

for an ever better and improved standard of living. We have achieved all this through peaceful methods and we have established as the basis of our mode of life the principle of freedom—freedom from fear and freedom from want. We have fought for this freedom and we shall undoubtedly fight again if it becomes necessary to protect it. But in order to protect this freedom we must share what we have with others who need our help and guidance. Our fate will be a better one if the fate of our neighbours in Latin America is also a better one. The people in Latin America believe in us. Let us be worthy of their trust and it may be that in the unity of the Americas in freedom, prosperity and well-ordered progress may rest the answer which we seek to the peace of the world.

The story of Latin America today has to be told in the moods of her people as well as in statistics. One cannot generalize about Latin America any more than he can about Asia, Africa or Europe. It is true, however, that the people of Latin America do have certain things in common including ancestry, language and a colonial history, but probably the most important common characteristics are a fierce pride, impatient youth and a craving to break out of the condition of underdeveloped peoples living in underdeveloped lands.

The mineral resources of Latin America constitute her greatest wealth. Oil is abundant especially in the north of South America

and in the Caribbean. In the south the resources have not been effectively tapped because of lack of capital and technical know-how. Peru and Chile are rich in copper, Chile in nitrates, Brazil and Venezuela in iron, manganese, coal, gold and uranium.

Internally the situation is generally one of inflation and skyrocketing costs of living which sap the strength and development capacity of most of the nations of the area. Consequently there are problems of balance of payments which generally are unfavourable, although Latin America's trade with Canada alone amounting to approximately half a billion dollars last year underlines the region's commercial importance.

I should like to deal at greater length with some of the basic political problems of Latin America. The United States secretary of state recently told the council of the organization of American states that an ideology foreign to the western hemisphere has little chance of taking root in Latin America. An article in the April 1960 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, written by Professor Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University, gives reason to question not only the American secretary of state's optimism but also the rosy impression left by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs in his speech of February 10 this year when he said that all 20 republics of Latin America are "imbued with the love of freedom and all are very responsible members of the United Nations". That reference may be found at page 936 of *Hansard* of that date. Professor Tannenbaum