

Pan America, which proposes to find new and bold solutions to the economic and social problems of Latin America, so that the American hemisphere may play a more positive part in the development and fulfilment of Western democratic policies. Both the Brazilian and the Canadian Foreign Ministers expressed their common desire to see the two countries' delegations at the United Nations continue to work very closely on the problems facing the United Nations.

The question of Canadian membership in the Organization of American States was of course raised. As the Minister explained to the Brazilian press, the Canadian Government, in looking at this question, must keep in mind Canada's existing commitments, which are already heavy, towards the Commonwealth, the United Nations, NATO, the Colombo Plan, etc. Participation in the OAS would necessarily imply additional commitments in financial and personnel resources which our country might ill afford at this time. However, the Minister emphasized that Canada was becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of Latin America and that the question of Canadian participation in the OAS was under constant review in his Department. No decision had been reached, one way or the other, nor was one likely to be reached in the near future. The Minister also had frequent occasions to point out that there might be other ways open for Canada to show its real interest in Latin American affairs than by joining the Organization of American States. Indeed, few people realize, for instance, that one-quarter of Canada's diplomatic missions in the world are in Latin America. Furthermore, as the Minister also pointed out, Canada's contributions to the peace and prosperity of other areas are of advantage to Latin America.

While in Rio, the Minister also set two days aside to hold a conference with the Heads of the Canadian diplomatic missions in South America, to review their problems and study with them the Canadian political, economic and cultural objectives in Latin America.

Needless to say, the reception extended by the Brazilian Government and the Brazilian people to the Minister and his party was most cordial. Brazilian hospitality, which is famous for its warmth, displayed itself in a thousand and one ways. In one instance, President Kubitschek himself cancelled a mere formal call the Minister was to pay on him and gave instead a luncheon at his palace to which he invited not only the Minister's party but all Canadian Heads of mission in South America who had gathered in Rio for the above-mentioned conference with the Minister.

Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Smith said:

Columbus never visualized how North and South America were to exceed his wildest expectations, how truly different from the old worlds this New World was to be. How new is our civilization, how new is our culture, how new our economy! Pre-Columbian civilizations have no doubt left their mark but the significant phenomenon seems to be the effervescence which has swept this hemisphere from Argentina to Canada. Our American nations have grown and expanded at a rate unknown before in history! They have more than expanded; they seem to have exploded to further and further reaches of their territories. Even the United States of North America, by far the most highly developed nation in our hemisphere, is still a young and growing country by the standards of other