

Majesty's accession, and that His Majesty will be publicly proclaimed tomorrow. The second telegram gives the terms of the Proclamation, which follows the usual form.

The State and Justice Departments have prepared two documents for Council:

1. Proclamation by the Governor-General assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada.
2. Proclamation authorizing all officers and judges to retain their office subject to taking as soon as possible hereafter the customary Oath of Allegiance.

It would therefore appear necessary to have action taken by Council today, both in order that the Proclamation may issue tomorrow and that there should be no question of continuance of persons now holding office.

Mr. Archer telephoned this morning to say that he had received a telegram from the Dominions Office raising the question as to whether the Canadian Government desired to associate the British High Commissioner here in the Proclamation. This suggestion is evidently based on the fact stated in the accompanying telegram that the High Commissioners in London for the Dominions and India are being invited to attend the accession Council and to sign the Proclamation. If established precedents are followed, however, there is no analogy between the London and Ottawa practice. In London the proclamation is issued by "We, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London." Such a group finds its origin in a century before there was any House of Commons or Cabinet and when the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London were supposed to speak for the people. In Canada the practice followed in 1910 was to have a proclamation issued by the Governor General assisted by his Privy Council for Canada, which in practice meant the Cabinet. If it were decided and were found possible to change the practice and to summon all members of the Privy Council regardless of being represented in the Government or not, it might be possible in that case to include the British High Commissioner but he would not appear to have any appropriate place if the precedent of 1910 regarding action by the Cabinet was followed.

[PIÈCE JOINTE 1/ENCLOSURE 1]

Le secrétaire aux Dominions au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures
Dominions Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs

CIRCULAR TELEGRAM B. 10

London, January 21, 1936

IMMEDIATE. My telegram of today Circular B. (?)¹. Following for Prime Minister from my Prime Minister, Begins: Proclamation of His Majesty

¹ Non reproduit/not printed.