

fense and the JCS which Mr. Hoover will arrange, G. Humphrey?, Hoover?, Phleger, Murphy, Elbrick, Rountree." (Eisenhower Library, Dulles Papers, General Memoranda of Conversation)

At approximately 2:30 p.m., Dulles and Hoover met with President Eisenhower at the White House. (Dulles' Appointment Book; Princeton University Library, Dulles Papers) Presumably at this meeting, Dulles, Hoover, and Eisenhower reviewed the Suez situation; but no account of the discussion has been found in either Department of State files or the Eisenhower Library. Later that evening, Secretary Dulles delivered a televised report to the nation on the Suez situation. A transcript of this report is in Department of State, Conference Files: Lot 62 D 181, CF 728, and is printed in Department of State *Bulletin*, August 13, 1956, pages 259-261; and in *The Suez Canal Problem, July 26-September 22, 1956*, pages 37-42.

On Saturday, August 4, at 11:15 a.m. at Dulles' home, a meeting was held on the Suez situation. According to the Secretary's Appointment Book, those present at the meeting were: Allen Dulles, Kermit Roosevelt, Gordon Gray, Arthur Flemming, George Humphrey, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Herman Phleger, Robert Murphy, C. Burke Elbrick, William Rountree, Eugene McAuliffe, and John B. Hollister. (Princeton University Library, Dulles Papers) No account of this conversation has been found in Department of State files.

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## 58. Editorial Note

On August 3, the Department of State advised the Embassy in Moscow of the difficulty encountered in convincing Great Britain and France to include the Soviet Union on the list of invitees to the Suez Conference and instructed the Embassy to ascertain as soon as possible what the attitude of the Soviet Union would be to the invitation that the British Government would be delivering to the Soviet Government perhaps on August 6. The telegram, drafted and approved by Murphy who signed for Dulles, indicated: "What I think Russians should know is that we have had very difficult time restraining our friends from quick direct action in defense of what they consider their urgent and basic rights and their standing in Middle East and North Africa. Russians will certainly understand dangers inherent in such a course which is still not excluded." (Telegram 131 to Moscow, August 3; Department of State, Central Files, 974.7301/8-356)