

(c) Japan has announced its candidature for the seat occupied this year by the Philippines under a temporary arrangement designed to break the deadlock with Yugoslavia in the 1955 elections for the Eastern European seat.<sup>3</sup> With the support of the United States Japan may well succeed in winning election, in which case Asia would secure representation.

(d) The election of Canada to the Commonwealth seat and of Japan to the Eastern European seat might serve to persuade both the USSR and India that in their own interests they should support the widespread move for a limited expansion of the Security Council which, for different reasons, they have previously opposed; this in turn might serve to maintain respect for the convention upon which the institution of the Commonwealth seat depends.

6. If we are to run, it is important that we should announce our candidature as soon as possible and on balance, after having discussed the matter with our Commonwealth colleagues during the Prime Ministers' Conference, particularly with the Prime Minister of India, it is my considered opinion that even though election to the Security Council would impose heavy additional responsibilities upon us, we should not be justified in declining to accept the obligations of membership in the Council at this juncture.<sup>4</sup>

JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

SUBDIVISION III/SUB-SECTION III

ALGÉRIE  
ALGERIA

3.

DEA/12177-40

*Note du sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures  
pour le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures<sup>5</sup>*

*Memorandum from Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs  
to Secretary of State for External Affairs<sup>4</sup>*

CONFIDENTIAL

[Ottawa], September 11, 1957

THE ALGERIAN QUESTION

A group of Arab and Asian states has for the third successive year requested that "The Algerian Question" be inscribed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. While France at the last two sessions of the General Assembly has maintained that the difficulties in Algeria are exclusively within its domestic jurisdiction and that consequently the United Nations has no competence in the matter, it decided last year to refrain from opposing inscription of the item.

<sup>3</sup> Voir/See Volume 21, Document 3.

<sup>4</sup> Le 11 juillet 1957, le Cabinet convenait que le Canada devait se faire élire au Conseil de sécurité. Le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre suivant, le Canada était un des pays élus au Conseil, ayant reçu 72 votes sur les 78 inscrits. Les autres pays étaient le Panama, avec 74 votes, et le Japon, avec 55 votes.

On July 11, 1957, Cabinet agreed that Canada should stand for election to the Security Council. On October 1, 1957, Canada was one of the countries elected to the Security Council, receiving 72 votes out of a total of 78 ballots cast. Canada was joined by Panama, which received 74 votes, and Japan, which received 55 votes.

<sup>5</sup> Note marginale :/Marginal note:

Seen & returned by the Minister Sept 17 [auteur inconnu/author unknown]