

## APPENDIX "A"

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE CANADA-  
UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The seventh meeting of the Canada-United States interparliamentary group was held at Washington and Cape Kennedy from Tuesday, January 14 to Sunday, January 19, 1964. Twenty four members of the congress of the United States and 24 members of the parliament of Canada participated. In accordance with established practice at previous meetings of this group, discussions were conducted in a frank and informal manner and without regard to political affiliation. It should also be emphasized that the talks were entirely off the record and, in no sense, official discussions between the governments of the two countries. They were simply an unofficial exchange of views by parliamentarians interested in one another's problems.

The agenda for the meeting was worked out by agreement among the four co-chairmen, Senator George Aiken of Vermont, Representative Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey and the two Canadian Speakers. Once an agenda had been agreed upon and the Canadian delegation selected, a series of four oral briefing sessions were held. These sessions were attended by ministers, deputy ministers and other senior government officials, who addressed the delegates and led question and answer periods. The oral briefings were supplemented by extensive written material provided to each member of the delegation and prepared by the appropriate government departments, notably external affairs, defence production, trade and commerce and labour.

The delegation we had the honour of leading represented Canada with great credit and we wish to express our appreciation to the leaders and whips of all political parties for their co-operation in the selection of delegates who were able to make a significant contribution to the discussions. A glance at the list appearing as Appendix "A" to this report will reveal the unusually high calibre of the delegation. For example, the representatives of the Senate included the only Canadian who has attended all seven meetings of the Canada-U.S. interparliamentary group (Senator Sydney Smith), a privy councillor (Senator McCutcheon), a senator with long experience in both Canadian houses (Senator William Taylor), a senator who has made valuable contributions to earlier meetings of this group (Senator Inman), and a

senator whose eloquence and Irish wit more than compensate for any lack of seniority (Senator O'Leary).

The delegates from the House of Commons included three privy councillors (Mr. Starr, Mr. Monteith, and Mr. Martineau), a national party leader (Mr. Thompson), a parliamentary secretary (Mr. Byrne) and a former parliamentary secretary (Mr. Nesbitt), a party whip (Mr. Knowles), the chairman of the defence committee (Mr. Sauvé), the deputy speaker (Mr. Lamoureux), the deputy chairman of committees (Mr. Batten) and a former provincial attorney general (Mr. Fairweather). Backbench representation was a happy blend of youth and experience and of various political affiliations and included Mr. A. J. P. Cameron, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Latulippe, Miss Jewett and Mr. Chrétien.

The Canadian delegates and their wives were welcomed at the opening plenary session on Tuesday, January 14, by the United States co-chairman who emphasized their great satisfaction that the interparliamentary group was renewing its sessions after a lapse of almost two years. Later the same day, Representative Gallagher was host at a luncheon in the new Senate office building for the Canadian delegates, who then visited the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the wives of the Canadian delegates were taken for a tour of the library of congress and the supreme court building, a luncheon in the Capitol with Mrs. Wayne Morse and Mrs. Cornelius Gallagher as co-hostesses, followed by a tour of the Capitol and of Washington. That evening the members of both delegations and their wives were guests at a reception given by the Canadian ambassador and Mrs. C. S. A. Ritchie.

Following the plenary session, the group broke into two committees. Committee I discussed defence and foreign policy matters of joint national interest, such as defence production sharing, hemispheric defence and NATO relations; committee II focused its attention on economic matters such as trade with communist countries, aid to the trade with underdeveloped countries, and labour problems on the great lakes. In each committee, a number of items not included on the agenda came under discussion, such as the recent crisis in Panama, Canada and the