

Believing that such a conference, with the assistance if desired of governments and personalities acceptable to the three governments directly concerned, offers the best hope of peaceful progress towards an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem,

Urges that such a conference should be convened, and that all concerned should co-operate to ensure its success.

28.

PCO

*Extrait des conclusions du Cabinet*

*Extract from Cabinet Conclusions*

SECRET

[Ottawa], December 4, 1958

*Present:*

The Minister of Public Works and Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Green) in the Chair,  
 The Minister of Finance (Mr. Fleming),  
 The Minister of Veterans Affairs (Mr. Brooks),  
 The Minister of National Defence (Mr. Pearkes),  
 The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Churchill),  
 The Minister of Justice and  
 Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Fulton),  
 The Minister of Fisheries (Mr. MacLean),  
 The Minister of Labour (Mr. Starr),  
 The Postmaster General (Mr. William Hamilton),  
 The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Macdonnell),  
 The Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys (Mr. Comtois),  
 The Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Monteith),  
 The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources (Mr. Alvin Hamilton),  
 The Minister of Defence Production (Mr. O'Hurley).  
 The Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Mr. Fournier).

UNITED NATIONS; INDIAN AND IRANIAN RESOLUTIONS ON CYPRUS

1. *Mr. Fulton, as Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs*, reported that Mr. Nesbitt had telephoned from the U.N. delegation in New York on two occasions during the day in connection with the Indian and Iranian resolutions on Cyprus, on which there was likely to be a vote in the Political Committee during the day. Mr. Nesbitt had pointed out that the delegation's instructions were to vote in favour of the Iranian resolution but against the Indian resolution. The Indian resolution, meanwhile, had been modified, and he and the members of the delegation were strongly in favour of abstaining on the modified version. It was the delegation's view that Canada, in voting with Britain against the Indian resolution, would lose its "neutral" influence and reputation of impartiality in the United Nations. Furthermore, a vote against the Indian resolution would upset the Greeks, embarrass the Indians, and affect Canada's relations with them. Norway and New Zealand were proposing to abstain while Australia would vote with the British. Mr. Nesbitt had been informed that there would be no change in the instructions without Cabinet consideration of the matter. In a later call Mr. Nesbitt had reported that the Australians had now changed their minds and that they would abstain on the Indian resolution. This would leave Canada and the United Kingdom as the only Commonwealth countries voting against India. He again strongly urged that the delegation be instructed to abstain and pointed out that Greece would be embarrassed in N.A.T.O. if all N.A.T.O. countries voted against the resolution. Mr. Fulton had pointed out to Mr. Nesbitt that Turkey, who was also a member of N.A.T.O., had been more co-operative and more reasonable than Greece in the Council's