

bodies concerned with Latin America. Canadian observers attend meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), one of the governing councils of the OAS; some meetings of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), which examines the progress of OAS countries in implementing development programmes; and the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank. Canada is a member of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), which assists OAS countries with regional economic planning and with their studies of problems of urbanization; the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI); the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators (CIAT) and the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA). Canada is also a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and, through membership in the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) participates to a certain extent in the work of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and of the ILO's regional committee for the Americas. Canada also assists Latin American countries toward development through annual contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (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 Programme.

There is, as well, a considerable number of unofficial inter-American bodies with which Canadian private and professional groups are associated and which work in such fields as industrial development, civil and chemical engineering, fisheries, agriculture, public health, pharmacology, social welfare, labour, the planning of roads and highways and architectural design.

Economic Growth

Canadian trade with Latin America has grown steadily over the years. Since the end of the Second World War, for example, both exports and imports have more than quadrupled, reaching values in 1969 of \$427 million and \$544 million respectively. Impressive as these figures may be in absolute terms, there are some grounds for dissatisfaction when they are compared to those for other parts of the world. In the first place, Canadian sales to some other areas have not only increased far more rapidly during the same period but account for a far greater share of total Canadian exports than the 3.5 per cent sold to Latin America. Even this percentage,