

more distinction between highhanded military dictatorship and struggling civilian democracy.

Postwar U.S. economic aid to Latin America has been inadequate. Instead of continued year-to-year minimum economic programs, the United States should develop long-range economic assistance policies based less upon a concern for sound banking and business principles, although these should by no means be ignored, and more upon the value to the U.S. security system of Latin America's friendship and cooperation.

Nonintervention has remained a thorny issue in the hemisphere ever since World War II. We believe that the United States should carefully abide by the doctrine of nonintervention, as defined in the charter of the Organization of American States. We feel that in the long run the United States will gain by observing this policy and will be more respected throughout Latin America.

The breadth-of-territorial-sea issue offers no such simple solution at present. We believe the United States should make an effort to achieve a settlement of the continental shelf problem on a regional basis and of the fisheries control problem on an individual state basis.

In general, Latin America has cooperated with the United States in the United Nations, except on certain economic and colonial matters. To further harmonize hemispheric interests inside the United Nations, we recommend that the United States encourage the present trend toward declining hegemony of the Security Council and increasing importance for the General Assembly. We recommend no changes in our presently restrictive United Nations economic policy, but we feel that a stronger anticolonialist stand would greatly enhance U.S. prestige in Latin America.

Despite differences over the colonialism issue, Latin America has progressively cemented its political and economic ties with Western Europe since World War II. Even the immediate postwar antagonism toward Spain has all but withered away. On the other hand, Latin American relations with Africa have been strained by the latter's competition in the sale of coffee and industrial raw materials in the world market. With Asia, the closest postwar ties have been with Japan, whose commercial influences in the area has grown rapidly over the past decade.

Because Latin American political theory and philosophy have developed along lines markedly different from that of the United States, the area's conception of its role in the contemporary world is unique. Though the 20 republics differ greatly in their problems and the vigor with which they attempt to solve them, they are all determined to direct their own destinies using their own methods.

The most important post-World War II development in the non-self-governing territories was the creation by the United Kingdom of the Federation of the West Indies in 1958. With these islands, as well as with the French and Dutch possession in the Caribbean, the Latin Americans hew to a strongly anti-colonialist line. So long as the United States refuses to take a similar stand, the Soviet Union will continue to exploit this issue.

Latin America is an area of very rapid growth. Its population is increasing at a faster rate than any other area in the world today. The economic growth of the area over the next 20 years may well be