

### Subsection 5.—Canada and the United States

Canada's relations with the United States are of vital importance both to Canadian growth and development and to Canada's position in the international community. History and geography have made the two countries neighbours and the demographic realities and economic patterns of today are cementing the friendship that characterizes the relations between them. Co-operation on bilateral matters and on the international front have marked this unique relationship in the past and experience has demonstrated a willingness on both sides of the common border to maintain and foster the spirit of sympathetic understanding to which the countries have become accustomed in their dealings with each other.

Both countries are active members of the UN and its many specialized agencies and both participate actively in NATO, GATT, OECD and other important international organizations. There are also many bilateral bodies that facilitate Canada-United States co-operation. The Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs annually brings together members of the Cabinet in both countries for extensive discussions on a wide range of problems of bilateral and international interest. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence and the International Joint Commission are forums for the discussion of North American defence and problems related to boundary waters, respectively. In addition, many joint committees and agencies deal with specialized subjects. But perhaps the most important factor in reinforcing the traditional friendship of the two countries is the continual intermingling of their peoples as private individuals, which is permitted by the free flow across the shared border.

### Subsection 6.—Canada and Latin America

Canada has formal diplomatic relations with all 20 Latin American Republics and maintains 14 resident diplomatic missions in the area. Canada's relations with these countries have increased appreciably during the past few years in every field.

Canada is a member of three Inter-American organizations linked with the Organization of American States—the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Inter-American Radio Office. Since 1931, Canada has been a member of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, which, although not an OAS organization, is closely related to that body. Canada joined the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America in 1961.

Canada has also been officially represented at a growing number of meetings and conferences concerned with Latin American and Inter-American affairs. For some years Canadian observer groups have attended the annual ministerial meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, one of the organs of the OAS. During the past two years, Canada has been represented in an observer capacity at three high-level OAS meetings. In addition to attendance at meetings of some of the bodies mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Canada has recently been represented at the conference of Ministers of Education and Economic Planning of Latin America in Buenos Aires, at a meeting of the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies in the same capital, at the Seventh Meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Mexico, the Inter-American Conference of the Ministers of Labour in Caracas, the Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and at the Seminar on Tax Administration in Washington. In addition, Canada acted as host for the American Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization, held in Ottawa in September 1966. A Canadian expert represented Canada unofficially at the Inter-American meeting of Copyright Experts in Rio de Janeiro.

In December 1964, the Canadian Government signed an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank under which Canada agreed to make available \$10,000,000 (Cdn.) in development loan funds for use in financing development projects in Latin America. This initial commitment has been followed in each of the two succeeding years by additional commitments of an equal amount, bringing the total Canadian development