

who had spent several years in Canada. He wrote that the

"présence (du Canada) en Amérique latine quoique relativement faible, n'a pas laissé de susciter des appréhensions chez les congressistes parce qu'il suit le même chemin que le capitalisme américain. Les intérêts canadiens, en Amérique latine, par exemple, prêtent main-forte à des régimes qui ont peu de soucis pour le respect de la personne humaine..."

In 1971 the Canadian Economic Policy Committee of the Private Planning Association of Canada, in collaboration with CALA, published a book, Canada and Latin America: The Potential for Partnership, written by Colin I. Bradford, Jr. and Caroline Pestieau. A statement by the Committee, which comprised about 70 business, labour, agricultural and professional leaders, welcomed the "increasing fascination with Latin America" displayed by Canadians in recent years. After writing of Latin America as an increasingly important market and source of supply, and a promising location for investment, the Committee noted that the Latin American nations "can provide this country with some additional 'American' contacts among people who, like themselves, face difficulties in accommodating to an existence always overshadowed by the immense power of the United States".

John D. Harbron, long an advocate of closer relations with Latin America, contributed an article to International Perspectives (May-June 1972) whose title indicated its thrust: "Canada and Latin America: ending a historic isolation". He noted that although Canada and certain Latin American countries have