

ington first began to discuss this question with the State Department about August 12. It was pointed out then that we were anxious to consult with the Big Three on formulating our policy in this field and that you considered that you were virtually committed as a result of public statements supporting the admission of all membership applicants except North and South Korea and North and South Vietnam. The embassy reported at that time that the United States was also anxious to break the deadlock but had not yet found its way around the various problems.

2. On September 12 our ambassador in Washington reported that he had raised the question of new members with Hoover of the State Department and reminded him of the Canadian views. Apparently then Dulles was still considering the question and had not yet reached any firm decision.

3. You will recall the discussions which you had with Dulles during the last week of September. Dulles also exchanged views with me in New York a few days later. In all these conversations, as far as I am aware, we left no doubt about our sincere desire to see some solution of the problem at the current Assembly.

4. It will also be recalled that I expressly mentioned the desirability of admitting seventeen applicants in my speech in the general debate in the Assembly. As I recollect Mr. Dulles was then present. Since Spain had not then applied there could be no doubt that I included Outer Mongolia in the seventeen.

5. In readiness for possible action in the Assembly we prepared the draft resolution which was sent to you in my telegram No. 60 of October 3 but, because we knew that action in the Assembly depended on an agreement being reached among the Great Powers, we did not press the matter, other than to continue our informal consultations among the various delegations concerned. As was reported in our letter No. 22 of October 12† we sensed a reluctance, on the part of the United Kingdom and the United States in particular, to commit themselves on the question of new memberships at the present session. Neither the United Kingdom nor the United States delegations seemed disposed to enter into serious discussions on how we might proceed.

6. It was not until October 24, after I had learned that Menon was beginning to consider actively whether he should circulate a draft resolution on new members, that we decided to circulate our own draft. Our intention was to solicit the views of interested delegations. As we reported at the time we approached informally a number of our close friends, including the Commonwealth delegations, the United States, the Scandinavians, one or two Latin Americans and the French. The immediate reaction was a renewed effort on the part of the United Kingdom, with we believe the blessing of the United States delegation, to dissuade us from pursuing the matter in the General Assembly. The first draft of the resolution was distributed to about a dozen delegations and only to those who had expressed to us a close interest in the subject.

7. During all this time, as you know, informal conversations were taking place (here and later at Geneva) among the Great Powers but there were no indications of an earnest desire to negotiate a solution. The United Kingdom Government did declare itself in favour of our proposal to admit eighteen, although it was apparent from the attitude of their delegation here that the United Kingdom had no enthusiasm for the proposal. In these circumstances and because time was running out, I considered that it was necessary to take steps to ensure that eventual action by the Assembly could be taken and that the initiative would remain in Western hands. On November 10 (17 days after the first draft was circulated) we revised our draft resolution, among other things to eliminate the listings of the states concerned, and began to approach other delegations about co-sponsorship. At that time, we