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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 306

Pages C211921-C212482

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 306, pages C211921-C212482

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Statement of Expenses
in connection with Mr. Massey's removal to Canada C212436

Expenses incurred in Moving Mr. Massey's Goods to Canada

			Cdn. Funds
Taylors Depositories			
December, 1939	£149. 7. 0		
July, 1940	380.17. 3		
August, 1940	396.12. 6		
Total	£926.16. 9		
Amount Paid by Government based on pre-war rates	£385. 3.10	@ $4.47	$ 1,721.81
Difference Paid by Mr. Massey.	£541.12.11		
September, 1945 (Paid by Mr. Massey and reimbursed to him)	£134. 8. 0	@ $4.47	600.77
May, 1946 (Taylor's Depositories paid from High Commissioner's Office in London	£970. 1. 3	@ $4.45	4,316.78
August, 1946 (Taylor's Depositories paid from High Commissioner's Office in London)	£ 82.14. 6	@ $4.04	334.21
August, 1946 (Taylor's Depositories paid from High Commissioner's Office in London - Collecting and Packing 75 pictures which were forwarded to National Gallery, Ottawa)	£195. 0. 0	@ $4.04	787.80
June, 1946 (M. Rawlinson Ltd. - Removal of goods from Toronto to Canton, Ontario)		$ 517.11	
Less refund received from Rawlinson's on Packing Cases.		130.00	387.11
August and September, 1946 (M. Rawlinson Ltd. - Further removal of goods from warehouse to Batterwood House, Port Hope)			500.05
Rail fare from London to Southampton for Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Vincent Massey	£ 2. 0. 6	@ $4.45	9.01
May, 1946 (Westbound Ocean Passage for Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Vincent Massey via Queen Mary)	£ 30.0 . 0	@ $4.04	121.20
Commissary Supplies for use on Private Car en route from Halifax to Toronto:			
Calderone & Grieves	$ 33.76		
A. J. Smith	10.73		
Canadian National Rlys.	4.52		49.01
Personal Expense Account returning to Canada which includes tips aboard ship and tips in connection with personal baggage			76.62
T O T A L			$ 8,904.37

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file

NAR/SR
7.5.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212497

I have sent a telegram today to Mr. Massey, asking him to use his best endeavours to facilitate Mr. Burnett's departure from the United Kingdom. I think you have a copy of the letter I sent to Hudd some weeks ago, asking the High Commissioner's Office to arrange passage priorities for Mr. Burnett and his family. This has been done on the assumption that there would be no difficulty about securing an Exit Permit. I think that Mr. Massey's intervention with the United Kingdom Exit Control authorities will fix up the matter without too much trouble. I have advised Mr. Burpee of the action I have taken.

noted

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C[illegible]3

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

You may be interested to see the attached comment by W. E. Williams, appearing in the last issue of The Listener to reach the office from London.

Mr. Massey's broadcast on Dominion Day was evidently very well received. Williams is one of the recognized critics of "the spoken word" in the British Isles, and praise from him in these words is high praise indeed.

J. A. G.

August 10, 1942

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C211[illegible]9

"Of the pure original postscript the best I can remember for ages was Vincent Massey's brief comment on last week's celebration of the founding of the Canadian Dominion. It was no more than seven or eight hundred words, I suppose, but it was beautifully composed. Mr. Massey's task was to illustrate a leaf in the calendar, a job which calls for the most delicate handling of sentiment. He chose just the right bits of history and anecdote: the whiskered and frock-coated Fathers of the Federation, the Canadian soldiers who find 'home' in a little English village. Incidentally, in his casual reference to the Abbey ceremony, earlier in the day, Mr. Massey showed an aptitude which should be the envy of the Outside Broadcasts section of the B.B.C. This sense of wireless composition was matched by a sincere, virile and wholly unaffected voice, its purity of tone warmed by the pleasant kind of Canadian accent. In that anthology of broadcasting which someone ought to have begun compiling twenty years ago, Mr. Massey's little talk would go straight in as a model postscript. "

THE LISTENER, July 9, 1942, p.60

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NAR/SR
11.2.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212440

I had a telegram today from Mr. Massey, indicating that he hopes to leave Scotland by air on Sunday, February 13th. With good weather he should arrive in Montreal that night. He plans to spend the first night there with J.W. McConnell. Presumably, he will come on to Ottawa on Monday or Tuesday.

