

- A. (S) Well I think in Lebanon right now of course the effort is to see that the cease fire does hold, that observers can be put in place, that the national reconciliation and broadening the base of government discussions go forward. I believe that if those things can take place successfully then we have the basis for working on the withdrawal of foreign forces and of course that subject will be kept up front and precisely how that ought to be managed and who should do what is a matter for negotiation.
- Q. As the Canadian Government has become more actively involved in the East Coast fishery ... has this lead the United States to renew talks about the possibility of investigating price setting and posing duties?
- A. (S) Well countervailing duty and dumping cases can be brought by United States citizens and it is up to them to decide if they want to bring case, and if they do then that will be taken up by the organization within the Commerce Department. That's the process and I'll just stand on that process.
- Q. I believe that some Canadian officials (inaudible)
- A. (S) Well you understand that a case under the Countervail Duty Law is not an action of the United States Government. It's an action that is open to anyone in the United States; a competent party that feels in some way aggrieved under our law so that a decision about whether a case is going to be brought is up to individuals then the governmental authority examines the case and decides what to do about it and I might say that the Canadian Government or whatever government or party involved has ample opportunity to provide information.
- (M) May I make a comment. You mentioned the restructuring. I don't think that the issue that may arise as a result of the interest of Senator Cohen has anything to do with the restructuring program in the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fisheries. It's quite a separate matter.