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Joint Canada-United States  
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JOINT CANADA - UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS

1. The Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group

This autonomous, non-governmental group was established in 1958 to provide a forum in which Canadian Parliamentarians and United States Congressmen could exchange views on matters of common concern to their countries. The Group consists of 24 Parliamentarians from each country with the Canada section being headed by the Speakers of the House of Commons and of the Senate and with the United States section being led by a Senator and a Representative. The host country provides the chairman of the meetings which take place once a year with the site alternating between Canada and the United States. The Group divides into a Defence and Security Committee and a Trade and Economic Affairs Committee and discussions are held in camera and off-the-record. A joint communiqué is issued at the close of each meeting outlining in a general way the course of the discussions.

2. Canada-U.S.A. Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

This Committee was established in 1953 by an exchange of notes which provided that the Canadian members would be the "Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ministers of Finance, Trade and Commerce and either the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Fisheries, as appropriate" and for the United States of America "the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, together with such other officials of Cabinet rank as either Government may designate from time to time, as the need arises." The notes further provided that the Committee's functions were to be:

- "(1) To consider matters affecting the harmonious economic relations between the two countries;
- (2) In particular, to exchange information and views on matters which might adversely affect the high level of mutually profitable trade which has been built up;
- (3) To report to the respective Governments on such discussions in order that consideration may be given to measures deemed appropriate and necessary to improve economic relations and to encourage the flow of trade;"

The most recent of the 12 meetings held to date, took place in ~~Nov~~ 1960. They alternate between Canada and the United States.

3. The Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence

The purposes and composition of this Committee are set out in the Exchange of Notes of September 1958, by which the Committee was established, as follows:

- "A) That there shall be established a Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence to consist  
For Canada, of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Finance;  
and  
For the United States, of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defence and the Secretary of the Treasury together with such other appropriate Cabinet Members as either Government may designate from time to time as the need arises;
- B) That the Committee's function shall be:
  - 1) To consult periodically on any matters affecting the joint defence of Canada and the United States;
  - 2) In particular, to exchange information and views at the Ministerial level on problems that may arise, with a view to strengthening further the close and intimate co-operation between the two Governments on joint defence matters;

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- 3) To report to the respective Governments on such discussions in order that consideration may be given to measures deemed appropriate and necessary to improve defence co-operation;
- C) That the Committee shall meet once a year or more often as may be considered necessary by the two Governments;
- D) That the Committee shall meet alternatively in Washington, D.C., and Ottawa, the chairman to be a Canadian member when the meetings are held in Canada and a United States member when meetings are held in the United States."  
This Committee has met four times: in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1964.

#### 4. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence

The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence was established in August, 1940 by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt when they met at Ogdensburg, New York, to discuss the problems of mutual defence. The conversations that took place resulted in the press release of August 18 known as the "Ogdensburg Declaration". The text was passed as an Order-in-Council and published in the Canada Treaty Series.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence is established with a United States Section and a Canadian Section. Each Section has its own chairman (a civilian), 3 representatives from the armed services, and two civilian representatives, from the Department of External Affairs for Canada and from the State Department for the United States. During the last several years, it has become customary for representatives of the Canadian Departments of Transport and Supply and Services also to attend meetings of the Board as observers.

The Board was designed to be an advisory rather than an executive body, with the prime purpose of making recommendations to the respective governments on joint defence questions. At present, it normally meets three times a year at defence establishments in the two countries. No voting procedure is used and formal recommendations are passed unanimously. When a formal recommendation is approved by both governments, this approval becomes the executive directive to the government agencies concerned.

After the United States entered the war, in 1941, some of the Board's functions were taken over by the military departments of each government, but it has continued to be a particularly useful agency 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, for collecting and exchanging information, and for hastening executive action, smoothing out difficulties, eliminating delays, following up on decisions already taken and ensuring that important projects are not side-tracked in the press of departmental business.

#### 5. Military Co-operation Committee

The MCC was established in 1946 to supplement the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. In 1949 it was separated from the PJBD and became directly subordinated to the Chief of Defence Staff for Canada and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the United States. It is composed of two national sections, each chaired by an officer of Major-General rank. The MCC which meets several times a year is concerned with military planning for the defence of North America.

#### 6. Regional Planning Group

This planning group is part of the NATO Command structure. The planning group covers the North American area and develops and recommends to the NATO Military Committee plans for the defence of the Canada/United States region. It meets alternately in the two countries.

#### 7. The Senior Committee on United States/Canadian Defence Production-Development Sharing Programme

Arrangements in this field date back to the Hyde Park Declaration of the war years. The Senior Committee was organized in 1958. It meets generally twice a year at the Deputy Minister/Assistant Secretary level.

Its objective is to co-ordinate the defence requirements, development, production and procurement for the two countries in order to achieve the best use of their respective production resources for common defence.