He is still very anxious to have his plans kept entirely private and confidential.

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C212441

NAR/SR
11.8.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. and Mrs. Massey arrived in New York today on the Queen Mary. They plan to stay at the Ritz there for two or three days, and will let us know, through the Consulate General, their further plans.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRESS RELEASE

No. 22 Ottawa, March 12, 1946

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, today announced the impending retirement of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey as High Commissioner for Canada in London. In making the announcement, Mr. King said:

"In 1926, Mr. Massey was appointed Canadian Minister to Washington. This appointment marked the establishment of the first Canadian Legation abroad. It inaugurated direct diplomatic relations between the United States and Canada. As Minister, Mr. Massey was able greatly to further the cordial character of the relations then existing between the two countries, and which ever since have been so greatly strengthened by Canada's Mission in Washington.

In 1935 Mr. Massey was appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London. His tenure of that office has, therefore, extended over more than ten years. These years have been of historic significance in Commonwealth and international relationships.

During the six years of war, Mr. Massey, and his staff in London, were under exceptionally heavy strain. Their work, much increased in volume, had to be carried out under arduous, exacting, and often dangerous conditions. In addition to the greatly increased duties of the High Commissioner's Office, both Mr. and Mrs. Massey ~~have~~ never failed to give generously of their time and energies to the welfare of Canadian servicemen and women in the United Kingdom. In their solicitude for the welfare of the men and women of the armed forces, the auxiliary services and the voluntary agencies, they have won for themselves a high and lasting place in the esteem of their fellow countrymen.

10-3-46

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On behalf of the Government I should like to express most warmly the appreciation felt not only by the Government but by the citizens of Canada generally, of the outstanding services which Mr. Massey has rendered our country during the years he has represented Canada in Washington and London. Mr. Massey leaves his present office with a distinguished record of devoted public service."

The Prime Minister made public the following letter from Mr. Massey dated February 16th, and his reply dated March 9th.

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Ottawa,
March 9, 1946

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., LL.D.,
High Commissioner for Canada in the
United Kingdom,
Canada House,
London.

My dear High Commissioner:

It was with great regret that I learned of your desire to relinquish the office of High Commissioner in London. I fully understand, however, your wish to return to Canada after so many years in our country's service abroad. I shall not, therefore, endeavour to dissuade you from your decision.

At this time, when you are leaving the important position which you have held for more than ten years, I wish to express to you, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the warmest appreciation of your outstanding services to Canada.

Your tenure of office as High Commissioner has extended over the war years and your duties have, at times, been performed in exceptionally arduous circumstances.

You have the satisfaction of knowing that the distinction with which you have filled the position of High Commissioner, and the devoted services which you and Mrs. Massey have rendered to Canada have won for you both a firm and lasting place in the esteem and regard of your fellow Canadians.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, March 13, 1946

To THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR INFORMATION

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212445

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, March 13, 1946

To THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR INFORMATION

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Under Secretary noted

Please speak to the King re
(he thinks the Massey might make a
tour for Canadian Clubs &c but not
as High Commr — there may be a change
appointed by that time) Jas. 14/III/46.

TO THE PRIME MINISTER

OTTAWA MARCH 13, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C212446

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Return to J.A. Gibson

HW/AH
March 13th, 1946.

