

The OAS issue dominated whatever Canadian opinion appeared throughout the remainder of 1961. The CLC, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Student Christian Movement (SCM), and the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS now CUS) all went on record urging OAS membership. There were those with doubts, however, as U.S. Cuban relations appeared to be heading for another crisis which would involve the Inter-American system. One such doubter was Professor Jacques-Yvan Morin, who published an interesting analysis in the January, 1962 issue of Maintenant, a Catholic radical publication. He saw Castro having changed the future of panamericanism whose "Le plus beau moment . . fut sans doute la période 1945-55." He suggested that the U.S., by going to the four corners of the world in her efforts to contain communism, had neglected Latin America. As a result Latin Americans, who had long been isolated within their system, began to look elsewhere and discover the rest of the world. This broadened outlook, and the fact that the United States no longer seemed to be the defender against the "Holy Alliance" but rather a member of that nineteenth century conservative group, caused Latin Americans to look for solutions elsewhere. And this meant seeking trade ties in the wider world and between themselves.³³

The January Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OAS, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, excluded Cuba from that body. This action, pushed as it was by the United States, did not receive much support in Canada. Twenty newspapers were disturbed by the action, and Time (now settled in Montreal) could remark that Canada seemed happy to not have been involved in Latin America.³⁴ Even Le Devoir seemed less