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Robertson and Stone<sup>(1)</sup>) to send Stone to St. Pierre in a "corvette or minesweeper" provided by the R.C.N. to take over the radio, was vetoed by Mr. King.<sup>(1)</sup> Subsequently the mission of Mr. Stone was cancelled.

On December 24, 1941, Free French forces under Admiral Muselier, violating previous undertakings, occupied the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, under instructions of General de Gaulle.

It had originally been the intention of the Department that the Department of Naval Service should provide a suitable officer to fulfil the consular functions, but that Department was unable to provide one at the time (August, 1941). In October, 1942, the idea was revived, partly because of the anomaly of maintaining a Consul at St. Pierre while withholding final recognition of the Free French administration, partly because the appointment of a naval officer to combine naval liaison work with consular functions would permit the use of Eberts' talents elsewhere.<sup>(2)</sup>

On December 11, 1942, Lieut. D.E. ffolkes Jemmett, R.C.N.V.R., took over the dual post of Acting Consul for Canada and Canadian Naval Liaison Officer at St. Pierre. This was a temporary war-time appointment necessitated by the increased scale of naval co-operation between the Free French and Canadian forces operating from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

There was at the time also a United States

(1) The Moffat Papers. p. 372.

(2) Confidential departmental memorandum by Gordon Bruce, June 20, 1958.