consolidated its written constitution, many of the country's legal and parliamentary practices are based on unwritten custom, as is the case in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the federal structure—uniting the 10 provinces in a federal government—resembles the U.S. federal system. The constitution provides for a federal government to which are reserved specific powers, such as those relating to defense, trade and commerce, banking and currency, criminal law, postal services, and certain taxes, as well as all powers not expressly granted to the provinces. The provinces have authority to administer and legislate on such matters as education, property laws, health, and local affairs generally. The 1982 Charter of Rights guarantees basic rights in many areas.

Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, serves as a symbol of the nation's unity. She appoints the governor general on the advice of the prime minister of Canada, usually for a 5-year term.

Canada's parliament consists of an appointive Senate and an elective House of Commons. In practice, legislative power rests with the Commons (295 members). Senate members are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Commons members are elected at least every 5 years but also at any time that the prime minister advises the governor general to dissolve the House.

The cabinet is led by the prime minister, who is the leader of the political party in power. The cabinet remains in office as long as it retains majority support in the Commons on major issues.

Criminal law, a federal prerogative, is uniform throughout the nation and is based largely on British law. Civil law is based on the common law of England, except in Quebec, which has retained its own civil code patterned after that of France. Justice is administered by federal, provincial, and municipal courts.

Government in the provinces is patterned much along the lines of the central government. Each province is governed by a premier and a single, elected legislative chamber. A lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor general, represents the crown in each province.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State—Queen Elizabeth II
Governor General—Madame Jeanne Sauve

Prime Minister—Brian Mulroney
Secretary of State for External Affairs—Joe Clark

Ambassador to the United States—Derek Burney
Ambassador to the United Nations—Yves Fortier

Canada maintains an embassy in the United States at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (tel. 202-682-1740).

Canadian consulates in the United States

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Atlanta, Georgia | (404) 577-6810 |
| Boston, Massachusetts | (617) 262-3760 |
| Buffalo, New York | (716) 852-1247 |
| Chicago, Illinois | (312) 427-1031 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | (216) 771-0150 |
| Dallas, Texas | (214) 992-9806 |
| Detroit, Michigan | (313) 567-2340 |
| Los Angeles, California | (213) 687-7432 |
| Minneapolis, Minnesota | (612) 333-4641 |
| New York, New York | (212) 586-2400 |
| San Francisco, California | (415) 981-2670 |
| Seattle, Washington | (206) 443-1777 |

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The three national parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservatives, the Liberals, and the New Democratic Party (NDP), a Social Democratic party formed in 1961. Since 1921, either the Liberal or the Conservative Party has controlled the Canadian Government. Both are broadbased parties of the center that attempt to win support from all groups and regions of the country. In federal elections, the Liberals had relied in the past on strong support from Quebec. However, in the 1984 and 1988 federal elections, the Progressive Conservatives took the large majority of seats in that province. The Conservatives traditionally have been strong in the western

provinces. Heavily populated Ontario shifts between the two parties and often plays a decisive role in elections.

The Progressive Conservative Party won 169 seats in the House of Commons in the November 21, 1988 election and again formed a majority government with representation from every region in the nation. The Liberal Party, the official opposition, won 83 seats; the NDP, 43.

Quebec's status remains a serious political issue in Canada. In 1980, the Parti Quebecois sought, through a referendum, a mandate from the people of Quebec to negotiate a new status, "sovereignty-association," involving political independence with continued economic association with the rest of

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Atlantic Provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. *Area*—541,180 sq. km. (208,146 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—2.3 million. *Ethnic groups*—predominantly British, French. *Industry*—fishing, agriculture, mining, manufacturing.

Quebec: *Area*—1,356,790 sq. km. (523,857 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—6.7 million. *Ethnic groups*—predominantly French, British, other European groups. *Industry*—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, hydroelectric power.

Ontario: *Area*—891,190 sq. km. (345,420 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—9.5 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, French, other European groups. *Industry*—manufacturing, agriculture, mining.

Prairie provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. *Area*—1.77 million sq. km. (680,757 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—4.5 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, other European groups. *Industry*—agriculture, cattle, petroleum and natural gas, mining, manufacturing.

British Columbia: *Area*—934,125 sq. km. (359,279 sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—3 million. *Ethnic groups*—British, other European, Chinese, indigenous Indian. *Industry*—forestry, manufacturing, fishing, mining, agriculture.

Territories: Northwest Territory and Yukon Territory. *Area*—3.79 million sq. km. (1.45 million sq. mi.). *Population* (1988)—72,300. *Ethnic groups*—British, indigenous Indian, Inuit. *Industry*—mining.

Canada. Sixty percent of Quebec voters rejected the proposal.

In 1982, Queen Elizabeth ceremonially turned over full responsibility for Canada's constitution, the amended British North America Act of 1867, to the Canadian Parliament. Patriation of the constitution was made possible when the federal government and nine provinces agreed on a Charter of Rights and an amending formula. Only Quebec did not concur. However, Quebec's current Liberal government has strongly endorsed the 1987 Meech Lake Constitutional Accord that would bring the province into Canada's federal constitutional framework while recognizing Quebec as a "distinct society." The accord must still be ratified by two provinces (Manitoba and New Brunswick) by June 1990 before it takes effect.

Federal-provincial relations are a

Changing of the guard ceremony in front of Parliament, Ottawa.



central feature of Canadian politics. Quebec wishes to preserve and strengthen its distinct nature. Western provinces desire more control over their abundant natural resources, especially energy reserves. Industrialized central Canada is concerned with other aspects of economic development, while the Atlantic provinces have resisted federal claims to fishing and mineral rights off their shores. Canadians have responded to these differing regional needs by strengthening both their confederation and the fundamental democratic principles essential to a balanced federal-provincial political system.

ECONOMY

Canada ranks seventh in the world in gross domestic product and is one of the world's largest producers of a wide variety of minerals. The mineral industry has been a major factor in Canada's economic development. Canada's lakes have more than 50% of the world's fresh water, and 75% of Canada's power needs are met by hydroelectric energy.

The year 1988 marked the sixth consecutive year that Canada held its position as one of the strongest economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Fueled by strong investment in plant and equipment, Canada's economy grew by 5%. This performance not only surpassed 1987's growth rate of 4.5% but was the highest rate since 1984. The spectacular growth of Canadian manufacturing, particularly since the 1950s, has transformed the nation from a rural, agricultural society into one primarily industrial and urban. Industry is now the leading segment of the nation's economy, employing one-third of the work force.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Agriculture's contribution to the Canadian economy is very similar to that of the United States, averaging less than 4% of gross national product and employment in the late 1980s. Agricultural exports are less than 10% of all trade; led by wheat and barley to third markets and by pork and horticultural products to the United States. The United States is Canada's leading market, taking nearly one-third of all food exports, dominated by pork and horticultural products. Conversely, Canada is the United States' second largest market, primarily importing fresh fruits and vegetables and livestock products.

Forest covers 49%, or 4.5 million square kilometers (1.7 million sq. mi.) of Canada's total land area. Forest product exports, including pulp and paper, represent about 15% of Canada's total export trade with nearly two-thirds going to the United States. Canada is the world's leading producer of newsprint, accounting for 40% of global output. The United States imports nearly 75% of Canada's total newsprint production.

Commercial fisheries provide an annual catch of about 1.4 million metric tons (1.54 million tons), and some 70% of the catch is exported.

Minerals

Canada ranks first in the world in mineral exports and third in mineral production, after the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the world's largest producer of zinc, potash, uranium, and nickel; the second largest producer of asbestos, silver, titanium, gypsum, and sulfur; and a leading producer of molybdenum, aluminum, cobalt, gold, lead, copper, iron, and platinum. Mineral deposits are located in all regions.

Canada is a major producer of hydroelectricity, oil, and gas and, unlike most of its industrial partners, is a net exporter of energy (primarily gas and electricity). Canada's exports and imports of oil currently are in approximate balance. Nevertheless, crude petroleum is the largest single component of Canada's minerals output. In 1988, Canadian oil reserves were about 6.8 billion barrels, including arctic reserves. Canada produces annually more than 500 million barrels of oil and about 3.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas annually. The United States imports about 6% of its natural gas requirements from Canada.

Foreign Trade

In total volume of trade, Canada ranks seventh in the world, after the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy.

The value of U.S.-Canadian merchandise trade for 1988 was over \$157 billion, more than between any other two countries in the world. Also in 1988 about 25% of all U.S. merchandise exports went to Canada, and Canada supplied about 22% of total U.S. merchandise imports.

Almost one-third of U.S.-Canadian trade occurs under the terms of the U.S.-Canada Automotive Agreement (Auto Pact), which provides for free

Handwritten notes:
Oil - 500 million barrels
Gas - 3.5 trillion cubic feet
Should be
they had

trade between the two nations in cars, trucks, and auto parts. Under the 1965 agreement, two-way trade in automotive products rose from \$715 million in 1964 to \$23 billion by 1978. In 1980-81, the two-way trade declined to about \$18 billion, but it rose to \$51.5 billion in 1988.

Foreign Investment

The investment relationship between the United States and Canada is extremely close. The United States is the largest foreign investor in Canada. In late 1988, the stock of U.S. direct investment in Canada was estimated at over \$66 billion, or about 80% of total foreign direct investment in Canada. Similarly, Canada's investment exposure in the United States currently is quite substantial. At the end of 1988, the stock of Canadian direct investment in the United States stood at \$35 billion (includes investments from Canadian holding companies located in the Netherlands), or 20% of total foreign direct investment in the United States.

U.S. investment in Canada primarily is in the mining and smelting industries, petroleum, chemicals, the manufacturing of machinery and transportation equipment, and finance. Canadian investment in the United States is concentrated in petroleum, real estate, manufacturing, and trade.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In Canada's early days as a nation, its foreign affairs were conducted by the United Kingdom. By 1909, the Canadian drive for autonomy led to the creation of a Department of External Affairs. After World War I, Canadian representatives signed the Treaty of Versailles and began to conduct a truly independent foreign policy.

World War II gave considerable impetus to Canadian participation in world affairs. Canada took an active role in the creation of the United Nations, which it has strongly supported. It has contributed troops to UN forces in Korea, the Middle East, the Congo, Yemen, Namibia, and Cyprus. In addition to its peacekeeping activities, Canada has assumed a prominent role in the United Nations in disarmament discussions, environmental activities, law of the sea negotiations, human rights issues, North-South issues, and world food problems. Canada also continues to be a strong supporter of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its goals.

A member of the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization (NATO) since its inception, Canada shares responsibility, with the United States and other allies, for the North Atlantic Treaty area. Due to its membership in NATO, Canada is an active participant in discussions stemming from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Two other international organizations of special interest to Canada are the Commonwealth—an association of former British colonies that share similarities of language, customs, and institutions—and La Francophonie—an association of French-speaking countries that include France and former French colonies. Since about 24% of all Canadians regard French as their mother tongue, Canada has sought to

broaden and strengthen ties with La Francophonie.

Canadian economic assistance to developing countries totals more than \$2 billion annually. The official channel for government overseas aid programs is the Canadian International Development Agency. Canada also contributes substantially to international and regional development organizations and is a major supplier of food aid.

U.S.-CANADIAN RELATIONS

Canada views its relationship with the United States as crucial to a wide range of Canadian interests. The bilateral relationship is varied and complex. Although

Travel Notes

Customs: Documentation, passports, and visas are not required of U.S. citizens visiting Canada as tourists, but they must be prepared to show evidence of citizenship, such as a U.S. birth certificate, or naturalization certificate.

Climate and clothing: Variety of climate, scenery, and people are the major sources of Canada's popularity with vacationers.

Currency: The unit of currency is the Canadian dollar. Canadian and U.S. dollars are fully convertible at banks and at most border crossing points. The rate of exchange varies daily (avg. 1988 was C\$1 = U.S.\$0.81).

Transportation: Travel to Canada may be made by automobile, bus, train, and plane. Dozens of major border crossing points are provided from the U.S.

Tourist attractions: For most of Canada, winter offers diverse cold-weather sports and activities—skiing, skating, curling, and ice hockey. Winter carnivals also are popular; the biggest is the Quebec Winter Carnival. One also can view some of the world's finest professional ice hockey at this time. In the late spring and summer, many people move to cottages by lakes and streams, while others prefer to swim, fish, sail, motor, and golf. Many open-air festivals take place, and each Province and Territory has its own events.

Newfoundland's annual regatta is one of the oldest sporting events in North America. Prince Edward Island features Country Days and Old Home Week, with music, agricultural and handicraft displays, harness racing, and parades. Events in Nova Scotia include the Annapolis Apple Blossom Festival, the Halifax Tattoo, and the Highland Games. New Brunswick provides a variety of festivities related to its fishing industry, such as the Shediac Lobster Festival, the Richibukto Scallop Festival, and the Campbellton Salmon Festival.

