

bound without their consent,⁽¹⁾ a promise which was later implemented by Article 9 of the Treaty which excluded the Dominions and India from its provisions unless the individual governments chose to accept its obligations. The Treaty of Locarno was negotiated like a second Lausanne, but with the significant difference that, whereas the earlier treaty had endeavoured to commit the whole Empire, the later one bound only that part which was actually represented at the negotiations. Neither the Dominions nor India availed themselves of the opportunity under Article 9 to become parties to the Locarno Treaty.

On this issue Christie wrote various letters, and on February 8, 1926, prepared a private and confidential memorandum, which he sent to Meighen and Borden, based on discussions by the Dominions and Foreign Policy Group of the British Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House on that date. Excerpts of that long memorandum are given below, as revealing some of Christie's thoughts on the "freedom" of the Dominions and their relationship to the Empire:

In the field of foreign affairs the theory of trusteeship exercised by Britain is gone, as Article 9 of the Pact recognizes. The idea of Imperial Federation is not practical politics. The Imperial Co-operation project evolved during the war has also vanished into the pale irony of the void. Out of that phase there remains to Canada the international status evolved in her membership in the League coupled with the constitutional convention of equality of stature within the Empire. There remains to her now the further new fact of Article 9 of the Pact. In view of this Article the Foreign Secretary told

(1) H. of C. (Canada) Debates, June 26, 1925.p.5049.