

4. British Commonwealth Air Training Conference,
May 22 - June 5, 1942.

Following the United Nations Air Training Conference, the Commonwealth countries participating in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan held further meetings to consider a new B.C.A.T.P. Agreement. At the conclusion of the meetings, at which representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand were present, two Agreements were signed as follows:

- (1) On June 1st, 1942, a Supplementary Agreement was concluded between Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and concurred in by the United Kingdom, modifying the British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement of December 17th, 1939.
- (2) On June 5th a new British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement was concluded, replacing the previous Agreement of December 17th, 1939, and extending and expanding the British Commonwealth Air Training plan until March 31st, 1945.

Announcement of these new Agreements was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on June 5th (Hansard page 3367).

5. Relations with France, Prime Minister's Statements of
May 19, 20, 31, 1942.

(a) Relations with France, Statement by Prime Minister,
May 19, 1942

On the orders of the day:

Mr. M. J. COLDWELL (Rosetown-Biggar):
The Prime Minister said he hoped to be able to make a statement regarding our relationship with occupied France. Is he prepared to make such a statement now, or may we expect it within a few days?

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I might say to my hon. friend and hon. members of the house, first of all that a minister is not accredited to any government; he is accredited to the country to which he goes. In considering the position of the French minister in Canada and the position of Canada's representative to France, who at the present time is the charge d'affaires of our legation, that circumstance of necessity has had to receive a great deal of very careful consideration. We have had to consider as to whether it would be wise to give to the people of France, 95 per cent of whom I believe are thoroughly opposed to the present administration in France, the impression that this country had found it necessary to sever its relations with France by reason of a particular government being in office there at the moment, which government may be out of office tomorrow or a little later. That is a matter which I