
United States of America

(BID), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Sciences (IICA), as well as the World Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and other UN bodies, and through support of integration efforts of the Andean Group (comprising Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Canada is a member also of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), the Inter-American Centre for Tax Administration (CIAT), the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) and the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (PUAS).



The hybrid grain, Triticale, developed by Manitoba University's School of Agriculture, is fast becoming a major nutritional component of African and Latin American diets. IDRC scientists Herbert Floyd, Frank Zellinsky and Gerald Price are seen here conducting Canadian field studies in Mexico. IDRC Photo.

During 1974 both Canada and the United States had to adjust to new circumstances in their domestic and international environments. As both countries developed policies in response to new conditions, this process of adjustment made itself felt in Canada's relations with its neighbour.

There are few areas of Canadian endeavour that are not affected in some fashion or degree by the American fact. During 1974 energy and economic and environmental matters were of most immediate concern.

Economic

In 1974 Canada and the United States continued to be each other's largest trading partner. Two-way trade approximated \$40 billion, a volume greater than bilateral trade between any other two countries. There were, however, some difficulties in some aspects of the trading relationship.

Agricultural trade posed a serious problem. To support a stabilization program, Canada imposed quotas on imports of cattle, beef and veal. The U.S. response was to impose quotas against imports from Canada of live cattle, beef and veal, swine and pork. In November, Canadian and U.S. officials met to start to resolve the problem.

Similarly officials of the two countries met periodically to discuss various aspects of their industrial and investment policies. Talks were held regarding the Automotive Agreement and the Defence Production Sharing Agreement.

Early in 1974 Canada signed an agreement with the U.S. on transborder air services. It envisaged the establishment of 46 new Canada-U.S. air routes, and also provided for expanded customs pre-clearance programs in the United States.