

responsibility to emphasize the strategic importance of Korea in the ramparts of the democratic world in the Western Pacific.

7. Dr. Chough said in conclusion that he hoped that the Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations would give its support to a resolution recognizing the Government of the "Republic of Korea" as the National Government of Korea envisaged in the General Assembly Resolution of November 14th, 1947. He hoped too that Canada would continue to lend moral and economic support to Korea in its effort to maintain independence.

8. Mr. Menzies said that he could assure Dr. Chough that the Canadian Government entertained very cordial relations toward the Korean people and sympathized with their aspirations for national unity and independence. He thought that it was unfortunate that certain newspapers had misinterpreted or exaggerated differences of opinion within the Korean Commission, particularly with respect to the position adopted there by Dr. Patterson. Dr. Patterson, as Canadian Representative, was acting throughout under instructions from the Government of Canada. It was possible that the Canadian Government did not have accurate information concerning developments in Korea. However, from the information available to us, we were attempting to pursue a cautious, consistent and helpful policy toward the Korean problem.

9. As regards recognition, Mr. Menzies said that the Canadian Government was postponing consideration of this question until the report of the Korean Commission had been submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Furthermore, we were not entirely satisfied that full governmental powers had as yet been transferred to the new Government in Seoul. So far the Canadian Government had not been able to see the wisdom of the new Korean Government claiming to be the National Government of Korea. There were no legal or factual grounds for such a claim. He suggested that too close an analogy should not be drawn to the case of Germany as no decisions had yet been taken by governments in respect to recognition of the Government in Western Germany as the National Government of Germany. If such a decision were taken it would be taken on political rather than legal or factual grounds.

10. Mr. Menzies thought that the Koreans would be wise to discuss informally in advance with all National Delegations at the General Assembly the resolution or resolutions which they wished to have adopted there. Mr. Menzies thought that it was important that the Koreans should not press for the adoption of resolutions which would have only minimum support. The original resolution on Korea of November 14th, 1947 had the support of practically all countries except those in the Soviet bloc. It would give comfort to the Russians if ten or fifteen Delegations were to abstain on any new Korean resolution. He thought therefore that it might be wiser for the Koreans to propose a resolution which was broad enough in its terms to meet their requirements and yet leave sufficient room for National Delegations to adopt varying positions in regard to recognition. Mr. Menzies emphasized that these views were only personal as he was not in a position to state what instructions were being sent to the Canadian Delegation in Paris.