

executive's role in foreign affairs and has favoured local interests over international agreement. But the story does not end there. U.S. law goes further and requires an embargo on tuna imports from any country arresting a U.S. vessel for unauthorized fishing for tuna within its 200-mile zone. According to Canadian experts, at least, such action is contrary to the USA's obligations under GATT, but again Congress has placed local interests over international agreement.

I would like to conclude my remarks with the tuna story because it has a happy ending -- I really should say a happy intermission -- at least so far as it affects the USA and Canada. Late last August our two countries concluded an interim agreement on reciprocal fishing of albacore tuna by Canadian and U.S. fishermen off the Pacific coast, thus averting a resumption of the 1979 conflict when Canada arrested 19 U.S. vessels in the Canadian 200-mile zone. Both countries have also agreed to use their best efforts to transform this interim arrangement into a long-term treaty by June, 1981.

I would not wish to leave the impression that only Canada has experienced difficulties because of the procedural and institutional framework in which U.S. foreign policy is made -- or "happens", as the process