Quebec has many attractions, including Man and His World (formerly Expo '67) and the Sherbrooke Festival des Cantons, featur-

ing Quebecois shows, horsepulling, soirees, and gourmet cuisine. In Ontario, drama festivals in Stratford and Niagara-on-the-Lake are major attractions.

Events in western Canada tend to reflect its cultural diversity and pioneer heritage. They include the National Ukrainian Festival in Manitoba and the Oktoberfest in Vancouver, British Columbia. Saskatchewan has its Pioneer Days, and Alberta has its Indian Days and the popular Calgary Stampede, one of the greatest rodeo shows in the world.

Canada is abundantly endowed with natural playgrounds. The federal government maintains 34 national parks, most of them with campsites and other basic camping facilities, and each province maintains a number of similar parks. In addition, 96 national historic parks and sites are maintained by the government of Canada.

Time zones in Canada correspond to those in the United States, with the exception of Atlantic time (1 hour ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; and Newfoundland time (1 hour and 30 minutes ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed only in the Province of Newfoundland.

National holidays: Most Canadian holidays do not occur on the same date annually but rather are set to fall on Mondays. Canadian holidays include Victoria Day in May, Canada Day in July, and the Fete Nationale, which is observed only in Quebec, in June. Many municipalities observe a civic holiday in late July or August.

Virtually all U.S. products are available in Canada. Canadian telephone facilities are excellent, and direct dialing is possible between the U.S. and Canada. Public transportation, education, and health services generally are excellent.

Further information about Canada is available from the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. and Canadian consulates in 15 U.S. cities.

differences inevitably occur occasionally, the basic characteristics of Canadian-U.S. relations are close friendship and cooperation in a wide range of fields.

The two countries cooperate closely in resolving transboundary environmental issues, an area of increasing importance in the bilateral relationship. A principal instrument of this cooperation is the International Joint Commission (IJC). Established in 1909, the IJC is a unique approach to international environmental cooperation. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements of 1972 and 1978, aimed at preserving and enhancing the water quality of the Great Lakes, are historic examples of joint cooperation in

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controlling transboundary water pollution. The United States and Canada frequently consult on possible approaches to dealing with the difficult problem of transboundary air pollution.

The United States and Canada also recently have resolved several major issues involving fisheries. By common agreement, the two countries submitted a Gulf of Maine boundary dispute to the ICJ in 1981; both accepted the Court's October 12, 1984 ruling. On January 28, 1985, the United States and Canada signed the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the culmination of years of difficult negotiations aimed at rebuilding the Pacific salmon resource.

U.S.-Canadian economic relations provide a number of examples of cooperative efforts, such as the Auto Pact, which created a largely integrated two-country market for automobiles, and defense economic arrangements, which diminish obstacles to trade and technology exchange and encourage a balance of trade in defense related areas.

Investment and trade issues are a constant feature of U.S.-Canadian relations. This is to be expected, given the enormous flows of capital between the countries and the fact that each is the other's most important market.

The U.S.-Canada trading relationship has been further enhanced by the bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that became effective on January 1, 1989. Over a 10-year period, the FTA will remove all tariffs and virtually all import and export restrictions; resolve many longstanding bilateral irritants; and liberalize rules in several areas including agriculture, services, energy, financial services, investment, and government procurement.

Energy and transportation issues also need constant attention, some of which have caused differences in the past, but, in most cases, they have been successfully resolved or managed.

DEFENSE

U.S. defense arrangements with Canada are more extensive and intimate than with any other country. The Permanent Joint Board on Defense, established in 1940, provides policy-level consultation on bilateral defense matters. The United States and Canada share NATO mutual security commitments. As the only other

non-European ally, Canada contributes forces to NATO commands in Europe and the North Atlantic. In addition, U.S. and Canadian military forces since 1958 have cooperated on continental air defense within the framework of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, an integrated bilateral military command exercising operational control over U.S. and Canadian air defense forces and also providing early warning information on possible air and missile attack on North America. Canada and the United States work closely in defense research and production.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Edward N. Ney
Deputy Chief of Mission—Dwight N. Mason
Minister-Counselor for Political Affairs—Stephen Buck
Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—Lawrence P. Taylor
Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs—James P. Thurber
Minister-Counselor for Commercial Affairs—George Mu.

→ The U.S. Embassy in Canada is located at 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, (tel. 613-238-5335). There are U.S. consulates general in the following Canadian cities: Calgary, Alberta (tel. 403-266-8962); Halifax, Nova Scotia (tel. 902-429-2480); Montreal, Quebec (tel. 514-281-1886); Quebec City, Quebec (tel. 418-692-2095); Toronto, Ontario (tel. 416-595-1700); and Vancouver, British Columbia (tel. 604-685-4311). ■

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Editor: Juanita Adams

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Canada



(Martin) Brian MULRONEY
(Phonetic: mullROOnee)

CANADA

Prime Minister (since September 1984)

Addressed as: Mr. Prime Minister



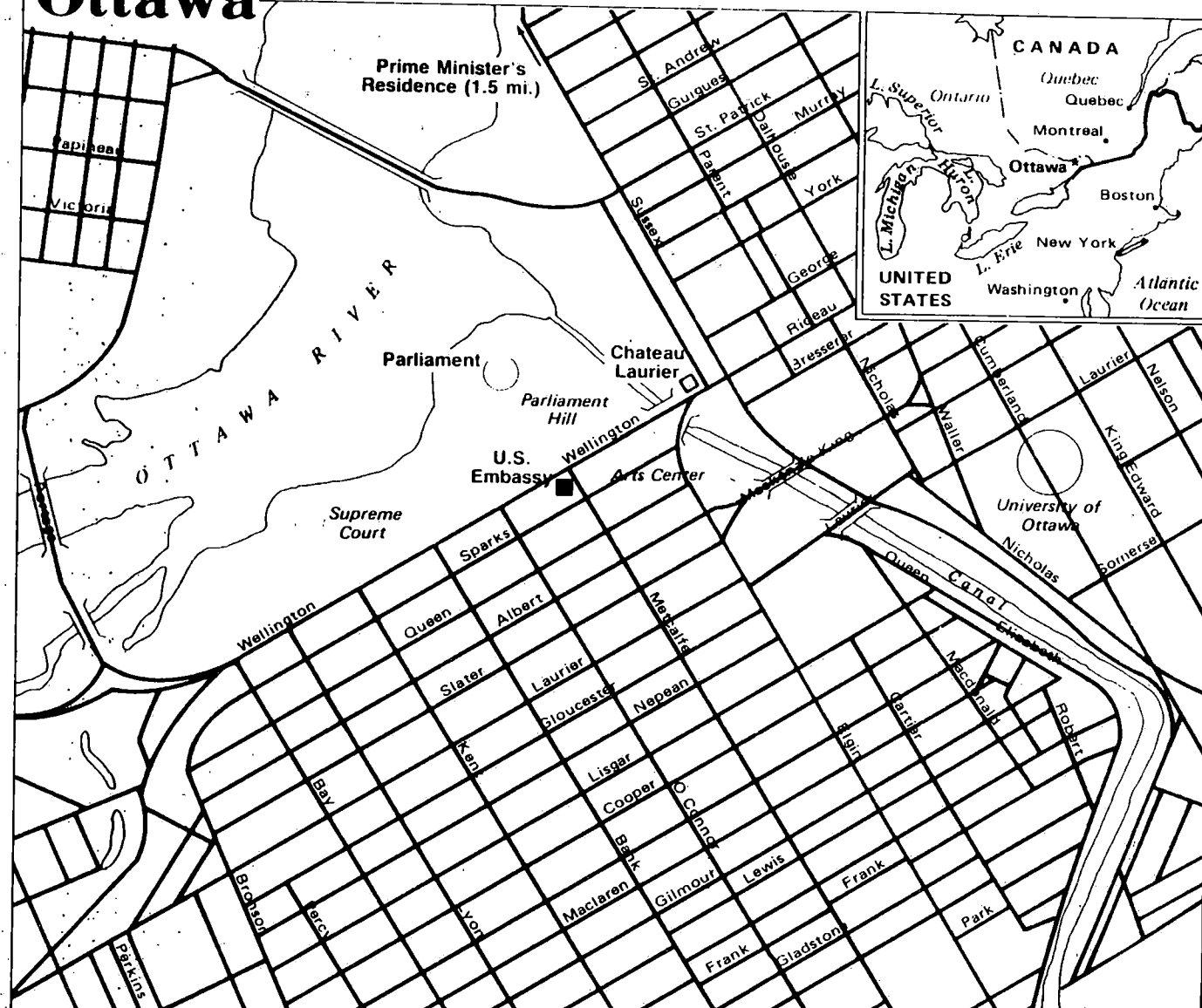
Brian Mulroney is the first Quebecer in this century to head the Progressive Conservative Party. He has supported national bilingualism and has opposed Quebec separatism. The architect of the Meech Lake Accord, which was designed to win Quebec's acceptance of the Canadian Constitution, he publicly expressed his disappointment when the accord was not ratified by all 10 provinces by the 23 June deadline. Nevertheless, he has vowed to continue to work toward constitutional reform. He favors close relations between Ottawa and Washington. Since winning reelection in November 1988, he has concluded the US-Canadian Free Trade Agreement. He is also interested in environmental issues. In May 1990 Mulroney hosted Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Ottawa. Their meeting centered largely on a unified Germany in NATO and the future of East-West relations.

Mulroney was born on 20 March 1939. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and at Laval University in Quebec. Early in his career he worked in Montreal as a lawyer, specializing in labor-management relations. In 1976 he joined the US-owned Iron Ore Company of Canada as executive vice president; he became president the following year. He had been active in the party for over 25 years but had had no parliamentary experience when he was chosen to lead the party in June 1983. He won a seat in Parliament in a Nova Scotia byelection in August 1983. During the 1984 national election, he won in his home district in Quebec.

Mulroney is a self-described workaholic, but he does find time to play tennis, swim, fish, and ice skate. He is a fan of the Montreal Canadiens and the Montreal Expos. Married to the former Mila Pivnicki, a native of Yugoslavia, he has three sons and a daughter.

26 June 1990

Ottawa



XSCAD 74 7 89 STATE INRGE1

CANADIAN DOLLAR (C\$) CONVERSION TABLE AT 1.13 = US \$

(C\$ = 100 Cents)

| <u>CANADIAN DOLLAR TO U.S. DOLLARS</u> | | <u>U.S. DOLLARS TO CANADIAN DOLLAR</u> | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| <u>C\$</u> | <u>U.S. \$</u> | <u>U.S. \$</u> | <u>C\$</u> |
| 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.28 |
| 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.57 |
| 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.75 | 0.85 |
| 1.13 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.13 |
| ----- | | | |
| 2.00 | 1.77 | 3.00 | 3.39 |
| 5.00 | 4.42 | 5.00 | 5.65 |
| 10.00 | 8.85 | 10.00 | 11.30 |
| 20.00 | 17.70 | 20.00 | 22.60 |
| 50.00 | 44.25 | 50.00 | 56.50 |
| 100.00 | 88.50 | 100.00 | 113.00 |
| 200.00 | 176.99 | 300.00 | 339.00 |
| 500.00 | 442.48 | 500.00 | 565.00 |

NOTE: ALL U.S DOLLAR VALUES ARE ROUNDED TO NEAREST U.S. CENT. VALUE OF CANADIAN DOLLAR FLUCTUATES DAILY ACCORDING TO CURRENCY MARKET CONDITIONS

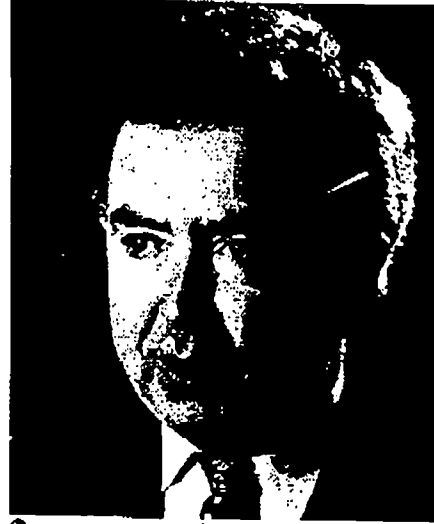
(Charles) Joseph CLARK

CANADA

*Secretary of State for External
Affairs (since September 1984)*

Addressed as: Mr. Secretary

Former Prime Minister Joe Clark currently chairs the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on South Africa. In March 1990 he became the first foreign minister to meet with the new Namibian Government. When he succeeded Pierre Trudeau as Prime Minister in 1979, he became the youngest prime minister in Canadian history (he was 39). He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1972.



Clark won the PC leadership in 1976, when the party convention deadlocked. When he became Prime Minister, the party formed its first government since 1963. His government fell six months later, however, and the Liberal Party won a majority of the seats in the House in the ensuing general election. Clark resigned as head of the PC in February 1983, after a party convention failed to give him the overwhelming endorsement he had sought. At the convention in June that year, he again sought the leadership but lost to Brian Mulroney (now the Prime Minister) in a close race.

