

and also by private enterprise, and I expressed doubts whether the pattern in one country could be satisfactorily adopted by another country. In any event, that is a matter of government policy in particular cases having in mind the national interest. I remarked to him that the day had passed when private enterprise can take the stand that having invested risk capital in the development of natural resources, such as hydro-electric power, oil and gas, they own those natural resources and the government must keep their hands off the development and operation of those undertakings. Again I mentioned, by way of example, the recommendations of the Borden Commission.

He then told me of the many target points that he had outlined in his election campaign for the presidency, and he remarked with pride that most of those target points will have been reached before he retires from office in 1960.

I remarked that the vast continental size of Brazil and of Canada raised comparable problems, and that Canadians are interested in Brazilian solutions. To that end there should be a greater exchange of information between the two countries. I mentioned to him the fact that in World War I and in World War II Brazil and Canada had marched together, and that in UNEF we were standing side by side.

I then told him something of Canada's commitments through the United Nations and its various organizations, through NATO, through the Commonwealth, and through the special defence arrangements between the United States and Canada for the defence of North America, indeed for the defence of the whole hemisphere and for the free world.

He then expressed the hope that Canada could join the OAS and he said that there is a vacant chair in that organization. He feels that Canada could play an important role in the OAS. I said that the Foreign Minister and I had discussed this problem on the day before, that is Tuesday, and I stated that my presence here was a manifestation of Canada's interest in Latin America. I informed him about the meeting of heads of missions to be held on Friday and Saturday of this week. I could not state what the decision of Canada concerning joining the OAS would be, but I did say that my visit is an indication that we desired to learn more about Latin America. I pointed out that of 46 missions abroad, 11, namely 1/4, are to be found in Latin American countries. That appeared to surprise him. I pointed out also that while Canada has had a recently remarkable expansion of its economy, we were a country of only 17 million people. He did not press further the point about our joining the OAS.

I spoke in warm terms of his imaginative and creative proposal for the development of a Latin American aid plan, which is known as Operation Pan American. I said that one of the factors in that proposal that appealed to Canada is the manifest resolution of the Latin American countries to do more than go to Washington and ask for more money or, in other words, the expressed desire of the Latin American countries to contribute to such a project in co-operation with the United States. He did not suggest in any way that Canada should join Operation Pan American.

He spoke in warm terms of our Ambassador in Brazil.

In his conversation he seemed to assume that Canada has a greater affinity to Brazil than to Spanish Latin American countries.

I stated that I was looking forward to visiting Brasilia which, to Canadians, is a symbolic undertaking that manifests new thinking and vision for the development of the nation.

We discussed the co-operation of Canada and Brazil at the United Nations. He indicated that he hoped such cooperation could prevail and could, indeed, be strengthened.