NOTE FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY

CONFIDENTIAL

In connection with Mr. Massey's impending retirement, I think that the correspondence contains no record of certain points which he mentioned to me in London. In the first place he wishes to make a tour across Canada while still holding the office of High Commissioner. He remarked that he had not been in western Canada for many years and that he thought that he ought to speak there in Vancouver and Winnipeg especially. Such a tour would have to be completed by the end of June or first week in July as I think the "speaking season" for Canadian Clubs and so on ends around July 1st.

Secondly, he mentioned that he would need the services of a secretary in connection with this tour to make arrangements and see to his correspondence.

Thirdly, he said that he presumed that he was entitled to a certain amount of leave before the technical date of his retirement arrived and he would wish to take whatever leave was due to him in the course of the summer.

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JAG/
C2[illegible]3 22 May, 1946

SECRET AND PRIVATE

The Prime Minister spoke by telephone to Mr. St. Laurent in Ottawa at 2:20 p.m. London time.

Mr. King said that Mr. Massey was leaving England tomorrow, and that the King wished personally to confer upon him the order of the Companions of Honour. When this matter was first raised, Mr. King had assumed that the proposal was for inclusion in the Honours List to be published on the King's Birthday; but today it had appeared that the proposal was made at the instance of the King and that the recommendation would be forthcoming as from the Government of the United Kingdom in recognition of services to the United Kingdom given by Mr. Massey during the war.

Mr. King had said that he would have great hesitation in giving any decision without consulting his colleagues; but he told Mr. St. Laurent he ~~did no see anything else to be done but~~ to agree to the proposal that the King should confer the honour today, at the instance of His Majesty personally and on the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government.

Mr. King felt unwilling himself to say either yes or no#; any decision would have to be the decision of the Cabinet in Canada with its full approval. If the Cabinet were prepared to agree, Mr. King would let Mr. Attlee know that the honour could be conferred this evening. The further questions involved in any similar awards in future could be examined later.

Mr. King asked Mr. St. Laurent to send a cable in reply, without mentioning Mr. Massey's name. (This cable was received shortly before 6:00 p.m. this afternoon).

J.A.G.

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COPY

TELEGRAM

FROM: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

TO : THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

SECRET & PERSONAL
CYPHER
No. 408

LONDON, March 8th, 1947

C211919

No. 408. Secret and Personal. Following for Pearson from Robertson, begins:

Your telegram No. 341 of 28th February, meetings of High Commissioners.

I have given Machtig the substance of your and my views about regular meetings of High Commissioners and he has made them clear to Lord Addison. In view of Addison's commitments in the Cabinet and in the House of Lords, and of the many calls on the other High Commissioners, I think it very likely that the present intention to have regular meetings will break down from natural causes, as have similar efforts in the past.

As a result of his informal representations, I am sure that Addison will not pretend that these meetings amount to a significant cog in Commonwealth machinery, but I agree there is a risk that Evatt may claim them as a concession resulting from his pressure.

At meeting of High Commissioners held yesterday at the Secretary of State's invitation, no mention was made during the meeting of its being one of a series. Mayhew and Sargent were present. Mayhew, with Sargent's assistance, ran through recent developments with regard to Greece, Indonesia, Indo-China, displaced persons in Italy, etc. Practically all they had to say has already reached you direct in Dominions Office telegrams. Beasley took the occasion to attack the Foreign Office for rushing into decisions without giving Australia due opportunity to express opinion. It appeared that Evatt had complained that Australia had received the text of the Anglo-French alliance much too late for him to give a considered opinion of it. He was also upset, for similar reasons, over the decision on India. Beasley credited Addison with sincere efforts to keep Australia posted in time and placed the blame on the Foreign Office. There was not sufficient consultation with the Foreign Office at earlier stages and on all levels, and he was suspicious that Australia was not being told everything about the development of United Kingdom policy. Sargent expressed anxiety to improve the working of the methods of consultation which he thought were not as good as they had been before the war.

