

assistance. We should, it seems to me, try to consider these problems as one whole and the essence of these problems is what we are going to do when faced, as we are now, with this intense Russian competition for the goodwill of people whom we would like to have and whom we need as allies.

I do not think that anyone, whether in Ottawa, or in Washington, or in London, or in Paris, has a ready-made answer to this problem. It seems evident that we must be prepared for long and serious competition with the Russians, and it must be admitted that they have many immediate advantages in their favour - vast resources which can be used precisely as their leaders direct, and a hungry one-third of the world which may not be sufficiently mature to enquire into the motives of its benefactors. Already, for example, it seems evident that on the basis of a few promises, and not very much else, the Russians have won a considerable propaganda victory; it seems equally evident that they are prepared to stir up any sort of mischief in the East which will bring trouble to the Western alliance of free nations. We must clearly remain united. We must remain strong, and probably we must be prepared to be much more generous to those areas of the world which have long accepted starvation, disease and ignorance as their normal lot. It is quite certain that they are prepared to accept these conditions no longer, and that whether on a basis of humanity and kindness or on one of enlightened self-interest, or on both, we must be prepared to do much more than we have considered doing in the past.

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