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They have, in short, achieved the full application, in every branch of legislative and administrative action, of the self-government which was first accorded to them with large but unstable limitations three-quarters of a century ago.

They have achieved this completed liberty in their international as in their national affairs because their leaders have striven for it with a conscious and unshaken purpose from the first. They have striven to be nations not only with a place in the structure of the Empire, but with a place in the structure of the Society of States. When Sir John Macdonald sought and obtained the right to appoint a Canadian High Commissioner in London in 1879, he not only did so because he believed in the 'absolute necessity of direct negotiation with foreign Powers for the proper protection of Canadian interests,' but also because he believed that Canada's rank and power should entitle her to have "a resident Minister at the Court of St. James," who should also be 'duly accredited to foreign Courts,' who should have 'a diplomatic position at the Court of St. James, and a recognized position among the corps diplomatique,' He wanted all this because, as he said, it would have been a symbol of the fact that Canada was being treated not as 'a dependency' but as

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