

As you will see, we covered a wide range of subjects and, as a result, I have a clear impression that the Brazilians have a better understanding of our position on various questions including some that are very close to their hearts, such as Canadian membership in the Organization of American States or Canadian participation in a regional economic development fund. I have found President Kubitschek, Foreign Minister Negrao de Lima, and indeed all other Brazilian leaders with whom I talked most willing to respect Canada's stand on any issue even when they clearly differed in their appreciation of the problem. I also found a striking similarity of view between the Brazilian Government and the Canadian Government on the main problems facing the United Nations. I mentioned several times in the course of my visit to Brazil that I was very happy with the close relations which exist between the Brazilian and Canadian Delegations at the United Nations, and I am now more convinced than ever that the two Delegations should be able to work together still more closely if possible.

The Brazilians also seemed to be genuinely pleased with the first visit of a Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs to any Latin American country. They showed their pleasure in various personal attentions directed to me personally or to my mission as a whole, such as when President Kubitschek replaced an ordinary morning call which I was supposed to make on him by a large men's luncheon at his palace where all members of my mission and all our Ambassadors in Latin America who had arrived in Rio de Janeiro for the meeting of our Heads of Mission were invited, or when, later on, he put his brand new Presidential Viscount aircraft at my disposal to fly from Rio to Brasilia, Brazil's new capital, and from there to Sao Paulo. A special military plane was also put at our disposal for the return trip to Rio after the visit to Sao Paulo.

During my visit to Brazil, I had many communications with Brazilian Traction officials. They all endeavoured to make the visit pleasant and successful. I am satisfied that they are making a substantial contribution to the economic development of the country and that they have, some time ago, very wisely, in my opinion, taken appropriate steps to associate influential Brazilians with their operations. Their relations with Brazilian leaders and members of the Government appeared to me to be very friendly. In accordance with Government and Company policy, I was naturally careful not to identify myself too much with the firm but, as there is a suspicion in the public that it may be dominated indirectly by United States interests, my dealings with Mr. Borden and with Brazilian executives may have been helpful in dispelling any such misconception.

My impressions of Brazil as a country can of course only be superficial as I have only visited the present as well as the future capital cities and its major industrial centre, Sao Paulo. It is obvious, however, that centres like Rio and Sao Paulo are wealthy and powerful by any standards. They recall Chicago and other similar dynamic United States communities. It seems to me that the experiments going on in these centres are bound to have a deep significance in terms of Latin America as a whole. A typical, daring and most interesting style of architecture has been developed and a tremendous building programme is under way. The country is expanding so fast that it is practically bursting at the seams. Over the years, I am confident that Brazil will become increasingly important both in hemispheric and even in world affairs and I come back with the belief that it may be in our interests to make sure that as the country develops we maintain and expand the good relations which we have already established with it and to which, I am sure, the Brazilians themselves attach considerable significance.

Another strong impression I derived from my short stay in Brazil is that its leaders, for a number of reasons, are very well disposed towards us. Their historical development, their relations with the United States and their economic problems are not very different from