

up in London with Dominions representation to cover supplies from all the Empire — so that the Empire position as a whole might be presented at Washington.

(c) Munitions Assignments Board. Dominions Service Liaison officers are to be appointed to this Board in London.

(d) Shipping Board. Existing arrangements in London are to be developed whereby Empire shipping resources are co-ordinated.

Certain features of the British proposals stand out:

(1) They deal with consultation in London only and do not provide for association with the work of the Washington Combined Agencies.

(2) They do not take into account Canada's special position as a producer and supplier of raw materials and munitions.

(3) They ignore the special arrangements Canada has already made with the U.S. in the field of raw materials co-ordination.

(4) they do not establish any Commonwealth machinery, with the Dominions as integral parts thereof; merely liaison with U.K. Machinery.

(5) Even less do they provide for Dominion representation on any combined U.K.-U.S. Boards. They visualize the Empire speaking as one on such Boards but speaking through the U.K. representative.

What we have now to decide is whether these above arrangements are satisfactory: if not, what changes should be made to them?

I think it may be taken for granted that proposals which only deal with consultation in London will not do. How, then, are we to be associated with the work in Washington *and* London?

In this connection, I feel that our interest in the work of the Combined Shipping Boards is not sufficient to warrant any special provision for representation. So far as the Joint Staff, Planning and Munitions Assignments Boards are concerned, there are four alternatives for Canada, as follows:

(a) to request full and separate Canadian representation on three Boards or on any one of them.

This cannot, I think, now be secured. Full, formal representation on any of these Boards would mean that the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement would have to be amended and "U.S.-U.K." become "U.S.-U.K.-Canada". It is not likely the United States would agree to this. They would dust off and bring out the old argument that other states would demand similar representation.

(b) We can secure representation by attaching Canadian service representatives on various levels to the United Kingdom Joint Staff in Washington. This would, in fact, make that Staff a "Canadian-United Kingdom Joint Staff" or, if the other Dominions adopted this course, a "British Commonwealth Joint Staff".

On the planning side, this would work in practice as follows:

The Combined Staff Committee has six members — three from each side. Whenever a question was to be discussed that affected Canada, one of the Brit-