

ago on the Stepinac matter.¹ He said that he was glad to be able to co-operate by not publishing his letter. He also intimated that he rather got the impression that, as a return for this co-operation on his part, you had suggested that Yugoslavia might receive some kind of help from Canada in 1947. He was hard to understand, and I am not sure whether he was referring to the development of trade relations or relief supplies. I think the latter, as he mentioned their need for cattle. I told him that, insofar as relief was concerned, our policy was to take our fair share of the international relief burden, and that this whole question was now under consideration in New York. If, as a result of this consideration, Canada participated in international relief, her supplies would be sent to those who needed them the most, after international consultation. This made it impossible, therefore, to discuss relief supplies for any particular country. I emphasized that we had been approached by other countries for help, if and when UNRRA came to an end, but that we did not make any commitments of this kind because we did not like, in principle, the idea of relief being handled on a unilateral or bilateral basis.²

L. B. P[EARSON]

1277.

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Mémorandum du chef, la direction économique, au sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Memorandum from Head, Economic Division, to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

[Ottawa,] November 21, 1946

With reference to your memorandum of 20.11.46 attached, on the subject of your talk with the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires, I believe either Mr. Robertson or Mr. Wrong was approached by Aluminium Company officials seeking advice as to whether they should negotiate with the Yugoslav Gov-

¹L'archevêque Aloysius Stepinac de Zagreb en Yougoslavie fut condamné en octobre 1946 à seize ans d'emprisonnement pour avoir collaboré avec l'ennemi. M. Cabric avait menacé de présenter une lettre de protestation au gouvernement canadien au sujet d'une déclaration de l'archevêque de Toronto sur le cas Stepinac critiquant le gouvernement yougoslave.

²La note suivante était écrite sur ce mémorandum:

Note added to the bottom of this memo by Mr. Magann. Mr. Cabric's imminent return for a visit to his homeland has made him very accessible to impressions. At the close of our discussion I asked him for a description of conditions in Yugoslavia and obtained on my part the impression that his country needed almost nothing except possibly cattle and hides.

¹Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac of Zagreb in Yugoslavia was sentenced in October, 1946 to sixteen years imprisonment for collaboration with the enemy. Mr. Cabric had threatened to present a letter of protest to the Canadian Government concerning a statement by the Archbishop of Toronto on the Stepinac case criticizing the Yugoslav Government.

²The following note was written on the memorandum: