

votes for Outer Mongolia. Conversely, and Lodge left us with this distinct impression, if it were to appear that the Soviet Union would not budge, the United States attitude might have to be reconsidered.

6. Dixon tried to persuade us several times today not to press the United States too hard. He went as far as to say that the United Kingdom delegation had instructions to oppose our resolution if it were pressed to debate. We were informed, moreover, that the United Kingdom had stated publicly its preference for United States tactics, that is, a prior meeting of the Security Council. We suspect that some members of the United Kingdom delegation tried to dissuade some of our prospective co-sponsors.

7. Mr. Martin's talk with Kuznetsov revealed no change in the Soviet determination to press for eighteen admissions or nothing. He insisted that the Soviet willingness to accept Japan and Spain were real concessions which had to be met by concessions on the other side. At the moment we have no reason to believe that the Soviet Union would change its position on Outer Mongolia.

8. Our efforts in the lobby were hampered by the weight of the opposition. It appeared that the United States, assisted we think by one or two other delegations, made a major effort to discourage our effort to table the draft resolution. The majority of the Latin Americans were obviously undecided on how they should react to our request that they join in the co-sponsorship. Most of them said that they were urgently seeking instructions and almost all of them said they were ready to support the resolution along the lines of our draft. We shall not be surprised if some of them join the group of co-sponsors during the next few days.

9. The meeting of co-sponsors held late this evening was attended by our twenty-one supporters of yesterday plus the delegations of Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, Turkey and Thailand. Mr. Martin reported on the events of the day and emphasized that the least we could say was that the position of the Great Powers had been clarified. He stated that there would be no formal debate in the Security Council before the weekend, that there was likely to be an informal meeting of the Security Council members, and that in any event we would be kept informed about proceedings in the Council. Mr. Martin said he was satisfied from our understanding of the United States position that, if we proceeded wisely, our efforts could end in success.

10. Mr. Martin then raised questions about the wording of our draft resolution. He had ascertained from Lodge that the references to "universality" in our draft gave considerable concern to the United States and the United Kingdom. To meet their objection we had suggested to them that "the widest possible membership of the United Nations" might be substituted after in the preamble and that "strengthening the representative character of the United Nations" might be substituted after "in favour of" in the second operative paragraph. Both Lodge and Dixon had said that changes of this kind would "make their position easier." Mr. Martin recommended the meeting, therefore, that we give sympathetic consideration to changes of that kind.

11. Australia, Norway and India said there should be no difficulty about the words as long as the main objective of the resolution was maintained. Menon made a most useful suggestion that the words "widest possible membership of the United Nations" should appear in both the preamble and the second operative paragraph. These changes were accepted by the meeting. After further discussion it was agreed that the draft resolution should now be tabled formally, that is, circulated as a United Nations document. When we called the role of co-sponsors Argentina, New Zealand and Thailand joined the group. We took steps to have the resolution circulated and, at the request of the meeting, I informed the press.