

3. *Exchange of Visits*: Mr. Dulles said that President Eisenhower would be very happy to have Mr. Diefenbaker pay a visit to him in Washington. He was not quite certain which dates would be convenient and would be glad to have Mr. Diefenbaker's suggestions. Mr. Diefenbaker said that he expected to be in Washington with the Queen for several days.³ Mr. Dulles said that they would, of course, be happy to see Mr. Diefenbaker at that time, but what the President had in mind was a visit at which Mr. Diefenbaker would be the principal guest and there would be time for discussions. Mr. Diefenbaker said that it probably would have to be early in October, but I gather there was nothing very definite considered. The question also arose of a meeting of the Joint Committee,⁴ and my impression from Mr. Merchant was that there was some agreement in principle for the possibility of such a meeting, but nothing specific was arranged.

4. *China*: Mr. Dulles raised the question of China. He gave Mr. Diefenbaker a copy of his recent speech in San Francisco⁵ and hoped that Mr. Diefenbaker would be able to study it. He emphasized the strength of U.S. policy on this subject and the fact that they had no intention of changing it. Mr. Diefenbaker said that he had already read parts of this speech and he agreed with them. He said that his position had not changed since 1954 when he had said that he would oppose in the House a move for recognition of Peking. He did not necessarily rule out recognition permanently, but he thought it would be mistaken at this time because it would discourage anti-communist forces in Asia.

5. *Exchange of Security Information*:⁶ Mr. Diefenbaker referred to the Canadian note on the exchange of security information, and expressed the hope that there would be an American reply in the near future. Mr. Dulles said that this would be forthcoming, and Mr. Merchant indicated to me his expectation that this would be received in the next week or so.

6. *Economic Matters*: Mr. Merchant expressed strongly the view that the exchanges on economic questions had been very valuable because they had been quite frank on both sides. He thought it was a very good opportunity for those present to get the others' points of view on some of the problems involved. From his conversation I would gather that most of this discussion took place after dinner, and that the lead on the Canadian side was taken by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Fulton. Mr. Diefenbaker, however, did speak of the Canadian feelings on such subjects as surplus disposals⁷ during his talks alone with Mr. Dulles. Some of the points which Mr. Merchant noted in these discussions were as follows:

7. In reply to what he described as Mr. Fleming's very candid explanation of our attitude on disposal of surplus wheat, Mr. Dulles said that he thought the policy of liquidating surpluses under PL-480 would dwindle during the next year and probably by that time no longer be used. However, he wished Canadian Ministers to understand the purposes of this action. He said that they recognized the difficulties caused some of their friends. However, these policies had been pursued for general international purposes with which he was sure the Canadian Government would be in agreement. If, as he expected, the U.S. would cease disposing of agricultural goods in this way, Canada would find itself with still greater problems connected with such surpluses. The U.S. had been using this policy for the most part to help countries like India and Pakistan which were in desperate need and which

³ Voir/See Document 2.

⁴ Voir/See Document 138.

⁵ Voir/See United States, Department of State, *Bulletin*, Volume XXXVII, No. 942, July 15, 1957, pp. 91-95.

⁶ Voir 4^e partie, section B de ce chapitre./See Part 4, Section B of this chapter.

⁷ Voir 5^e partie, section C de ce chapitre./See Part 5, Section C of this chapter.