

Christian Democratic Party in Chile. He spoke warmly of President Frei, of the men around him, of their struggle, of their capacity and of their ultimate success. I think it fair to say also that responsible people throughout Chile feel greatly relieved that Frei and his Christian Democratic Party were ready and able to win office at this critical time in the life of that country. I think, too, that many Chileans are somewhat surprised that the movement should have achieved success so quickly. They are both pleased and relieved that the needed party organization was available when quite obviously a strong subversive apparatus was in being.

Honourable senators, modern Chileans face many problems. In this they are not unique. Education is perhaps first and with it can come orderly social and economic progress, even more than they have it to date. A fine new start has been made. The desire is there and the ideas are there. Probably there will be mistakes. However, there is no question of the value of the goal they have set themselves.

At this time of year Chile is a delightful place. It is spring. The green in the Santiago Valley is refreshing. The fields and the vineyards are alive. The trees and the shrubs are in bloom. The people are friendly. Their music, their singing, their dancing, the colours of their folk costumes and customs, all impress visitors most favourably.

Honourable senators, may I say also how proud we can be of the Canadian representation in Santiago. I have already mentioned Mr. Bernard Summers, the Ambassador. I must also refer to Mr. J. Y. Grenon, Mr. Z. W. Burianyk, Mr. R. E. Gravel and Mr. Maurice Hendrick. What they did for Mrs. Connolly and myself, and what their wives did, made a very strenuous program a great delight.

I should like also to have on the record of this house the fact that I am most indebted to two Chileans whom the government put at my disposal to help me carry out the program, a rather strenuous one, which they set out. One was Señor Clemente Perez Zanartu, a distinguished lawyer of Santiago, a personal friend of the new president and one of the men who had much to do with the success of the Christian Democratic Party in the election.

I would also like to thank Señor Francisco Ignacio Ossa, a secretary in the Department of External Affairs of his country, who will go a long way, I am sure, in the foreign affairs of Chile.

Honourable senators, I was also invited to address a meeting of the Inter-American Conference of Business Executives in Lima, Peru. This meeting was opened by the Honourable Fernando Belaunde Terry, Constitu-

tional President of the Republic of Peru. President Belaunde spoke with a deep knowledge of conditions in his country, with a deep love and an intimate knowledge of the people of his country. He was one of the most impressive people I met when I was away.

On the day I spoke, I was preceded by a former President of Peru, Señor Bustamante, who is now a member of the World Court at The Hague. Señor Bustamante made a speech in which he talked about important developments to be expected in the field of international law, as a result of the development of the idea of the Common Market in Europe and of the two other trade areas set up in Latin America, in which they are all interested. He was talking to business executives from the Americas and he received a very attractive hearing. Most of the 400 people at the meeting, although speaking Spanish as their first language, did me the compliment of listening to the English rather than using the ear phones. Perhaps this explains why they all said very politely that I made a good speech.

I should report also that I had a very warm interview with the Peruvian Minister of External Affairs, with the President of the Chamber of Deputies and especially with the President of the Senate. He invited me to address the Senate from the floor of their chamber. I need not say how honoured I felt on behalf of this chamber. I regret, however, that because I had an engagement to see the President of the Republic, I could not do this. However, I was rather amused, if I may interject this, at the fact that one of their problems in the Senate in Peru is to make sure that at all times they have a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President of Peru is a true friend of Canada. The Ambassador arranged for a five-minute interview for me, but the President protracted this to over a half hour. He asked many searching questions about this country. The dynamic society of Latin America is bound to be of increasing importance in the Western World. The total population of Latin America is now more than 200 million. This is about the same as the combined populations of Canada and the United States. I am informed that projections to the end of this century indicate that then Latin America may have a population of 600 million, while the population of North America may not exceed 300 million at that time. This tremendous increase will present problems not only for Latin America but for the world at large, particularly for the West at large. Great economic growth will undoubtedly result but social and economic problems will also flow from this great increase in the numbers of