In early 1984, then opposition leader Mulroney appointed Clark the Tory critic for disarmament, and shortly thereafter Prime Minister Trudeau named him a parliamentary observer to the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. Clark subsequently visited most of the NATO countries to push Canada's views on slowing the arms race.

Clark was born on 5 June 1939. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Alberta and has attended law school. He speaks French. Married to Maureen McTeer, a lawyer, he has a daughter, Catherine.

20 June 1990

Canadian Government Officials

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Brian Mulroney | Prime Minister |
| Joe Clark | Secretary of State for External Affairs |
| John Crosbie | Minister of International Trade |
| Don Mazankowski | Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, and President of the Queen's Privy Council |
| Elmer MacKay | Minister of Public Works and Minister for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency |
| Jake Epp | Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources |
| Robert de Cotret | President of the Treasury Board |
| Perrin Beatty | Minister of Health and Welfare |
| Michael Wilson | Minister of Finance |
| Harvie Andre | Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion and Minister of State for Science and Technology |
| Otto Jelinek | Minister of National Revenue |
| Tom Siddon | Minister of Fisheries and Oceans |
| Charles Mayer | Minister of Western Economic Diversification and Minister of State (grains and oilseeds) |
| Bill Knight | Minister of Defence |
| Benoit Bouchard | Minister of Transport |
| → Marcel Masse | Minister of Communications |
| Barbara McDougall | Minister of Employment and Immigration |
| Gerald Merrithew | Minister of Veterans' Affairs |

(Names as conventionally used in the press, and by official order of precedence)

March 19, 1990

EDWARD N. NEY
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

Edward N. Ney was sworn in June 28, 1989, to be Ambassador to Canada. He succeeds Ambassador Thomas M.T. Niles.

Mr. Ney was born May 26, 1925, in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of Amherst College and served as an ensign in the Navy Air Corps during World War II.

Since 1986, Mr. Ney has served on the advisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C. and was a member of the CSIS Commission on National Elections. In April 1984, he was appointed by President Reagan to the Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. He was also a director of RFE/RL from 1975-82.

He has been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations since 1974 and the Services Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC) of the Office of the United States Trade Representative since 1984. Until this year, he was on the Board of Governors of the Foreign Policy Association. He has also served as Director of the International Executive Service Corps. Mr. Ney serves on the Board of Trustees of Amherst College and the New York University Medical Center and is a member of the Advisory Council of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. In addition, he is a member of the Visiting Committee on Afro-American Studies at Harvard University.

He is honorary chairman and a member of the Executive Committee of the Advertising Council; a member of the boards of trustees of the National Urban League and the Museum of Broadcasting, a member of the Board of Directors of the Center for Communication and a member of the Advertising Hall of Fame.

For many years, Mr. Ney was chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Young & Rubicam Inc., the world's largest independent advertising/communications company. Following thirty-five years of service with Young and Rubicam, he relinquished his post as chairman in November 1986 to be chairman of a new company, Paine Webber/Young & Rubicam Ventures, which is now Young & Rubicam Ventures.

Mr. Ney makes his home in New York City. He is married to Judy L. Ney and has three children.

Ottawa—Site Information

Prime Minister's Residence. Since 1950, 24 Sussex Drive has been the official residence of Canada's Prime Ministers. A greystone mansion on a bluff overlooking the Ottawa River and surrounded by four acres of trees, flowering shrubs, and lawn, the house was built in 1868 and remained under private ownership until 1943. After extensive remodeling, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, its first official occupant, moved in in 1950, to be succeeded by PM John Diefenbaker in 1957, PM Lester B. Pearson in 1963, PM Pierre Trudeau in 1968, PM Joe Clark in 1979, PM Trudeau again in 1980, PM John Turner in July 1984, and PM Brian Mulroney in September 1984.

Seven Rideau Gate—Canada Guest House. Seven Rideau Gate is the Government's official guest house for distinguished visitors to Canada. It is well situated just across the street from Rideau Hall, around the corner from 24 Sussex Drive, and in close proximity to several embassies.

The house was built in 1860-62 as a smallish picturesque cottage for Henry Burritt, manager of a local woolen mill. The limestone house stood on three-quarters of an acre of land in what was then the village of New Edinburgh. In 1878, the house was sold for \$10,000 to Philemon Wright, a namesake and possible descendant of the founder of the city of Hull. In 1885, it was purchased by Frederick Lambart, the 8th Earl of Cavan, for his son the Honourable Octavius Henry Lambart, who came to Canada to learn farming. The Lambarts occupied the house until 1934, when it was sold to Admiral F.C. Nelles.

The house was altered in 1934 by Admiral Nelles, who stripped the house of its Victorian trappings. The heavy cornice, verandahs, and the rooftop widow's walk were removed and bathrooms, additional servants' quarters, and a new garage were added. Further alterations and additions were made in 1947 by Haselgrove, Lithwick and Cameron, architects, when it was purchased by T. Franklin Ahearn, a well-known Ottawa businessman and sportsman. The result of all these alterations is a somewhat convincing Georgian Revival building with a not-quite symmetrical central hall plan. The house today has small but adequate grounds which are, as has been noted, ideally situated.

Seven Rideau Gate was purchased by the Government in 1966, following Mrs. Ahearn's death, and was completely redecorated (including some extensive interior changes) to house the steady stream of distinguished visitors to Canada during the Centennial.

The residence is maintained by the National Capital Commission, which funds and carries out all work required on the building, its systems, furnishings, most of its decorations and the grounds. The Department of External Affairs funds and provides the day-to-day operations, including bookings and staffing. External Affairs also loans works of art from the Pearson collection and funds the hospitality budget.

EMBASSY CONTACTS

American Embassy
100 Wellington Street
K1P5T1 Ottawa, Canada
TEL: 613/238-5335
FAX: 613/233-8511

DCM: J. Todd Stewart

PRESIDENT BUSH's VISIT
ADVANCE TEAM SCHEDULE
MARCH 6, 1991

- 8:45 a.m. Advance Team Arrives Ottawa Uplands Military Airport;
(Hangar 11)
Met by: Scott Munnoch, Prime Minister's Advance
Lucille Thomas, Minister Counselor - Admin
(Control Officer)
Thomas Wajda, Minister-Counselor - Science
- 9:15 a.m. Advance Party Arrives at Chancery
- 9:15 a.m. Advance Team Leaders call on Ambassador Ney
- 9:30 a.m. Advance Team/Embassy Staff Meeting (President's
Visit); Chancery, 2nd Floor Conference Room
- 10:15 a.m. Mr. Luc Lavoie, Deputy Chief of Staff, Prime Minister's
Office
Mr. Scott Munnoch, Prime Minister's Advance
Arrive at Embassy - Dominic Bianchi will meet and
escort to DCM's Office (Larry Taylor, Acting)
- 10:30 a.m. Advance Team Departs Chancery for Site Visits with
Lucille Thomas, Scott Munnoch and Site Officers
- 10:30 a.m.-
1:30 p.m. SITE VISITS:
-Parliament Hill
-Chateau Laurier
-24 Sussex Drive; Prime Minister's Residence (drive by)
-Ambassador's Residence
-Airport
- 2:00 p.m. Sixteen Members of Advance Team Depart
Uplands Airport for Washington
- Other Members of Advance Team remain in Ottawa
(Hotel Chateau Laurier)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM:

JAY PARMER *Jay Parmer*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT:

PRE-ADVANCE TO OTTAWA, CANADA ON WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 6, 1991

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the Pre-Advance to Ottawa, Canada on Wednesday, March 6, 1991.

ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

Office of Presidential Advance

Jay Parmer, Special Assistant to the President and Director of
Presidential Advance

Spence Geissinger, Special Assistant to the President for
Presidential Press Advance

Patricia Conrad, Trip Coordinator

Lucy Muckerman, Executive Assistant to the Special Assistant to
the President for Presidential Press Advance

Craig Ray, Lead Advance Representative *

Bobby Carr, Press Advance Representative *

Foster Harbin, Site Advance *

Erin O'Brien, Press Assistant *

National Security Council

Kenneth Hill, Deputy Executive Secretary to the National
Security Council

Department of State

Greg Creeser, Lead Administrative Advance *

Regina McBrayer, Graphics

United States Secret Service

Larry Sperl, ASAIC
Carl Truscott, Special Agent (Lead) *
Rick Cases, Special Agent *
George Luczko, Special Agent *
Rudy Pena, Special Agent *
John Guest, Special Agent *
Bob Knight, Special Agent *
Hal Ewing, Special Agent *
Ron Sprinkle, Special Agent *

White House Military Office

Major Sean Byrne, Military Aide
Rex Jordan, AFI Advance
Bill Mullens, HMX Advance
Mary Jackson, White House Medical Unit

White House Communications Agency

Larry Landrum, Operations
Bob Risney, Operations *
Ann Hawkins, Operations *
Mark Barnette, Trip Officer *

Office of Communications

Carol Blymire, Research
Asst.

→ Δ to Speechwriting
(gets confusing)

Communications Representative

Ellis Kitchen, AT&T Representative

White House Travel Office

John Dreylinger, Assistant Director

White House Photo Office

Joyce Naltchayan, Staff Assistant

* Will drop in Canada

PRE-ADVANCE SCHEDULE

Wednesday, March 6, 1990

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

6:45 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

7:00 am Guests and Staff with own transportation and baggage should arrive Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, Andrews Air Force Base.

7:15 am Guests and Staff with own transportation and without baggage, should arrive Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, Andrews Air Force Base.

6:45 am Vans depart West Basement for those requiring transportation to Andrews Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

7:15 am Vans arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

7:30 am C-135 (TAIL # 24127) departs Andrews Air Force
(E.S.T.) Base en route Ottawa, Canada.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Breakfast)

8:50 am Arrive CFB Uplands, Ottawa Airport, Ottawa,
Canada.

RAMP: Upland Base Operations
613/733-8572

8:55 am Vehicles depart CFB Uplands, Ottawa Airport en route American Embassy.
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

9:15 am Arrive American Embassy for Counterpart Meetings.
American Embassy
100 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Canada K1P5TI
TEL: 613/238-5335
FAX: 613/233-8511
DCM: J. Todd Stewart

10:15 am Conclude Counterpart Meetings, depart American Embassy en route Site Surveys.
* PARLIAMENT HILL
* AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
* 24 SUSSEX DRIVE (TBD)

1:15 pm Conclude Site Surveys and proceed to CFB Uplands Ottawa Airport.
(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

1:45 pm Arrive CFB Uplands Ottawa Airport.
* AIRPORT SURVEY
(Arrival Ceremony)

2:00 pm Board C-135 and depart Ottawa, Canada en route Andrews Air Force Base.
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Lunch)

3:20 pm C-135 arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

3:30 pm

Vans depart Andrews Air Force Base en route
White House.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

4:00 pm

Arrive White House.

WEDNESDAY

Call Craig or Gordy re: acknowledgements
PM
Amb. Nev

Minister deCotret

Ack: Min. of Environment, Rene de Cotrut
PM
Amb. Ney

McGroarty/Blymire
March 11, 1991
5:30 pm
[RAIN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AIR QUALITY AGREEMENT SIGNING CEREMONY
OTTAWA, CANADA
MARCH 13, 1991
3:45 PM

→ after signing

Mr. Prime Minister. Members of the Parliament.

Clay

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's a great pleasure to be here today, to add my name -- and with it, my country's commitment -- to an agreement of great environmental importance.

//

But before I speak about this agreement, let me make just a brief comment -- to underscore my appreciation for the key contribution made by Canada to the coalition's recent victory in the war to liberate Kuwait. Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you -- and I thank the Canadian people -- for standing in partnership for the principles that give justice real meaning in the world.

// This victory has demonstrated the will and ability of law-abiding nations to work together to protect the weak from the strong. //

The agreement we sign today is added proof that the challenges we face require a new partnership among nations. Last year, at the Houston Economic Summit, we agreed to give this effort priority. Our negotiations gained momentum with the passage in the U.S. of our landmark environmental legislation: the Clean Air Act of 1990. [Credit for this accord belongs to the

↑ there?

EPA, and its able Administrator, Bill Reilly.] And of course, credit goes to the negotiators on both sides for the spirit in which they completed this task. Let me thank our special negotiator, Dick Smith, and his colleagues -- as well as their counterparts across the table on the Canadian side for a job well done. //

Beyond our common interest in our shared environment, this agreement says something about our overall relationship. The fact that Canada and the U.S. were able so quickly to craft a wide-ranging and effective agreement on such a complex subject says a lot about the extraordinarily strong relationship between our two countries.

