

do for the most part with communications passing between different parts of the Empire, were agreed that the time had come when there should be not only direct communication as between government and government but also greater opportunity provided by way of personal contact and personal consultation, as a supplement to the written words of a despatch exchanged between governments. . . Among other subjects discussed by Mr. Amery when passing through Ottawa was this very question of a representative to be appointed from Great Britain to this dominion. The Secretary of State for the Dominions made it clear that it was the intention of the British Government to appoint a representative who would reside at Ottawa. What his designation will be or who will be chosen, is a matter for the British Government to decide. . . Whoever is sent by Britain to represent the British Government will receive a very cordial and warm welcome to this Dominion."⁽¹⁾

Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., took up his duties in Ottawa on September 24, 1928. His staff included Mr. (subsequently Sir) Robert H. Hadow, M.C., as First Secretary, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. (subsequently Sir) Percival Leishing, of the Dominions Office. It became customary to have in the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom a representative of each of those British Departments of State.

In a speech of welcome to Sir William Clark on November 4, 1928, Mr. Mackenzie King said in part: "The

(1) Ibid. January 31, 1928. pp.58-59.