

by providing "technology and development". He said that Cuba's example was attractive to Latins, and that it was up to North Americans to show Latin Americans the advantages of "systems of government that embrace pluralistic and private enterprise principles". He suggested that Canadian business men form a corporation to provide management skills, equipment and capital to aid Latin American enterprises".

On January 8, 1970, a group of about 40 Canadian Oblate missionaries working in Latin America presented a brief to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In it they described the extremes of wealth and poverty which explained why there was such tension between rich and poor as to create a pre-revolutionary situation. They said that democracy was in decline, and that military regimes or military dictatorships had seized power in many countries in order to maintain the status quo in the interests of the propertied classes and in many cases in foreign economic and military interests. They urged that Canadian aid be directed as much as possible to private organizations that were working among the under privileged, rather than direct to governments, since experience showed that the latter tends to flow into the hands of the ruling classes, thus accentuating the prevailing disequilibrium. They recommended in particular concentrating on helping the developing countries to feed themselves. They opposed Canadian participation in OAS, which they described as a military alliance dominated by the United States; and they recommended that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation station correspondents in the principal Latin American capitals.