

Canada now belongs to the following organizations: the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH); the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI); the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators (CIAT); the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA); and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). Canada is also a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and, through membership in the International Labour Organization (ILO), participates to a certain extent in the work of ILO's regional committee for the Americas. Canada also assists Latin American countries toward development through annual contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program.

In addition to the foregoing, and the capital assistance provided through the IADB, the Government of Canada initiated this year a \$10-million bilateral technical-assistance program in Latin America that will concentrate on agricultural, educational and community development projects. Concurrently, the Canadian Government has been increasing its support for private Canadian agencies participating in development activity in Latin America. It continues its indirect support of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) in its operations throughout the world, including those in Latin America, and sponsors the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), a private organization that has been providing technical assistance to developing countries.

Intensification of bilateral relations with Latin American nations was given further impetus in 1971. The first meeting of the Canada-Mexico Joint Committee was held in Ottawa on October 21 and 22. This ministerial committee was established in 1968 for the purpose of actively seeking closer collaboration on questions of mutual interest to both countries. The meeting of the Canadian and Mexican Ministers (for External Affairs and Trade and Commerce) was an undoubted success and is expected to lead to an intensification of relations between the two countries through increasing cultural, scientific and technological contacts, through expanded trade and tourism, and through further political and economic consultations.

United States of America Division

The United States Division is concerned with the whole range of practical problems of Canada's relations with the United States. Within the Department it has a general co-ordinating responsibility, involving a continuing review and analysis of the important aspects of the increasing number of matters of interest to the two countries. In performing this function, it maintains close liaison with other government departments and agencies and with the divisions in the Department having primary responsibility for particular aspects of the bilateral relation, such as those involving defence, consular and trade and economic matters.

The Division has specific responsibility for subjects of bilateral concern dealt with by the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission. It works closely, therefore, with these two Commissions and with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and other international commissions and organizations concerned with Canada-United States affairs. The Division's