

which had won or were seeking self determination while maintaining good relations in NATO. Nevertheless countries like Canada, Mexico, and the United States which had developed from colonial status, Canada by evolution and the other two by "more turbulent means", could share our experience and understanding with these new countries. The colonial powers for the most part did recognize the trend, he said, and paid special tribute to British policy in South Asia and Africa.

5. Mr. Dulles finished his report by speaking of the new vitality he had found in Japan. They seemed to have shaken off their former lethargy and were displaying a new interest in international affairs and a desire to play an active role in the world.

6. In conclusion Mr. Dulles said the three North American countries could play a very important role, particularly in relation to the newly developing area. Perhaps, he admitted, the smaller powers could have more effective influence than the larger because their motives were less suspect. One hundred and fifty years ago the United States, by reason of the moral influence of the American revolution, had exerted more influence in the world than had the Great Powers of that time.

7. Mr. St. Laurent said that he had gained much the same impression on his trip to Asia two years ago,² as had Mr. Dulles. He went on to ask for an opinion on the probability of serious conflict in the Middle East. In reply, Mr. Eisenhower said there were two certainties about the situation. The first was that the Israelis, rightly or wrongly, were convinced they were going to be attacked. The second was that Western Europe, perhaps Western civilization, had become more and more dependent on Middle Eastern oil. It was hard to reconcile these two factors.

8. Mr. Padillo Nervo then spoke of the necessity of mobilizing the moral and economic resources of the free world and of the need to make clear that we were not opposed to the aspirations of dependant and backward peoples.

9. Mr. Eisenhower said it was a great anomaly that at a time when people were worrying over the vestiges of colonialism, Russia held in abject slavery the peoples of the Baltic States and many other nationalities. Somehow or another we never seemed to be able to make this situation clear. He agreed entirely with what Mr. Padilla Nervo had said about the need for the free world to give moral and economic leadership.

10. President Ruiz Cortines then spoke through an interpreter a few lofty sentiments on the necessity of helping those with a desire for self determination and economic development.

11. President Eisenhower said that all this must be done against the background of an implacable Soviet policy. The Soviet leaders had repudiated Stalinism but they had not repudiated Marxism nor the dictatorship of the proletariat, the slave camp and the whip. There was a problem of timing involved. We must move in time to prevent countries being "chipped off" one by one by the Communists. The moral support of Canada and Mexico would help the United States. It would help him in the internal problems which the Administration had with their "isolationists and reactionaries". He stressed the importance of moral standards. He would like to see the North American continent a unit in its intellectual and moral approach to world problems.

12. Mr. Pearson said that he thought something pretty important was happening in Russia, something which might present us with opportunities which we should exploit. The changes that had taken place might possibly prove to be more than just a "zig". The altera-

² Voir volume 20, chapitre IV, 5^e partie.

See Volume 20, Chapter IV, Part 5.