8. The United States-Canada Civil Emergency Planning Committee

Co-operation between Canada and the United States in the field of Civil Emergency Planning is governed by the Agreement effected in the Exchange of Notes of August 8, 1967. The United States-Canada Civil Emergency Planning Committee, which is dealt with in the Agreement, meets at the senior official level. The Agreement stipulates that the Committee will "meet at least once each year at such times and places to be agreed upon".

In this Committee the two countries co-operate on civil emergency planning (including civil defence) in order to achieve the maximum degree of compatibility feasible between emergency plans or systems within each of the two countries and to recommend to their respective governments co-operative arrangements for mutual assistance in the event of armed attack on either country in North America.

9. North American Air Defence Command

In 1957 the Minister of National Defence of Canada and the Secretary of Defence of the United States announced agreement to the setting up of a system of integrated operational control for the air defences "in continental United States, Canada and Alaska" under an integrated command responsible to the Chiefs of Staff of both countries. The understanding was finalized by an Exchange of Notes on May 12, 1958 which provided for the agreement to run to ten years. In May, 1968 it was renewed for a further five years, it being understood that a review of the Agreement may be undertaken at any time at the request of either Party and that the agreement may be terminated by either Government after such review following a period of notice of one year.

NORAD includes such combat units as are specifically assigned to it by the two governments. The appointments of the Commander and his deputy must be approved by both governments and both officers cannot be nationals of the same country.

10. International Joint Commission

The International Joint Commission was established in 1911 under Article VII of the 1909 Canada-United States Boundary Waters Treaty.

The Commission's functions encompass finding equitable solutions to a wide variety of problems arising along the Canada-United States boundary. However, over the years it has dealt mainly with questions involving the regulation of the flows of boundary waters and the abatement of boundary waters pollution and trans air pollution.

The Commission is composed of six commissioners, three appointed by the Government of the United States and three appointed by the Government of Canada. The Canadian section is responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Commission meets semi-annually and alternates the site of its meetings between Canada and the United States.

11. International Boundary Commission

The International Boundary Commission was established under Article I of the Canada-United States 1908 International Boundary Demarcation Treaty. This treaty was later amended by the 1925 Canada-United States Boundary Demarcation Treaty.

The functions of the Commission include inspecting the boundary; repairing, relocating and rebuilding boundary monuments; keeping boundary vistas open; maintaining at all times an effective boundary line and determining the location of any point of the boundary which may become necessary in the settlement of any question between the two governments. In order to give appropriate support to the increasingly complicated problems stemming from the natural growth along the boundary line it was found necessary within Canada to enact the 1960 International Boundary Commission Act.

The Commission is composed of two commissioners, one appointed by each government. The staff of the Canadian section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There is at least one meeting annually alternately in Ottawa and Washington.

12. Great Lakes Fisheries Commission

The Great Lakes Fisheries Convention which set up the Commission came into force in 1955 upon ratification. The Canadian Act to implement the convention was assented to on June 28, 1955. The Convention represented some 50 years of attempts by both countries to adopt a common approach to the conservation and development of the Great Lakes Fisheries. The Commission is divided into two national sections, each of three members. The Canadian agent for the Commission is the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and it works in close co-operation with the Government of Ontario for re-stocking the lakes as lamprey control becomes effective. The Commission has no regulatory powers; it can only make recommendations.

13. The International Pacific Halibut Commission

The Convention between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the halibut fishery in the North Pacific and Bering Sea was first negotiated in 1923. It was revised in 1930, 1937 and again in March, 1953. The original Convention set up the International Fisheries Commission, but in 1953, the name was changed to its present one.

Under the original treaty the Commission was divided into two national sections, with two Commissioners from each country. However, the present Convention increased the membership to 3 from each country. The Commission meets annually.

14. Pacific Salmon Commission

The original Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system was signed on May 26, 1930. A protocol signed December 28, 1956 extended the agreement to include pink salmon. The Commission is responsible for regulating the fisheries for sockeye and for pink salmon with a view, where feasible, to allowing equal catches by each country's fishermen. The cost of all improvements in spawning ground, the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, rearing ponds and other facilities for the propagation of salmon stocks and the cost of removal of obstructions is borne equally by the two governments on the basis of annual appropriations.

The Commission consists of six members with three members from each national unit. An advisory committee also exists, composed of various branches of industry to examine and comment on an informal basis on all proposed orders, regulations and recommendations.

There is an annual meeting. Interim meetings are held throughout the year when the situation requires them.

Each contracting party has agreed to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective provisions of the Convention and the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission.

15. Canada-U.S.A. Balance of Payments Committee

This Committee was established in 1965 in order to consider financial questions arising out of United States legislation designed to improve their balance of payment situation. Meetings are held semi-annually at the official level.