Mr. Prime Minister, I recall our own discussions on environmental issues -- and especially our meeting back in January of 1987. ✓ I made a comment then that made its way into more than a few Canadian news reports, that I'd gotten "an earful" from you on acid rain. // So now you see, I was listening. Mr. Prime Minister, you were a strong and articulate advocate for action. / The treaty we sign today is testimony to the seriousness with which both our countries regard this critical environmental issue. //

This agreement is a significant step forward for air quality on both sides of the border. I want to mention just a few of the key provisions:

- o This agreement commits both our nations to deep reductions in nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide -- the principal pollutants that cause acid rain. //

Meeting this goal is no mere promise -- since for the U.S. the levels set in this agreement, parallel the ones established in the Clean Air Act of 1990. The reductions agreed on here have the force of law. //

- o This agreement provides the means to measure our progress -- by requiring accurate monitoring of the pollutants that contribute to acid rain.
- o Finally, this agreement looks beyond the acid rain problem: It strengthens the formal framework for dealing with future cross-border air quality concerns of all types. //

In doing so, this agreement on air quality reflects a greater sense of shared environmental awareness. In our two countries and in many others, we've moved from seeing pollution as a problem that involves individual sources, to one that can affect **regions, nations -- or even the entire planet.** Progress begins when we recognize one simple fact: Pollution is never stopped by a line on a map. Progress begins when we act on the understanding that transboundary pollution requires cooperative global stewardship among all nations. //

But behind the science and all the technical details, let me focus for a moment on what this agreement means for our lakes and streams and forests. Whether it's the red spruce of White Face

Mountain on our side of the border -- or the great trout fishing of the Muskaka [Mus-KO-kuh] cottage country on yours -- the commitment we make here today will help preserve this precious inheritance of nature, for our children and for all who come after. //

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the people of our two nations.

#

These were
helpful -
I've read thru
them + picked
up some tid bits.

Can you hang
on to them for
me?

Thank you
Don McK

PAGE 2

1ST STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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March 6, 1991, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 553 words

HEADLINE: Signing of Pact to Redeem Pledge to Canada

BYLINE: By RITA BEAMISH, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Acid Rain Pact

BODY:

Canada will achieve a long-sought commitment from the United States when President Bush and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney sign a pact next week to curb U.S.-caused acid rain pollution.

The U.S.- Canada Acid Rain Accord will commit both countries to specific timetables on reducing acid rain. It will primarily affect airborne pollutants that travel from U.S. industrial sources to pollute Canada's air, but it also is aimed at cutting the Canadian pollution that affects New York state.

Canada has said that marine life in as many as 14,000 lakes is in jeopardy from U.S.-caused acid rain.

From the U.S. standpoint, the Bush administration will commit to carry out the reductions already required by the Clean Air Act that Congress passed and Bush signed last year.

The law, the first revamping of air pollution in more than a decade, requires curbs on smokestack emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the principal pollutants that cause acid rain.

The U.S.-Canada accord generally hews to the Clean Air Act's specifications that coal-burning electric power plants must cut sulfur dioxide emissions by 10 million tons, or roughly in half by the year 2000, said Richard Smith, a deputy assistant secretary of state who was the chief U.S. negotiator of the accord.

Industrial sources would have to implement controls to cut nitrogen oxide emissions by about 2 million tons a year.

Canada will make comparable reductions in its acid rain, which is less widespread.

Negotiations for the pact began after Bush and Mulroney agreed last July to conclude a treaty, when both attended the economic summit of industrialized nations in Houston.



The Associated Press, March 6, 1991

Ottawa has complained for a decade about the U.S.-caused pollution that rains on eastern Canada.

Scientists in both nations agree that about half the acid rain falling in eastern Canada originates from emissions generated by utilities and smokestacks in the United States. Because of wind patterns, about one-quarter of the acid rain falling in the Adirondack Mountains of New York originates in Canada.

The accord that the two leaders will sign in Ottawa on March 14 creates a framework that also can deal with other air pollution problems in the future, such as airborne toxins and ground-level ozone pollution, said Smith.

It sets up a joint commission that will meet regularly to review air control issues and monitoring and progress on the treaty, he said. The committee will meet first within a year of the accord's signing.

Although the two countries worked in good will, "it was a complex negotiation," said Smith.

After a final formal negotiation session in early December, final changes and details were finally nailed down this week, he said.

The U.S. government resisted an acid rain treaty in the past. Former President Reagan argued that not enough was known to conclude that acid rain was a serious problem.

"What made it possible was the clean air agreement," Smith said. "Without that we could not make the necessary commitments," to curb acid rain emissions.

Officials said the agreement is in the form of an accord rather than a treaty, and thus does not have to be ratified by the Senate. But the administration says it consulted closely with lawmakers and is confident the accord conforms with what Congress passed in the Clean Air Act.



5TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.
Copyright (c) 1991 Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd.
The Toronto Star
January 8, 1991, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A9

LENGTH: 414 words

HEADLINE: Clean air accord to be signed

BYLINE: by William Walker Toronto Star

DATELINE: OTTAWA

KEYWORD: CANADA FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES AIR POLLUTION

BODY:

A new Canada-U.S. clean air accord is to be signed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President George Bush within a few weeks, Ottawa sources say.

The deal, which has already been reached, awaits the resolution of scheduling differences between Mulroney and Bush for a signing ceremony, sources said.

t could be delayed by developments in the Persian Gulf crisis.

The proposed accord includes a 50 per cent reduction of acid-rain-causing sulphur dioxide emissions by the year 2000, backing up recent American clean air legislation.

It also includes:

- . A dispute resolution mechanism, to deal with future transboundary air pollution problems between the two countries.
- . A joint research and monitoring program for transboundary air pollutants.
- . A joint U.S.- Canada panel to oversee implementation of the agreement.

Environment Minister Robert De Cotret will announce the accord as one of the first initiatives under the Progressive Conservative government's five-year green plan.

Environmental lobbyists are dubious about the strength of the accord.

Canada has been trying for a legally binding air pollution treaty with the United States since the early 1980s.

Such a treaty would require ratification by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate but would then be legally enforceable.

Unable to reach such a treaty, Canada has since pressed for a political accord.



(c) 1991 The Toronto Star, January 8, 1991

"These agreements are really little more than statements of intent," Michael Perley of the Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain said yesterday.

"It will really be up to the participants to implement the type of agreement we understand is being proposed here," Perley said.

→ "Either government can walk away from it at a moment's notice."

But Ottawa sources said the accord will smooth the way to future air pollution cuts by both countries.

"It will be a framework," a federal source said.

"The next time, talks with the Americans on transboundary air pollutants will be able to use this accord as a vehicle for an agreement.

"We won't have to invent an agreement every time on air quality."

Perley said he anxiously awaits details of the proposed "mechanism" to solve future transboundary air quality disputes, whether it takes the form of a tribunal or an air quality advisory group.

He noted that even under the Canada -U.S. free trade agreement, the countries were not able to reach a binding dispute settling mechanism, so he said it's unlikely they will do so in this case.

|

✓



26TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Chicago Tribune

January 22, 1987, Thursday, SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 391 words

HEADLINE: CANADA'S MULRONEY SHOWERS BUSH WITH BARBS ABOUT ACID RAIN

BODY:

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney loosed a volley of frustrations at Vice President George Bush on Wednesday, charging that the Reagan administration is insensitive to Canadian concerns and has "absolutely not" lived up to its promises to start an aggressive acid-rain research program.

"Canadians don't want to be on anyone's back burner or taken for granted at any time," Mulroney told reporters, with Bush standing at his side, during a break in nearly five hours of meetings that included his finance minister and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

Mulroney, his Progressive Conservative government's popularity at its lowest point ever after what Canadians see as defeats in dealings with the United States, requested the Bush visit late last week to register Canadian concerns about acid rain and ongoing free-trade negotiations.

Bush said he "got an earful" from the prime minister regarding the administration's requested 1988 budget appropriation of less than \$300 million to develop new technologies to fight acid rain.

That budget request, the Canadians say, falls far short of the five-year, \$5 billion research program that Mulroney and Reagan agreed to at a meeting in Quebec last March.

Canada has long charged that half the acid rain falling in the eastern part of the country originates from the coal-burning smokestack industries of the northeastern United States.

we want to fulfill our commitments in every way, Bush said in reference to the Quebec agreement. But he added, "We have sent our (budget) proposal to the Hill and what happens beyond that I just simply can't speculate on."

For the last month Mulroney has been assailed almost daily by opposition leaders for "caving in" to the imposition of a softwood lumber export tax of 15 percent.

That tax, predicted to cost thousands of Canadian lumbering jobs by spring, replaced a 15 percent countervailing duty the U.S. had slapped on Canadian lumber after a finding that Canadian provinces were unfairly subsidizing their lumber exports.

Top officials of the Canadian External Affairs Ministry said after Wednesday's meeting that Mulroney had won assurances from Bush that the Reagan administration would attempt to give bilateral free-trade negotiations "a

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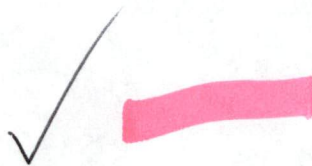
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(c) 1987 Chicago Tribune, January 22, 1987

higher profile." Each country is the other's largest trading partner.

TERMS: UNITED STATES; RELATION; CANADA



14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 29, 1987, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 3, Column 4; Week in Review Desk

LENGTH: 708 words

HEADLINE: CANADA WANTS OFF THE BACK BURNER

BYLINE: By JOHN F. BURNS

DATELINE: TORONTO

BODY:

WHEN Vice President Bush visited Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa in January, more than one Canadian newspaper columnist pointed out that Mr. Bush had dressed for the bitter cold in a short, unlined raincoat. It was a symbolic detail for many Canadians, who often complain that American leaders are woefully ill-informed about their northern neighbor.

That sensitivity will no doubt be even more acute next Sunday when President Reagan is in Ottawa for the annual meeting between the two heads of state. Mr. Mulroney warned Mr. Bush that Canada was tired of being on Washington's "back burner" and that he would watch for signs that Canada's concerns were being

Mr. Reagan has tried to answer Mr. Mulroney's challenge by announcing that he would seek \$2.5 billion for acid rain research over the next five years. But Mr. Mulroney's critics called the plan cosmetic, saying that Mr. Reagan was only making good on a pledge he made a year ago and subsequently abandoned.

The Canadians argue that only quick action, not more research, will reduce the pollution from coal-burning plants in the Ohio Valley that reacts in the atmosphere and returns to earth in the form of acid precipitation. Experts say United States emissions are responsible for killing lakes and forests in eastern Canada.

An inability to persuade the Reagan Administration to impose mandatory emission controls is seen here as only one example of Ottawa's lack of influence in Washington.

A common complaint is that Britain, West Germany and Japan exercise greater leverage on the issues that matter to them, although Canada is America's leading trading partner and the two countries have a broad bilateral relationship.

Mr. Mulroney's problems with Washington are only part of deeper troubles at home. A sequence of Cabinet resignations and dismissals has fueled doubts about the probity of some people swept into office in the Conservative Party's 1984 landslide victory over the Liberal Party. The 47-year-old Prime Minister began his mandate by saying that the Conservatives had been shut out of the advantages of public life for too long. But patronage appointments and contracts for the party's friends as well as skulduggery that has resulted in a number of

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(c) 1987 The New York Times, March 29, 1987

criminal investigations have raised questions.

But in the long run, whether or not the Government succeeds in reviving its popularity - the Conservatives' support was 24 percent in a recent Gallup poll, compared with 41 percent for the Liberals - is likely to depend at least as much on the course of relations with the United States. Already, there are predictions that the election expected in 1989 could turn out to be a referendum on attitudes toward the United States.

From the outset Mr. Mulroney declared that he would take a more accommodating attitude toward Washington than did former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, whose prickly intellectual ways irritated several American Presidents. Calculating that more could "be gained from cooperation than confrontation," Mr. Mulroney launched the most ambitious attempt since World War II to redefine the relationship.

The centerpiece has been negotiations for a "free trade" pact that would eliminate tariffs and other economic barriers. After months of stalemate, those discussions recently picked up, and lately there has been talk of a preliminary pact as early as June. But it appears the accord may skirt some tricky issues, including the right of the United States to use its "countervail" mechanisms to impose punitive duties against Canadian goods judged to have been unfairly subsidized.

Some Canadians, including recent immigrants from Asia and Latin America, say they would be happy to see closer integration of the two nations. But many more, opinion polls show, find the idea unappealing, or worse. Several prominent figures have responded to Mr. Mulroney's campaign with warnings about Canada's being "taken over" by the United States.

For the critics, a satisfactory relationship would begin with the assurance that the Washington takes Canada seriously. It is for that, as much as for details on free trade or acid rain, that they will be watching Mr. Reagan closely next weekend.

