

Canadian High Commissioner wrote home to warn that Newfoundlanders were demanding to know why Canada wanted so large an area as 160 square miles, four times as large as that of all the U.S. bases.

By February 1943, the Canadian demand had dropped to 120 square miles. Still nothing moved. Norman Robertson, then Under-Secretary of State, wrote in June 1943: "It would be highly embarrassing for the Canadian Government to be required to admit that Canada possesses no title of any nature." A year later, in February 1944, the Canadian High Commissioner reported that "the situation here is deteriorating"; the local press had finally realized that the U.S. had built bases in Canada with no 99-year lease in return, while Canada was making this demand from a fellow Dominion. The matter was eventually settled, late that same year; the issue of postwar, non-military use was simply dodged.

The final item in the long section devoted to Goose Bay is a memorandum by the External Affairs Legal Adviser to the Under-Secretary's Special Counsellor. Newfoundland, he felt, had a good case over Goose Bay.

"Personally," he wrote, "I am unable to see how any practical solution can be worked out for the Newfoundland problem without confederation." He suggested the confederation be "given some serious consideration".

The Special Counsellor was R. A. MacKay. Three years later he was assigned by the Department to chaperone round Chatawa an unknown Newfoundland politician Joey Smallwood, who had come to 'preach' confederation. Those events will be covered in Volume II. I hope that that tome includes the memorandum from the High Commissioner in St. John's advising his office that Smallwood was a politician of no importance who should be kept as far away as possible from anyone of consequence. Smallwood slipped past MacKay to see Pickersgill and St. Laurent, and the rest is recent history.

Volume II will obviously cover more interesting ground. The quality of this volume — comprehensive, balanced and well-indexed — makes it essential that a shorter, more popular version of the two volumes be published to reach out to the schools and private citizens as well as to scholars.

Reference section

Canadian Foreign Relations

I. Recent Books

Canada's approach to multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: a symposium presented by the Canadian Export Association in Toronto on February 21, 1973.
80 pp. (mimeograph copy).

Erickson, Edward W., and Waverman, Leonard, eds.
The energy question: an international failure of policy Vol. 2: North America. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1974.
390 pp.

International Economic Policy Association
Interim report of the study on U.S. natural resource requirements and foreign economic policy, by the International Economic Policy Association and the IEPA Advisory Committee on Natural Resources, July 18, 1974.
1v. (mimeograph copy).

Orvik, Nils ed.
Policies of northern development. Kingston: Queen's University, Department of Political Studies, Group for International Politics, 1973.
241 pp.

Thomson, Dale C., ed.
Quebec society and politics: views from the inside. Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1973.
272 pp.

Ronning, Chester
A memoir of China in revolution: from the Boxer Rebellion to the People's Republic. New York, Pantheon Books, 1974.
360 pp.

Young, W. R.
Development of consular operations in the United States 1940 to 1972, a study by W. R. Young and E. McAllister, Ottawa, MacKay, 1973.
1v. (mimeograph copy).

II. Periodicals

"Canada: restless upstairs neighbour." Symposium ed. by H. Sutton.
In *Saturday Review World* 2:14-16+ November 2, 1974.

"Canada and Asia '74."
In *Far Eastern Economic Review* 86:56-57 December 27, 1974 (24-page special section).

"Canada and the United States: transnational and transgovernmental relations."
In *International Organization* 28:595-1010 Autumn 1974 (special issue).

Cuneo, Carl J.
"Education, language and multidimensional continentalism."
In *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 7:536-550 September 1974.