

arrival; it might be desirable to make the departure simultaneous. However, he would wish to take this and other features of the proposed visit up with the President in the light of our reply. Incidentally, Dulles added that had the President or he thought that there would be any reluctance on the Canadian side to participate in a three-cornered visit they would not have approached the Mexicans. The intimations he had received in Ottawa last autumn gave no hint of this.

4. If the plan goes forward I think it now quite likely that the President will suggest somewhere south of Washington, for the meeting. This would certainly reduce problems of protocol and make the occasion a good deal more informal.

5. I will, of course, let you know at once as soon as I hear again from the Secretary of State.

[A.D.P.] HEENEY

4.

DEA/50329-40

*L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis  
au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*  
*Ambassador in United States  
to Secretary of State for External Affairs*

TELEGRAM 601

Washington, March 28, 1956

CONFIDENTIAL. IMPORTANT.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS MEETING

On Tuesday morning we met formally in the President's sitting room for an hour and a quarter's discussion of the state of the world.

2. Mr. Dulles led off with a lengthy survey of impressions gained on his recent trip. He had not previously realized, he said, the extent to which the new countries of Asia, though they had gained their independence, were still deeply involved in building their constitutions. Of their intense interest in economic development, he said that this may well have come without the Soviet impact, but the latter had intensified it. The Soviet Union had itself made economic progress because it had coal and iron and a totalitarian system of labour which could force men to produce more than free labour. This combination of circumstances was not likely to be reproduced in other countries.

3. Although he stressed the importance of economic assistance, Mr. Dulles said he was not too much concerned over Soviet economic policy in Asia. What was much more dangerous and difficult to meet was their tactic of sowing hatred among peoples. He cited Soviet interference in the Middle East to exaggerate Arab hopes and Israeli fears and thereby create a dangerous situation. He blamed Bulganin and Khrushchev for rousing Indian fears of Pakistan. The situation in Kashmir was not as dangerous as that in Palestine, but it had the same element.

4. On the whole Mr. Dulles said he had found the assets of the free world in South Asia greater than he had expected. He spoke particularly of his satisfaction with the fact that a new Indonesian government had been formed without the Communists. He touched on the theme of the United States common experience with Indonesia as former colonies and admitted that by expressing these sentiments he had got "in Dutch with the Dutch". This illustrated, he said, the difficulties of showing understanding and sympathy with countries