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I said I thought Beasley's criticisms implied a conception of Australia's role in the formulation of United Kingdom policy which did not apply in the case of Canada. We conceded to the United Kingdom the right to have a foreign policy of her own, just as we assumed that right for ourselves. We wished to keep each other informed of our intentions, but we did not consider that each country had to secure the consent of all the others before deciding on policies. I was certain that if Mr. King were asked he would express his appreciation of information of United Kingdom diplomatic activies and policies which was received through the usual channels. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sent: 1.00 p.m.

Rec'd: 10.35 a.m.

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COPY C211921

TELEGRAM

FROM: SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO : THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON

No. 341 Ottawa, Febrary 28th, 1947.
SECRET AND PERSONAL
CYPHER

Following for Robertson from Pearson, begins:

Your telegram No. 339, High Commissioners' meetings. It is felt here that it might have been better to have resisted the Australian demand for regular meetings and that your own idea for ad hoc meetings, called for discussion of particular questions of joint interest as they arise, was a much better one. Did the South Africans and New Zealanders support the Australians, and is the decision for fortnightly meetings final? If possible, a re-examination of the matter and a return to the irregular discussions would be welcomed. It is felt that great caution should be exercised in this matter and that there should be no developments which would give the impression that a Cabinet of High Commissioners was being established, or any unnecessary institutional machinery. Your telegram indicates that you appreciate this, and we are wondering whether what seems to have been a decision at the last meeting with Lord Addison could not be reconsidered. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister C212482

Ottawa, 11.1.48

The Prime Minister:

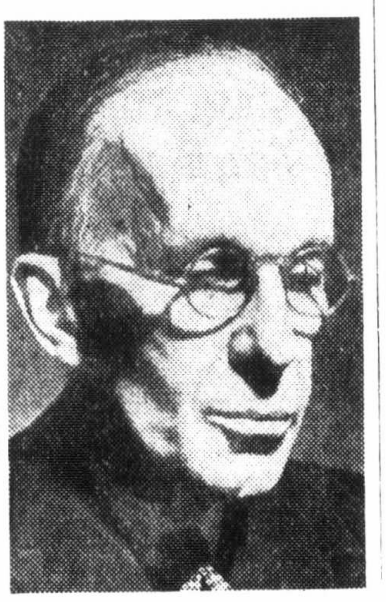
You wished to have the clipping from the Journal re Hon. Vincent Massey's visit to Ottawa to speak at the U. of Toronto Alumni dinner. Clipping attached.

A.E.H.

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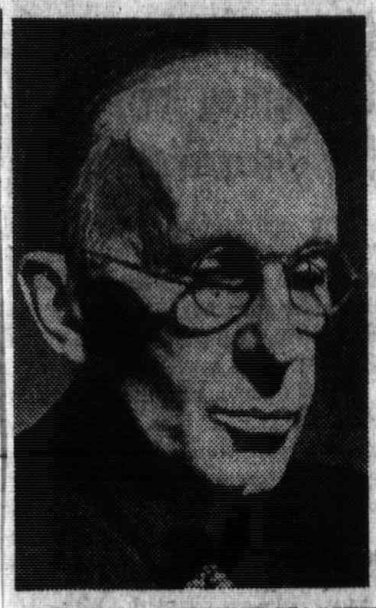
RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY who will be the speaker at the annual University of Toronto Alumni dinner which will be held at the Chateau Laurier on Tuesday, Jan. 27. It will be Mr. Massey's first public appearance in Ottawa since his recent installation as Chancellor of the University, a post he accepted after a long period of service as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

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C212453



RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY who will be the speaker at the annual University of Toronto Alumni dinner which will be held at the Chateau Laurier on Tuesday, Jan. 27. It will be Mr. Massey's first public appearance in Ottawa since his recent installation as Chancellor of the University, a post he accepted after a long period of service as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

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SECRET

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Miss Horne

Mr. Pickersgill: C211921

Please have papers in readiness to speak with Mr. King in the morning about Mr. Massey for President of the National Gallery.

