- 15. <u>Report of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development</u> <u>Prospects for Canada, Volume One, pp. 320-322.</u>
- 16. These excerpts are from pages 21-22 of Volume I of the Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, referred to in note 2 above.
- 17. W.R. Hines makes a strong case for focussing more narrowly and clearly departmental responsibility for the formulation and operation of Canadian trade policy, in his study <u>Trade Policy Making in Canada: Are We Doing It</u> <u>Right</u>? Montreal: Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1985.
- 18. Notes 5 and 7 above.
- Maxwell Cohen, "The Commission from the Inside", in Robert Spenser, John Kirton and Kim Richard Nossal, <u>The International Joint Commission</u> <u>Seventy Years On</u>. Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto, 1981, pp. 112-113.
- 20. Ibid, note 4 and p. 111.
- 21. An historical account and analysis of methods of bilateral dispute settlement is contained in a section entitled "Canadian-United States Practice in Dispute Settlement", contained in the report by the American Bar Association and the Canadian Bar Association referred to in Note 6 above.
- 22. The discussion in this section of the "fast track" procedures is drawn largely from statements by several American participants at a conference held on April 19-21, 1985 by the Canada-U.S. Law Institute in Cleveland, Ohio, on "The Legal Aspects of Sectoral Integration Between Canada and the United States". See Alan Wm. Wolff, "The Case for a U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement" in <u>Canada-U.S. Law Journal</u>, Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law, Cleveland, Ohio, 1985, pp. 225-227.
- 23. An unpublished memorandum prepared for the Canadian Government by a Washington legal firm contains the following statement:

"There are two principal ways in which the President may enter into an international agreement such as an FTA (free trade agreement) -- by treaty or by "congressional-executive agreement." U.S. treaties and "congressional-executive agreements" have equal status under both international and domestic law."