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NAME: BURNS, JOHN F; REAGAN, RONALD WILSON (PRES); MULRONEY, BRIAN (PRIME MIN)

GEOGRAPHIC: CANADA

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

January 22, 1987, Thursday, Home Edition

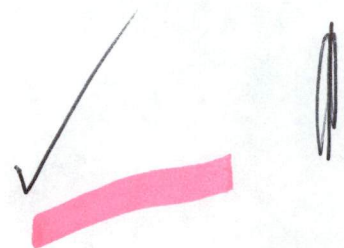
SECTION: Part 1; Page 1; Column 4; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 988 words

HEADLINE: BUSH LECTURED BY MULRONEY ON TRADE, POLLUTION

BYLINE: By KENNETH FREED, Times Staff Writer

DATELINE: OTTAWA



BODY:

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told Vice President George Bush on Wednesday that the Reagan Administration has broken its promises to Canada regarding trade and pollution and that failure to move quickly on restoring the commitments will seriously damage relations between the traditionally close nations.

Mulroney and key aides spent more than five hours lecturing Bush and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, who were invited here by the prime minister to hear Canadian concerns about the pace and style of U.S.-Canadian free trade negotiations as well as President Reagan's failure to push for effective controls on acid rain pollution.

Although the Canadian fears and doubts are sincere and of long standing, the timing of Mulroney's complaints have a great deal to do with serious domestic political problems he faces.

His political popularity has declined sharply, with polls placing him third after the country's two other national party leaders. The polls place his Progressive Conservative Party far behind the Liberal Party and even with the socialist New Democratic Party.

The polls indicate that the prime minister suffers because of his failure to deal effectively with the United States on acid rain and trade, despite his boasting about close personal and diplomatic ties with Reagan. Mulroney aides acknowledged privately that the prime minister called Bush and Baker to Ottawa "to do some America-bashing" in order to prove he is tough.

Mulroney publicly underlined this approach when he told reporters at a brief news conference that although "I don't throw hand grenades at the U.S. . . . I'm very big on protecting the interests of Canada; I'm good at defending Canadian interests."

Seems Almost Bellicose

He seemed almost bellicose when he stated that "I don't want to be on anybody's back burner or taken for granted at any time" -- a pointed reference to constant Canadian perceptions about Washington's attitude toward the bilateral ties.



(c) 1987 Los Angeles Times, January 22, 1987

The danger to the relationship, which is already at one of its lowest points in a decade or more, was put into even sharper focus by a ranking Canadian official who privately told reporters after the meeting that the Wednesday talks were "about commitments that have either been neglected or have fallen short on the American side."

Failure to correct the situation, the official said, "can't help but affect the tenor and tone of the relationship as a whole."

... is surprising coming from a ranking official in a government that came to power partly because it promised to improve relations with Washington by acting as Reagan's best friend.

Two recent developments account for the Canadian anger. First, Reagan declined to prevent the imposition of a 15% duty on Canadian softwood exports unless Mulroney gave in to American lumber industry demands that he levy an equivalent tax on the timber products. This amounts to nearly half a billion U.S. dollars and may cost several thousand jobs.

Second, Reagan, in his budget message to Congress earlier this month, failed to request money for an acid rain control project, as he had promised at a meeting with Mulroney in Washington last March.

In fact, he seemed to twist the knife by renewing doubts that acid rain is even a problem, a stand he had dropped last March, to Mulroney's relief.

Mulroney showed his discontent Wednesday as he stood before reporters with Bush nearby. "Absolutely not," he answered vigorously when asked if the United States has lived up to its commitments to control American-originated acid rain -- airborne sulfur dioxide emissions that are blamed for already destroying the ecosystem of 14,000 Canadian lakes and endangering 40,000 others.

He added that "I'll believe it (Reagan's sincerity) when I see the money."

Official More Candid

Another official who sat in on the meetings was more candid. "What they have done (regarding trade and acid rain) falls way short (of U.S. promises). . . . It is not a repudiation, but it has fallen substantially short."

However, as the official continued to talk, his impatience overcame his diplomatic reserve. He would not believe U.S. promises about acid rain, for instance, until "there is real money directed at the emissions and . . . tangible actions are imposed to control" acid rain.

Bush tried to calm the atmosphere by repeating historic U.S. pledges of support and friendship. "There is no relationship more important to the United States," he said, promising to pass on Mulroney's concerns during a meeting with the President today.

But in spite of his smiles and easygoing assurances, the vice president gave no specific assurances that the United States would alleviate Canadian complaints, particularly by spending more money to control acid rain.

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BYLINE: By UPI

DATELINE: OTTAWA

BODY:

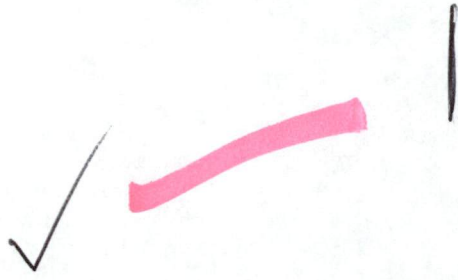
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, seeking a way out of his political skid, today complained to Vice President George Bush about U.S. foot-dragging on trade liberalization and acid rain, and vowed Canada will not be "on anyone's back burner or taken for granted at any time."

In a burst of criticism delivered in large part for domestic consumption, with Bush at his side, Mulroney blamed the Reagan Administration for friction in U.S.-Canadian relations. Bush said, "One of the good things about friends is you can look each other in the eye, discuss the differences and then go on to try to solve existing problems."

TYPE:

Wire





(c) 1987 Los Angeles Times, January 22, 1987

The impromptu exchange between Mulroney and Bush was less sharp in dealing with trade, but the underlying tension was nonetheless evident. "It is important to avoid a trade war," the prime minister said, but he complained that Washington is not taking the free trade negotiations -- which must be concluded by October -- as seriously as Canada.

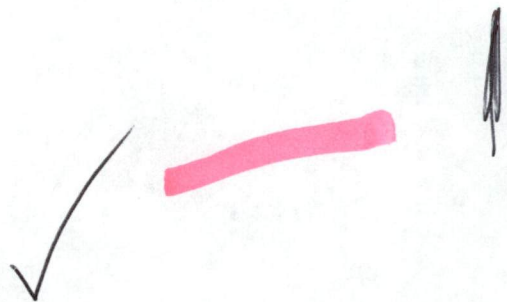
"That is sort of strange," he said, "given the size of the trade." American-Canadian two-way trade is now at least 150 billion U.S. dollars a year, by far the largest bilateral commercial relationship in the world, with Canada easily outstripping Japan and the entire European Economic Community as the United States' largest trading partner.

Mulroney's critics have charged the prime minister with selling out Canadian sovereignty and national interests in his drive for a free trade arrangement. He argues that an agreement is essential to stabilize and secure Canada's access to the huge U.S. market, particularly at a time of growing protectionism in Congress.

However, he suggested Wednesday that Reagan, a professed enemy of protectionism, is not doing enough to offset trade restrictions.

SUBJECT:

MULRONEY, BRIAN; BUSH, GEORGE; UNITED STATES -- FOREIGN RELATIONS -- CANADA;
UNITED STATES -- TRADE -- CANADA; AIR POLLUTION -- CANADA; ACID RAIN



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 11, 1989, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A14

LENGTH: 625 words

HEADLINE: Bush, in Canada, Vows Action on Acid Rain;
Mulroney Lauds 'Measurable Progress'

BYLINE: Herbert H. Denton, David Hoffman, Washington Post Foreign Service

DATELINE: OTTAWA, Feb. 10, 1989

BODY:

Seeking to remove a longstanding irritant between Canada and the United States, President Bush promised today to submit legislation this year setting

In his first foreign visit as president, Bush and his advisers attempted to reassure Canadians that he would be more aggressive on the issue than President Reagan, who stressed study of the problem rather than taking concrete steps to deal with it.

Standing with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney after five hours of meetings here, Bush said: "I assured him that the time for just pure study was over and that we've now approached the time for legislative action."

Mulroney seemed pleased with the commitment. "I suppose I'm like a lot of people who would like it done tomorrow," he said. "I know it's not going to happen, but this represents a very measurable progress."

Once clean-air legislation is introduced in Congress, Bush promised to hold negotiations with Canada on a cross-boundary acid-rain accord, according to senior Canadian officials.

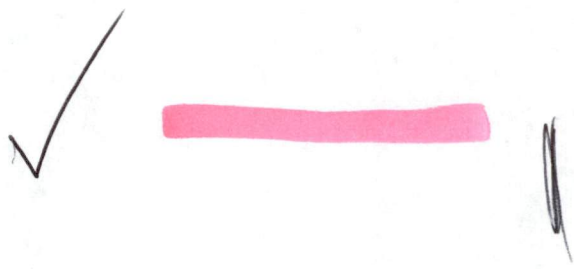
Canadian reporters were less persuaded, and their deep skepticism is likely to influence public reaction here to Bush's promises.

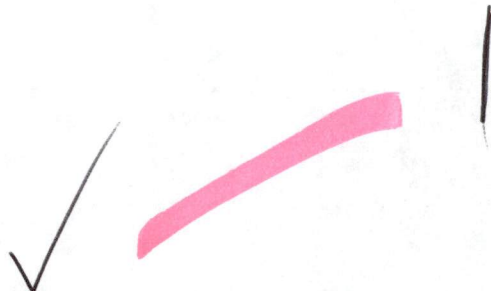
Their questions at a briefing by senior Canadian officials after the Bush visit suggested strongly that they believe Bush, like Reagan before him, had given Canadians the runaround and that the Americans still fail to understand Canada's sense of urgency over the acid rain that is damaging forests and polluting lakes and streams in Canada and the northeastern United States.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III defended the course of action Bush outlined, saying that the administration did not want to "go forward before we tilled the ground."

"What has to be decided primarily is what is the target for reduction and who pays the price," Baker said.

Acid-rain pollution is an issue that pits region against region in the United States. Much of the high-sulfur coal that is the culprit comes from





(c) 1989 The Washington Post, February 11, 1989

eastern mines and is burned in power plants in the Midwest. The corrosive fumes waft over to New England and eastern Canada.

Privately, Reagan had questioned whether the pollution did not, in fact, come from forest fires. He also had little appetite for spending millions to clean it up. But after Mulroney's prodding during their annual summits, Reagan agreed to a major effort to develop new, clean-coal technology. Funding for the \$ 2.5 billion program was cut in Reagan's last budget. Bush, however, in his budget speech Thursday night called for a "new attitude about the environment" and said he was restoring the appropriation.

"We made that agreement with Canada, and we intend to honor the agreement," he said.

Reagan and Mulroney had enjoyed a warm and friendly relationship and cultivated the image of two happy Irishmen. Canadian officials expressed enthusiasm today about the "good chemistry" and "freewheeling and unscripted" talks between Mulroney and Bush, who had met several times while Bush was vice president.

Canadian officials indirectly but unmistakably made the point that the two men got down to substantive issues quickly, dispensing with the ceremony that surrounded meetings with Reagan. "They got right down to it," said one senior Canadian official. "They did not follow a scripted agenda."

Mulroney, however, signaled that one area of significant difference is likely to be over Central America. The Canadian contingent strongly urged Bush and Baker to support deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force to the troubled area. Although the Americans did not reject the idea out of hand, they expressed wariness, fearing such a force might be manipulated by Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, PRESIDENT BUSH, ON HIS FIRST FOREIGN VISIT AS PRESIDENT, PROMISED CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY TO SUBMIT LEGISLATION ON ACID RAIN REDUCTION. THE TWO SIDES HELD FIVE HOURS OF TALKS. REITER

TYPE: FOREIGN NEWS

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES; GOVERNMENT / OFFICIAL TRAVEL; CANADA; AIR POLLUTION;
WATER POLLUTION

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8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 25, 1988, Monday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 10, Column 5; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 619 words

HEADLINE: Canada Losing Patience With U.S. on Acid Rain

BYLINE: By JOHN F. BURNS, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: OTTAWA, April 22

BODY:

In the view of many Canadians no prime minister in the country's 128-year history has been as consistently pro-American as Brian Mulroney, the Conservative from Quebec who has pledged his political survival on a repudiation of the wariness that has traditionally characterized Canada's attitude toward the United States.

The Mulroney policy culminated six months ago in the signing of a free trade agreement that commits the two Governments to the creation of what would become, after the European Economic Community, the world's largest open market.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mulroney will be in Washington for his fourth annual meeting with President Reagan, which the two leaders will use to celebrate the free trade agreement and to give a push for its approval by the Senate.

But behind the conviviality will lie a growing sense on Mr. Mulroney's part that Canada's concerns outside trade have not received the attention they deserve at the White House, notably on an issue that is close to the top of Canada's political priorities - acid rain.

Sensitive Political Issue

Mr. Mulroney will address the issue when he speaks to a joint meeting of Congress on Wednesday, and if his remarks to American reporters based in Canada are any guide, the address is likely to have an unstated undercurrent, that on this issue, at least, Mr. Reagan has let Mr. Mulroney down.

And although he did not say so directly, the Prime Minister's remarks suggested that he is annoyed not to have received greater cooperation from Mr. Reagan on an issue that opinion polls here suggest could damage the Mulroney Government in a general election to be held this year or next.

At a meeting in the Prime Minister's office here today, Mr. Mulroney, who is 49 years old, reminded the reporters that Mr. Reagan capped his visit to Ottawa last year by committing the Administration to consideration of a treaty on limiting emissions of acid rain across the border.