I am doing a memo to remind the P.M. to speak about this.

AEH

26.1.48

Returned for file
28.1.48 LWP

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File re
Mr. Massey

C212465 see pp
enc
27-4-46
a

MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
OTTAWA, CANADA

April 18, 1946.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER:

Vincent Massey is naturally anxious to do some useful work on this side. He is to do a tour of Canadian clubs.

I know that the Health League of Canada would like to have him become president and various cultural activities also want him to take an interest in their work.

I don't know if you have anything in mind, but it did occur to me that it might be useful to have him act as chairman of the National Gallery and give a good part of his time to it. The work of the National Gallery might be extended to include handicrafts and industrial design for which there is great scope in Canada. With federal leadership considerable sums of money can be made or saved at little expense.

Vincent might also take an active interest in the work of the Federal District Commission, the Film Board, Canadian Information Service, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation or an assortment of these. This might reduce the possibilities of hostile criticism and improve the services they render.

Vincent spoke to me about what he was going to do when he was out here last. If he is not used in these ways, he certainly will be used in others and it seems to me that his capacity and standing would be very useful in connection with the work of some at least of the agencies mentioned.

Yes, I will discuss & talk over
for I am to talk to him
seen by NAR

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File re Rt Hon W. Massey

C211956

P.C. 1786

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th April, 1949.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 7th April, 1949, from the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, submitting.

That it is desirable that the Canadian people should know as much as possible about their country, its history and traditions; and about their national life and common achievements:

That it is in the national interest to give encouragement to institutions which express national feeling, promote common understanding and add to the variety and richness of Canadian life, rural as well as urban:

That there exist already certain Federal agencies and activities which contribute to these ends; including the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the Public Archives, the Library of Parliament, the National War Museum, the system of aid for research including scholarships maintained by the National Research Council and other governmental agencies; and

That it is desirable that an examination be conducted into such agencies and activities, with a view to recommending their most effective conduct in the national interest and with full respect for the constitutional jurisdiction of the provinces.

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The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister advise that:

1. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

2. Arthur Surveyer, Esq., B.A., Sc., C.E., D. Engn., LL.D., Civil Engineer, Montreal

3. Norman A.M. MacKenzie, Esq., C.M.C., K.C., LL.D., President, University of British Columbia

4. Most Reverend Georges-Henri Levesque, O.P., D.Sc., Soc., Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University

5. Miss Hilda Neatby, M.A.,Ph.D., Professor of History and Acting Head of the Department, University of Saskatchewan.

be appointed Commissioners under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act (Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) to examine and make recommendations upon:

(a) the principles upon which the policy of Canada should be based, in the fields of radio and television broadcasting;

(b) such agencies and activities of the government of Canada as the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National War Museum, the Public Archives and the care and custody of public records, the Library of Parliament; methods by which research is aided including grants of scholarships through various Federal Government agencies; the eventual character and scope of the National Library; the scope or activities of these agencies; the manner in which they should be conducted, financed and controlled, and other matters relevant thereto;

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(c) methods by which the relations of Canada with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with other organizations operating in this field should be conducted;

(d) relations of the government of Canada and any of its agencies with various national voluntary bodies operating in the field with which this inquiry will be concerned;

The Committee further advise:

1. That the Commissioners be authorized to exercise all the powers conferred upon them by Section 11 of the Inquiries Act and be assisted to the fullest extent by the officials of all appropriate departments and agencies;

2. That the said Commissioners adopt such procedure and methods as they may, from time to time, deem expedient for the proper conduct of the inquiry and sit at such times and in such places in Canada as they may decide from time to time;

3. That the Commissioners submit interim reports from time to time as they see fit or as they may be directed by the Governor in Council;

4. That when, pursuant to the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Inquiries Act, the said Commissioners have authorized and deputed any qualified person as a special Commissioner to inquire into any matter within the scope of the aforesaid inquiry as may be directed by the said Commissioners, any person so deputed, when authorized by Order in Council, shall exercise the same powers which the Commissioners have in accordance with the Inquiries Act (Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927).

