

The British representative on the Working Group put forward the views of his Government which were similar to those of the United States representatives.

At this point the French representative made a pessimistic statement to the effect that particularly France and the United States seem so far apart on Article 5, paragraph 2, and Article 8 that he wondered whether any satisfactory compromise could be found. He insisted that no Treaty which did not under Article 5, paragraph 2, include Algiers, and under Article 8 indicate that some immediate military planning would be put in train would ever be accepted by the French Assembly or by French public opinion. The British representative interjected that he could not speak for the French Government, but he could speak for the United Kingdom Government and say that they were in no position to "insist" at all on anything and that they had no intention of looking a gift horse in the mouth "however remotely". It was also pointed out to the French representative that this Treaty, if successfully concluded, would accomplish the purposes of French foreign policy over the last thirty years. As an indication of how disillusioned and pessimistic the French representative is, I should say that he disagreed with this statement and pointed to the Kellogg Pact as having once accomplished the purposes of French foreign policy.

The French representative said that he would have to seek further instructions from his Government on Article 8.

The French representative said that his Government was prepared to insist no longer on the idea that the Council created by the Treaty should be an agency of conciliation between the parties to the Treaty. He also has ceased to insist on the inclusion of an Article specifying the manner for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the parties. In view of the recent conversations which I had with the Minister, our representative did not re-introduce the draft on peaceful settlement which was prepared. Hickerson gave it as his view that the dropping of these two matters meant that the negotiations, in view of the difficulties which they anticipated with both their legal advisers in the State Department and people in Congress, had been shortened by approximately one month.

#### *Article 9*

The beginning of this Article was re-worded as follows:

"The parties may by agreement invite any other neighbouring European State to accede to this Treaty." I can say that no member of the Working Group expressed any enthusiasm over this wording, but it was accepted tentatively until a better draft is found.

#### *Article on Special Arrangements*

Our representative put forward the draft of the Article on Special Arrangements which we had prepared to follow Article 9. This suggestion found no support in the Working Group. Each representative said that his country as an original signatory to the Treaty would be delighted to take advantage of this Article and subscribe to the Treaty under it by making their own conditions. Hickerson added seriously that they would meet with considerable opposition from Congressmen on the other ground that this might be interpreted as giving the Council power to negotiate agreements with other countries under which the United States would be commit-