Acid rain is the term commonly given to rain or snow that carries destructive chemical compounds that rise into the atmosphere in the form of industrial pollution.



(c) 1988 The New York Times, April 25, 1988

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In subsequent talks United States officials have refused to include in a prospective treaty the mandatory reductions in airborne pollution that Canada seeks, which would parallel a Canadian law requiring industries here to halve atmospheric pollutants by 1994.

Mr. Mulroney said Mr. Reagan's argument that more research is needed to

prove that acid rain does the damage Canada has claimed, was "unacceptable" in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence, including studies that have shown that 50 percent of the acid rain falling on Canada is generated in the United States.

Mr. Mulroney said the pollution had already killed "thousands of lakes and rivers and forests" in Canada, virtually wiping out the maple sugar industry in parts of Quebec and devastating salmon fishing in Nova Scotia.

'Garbage From Above'

He added: "If I'm a good neighbor, the United States would be pretty upset with me if I were dumping my garbage in your backyard. That's exactly what's happening, except that this garbage is coming from above."

Mr. Mulroney made it plain that he will press for independent action on acid rain by Congress. And he suggested that regardless of what the Reagan Administration did, the issue would be forced by the United States Presidential election.

Calling Vice President George Bush "a solid environmentalist," and saying that environmental concerns are a major factor with the two remaining Democratic contenders, Michael S. Dukakis and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Mr. Mulroney said "you can bet a dollar to a doughnut" that acid rain would feature in the campaign.

SUBJECT: ACID RAIN; UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NAME: MULRONEY, BRIAN (PRIME MIN); REAGAN, RONALD WILSON (PRES); BURNS, JOHN F

GEOGRAPHIC: CANADA



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10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1987 The Washington Post

April 5, 1987, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 1422 words

HEADLINE: Reagan-Mulroney Session In Canada to Be Low-Key;
Acid Rain, Trade Top Points of Contention

BYLINE: Lou Cannon, Herbert H. Denton, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

Two years ago, at a gala at the Quebec Grand Theatre, President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney capped off the "Shamrock Summit" with a sentimental rendition of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" that celebrated their Irish heritage and the warmth of U.S.-Canadian relations.

At the time Reagan and Mulroney were enormously popular leaders at home and abroad and their supporters interpreted their success as signs of a resurgent conservatism in the industrialized western democracies.

Times have changed.

As President Reagan heads north today for another two-day meeting with Mulroney, both leaders are struggling to regain their political equilibrium after setbacks and scandals.

In the meantime, U.S.-Canadian relations have been buffeted by repeated trade disputes and controversy over acid rain. John Fieldhouse, the Canadian Embassy spokesman in Washington, said last week that officials in Ottawa feel "a sense of betrayal" over U.S. trade actions as they approach this year's third annual summit.

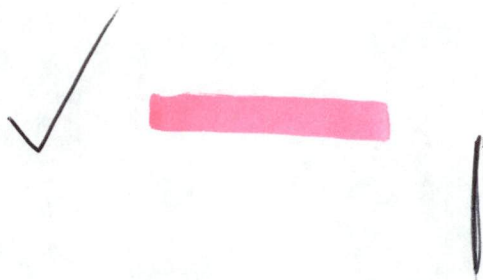
Despite this assessment, Canadian and U.S. officials said that Reagan and Mulroney intend to play down differences, at least in public, and emphasize the historic friendship of the two nations. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Friday that the United States and Canada have "enormous joint opportunities and problems." but added that the summit would not be the place

to reach agreements or make sweeping announcements.

On the eve of the visit, Reagan used his radio address Saturday to highlight his new program to combat acid rain and to praise Mulroney as a good friend and ally. "As neighbors, allies, partners and friends, we have much to discuss," Reagan said of his sessions with Mulroney, pointing out that on "cross-border environmental questions, our two countries are working with each other rather than against each other."

Canadian sources said Mulroney's advisers have urged him to take a tough public stance with Reagan, but that the prime minister has persistently rejected this counsel. However, Vice President Bush said he had been given "an earful" about Canadian concerns from Mulroney when he visited Ottawa on Jan. 21, and Reagan telephoned the prime minister to tell him that there would be a reference to U.S.-Canadian free trade negotiations in his State of the Union

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message.

During an interview with U.S. journalists last week, Mulroney appeared visibly perturbed when asked about Fieldhouse's remarks. In reply Mulroney stressed his friendly relations with Reagan and the U.S. government and told the reporters, "I am not a friend on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, an uneasy ally on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and an enemy on Sunday. I am your friend . . . on a regular basis."

Nonetheless, the structure of this year's summit in some ways reflects Canadian dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration. No gala is planned, and the meeting has been organized as a state visit, which means that the official host is not Mulroney, but Governor General Jeanne Sauve, officially head of state, whose position is largely ceremonial.

U.S. officials say they are quite comfortable with a low-key summit because neither leader has anything new of substance to announce. However, they say that Reagan, who is making his first trip outside the United States since his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland last October, values the opportunity for an exchange of views at a critical time in U.S.-Canadian relations.

U.S. and Canadian trade representatives are working against a tight deadline in negotiations aimed at creating a tariff-free trade area that would extend from the Arctic Circle to the Rio Grande. The negotiations arose from a proposal Mulroney made to Reagan at the Shamrock Summit.

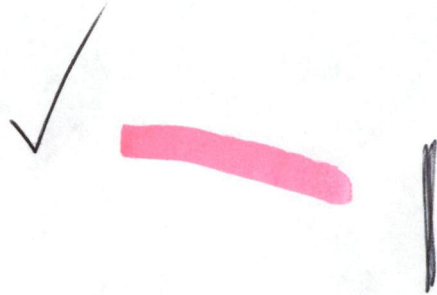
Negotiators are trying to prepare a partial text by June and must submit the proposed agreement to Congress by Oct. 5. In Canada, a confederation in which the provinces have far more trade autonomy than U.S. states, some of the provincial barriers would have to be lifted before a free-trade agreement could take effect.

During these negotiations, Canada and the United States have engaged in selective miniature trade wars over such commodities as wooden shakes and shingles, softwood lumber, steel and uranium. The Canadians are also disturbed by what they view as a rise in protectionist sentiment in the United States as reflected in a number of bills introduced in Congress.

Speaking of Reagan administration actions in the past year, Fieldhouse said, "There was a growing sense of betrayal in Ottawa at the series of kicks in the shins -- not from the [Capitol] Hill where we are used to it, but from the administration. It is not clear that this particular cloud has receded at all."

The acid rain issue casts an even darker cloud over U.S.-Canadian relations, at least from the point of view of many Canadians. It is a highly emotional issue in Canada, where half the acid rain that falls originates in the United States. Produced by sulfur dioxide from coal-burning plants and by nitric acid from automobile exhaust, acid rain pollutes lakes, kills fish and poses health hazards for human beings that are a subject of study and controversy.

"The question has become for a great many Canadians: Do you continue to call friends [the] people who dump garbage over your fence?" said New Democratic Party member of Parliament Bill Blaikie.



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On March 18, in a conciliatory move, Reagan promised a sharp increase in U.S. spending to combat acid rain, agreeing to commit \$ 2.5 billion over five years for "innovative" demonstration projects to combat the pollution. In Canada the announcement was considered a tardy but welcome honoring of a promise Reagan made to Mulroney when he visited Washington last year.

U.S. environmentalists, as well as Canadians, have accused the president of indifference to acid rain. But after the March 18 announcement Environment

minister Thomas Mulroney said, "Mr. Reagan is coming along nicely from the days when he blamed volcanoes and trees and even ducks" for acid rain.

On the first Canadian visit of his presidency, in March 1981, Reagan was greeted by demonstrators on Parliament Hill in Ottawa who protested on the acid rain issue and against U.S. foreign policies. This time the demonstrators will include a contingent of Quebec maple syrup farmers, who say their farming is being ruined by the pollution and who plan to bring their tractors to Ottawa and erect a maple syrup shack on Parliament Hill.

Reagan's visit comes at a time that Mulroney has gone through the first month in more than a year when his administration has not been shaken by a new scandal. In a statement that might have been uttered by a Reagan administration official cautiously weighing the president's recovery from the Iran-contra scandal, a Mulroney aide said of his boss, "I wouldn't call it a fresh start, but it is a turning of the page."

Elected in September 1984 with a landslide majority and a pledge to clean up patronage abuses from the administration of Pierre Trudeau, Mulroney instead found his administration engulfed in much more severe scandals. In his interview with U.S. journalists last week Mulroney attributed his difficulties to the fact that the Progressive Conservative Party he heads has been out of power for most of the century, and few of its leaders had experience.

A new poll taken by the Toronto Globe & Mail last week found that Mulroney was considered the best qualified national leader by only 17 percent of Canadians.

Reagan, who was bruised last week by congressional override of his highway bill veto, is also attempting a political recovery, but the Ottawa trip is considered by officials of both countries as less important to his political fortunes than to Mulroney's.

A senior U.S. official said on the eve of the trip that the United States would like the meeting to be something more than "a Canadian complaint session." Instead, said the official, it should be a session in which both leaders address world concerns, including arms control, and discuss issues of broad importance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance.

Reagan and Mulroney are scheduled to meet for 45 minutes in a private session this afternoon and attend a state dinner tonight. On Monday the president will address a session of the Canadian Parliament before returning to Washington.

Staff writer Stuart Auerbach and researcher Michelle Hall contributed to this report.

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TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, FOREIGN NEWS

SUBJECT: CANADA; UNITED STATES; INTERNATIONAL TRADE; AIR POLLUTION; DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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March 13-14, 1991
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> Oversees visit
from Embassy

writer
a thank you
note. ←

Dell F. Pendergrast (USIS/PAO)
Office:319/318
Home:746-2971

Steve Seche (USIS Press)
Office:317/316
Home:749-9410

Steve Cox (RSO)
Office:261
Home:837-5911

Col. George Manolis (DAO)
Office:279
Home:749-9106

Major John Hoffmaster (DAO)
Office:279
Home:738-4767

Tom Wajda (Science)
Office:214/213
Home:526-5352

Tim Hunter (PER/MED)
Office:265
Home:592-9690

Ron Peters (GSO)
Office:251
Home:834-9409

Joan Bigge (GSO)
Office:253
Home:521-8893

Skip Iacobucci (CPU)
Office:277/278
Home:728-2617

Bill Chapman (B&F)
Office:281/282
Home:230-0369

Site Officers:

Parliament Hill: Kris Nanda
Office:397/205
Home:231-7685

Prime Minister's Residence: Stephen Muller
24 Sussex Drive Office:225/Home: 230-1276

Ambassador's Residence: Sylvia Curran
Office:325
Home:837-5394

Airport: Al Rimas
Office:243/244
Home:594-5790

0117J:3/5/91:5pm

Stephen Seche, Amb. Spchwrtr.
call for emb. grting help.

Bilat Agmt to suppl. Clean Air Amendments
Big deal for them

What does the flame in front of Parliament signify?

Embassy Meeting

Ottawa, Canada

March 6, 1991

~~Reading~~ ^{Reading} Room - Signing Ceremony
100 VIPs

Min of Environment - emcee
President remarks concludes (5-7 minutes @)

Speak at arrival ceremony at air base, uplands

see Joyce for photos of room

Embassy Greeting?
remarks pending

Acid Rain Treaty Signing

remarks should pertain mostly to Acid Rain treaty since there will be press availability to discuss world matters.

'86 POTUS set in on parliamentary ques. period.

brief informal 3 minutes.

Ken Hill, NSC } Rough schedule

3/13: 2pm arrival - full honors (unless inclement weather)

~~2:45~~

2:45 arrival at Parliament Hall

meet w/ Prime-minister & have photo-op

3:45-4pm signing ceremony (15-20 min. in length)
(pool coverage)

followed by joint press availability (one hour) 4-5pm

~~scribble~~



United States Department of State
European and Canadian Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20520

POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
(202) 647-9761 (202) 647-6925

Date: 3/6/91

FAX: (202) 647-5116

FACSIMILE COVERSHEET

Page 1 of 1 Pages

TO:

Name: CAROL Bley Mayer
Address: White House Speech Writers' office
FAX Number: 456-6218

FROM:

Name: Margaret Pearson
Address: EUR/PA
Tel - 647-6926

SUBJECT:

Quel Rains Speech

FOR:

Clearance: Information: Per Request: Comment:

MESSAGE: a Ms. Mynne Robal in OES

(Tel: 647-9278). is the Keeper of the
flame on this material. She will fax
you the material ASAP.

Sue Biniaz (Legal Counsel at State)

Points that could be used in a press release:

-- On March 13, 1991, President Bush joins Prime Minister Mulroney in Ottawa to sign a historic air quality agreement between the United States and Canada.

-- The agreement will establish a flexible and long-term legal and institutional framework for addressing shared concerns regarding transboundary air pollution.