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5. That the Commissioners be empowered to engage such counsel, staff and expert assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of their inquiry;

6. That the said Commissioners be directed that a record should be made of all the evidence given before them or before any special Commissioner in the course of the inquiry;

7. That the Commissioners be directed to report to the Governor in Council; and

8. That the Right Honourable Vincent Massey,P.C.,C.H., be Chairman of the Commission.

N. A. Robertson,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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C211921

file

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. Vincent Massey telephoned this morning to ask if he could come to call. I explained that you had been indisposed, and that the doctor had requested us not to allow visitors to call. He had not known of your illness, and asked me to convey to you his best wishes for a speedy recovery. Mr. Massey will telephone the next time he is in Ottawa.

L.B.
Feb. 2 [1950]

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C212461

MAYHEW, R.W.

Appointed Minister of Fisheries

June 11, 1948

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MD P.C.2659 C-30
1948

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th June, 1948.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue appointing the Honourable Robert Wellington Mayhew, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Fisheries, vice the Honourable J. A. MacKinnon, resigned.

A. D. P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Miss Gibson

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N-305-61-U
au 1941
E-301
1942
D-260
1942
D-350
1942
D-140
1942
N 305-61-U
au 1941
Affaires

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

I am attaching a letter from the Medical Society of the University of Toronto, together with a formal statement setting forth the views of its members with regard to their contribution to the war effort.

The suggestion is made that the government should establish a loan fund to enable the medical students to complete their courses as soon as possible. Other communications on the same subject have been received. The first was referred to Pensions and National Health, and was returned with the advice that it should go to National Defence. The second (a petition signed by a large number of students) was sent (in error) to National War Services, and was returned with the suggestion that it should go to Pensions and National Health and Finance.

As this is a matter which affects civilian as well as military needs, it might be considered by a committee of the four ~~Ministers~~ Departments mentioned - Pensions, National Defence, National War Services and Finance.

Perhaps you will wish to obtain Cabinet authority for this.

W. J. T.

January 5, 1941.

AEH/MS

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N-305-C-1-4 1941 File

C212461

CANADA

C

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

OTTAWA, December 5, 1941.

Memorandum to: Mr. H.R.L.Henry,
Private Secretary
to Prime Minister.

I return herewith copy of letter addressed by you to Edward B. Campbell on December 3rd, with enclosures. It strikes me that the problem of maintaining the medical profession in Canada is one which would come within the purview of the Department of Pensions and National Health, and I would suggest that this material be sent to that Department. Furthermore, it may be a problem concerning the Armed Forces, as it must be a desire on the part of the Armed Forces for more medical men that has necessitated the policy of speeding up the training of medical students.

There is no place in this Department where we could handle this in any way or do anything about it.

T. C. Davis,
Associate Deputy Minister.

Encl.

No. Pensions returned the file.

Filed
Referred to
National Defence.
Dec 9. 1941

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file

C212465

#317
1943
(Off & Confl.)

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

re: Medical Procurement and
Assignment Board
(Mr. Coldwell's letter re.)

Attached are reports from Mr. Ralston and Mr. Mackenzie as requested by the Prime Minister for consideration by Council.

Mr. Ralston also attaches a suggested draft letter to Mr. Coldwell. While Mr. Mackenzie has not submitted a draft letter, the basis for a letter will be found on pages 20 to 25 of his memorandum.

The draft letter submitted by Mr. Ralston contains a defence of the Canadian Medical Association and an unqualified defence of the Medical Procurement and Assignment Board. Mr. Mackenzie feels that the government should not enter into a defence of the Canadian Medical Association and points out that there would have been a certain validity in Mr. Coldwell's criticisms had they been made in October before a number of changes were made at the instance of the Dominion Council of Health.