16. Canada-United States Technical Committee on Agricultural Marketing and Trade Problems

At the June, 1967 meeting of the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, it was agreed to establish this Technical

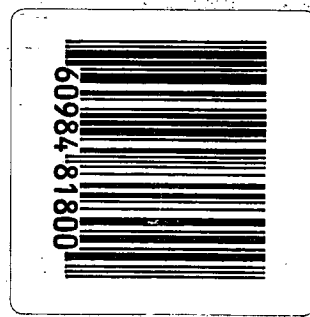
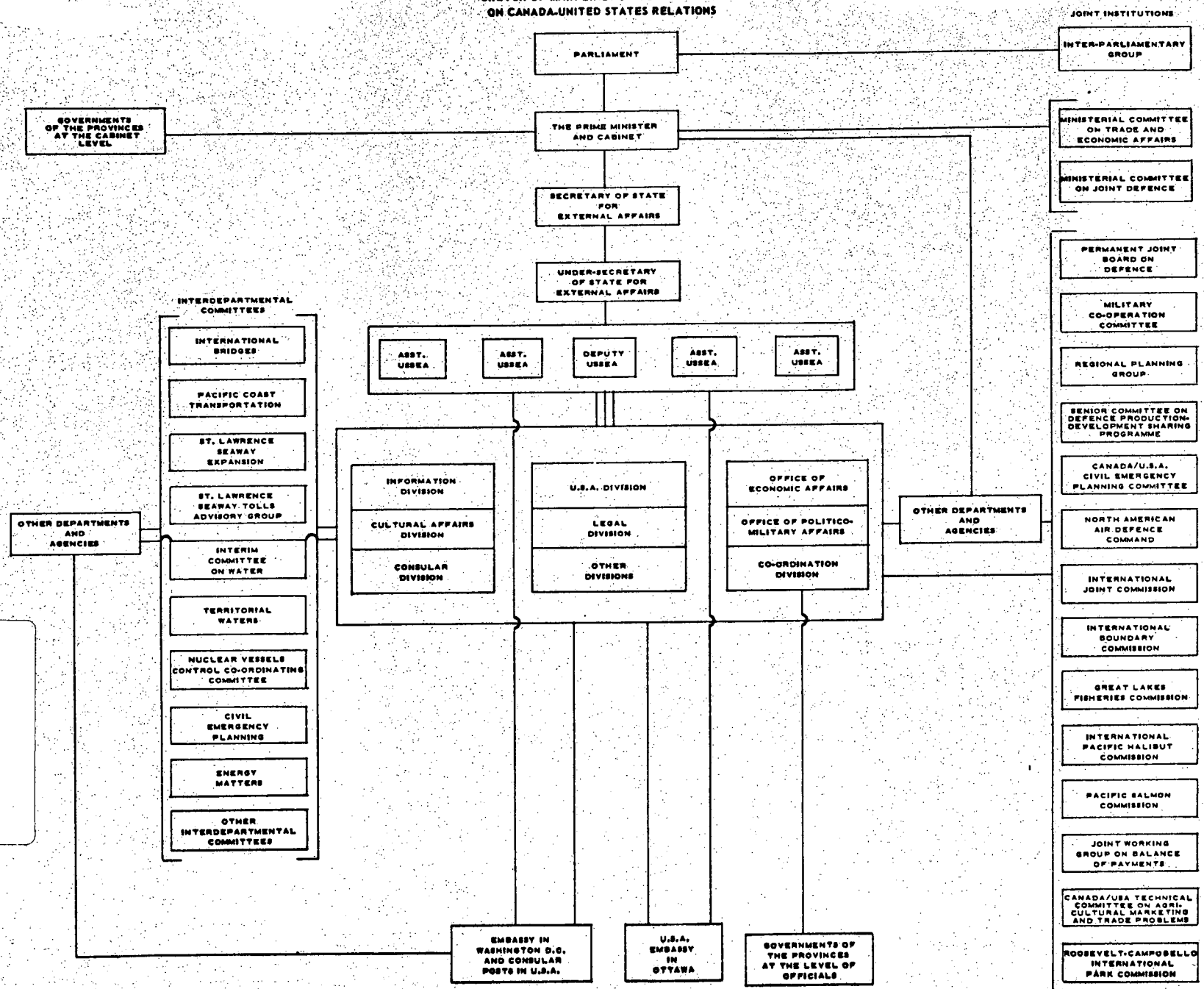
Committee. Its first meeting was held in Ottawa in November of the same year. It normally meets in the spring and fall of each year to consider questions of trade in agricultural products between the two countries. The two governments are represented at meetings by senior officials in the agriculture and trade fields.

17. The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

The agreement establishing the park was signed in January, 1964. Its establishment was prompted by the offer of the Hammer Family who donated the Roosevelt cottage and surrounding grounds on Campobello Island, New Brunswick to Canada and to the United States to commemorate President Franklin Roosevelt. The Commission is divided into two national sections, each with three members. The positions of chairman and vice-chairman alternate between the two countries every two years.

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