

The Western power, whether Great Britain, or France, or Italy, or Denmark, or Norway, or the United States, or ourselves, have decided that our security is a community enterprise and that none of us can be secure without the others. Hence it must follow that the interests of Great Britain and France are partly ours, or even largely so, and that a threat to any of our allies becomes perilous to ourselves.

I should like now to return briefly to the point I was making above that the recent intervention of the Soviet Union into the fields of capital and technical assistance confronts us with new and possibly dangerous dilemmas. Until about a year and a half ago, the Soviet Union showed no particular interest in providing capital and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries (apart from China). But beginning toward the end of 1953 and continuing at a pace accelerated particularly since the autumn of 1955, the leaders of the Soviet Union have shown a very great interest and a very great activity in these matters. There has been, of course, the familiar arms deal with Egypt; the offer of a \$100 million steel mill to India; even Pakistan, one of our best friends in the East, has sent a trade mission to Moscow; and in so small a country as Yemen in Southeast Arabia the Russians have made an agreement to exchange Russian machinery for coffee, cotton and dried fruit. The Russians are active in Indonesia and Burma and it may be expected that this Russian economic penetration will continue and will provide us with increasingly severe competition. We must of course remember that the Soviet leaders can do for political purposes what they wish, without any sanction from a Parliament, and that they are quite prepared to make uneconomic agreements for the sake of gaining political advantages. The Russians throughout the Middle East have made very generous offers to bring in to Russia young students for training in scientific and technical matters, and we must not delude ourselves into thinking that this training will not be thorough. The Russians too can provide on a very great scale technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries, and have no difficulty in finding the necessary scientific and technical experts, who are simply instructed to take up their duties abroad, in a manner with which of course we of the Western world with our notions of freedom cannot compete. Into the turbulence of the Near and Middle East there has been injected this new and powerful element - the obvious Russian determination to try to outmatch us in the provision of capital, of capital goods and of technical assistance in a wide variety of fields.

This then, in brief, completes the pattern of which I spoke to you a little time ago - the emergence of the new countries (many of them Moslem) to independence; the reaction of this emergence upon the Moslem overseas possessions of France; and, finally, the appearance of the Russians upon this stage, prepared to exploit the long existing sentiments of anti-colonialism and the very great need for technical