The question having been raised as to the meaning of Article IV of the League of Bations Covenant, we have been requested by Sir Robert Borden to state whether we concur in his view, that upon the true construction of the first and second paragraphs of that Article, representatives of the self-govefning Dominions of the British Empire may be selected or named as members of the Council. We have no hesitation in expressing our entire concurrence in this view. If there were any doubt it would be ME entirely removed by the fact that the Articles of the Covenant are not subject to a narrow or technical construction.

Dated at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris the sixth day of May, 1919.

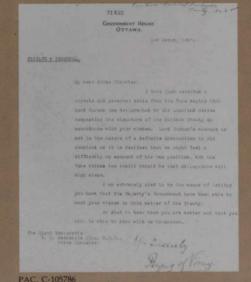


Mordos Mish

PAC, C-105787







Canada began as a Confederation of colonies and became a nation, one step at a time. Its independence began to emerge in the first half of the 20th century when it acquired the right to represent itself abroad as a sovereign state. The Big Three of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference — Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau — agreed that representatives of the self-governing Dominions could serve on the League of Nations' Council, and Mackenzie King led a Canadian delegation to the League. Governor General Byng, the representative of King George, dropped a note to King in 1923, agreeing that Canada should sign the Halibut Treaty with the United States without a British cosigner and, incidentally, inviting King to dinner. In 1926 the industrious Prime Minister led another delegation, this time to the Imperial Conference in London in 1926, where the Balfour Report was adopted, giving official sanction to a Canada that, though it shared a King with Great Britain, was now in charge of its own foreign affairs.

July/Juillet 1984

CANADA TODAY/D'AUJOURD'HUI

S D	M L	T M	W M	T J	F V	S S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canada Day Jour du Canada			Independence Day			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				