-- Although the agreement will permit the two sides to address any air pollutant of common concern, initially it will focus on efforts to control sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), the primary acid rain precursors.

-- With respect to SO₂ and NO_x, the agreement calls for:

- o specific reductions in SO₂ and NO_x;
- o a total emissions limit, or emissions cap, on SO₂;
- o requirements that these emissions are continuously and accurately monitored; and
- o commitments concerning prevention of air quality deterioration and visibility protection.

-- In terms of U.S. SO₂ and NO_x commitments under the agreement, they do not go beyond the stringent requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments, which were signed into law on November 15, 1990. The agreement commits Canada to implement its present air quality requirements, and, in certain areas, to adopt stringent new standards.

-- The agreement also contains several other elements:

- o it includes an annex on cooperative/coordinated air pollution-related scientific and technical activities, as well as economic research;

- o it calls for exchange of information on monitoring, emissions, technologies for controlling emissions, atmospheric processes, and effects of air pollutants;

- o it provides for environmental impact assessment as required by national laws, as well as notification to and consultation with the other party, concerning certain actions within an area under a party's jurisdiction likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution;

- it establishes a bilateral Air Quality Committee to assist in the agreement's implementation, including through preparing progress reports for the parties' consideration;

-- it contains a role for the International Joint Commission (IJC), namely to invite public comments, through public hearings as appropriate, on the reports produced by the Air Quality Committee and to submit a synthesis of such views to the Parties;

-- it provides for consultations, at the request of either party, on any matter within the scope of the agreement;

-- it provides for the parties to review and assess the agreement, and its implementation, every five years; and

-- it provides for the settlement of disputes arising under the agreement.

History of the Issue

- The acid rain issue has been long-standing irritant in the U.S.-Canada bilateral relationship.
- In 1978, as the first joint effort with Canada to deal with the acid rain issue, the Bilateral Research Consultation Group was established to evaluate and report on the extent and significance of long-range air pollution.
- This, in turn, led to the Joint Statement on Transboundary Air Quality of July 16, 1979, and the Memorandum of Intent of August 5, 1980, in which the two governments recognized the seriousness of the acid rain issue and committed to work toward a bilateral agreement as soon as possible.
- A bilateral air quality agreement was not reached under the Memorandum of Intent, however, because of differences between the two sides concerning the state of our knowledge of the nature and effects of acid rain. Negotiations ended in 1983.
- In a meeting between President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney in March 1985, the two leaders acknowledged publicly that acid rain was a serious concern affecting bilateral relations. Each appointed a Special Envoy to review jointly the acid rain issue and to make recommendations for consideration at their next meeting in the Spring of 1986.
- The Envoys issued a joint report, which was endorsed by the President and Prime Minister in March 1986.
- Attempts in the late 1980's to negotiate an acid rain accord were not successful, given the differences between the two sides on the significance of targets and timetables.
- Following his meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney in February 1989, President Bush announced in Ottawa that discussions on a bilateral accord could begin with Canada after the President submitted to the Congress a comprehensive Clean Air Act reauthorization proposal. The President's proposal called for, inter alia, specific emissions reductions of acid rain precursors, including sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, on a specific timetable.
- At the July 1990 Houston G-7 Summit, President Bush and Prime Minister Mulroney called for formal negotiations on the air quality accord to begin shortly. These negotiations began on August 28, 1990.



United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs **10:57**

Washington, D.C. 20520

DATE 3-7-91 TIME 10:45 AM

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 3

TO: Carol Blymire TEL. # _____

OFFICE: _____ FAX # 456-6218

FROM: Richard J Smith TEL. # 647-1555

OFFICE: OES FAX # 647-0217

MESSAGE:

Per our conversation, here are some items that might be helpful to you

- ① a suggested press statement that I drafted*
 - ② some talking points on the agreement prepared in EPA*
 - ③ a draft Presidential statement that the Office of Canadian Affairs has been preparing*
- I understand that Sue Binney in the legal advisor's office has also send you some material this morning. Let me*

PLAFT

SUGGESTED

A WHITE HOUSE PRESS STATEMENT

U.S./Canada Air Quality Agreement

(1)

At the Houston Summit in July 1990 President Bush and Prime Minister Mulroney announced the start of negotiations to address acid rain and other air pollution concerns. On March 14 in Ottawa the two leaders will sign an air quality accord that reflects a U.S.-Canada consensus on this long-standing environmental concern.

President Bush laid the basis for the agreement with his commitment to improve air quality through amendments to the Clean Air Act. The new U.S. law, enacted by Congress in November 1990, contains provisions for curbing emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the main components of acid rain. Canadian programs for curbing these emissions are also reflected in the agreement.

The purpose of the agreement is to establish a practical and effective instrument to address shared concerns regarding transboundary air pollution. The U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement will focus initially on reducing emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and will provide a framework for dealing in the future with other priority air pollution problems.

DRAFT

2

March 6, 1991

**TALKING POINTS ON THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON AIR QUALITY**

- On March 13, 1991, President Bush will sign in Ottawa with Prime Minister Mulroney an historic air quality agreement which includes:
 - specific reductions in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the ^{principal} precursors of acid rain,
 - a total emissions limit or cap on sulfur dioxide,
 - requirements to ensure that these emissions are continuously and accurately monitored, and
 - an institutional framework that can be used to address other shared problems of transboundary air pollution.
- It resolves a major point of contention between our two countries for the past fifteen years.
- It is a breakthrough, long-stalemated, that ^{will significantly benefit the} begins to restore the productivity of the natural systems of North America -- the lakes and streams and forests in the United States and Canada.
- ^{The resolution of this issue} paves the way for further cooperation on other environmental issues, including the next priority for cooperation between our two countries, the restoration of the Great Lakes.
- This agreement also is a major accomplishment because:
 - it recognizes that pollution knows no boundaries,
 - it recognizes that transboundary air pollution between two countries can cause significant harm,
 - ~~it shows that this pollution can be reduced to the benefit of both countries through cooperative and coordinated action.~~
- For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the accord commits the United States to implement the stringent requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments signed into law by President Bush on November 15, 1990. The accord commits Canada to implement its present air quality requirements, and, in certain areas, to adopt ^{significant} stringent new standards.

3266

3

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

SIGNING OF THE AIR QUALITY ACCORD

I'm very pleased to be here in Ottawa with my good friend Prime Minister Mulroney to sign the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Accord.

This is a very good agreement -- one that involved a good deal of give and take on the part of both our countries. It's an agreement that our children and our children's children will thank us for with every breath they take.

The U.S. and Canada enjoy a long tradition of close cooperation in environmental matters as in other relations between our two countries. The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 was a landmark of cooperation in water issues and established the International Joint Commission -- a body that is one of the clearest examples of binationalism one can think of. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, first negotiated in 1972, has brought great improvement to the waters of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence ecosystem but we all know more remains to be done.

There were a number of milestones on the road to completion of this negotiation. First, I want to note the impact of the Joint Envoys' Report in 1986. William Davis of Canada and Drew Lewis of the U.S.A. clearly presented the case for our two countries to work together to respond to the issue of acid rain. Next, I would like to commend the work of the Congress and of Bill Reilly and his fine people at EPA for their work on the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. That piece of legislation defined our participation in the negotiation that brought about this accord. Finally, I want to recognize the long and arduous work of the negotiators. Mike Phillips, ~~your~~ ^{for} ~~team leader,~~ and Dick Smith ~~who led our side,~~ ^{for ours.} deserve a tremendous amount of credit.

introduce your side

deserve our congratulations for a job well done.

They and the outstanding negotiating teams which they led.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

by fax
3-8-91 3:10p

Save for file

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: DALE CURTIS *DC*

RE: OTTAWA SPEECH

Pursuant to our conversations about the President's speech in Ottawa, here are those picturesque places that will benefit from the Joint Accord:

- o Haliburton-Muskoka ^{pron: 'i fact' Moss Koh kah} is the name of the cottage country north of Toronto where acid deposition (much from U.S. sources) has been among the heaviest in all of Canada. It is a favorite fishing vacation destination of Ontarians and Michiganders. It can be found in an atlas, or check with the Canadian Tourist Bureau or Environment Canada (comparable to EPA).
- o The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa (NOT Queen's Park, which is the seat of the provincial government in Toronto) are made of limestone and sandstone, two materials known to be susceptible to acid rain damage. You might make a comparison to the Lincoln Memorial or the Statue of Liberty, both of which are also known to have been damaged by air pollution.

Another good contact is Ross Glasgow, a deputy to Canadian Ambassador Derek Burnie here in town, 682-1740.

Full.

McGroarty/Blymire
March 11, 1991
12:00 noon
[EMBASSY]

TALKING POINTS: AMERICAN EMBASSY GREETING
OTTAWA, CANADA
MARCH 13, 1991
XX:00 PM??
5:00 pm

Treaty Signing: 3/13 3:45
Embassy Greeting: 3/13 1 min following

- o Thank you, Ed {Ambassador Ney}, for those kind words -
- and let me commend Ambassador Ney and all the members
of this mission for the first-rate job you do.

- o I remember very well my last visit to Ottawa a little
more than two years ago -- the chance Barbara and I had
to meet with you and your families.

- o I know first-hand the vital work you do, representing
American interests and ideals. And I know how much the
success of this mission depends on you.

- o What happens here in Canada is of key importance to the
U.S. Few nations in the world can claim the kind of
peaceful and productive relations that the United
States and Canada enjoy.

- o We've seen it **in the Gulf** -- where Canada has been a
valued coalition partner.

- o And we see it in the **accord we've signed today** -- a significant step forward in improving air quality and reducing acid rain.

- o We must work to carry this cooperative approach into all the challenges we face. On trade -- as we work toward a tri-lateral trade agreement with Mexico -- and beyond that, toward a Free Trade Zone for the entire hemisphere. On defense: as we chart the future of our common security concerns with NORAD and NATO.

- o I'm confident we can meet these challenges -- and that U.S.-Canadian relations will continue to be marked by a spirit of common purpose.

- o I know Ambassador Ney has told you about the rigors of Presidential travel and the tight schedule we're on. Tomorrow it's on to Martinique -- where it's now 85 degrees. And we won't rest there: it's on to Bermuda for the weekend. But this afternoon, it has been my pleasure to enjoy your hospitality -- and to have this opportunity to thank you for all your good work.

#



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
OTTAWA, CANADA

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Carol Blymire

Message Transmitted to: _____

White House speechwriting

Organization: _____

202-456-6218

Fax Telephone Number: _____

Subject: suggested talking points for President's visit to Embassy

Date: 8march91 Pages to follow: 2

Steve Seche - press office

FAX TRANSMITTED FROM: _____
Telephone Number: 613 238-5335
FAX Number: 613 563-7701
Equipment: XEROX Telecopier 7017SF (on line 24 hours)

Comments: Carol: suggested talking points and some background on previous visits by the President and Mrs. Bush to Canada follow.

Comments:

I'll be in the office Monday morning but will be leaving after that, not to return until after the visit. If you need anything more, call me then.

Steve

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS
 PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO US EMBASSY
 OTTAWA, CANADA

Background: President Bush last visited Canada in April 1990 (the so-called "Skydome Summit" in Toronto, during which he attended a Blue Jays-Rangers baseball game with the Prime Minister). The President's last trip to Ottawa took place in February 1989; Mrs. Bush accompanied him. Mrs. Bush has travelled to Ottawa alone twice since that date: in November 1989 (when she visited the Embassy) and in September 1990.

Mr. Bush visited Ottawa several times as Vice President; the last visit, in ~~June 1986~~, is warmly remembered by many Mission staff. Mr. and Mrs. Bush spent an afternoon at the Ambassador's Residence visiting with Mission staff and families.

At the moment, it is not known if Canadian government officials or others from outside the Mission community will be in attendance during the President's visit to the Embassy. Ambassador Edward Ney will introduce the President.

Talking Points:

o I'm delighted to be able to spend a couple of minutes with you here at the Embassy. I know Barbara's been by to see you since my last visit to Ottawa; she's sorry she couldn't make this trip and sends her regards.

o No matter how much you travel, it always a great feeling to walk down the street in another country and see the Stars and Stripes flying proudly over our embassy.

o I am especially proud because I know from my own experience that, inside each of our embassies, there are people like you who believe in what the United States represents and who work hard every day to promote these ideals.

o As you may know, this is my first visit outside the United States since the Gulf War, and it's no coincidence that I've made it to Canada. I value no relationship more than that which we have built over the years with Canada.

