

The expansion of Latin American subjects in the universities is a result of increased affluence as much as it is, as some American Latin Americanists have stated, to Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution. It is also a result of a need to know about long-ignored areas of the world because they can no longer be ignored. Therefore it is not surprising to find the universities as centres where discussions on Latin America are held. Since 1964, the universities of Victoria, British Columbia, Calgary, Saskatchewan, Toronto, Waterloo, Western, Montréal, McGill, Sir George Williams, and Laval have all had meetings or public seminars devoted to Latin American topics. In 1966-67, the University League for Social Reform's seminar on Canadian Foreign Policy discussed Cuba and Latin America as part of its programme.

#### Religious

As is well-known the Canadian Catholic Church has been active in Latin America for many years, and at the moment there are 1, 791 Canadians in Latin America. Of that number 210 are English-speaking. The countries which have the most Canadians are Bolivia (121), Brazil (315), Haiti(375), Honduras (122), and Peru (356). Since 1961, when 1,157 Canadians were in Western Hemisphere colonies and republics outside of North America, there has been a yearly increase in the number of volunteers. The majority of these volunteers have gone to Latin America.

Father Gérard Dionne, the new Director of the Canadian Catholic Office for Latin America, has said that volunteers continue to offer themselves for service in Latin America, and that there is a continual call for such volunteers from the Church authorities there.<sup>2</sup>