

Sir John Dill outlined various proposals that had been made in Washington during Mr. Churchill's visit for the establishment of machinery for joint co-operation, as follows:

1. **JOINT SHIPPING BOARD.** This was accepted by the President and the Premier. It was designed to ensure the most efficient use of the shipping of all the united nations, something according to Sir John very much to be desired, in view of the present divided control in this vital matter, which is now the rule in the United States. It would be a Board of two members, Sir Arthur Salter, representing the United Kingdom, and probably an Admiral, representing the United States, and it would have complete authority over all American and British shipping.

2. **RAW MATERIALS COMMITTEE.** This has also been agreed to by the President and the Premier. It was to be a Joint United States-United Kingdom Board for planning the most effective utilization for the prosecution of the war of the raw materials of the united nations. The United Kingdom member of the Board would be Sir Clive Baillieu (under Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply), while the United States representative might be Mr. Donald Nelson. In its mission of organizing the production and utilization of raw materials, the Board would collaborate with the other united nations concerned, conferring with them when necessary.

3. **JOINT ALLOCATION BOARDS.** There were to be two such Boards, one in London and one in Washington. The Joint Board in Washington would be presided over by Mr. Hopkins and would consist of representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Board, however, would report through the Chiefs of Staff and not direct to Mr. Hopkins. This procedure is to be given a month's trial.

It was recognized that other allies would have an interest in the activities of the above Board. These allies were divided into two categories, those "protégés" of the United Kingdom and those "protégés" of the United States. The first included all Empire countries, Free France, Norway, Yugoslavia, Holland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, the latter, China, Russia and Latin American states.

It appeared from discussion that no real consideration has yet been given in Washington to the position of Canada in relation to these allocation Boards. As they were visualized at present, it seems that Canada might have to submit her claims both to the London Board and to the Washington Board. It was pointed out that our special interest in this matter would seem to justify separate Canadian representation on the Washington Allocations Board, and Sir John Dill accepted this point of view. He thought possibly Canada's special interest might be recognized by the establishment of a Joint United Kingdom-Canadian Allocations Board in Washington, the representatives of which would represent the British Empire on the Joint Allocations Board referred to above. The difficulty here would be that Australia and New Zealand would not be likely to accept this machinery.

On the other hand, it might be argued that Australia and New Zealand would recognize Canada's special position on these supply matters in the same way that it is proposed that we should recognize their special position by accepting