

sions is intended to fit into the framework of the policies of the United Nations as a whole.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued its work in 1965 towards the achievement of the economic integration of the region, and its eleventh session, held in Mexico in May 1965, was largely devoted to this question. The Canadian Delegate welcomed this trend, but expressed the hope that whatever political or economic structure emerged would be "outward looking and outward thinking". The eleventh session adopted 17 resolutions, six of which were concerned with industrialization and related subjects, four with integration and trade policy, and the remainder with the inter-American telecommunications network and on science, technology, education and planning. Of special interest were the meetings of experts later in the year on trade and development and on the adaptation of the United Nations System of National Accounts to the needs of Latin American countries. The proposals made by the former are intended to serve as the basis of working documents for the use of Latin American governments at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In the field of research, ECLA engaged in a number of studies in 1965, including an economic survey of Latin America and an analysis of transport in the region. Canada has been a member of ECLA since 1961.

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued to operate through a number of committees on a variety of subjects in discharging its task of attempting to harmonize national policies on common problems. At its twentieth session in Geneva in May, at which Canada was represented by an observer, ECE discussed as it has in past sessions the reports of its committees, the question of East-West trade and the annual survey of European economic growth. It also devoted attention to its relations with UNCTAD and outlined ways in which it could contribute to United Nations assistance programmes. Throughout the year ECE carried out studies of various questions, published statistical surveys, and organized study tours and seminars.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) placed emphasis in 1965 on manpower and training, economic integration at the sub-regional level and aid for multi-national projects. Intra-African integration was the central and recurring theme of most statements and agenda items at the seventh session held in Nairobi in February, which dealt with international aid to Africa, trade and payment matters, agricultural stagnation, the need for education and training in a variety of fields, industry and transport, and co-operation between ECA and the Organization of African Unity. In November, an agreement of this nature was signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the OAU. At a conference held under the auspices of ECA in