

or agencies. Some subjects may require the attention of External Affairs and possibly other departments for only a limited period - e.g., when a new agreement is being negotiated - and then revert to being the direct concern of the responsible department.

The problem of ensuring effective co-ordination, which is in essence the problem of reconciling the requirement for centralized control with the need for practical arrangements that will permit business to be conducted expeditiously, is not one to which there are any final solutions. As new problems arise and as conditions and policies change, there is a continuous adjustment in procedures and institutions, with new ones coming into being as others gradually fall into disuse. The manner in which Canada carries out its diverse relations with the United States today is not precisely the same as it was five years ago or ten years ago.

To supplement the normal machinery for the conduct of relations between the two Governments, Canada and the United States have over the years established a variety of joint organizations of a continuing nature. The subject matter for which they are responsible ranges from major questions of economic policy to the rebuilding of boundary monuments. A complete list of joint organizations in existence at present, together with descriptions of their formal terms of reference, is set out in Appendix "A".

The Canada-U.S.A. Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was established in 1953 and has met twelve times since then, most recently in June 1969. Co-Chairmen are the United States Secretary of State and the Canadian Minister of External Affairs. Meetings are attended by Ministers directly concerned on both sides, together with Ambassadors of the two countries and other senior officials. This Committee is probably the most important of all the joint Canada-U.S.A. organizations in existence. It provides a forum in which four or five ministers on each side can meet periodically and review, over a period of several days, a wide range of current problems between the two countries. Although the discussions relate principally to economic subjects, they also cover political questions of mutual interest.

The principal continuing body in the defence field is the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Canadian membership on the Board comprises representatives of External Affairs and the Canadian Forces. Representatives of the Departments of Supply and Services, Transport, and Industry, Trade and Commerce attend as observers. The secretaries of the Canadian and U.S.A. sections are from the Department of External Affairs and the State Department respectively. The Board normally meets three times a year, and provides a forum for the preliminary discussion of ideas at the official level, for negotiating defence matters in a setting where both military and diplomatic viewpoints are represented, and for collecting and exchanging information. The Board's activities are supplemented by a Military Co-operation Committee which meets several times a year and is concerned with military planning for the defence of North America.

One of the oldest-established Canada-U.S.A. bodies is the International Joint Commission, which came into being as a result of the Canada-U.S.A. Boundary Waters Treaty of 1908. It is composed of six Commissioners, three from each side. The Commission was originally established for the purpose of finding equitable solutions to a wide variety of problems arising along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary. However, over the years it has come to deal mainly with the regulation of the flows of boundary waters and with questions of air and water pollution in boundary areas.