

almost complete. The Americans have found that there is more efficiency in organization with one body, and that there are better relations between the personnel if they are all on the same basis. In the U.S. they have gone even farther than in the U.K. Technical personnel (such as representatives of the Department of Agriculture) in offices abroad must opt for the foreign service or return to the U.S.

3. Dr. Keenleyside said he had discussed the question with Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin of the Foreign Office, who spent twenty-five years in the foreign service, and was now in charge of the organizational set-up to institute the reforms of the British White Paper, in collaboration with Mr. Mallett of the Administrative Section of the Foreign Office. Dr. Keenleyside's impressions, after talking to these men, were:

(a) That it is impossible to bring about complete amalgamation of the British trade and political representation abroad because of the historic position and vested interests of the Department of Overseas Trade which is run jointly by the Foreign Office and the Board of Overseas Trade. There would also be great opposition from some quarters to treating representatives in the Dominions on the same basis as representatives in foreign states.

(b) Subject to these limitations, it is government policy, and the Foreign Office is doing everything possible to unify all British representation abroad.

(c) If the British were starting afresh without too heavily vested interests, they would certainly unify all representation abroad.

(d) Under the new British scheme, there will be common recruitment, a scholarship period, and common activities for 6-10 years; then specialization to be followed by reunion at the highest levels. At no time will it be impossible or unusual for a man to move from one branch of activity to another.

(e) There is to be a complete interchangeability between the Foreign Office and the offices abroad for clerical as well as officer staff.

(f) The U.K. is arranging an allowance system for men who return to the Foreign Office from abroad, as it is felt that there is too great a difference between the remuneration of officers at home and abroad;

(g) Either Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin or Mr. Mallett will visit the U.S. shortly to discuss organizational problems and would be glad of an opportunity or invitation to visit Canada. Such an invitation would be accepted and a visit from either would be useful.

Dr. Keenleyside did not have an opportunity to discuss the question of amalgamation with the representatives of the trade departments of the U.K. or the U.S. governments.

4. Mr. Master stated that there was no evidence that the placing of all representation abroad under one department had made for a more efficient foreign service in the U.S. He did not think that the American and British position was comparable to the Canadian. Canada had developed one of the best foreign trade services in the world. In view of the relatively few[sic] number of exporting firms, our trade commissioners could get to know all the firms exporting, and could establish direct contacts for these firms abroad. From the intimate rela-