

Lynch, a perennial advocate of membership, thought that if the Liberals won they would join. The Conservative supporters for such a move had been weakened by the departure of several cabinet ministers; and the New Democrats, while interested in Latin America, had reservations about the OAS.³⁹ In the event, the Liberals did form the Government, and the few articles and comments published during the remainder of the year pondered about which direction that Government would go.⁴⁰

The United Church's Committee on the Church and International Affairs opposed entry. The Canadian Union of Students believed Canada belonged to the Americas. John Harbron published "Canada and the Organization of American States", a booklet written for the Canadian-American Committee, in which he set out the arguments for and against membership. The author thought Canadian membership in OAS inevitable.⁴¹

1964 was a relatively quiet year in the press and in journals. However, there were some articles published on Canada and the OAS; and the CLC reaffirmed its desire to help Latin America and to join the OAS.⁴²

There was one important development in 1964, which may have profound consequences for Canadian interest in Latin America. This was the decision of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (now the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) to urge an increase in course offerings in international studies. Latin America was one of the areas selected for expansion, and, as a recent report shows, there have been considerable strides made in introducing Latin American subjects into the curriculum.⁴³