Ottawa talking pts/pg2 of 2

o In fact, there are very few nations in this world which can claim the kind of peaceful and productive relations the United States and Canada enjoy. ✓

o Through tough times like the Gulf War we just concluded, and happier occasions like the completion of the air-quality accord we just signed, Canada and the United States have stood shoulder-to-shoulder. ✓

o There's a lot more left to do: implementing trilateral free trade with Canada and Mexico, maybe even free trade throughout this hemisphere; eliminating pollution of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Basin; resolving defense and security questions having to do with NORAD and NATO. // ✓ *Trade*

o I'm confident that we'll get the job done. I had a long talk with Prime Minister Mulroney earlier today and we'll be seeing each other again this evening, and I'm doing what I can to make your job easier.

o I'll be leaving tomorrow morning (and I won't mention I'm going to Martinique where it's 85 degrees), but my friend Ed Ney has assured me that he'll keep up the good work. I'm counting on you to make sure that he keeps his promise.

→ Dell Pendergrast, Pub Af. Div.

→ Spring is coming
snowbirds are flying south
baseball season

McGroarty/Blymire
March 8, 1991
11:20 am
[RAIN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AIR QUALITY ACCORD SIGNING CEREMONY
OTTAWA, CANADA
MARCH 14, 1991
X:00 pm??

Mr. Prime Minister. Members of the Parliament.

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's a great pleasure to be here today, to add my name -- and with it, my country's commitment -- to an agreement of great environmental importance.

//

But before I speak about this accord, let me make just a brief comment -- to underscore my appreciation for the key contribution made by Canada to the coalition's recent victory in the Gulf War. Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you -- and I thank the Canadian people -- for standing in partnership for the principles that give justice real meaning in the world. //

The accord we sign today is added proof that the challenges we face require a new partnership among nations. Last year, at the Houston Economic Summit, we agreed to give this effort priority. Our negotiations gained momentum with the passage in the U.S. of ~~the~~ landmark ^{environmental legislation -- the} Clean Air Act of 1990. [Credit belongs to the EPA, and its able Administrator, Bill Reilly.] And of course, credit goes to the negotiators on both sides for the spirit in which they completed this task. Let me thank Dick

Deland?
Reilly?

Smith and his colleagues -- and ^{their} ~~his~~ counterparts across the table on the Canadian side -- for a job well done. //

Mr. Prime Minister, I recall our own discussions on environmental issues -- and especially our meeting back in January of 1987. I made a comment then that made its way into more than a few Canadian news reports, that I'd gotten "an earful" from you on acid rain. // So now you see, I was listening. // The treaty we sign today is testimony to the seriousness with which both our countries regard this critical environmental issue. //

This agreement is a significant step forward for air quality on both sides of the border. I want to mention just a few of the key provisions in this accord:

- o This accord commits both our nations to deep reductions in the principal pollutants that cause acid rain. By the year 2000, we will cut output of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides by a full 50 percent. //

Meeting these goals is no mere promise. The levels set in this accord, parallel the ones set in the Clean Air Act of 1990. That means that for the United States, the reductions agreed on here have the force of law. //

- o This accord provides the means to measure our progress -- by requiring continuous and accurate monitoring of the pollutants that contribute to acid rain.

o Finally, this accord looks beyond the acid rain problem: It establishes a formal framework for dealing with future environmental concerns and cross-border pollutants of all types. //

In doing so, this agreement on air quality reflects a greater sense of shared environmental awareness. In our two countries and in many others, we've gone from seeing pollution as a problem involving an individual source, to one that affects not simply regions or even nations -- but to a challenge that is truly global in scope. Progress begins when we recognize one simple fact: Pollution is never stopped by a line on a map. Progress begins when we act on the understanding that these challenges require cooperative efforts between nations -- of the kind we sign today. //

But behind the science and all the technical details, let me focus for a moment on what this agreement means for our lakes and streams and forests. Whether it's the red spruce of White Face Mountain on our side of the border -- or the pristine vistas of the Madawaska Highlands on yours -- the commitment we make here today will help preserve this precious inheritance of nature, for our children and for all who come after. //

Once again, thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the people of our two nations.

#



United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs 10:57

Washington, D.C. 20520

DATE 3-7-91 TIME 10:45 AM

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 3

TO: Carol Blymire TEL.# _____

OFFICE: _____ FAX # 456-6218

FROM: Richard J Smith TEL.# 647-1555

OFFICE: OES FAX # 647-0217

MESSAGE:

Per our conversation, here are some items that might be helpful to you

- ① a suggested press statement that I drafted
- ② some talking points on the agreement prepared in EPA
- ③ a draft Presidential statement that the Office of Canadian Affairs has been preparing

I understand that Sue Binney in the legal advisor's office will send you some material this morning. Let me know if you need any more.

RJS

PLATT

SUGGESTED

A WHITE HOUSE PRESS STATEMENT

(1)

U.S./Canada Air Quality Agreement

At the Houston Summit in July 1990 President Bush and Prime Minister Mulroney announced the start of negotiations to address acid rain and other air pollution concerns. On March 14 in Ottawa the two leaders will sign an air quality accord that reflects a U.S.-Canada consensus on this long-standing environmental concern.

President Bush laid the basis for the agreement with his commitment to improve air quality through amendments to the Clean Air Act. The new U.S. law, enacted by Congress in November 1990, contains provisions for curbing emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the main components of acid rain. Canadian programs for curbing these emissions are also reflected in the agreement.

The purpose of the agreement is to establish a practical and effective instrument to address shared concerns regarding transboundary air pollution. The U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement will focus initially on reducing emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and will provide a framework for dealing in the future with other priority air pollution problems.

DRAFT

2

March 6, 1991

TALKING POINTS ON THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON AIR QUALITY

- On March 13, 1991, President Bush will sign in Ottawa with Prime Minister Mulroney an historic air quality agreement which includes:
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-- ^{The resolution of this issue} paves the way for further cooperation on other environmental issues, including the next priority for cooperation between our two countries, the restoration of the Great Lakes.

-- This agreement also is a major accomplishment because:

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-- ~~it shows that this pollution can be reduced to the benefit of both countries through cooperative and coordinated action~~

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3266

3

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
SIGNING OF THE AIR QUALITY ACCORD

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introduce your side

deserve our congratulations for a job well done.

They and the outstanding negotiating teams which they led.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
CHRISTINA MARTIN
DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE *CB*

SUBJECT: ACID RAIN TREATY SIGNING

Today, I went on the pre-advance to Ottawa, Canada. The President's involvement in this treaty-signing is **very** important to the Canadians. Prime Minister Mulroney is very concerned about the environment, and sees this event as a bilateral agreement to supplement the Clean Air Amendments.

The President will speak in the Reading [[REEDING]] Room in the Parliament building, at 3:45 on Thursday, March 14. He will be introduced by the Minister of Environment, and will be followed by Prime Minister Mulroney. The remarks should be 5-7 minutes in length, keeping as close to the five-minute side as possible.

The speech should pertain mostly to environment and the treaty itself, as there will be 45 minutes of joint press availability with the President and the Prime Minister where they will have a chance to discuss world matters.

There may also be an embassy welcome, for which we were asked to provide brief remarks. It will have to be cleared by General Scowcroft, so Jay Parmer thinks it probably won't happen. There is a full honors arrival ceremony at CFB Uplands. Advance has asked us to prepare 3-5 minutes for this. I have not agreed to anything, and told them it would have to be cleared by Chriss or Christina. This is just a heads up to let you know about extra remarks that we may be asked to do in the near future. Ken Hill is our NSC contact for this event.

*Dan - I know you're
swamped . . . I'll
have an outline and
more info from NSC
and State tomorrow.*

→ ANWR -

→ CANADIANS Disagree.

→ Global Climate -

→ Canada close to us.

seen pollution as
not indiv. sources
to regional
to int'l

to global -

Push as

int'l enviro.
leader.

Push Canada - part of
same club....

→ NES ??

SOME FACTS PERTAINING TO THE ACID RAIN TREATY SIGNING

(taken from the State Department Profile of Canada)

-- Canada views its relationship with the United States as crucial to a wide range of Canadian interests. The bilateral relationship between the two countries is varied and complex.

-- The two countries cooperate closely in resolving transboundary environmental issues, an area of increasing importance in this bilateral relationship. A principal instrument of this cooperation is the International Joint Commission(IJC). Established in 1909, the IJC is a unique approach to international environmental cooperation. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements of 1972 and 1978, aimed at preserving and enhancing the water quality of the Great Lakes, are historic examples of joint cooperation in controlling transboundary water pollution.

-- The United States Embassy in Ottawa phone number is 613-238-5335.

-- The United States Ambassador to Canada, Ambassador Ney, has a speechwriter who has offered to be of assistance. HIS name is Stephen Seche, and he can be reached at the embassy.

-- Prime Minister Mulroney is very interested in environmental issues, and as I wrote in a previous memo, this treaty signing is looked upon as a bilateral agreement that supplements the Clean Air Amendments.

-- I am waiting for information from Minnie Rohol (State Dept., Oceans and Environmental) to come via fax. I also am waiting for info from the NSC. I'll get everything to you as soon as I get it.

- 1) Visibility & Clean Water
- 2) Lake quality?? - with etc change?
- 3) Memoranda not needed (Lambert)

4) Budget
 700M
 100M

Red space

White space

White space

Bank has withdrawn
 from emissions

Muskoka
 Lake Program

Completed 1991

85B - 50-50% gov't / private

Clean Cost Tech program + research
 commitment to accord

Open in '85 - Open lessons

new era - state is clean

647-9312
 (OES)
 Minnie Roko

Jack Felt -
 647-1092

Canada Desk

S Min

credit
 Mulroney
 for helping
 water to the lake
 - raised
 plus some
 in
 -

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CONTENTS / COMMENTS

Points that could be used in a press release:

- On March 13, 1991, President Bush joins Prime Minister Mulroney in Ottawa to sign a historic air quality agreement between the United States and Canada.
- The agreement will establish a flexible and long-term legal and institutional framework for addressing shared concerns regarding transboundary air pollution.
- Although the agreement will permit the two sides to address any air pollutant of common concern, initially it will focus on efforts to control sulphur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), the primary acid rain precursors.
- With respect to SO2 and NOx, the agreement calls for:
 - o specific reductions in SO2 and NOx;
 - o a total emissions limit, or emissions cap, on SO2;
 - o requirements that these emissions are continuously and accurately monitored; and
 - o commitments concerning prevention of air quality deterioration and visibility protection.
- In terms of U.S. SO2 and NOx commitments under the agreement, they do not go beyond the stringent requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments, which were signed into law on November 15, 1990. The agreement commits Canada to implement its present air quality requirements, and, in certain areas, to adopt stringent new standards.
- The agreement also contains several other elements:
 - o it includes an annex on cooperative/coordinated air pollution-related scientific and technical activities, as well as economic research;
 - o it calls for exchange of information on monitoring, emissions, technologies for controlling emissions, atmospheric processes, and effects of air pollutants;
 - o it provides for environmental impact assessment as required by national laws, as well as notification to and consultation with the other party, concerning certain actions within an area under a party's jurisdiction likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution;
- it establishes a bilateral Air Quality Committee to assist in the agreement's implementation, including through preparing progress reports for the parties' consideration;

-- it contains a role for the International Joint Commission (IJC), namely to invite public comments, through public hearings as appropriate, on the reports produced by the Air Quality Committee and to submit a synthesis of such views to the Parties;

-- it provides for consultations, at the request of either party, on any matter within the scope of the agreement;

-- it provides for the parties to review and assess the agreement, and its implementation, every five years; and

-- it provides for the settlement of disputes arising under the agreement.

History of the Issue

-- The acid rain issue has been long-standing irritant in the U.S.-Canada bilateral relationship.

-- In 1978, as the first joint effort with Canada to deal with the acid rain issue, the Bilateral Research Consultation Group was established to evaluate and report on the extent and significance of long-range air pollution.

-- This, in turn, led to the Joint Statement on Transboundary Air Quality of July 16, 1979, and the Memorandum of Intent of August 5, 1980, in which the two governments recognized the seriousness of the acid rain issue and committed to work toward a bilateral agreement as soon as possible.

-- A bilateral air quality agreement was not reached under the Memorandum of Intent, however, because of differences between the two sides concerning the state of our knowledge of the nature and effects of acid rain. Negotiations ended in 1983.

-- In a meeting between President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney in March 1985, the two leaders acknowledged publicly that acid rain was a serious concern affecting bilateral relations. Each appointed a Special Envoy to review jointly the acid rain issue and to make recommendations for consideration at their next meeting in the Spring of 1986.

-- The Envoys issued a joint report, which was endorsed by the President and Prime Minister in March 1986.

-- Attempts in the late 1980's to negotiate an acid rain accord were not successful, given the differences between the two sides on the significance of targets and timetables.

-- Following his meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney in February 1989, President Bush announced in Ottawa that discussions on a bilateral accord could begin with Canada after the President submitted to the Congress a comprehensive Clean Air Act reauthorization proposal. The President's proposal called for, inter alia, specific emissions reductions of acid rain precursors, including sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, on a specific timetable.

-- At the July 1990 Houston G-7 Summit, President Bush and Prime Minister Mulroney called for formal negotiations on the air quality accord to begin shortly. These negotiations began on August 28, 1990.