

# INWARD CABLEGRAM

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FROM:

Australian Mission to United Nations,  
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Repeated Washington 1298.

Following is outline of the Prime Minister's speech introducing amendment to the Five Power Resolution on Khrushchev and Eisenhower contacts this morning:

2. Australia dissented from only the final paragraph of the Five Power Resolution believing that, if carried, its effect would be undesirable. Sukarno had had reservations even about a Four Power Summit Conference but had finally moved resolution requiring not four leaders but two to renew contacts. Many millions of people had hoped that the Summit Conference in Paris might serve to create some atmosphere of hope and settlement of some problems including Nuclear Tests Treaty. But the Summit failed even to begin because the Soviet leader would not participate. The other leaders had then expressed willingness to take part in negotiations at any suitable time in the future. This was a fair and good tempered proposition and tenacious in the cause of peace. If talks were now to proceed why should we, by carrying the Five Nation Resolution, dismiss the United Kingdom and France from the first act.

3. Mr. Nehru had frankly stated that there were serious limitations to the usefulness of bilateral talks. Was there any reason to think that Eisenhower was in some way the stumbling block and that he should therefore be the one leader of the West to be brought under persuasion or pressure? He was in fact passionately devoted to peace. Moreover it was a well known Communist technique to seek to describe the drama of the World's problems in terms of antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union alone. It was a dangerous fallacy to regard others as insignificant or at least uninterested on-lookers. The real conflict was between authoritarian Communism and systems of Free Government. To narrow the issue down (by excluding France and Britain) to discussions by the leaders of two Governments was to put the world problem out of perspective., this was the reason for Australia's amendment.

4. Australia believed that Summit Talks should be resumed but recognized that they could not be arranged quickly and doubted whether they should be rushed. A meeting of the Four could not solve all or many of our problems. Some great matters, within the responsibility of the United Nations, could not be delegated to a few but some have been recognized by all to be in a special way the concern of the Four Powers. They could also make a beginning on matters of wider concern such as disarmament. Moreover in practice the events of the last four days raised a doubt whether there was a genuine

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hope of useful bilateral talks. Australia was concerned to avoid the perpetuation of the notion that the World conflict was between the United States and the Soviet Union.

A/MIN. & DEPT. E.A.  
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J.I.C.  
P.M's.

6th October, 1960.