Mr. Coldwell has subsequently made a statement to the press (see Ottawa Evening Journal, January 12th, 1943; clipping attached) in which he suggests that the medical profession should be brought under Selective Service.

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NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

In the same connection, an editorial from the Winnipeg Free Press of January 8th, (attached) is also of interest.

The following points require decision:

(1) Should a further letter be sent to Mr. Coldwell (none was promised) or should the matter be left for Parliament.

(2) If a letter is sent to Mr. Coldwell, should Mr. Mackenzie's or Mr. Ralston's submission form its basis.

(3) In such a letter, should any attention be paid to Mr. Coldwell's subsequent press statement.

(4) If no letter is sent to Mr. Coldwell, it remains necessary to iron out the differences between Defence and Pensions as to the appropriate defence of the government.

(5) What attitude should be taken to the suggestion that the medical profession be brought under Selective Service in the same manner, for example, as scientific and technical personnel.

(6) At the present time, the scarcity of doctors resulting from enlistments coupled with the fact that professional fees are not subject to the price ceiling opens the door wide for profiteering. That this danger is real is illustrated by a letter from the Saskatoon Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Association (see copy attached).

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NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board considers it impractical to attempt to control professional fees which were accordingly never brought under the price ceiling. The government might, however, indicate publicly that any increase in such fees is clearly contrary to the spirit of the anti-inflation policy and is, therefore, detrimental to the war effort.

This danger of profiteering by doctors is an additional argument for proceeding with health insurance without delay.

14.1.43

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C211963

file

JWP/PM
26.2.43

H - 3 / 7
1943
Off + Confl

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re: Medical Procurement and Assignment Board

(Mr.Coldwell's letter of Dec. 23, 1942)

-- Attached is a summary of the points raised by Mr.Coldwell and suggested replies based on information supplied by Defence and by Pensions and National Health.

These points might be used as the basis of a further letter to Mr.Coldwell, although his letter does not require any further reply.

What he asks is that the matter be brought before Parliament.

There will be an excuse for his doing so on the motion for the Committee on Social Security. Mr. Ralston would, of course, be the appropriate Minister to make a reply, but you may wish to have these notes available in case the matter is raised at that stage.

J.W.P.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212469

For the Prime Minister:

In accordance with the Prime Minister's directions, I spoke to Mr. Mackenzie at the beginning of the week about the request for an interview contained in an earlier letter from the Canadian Medical Association.

Mr. Mackenzie said that he had received the deputation himself that day and had taken pains to explain the reasons why it was not possible for you to be present. He asked me to suggest that an assurance be given to the C.M.A. when their brief was received, that it would be carefully considered by the Cabinet.

A draft reply is attached.

J.W.P.

June 2, 1944.

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Brooke Claxton
C212470
Montreal
Neurological
Institute

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C212471

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
CANADA

Mr. Claxton asked that a copy of this speech be sent to the Prime Minister in view of his interest in the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Ottawa,
April 9, 1947.

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C211742

THE ARMY HANDS OVER

Address by Honourable Brooke Claxton
Minister of National Defence
on the formal transfer of the Military Annex
to the Montreal Neurological Institute
on January 18, 1947

Mr. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Your Worship,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

One thing we tried to do in the war was to see that as far as was humanly possible no one should be worse off because he served; while no one should be better off because he didn't. In pursuit of this first object we mobilized in our armed forces the experience, the skills and the spirit of service of our scientists, doctors and nurses. They stood high in the eyes of the world. We wanted our men to have the best and by and large we saw that they got it.

To achieve the highest standard in the important field of neurology and neurosurgery we turned inevitably to the Montreal Neurological Institute. The Institute had been brought to world-wide pre-eminence under a man in whom distinction and humility have attained equal pinnacles, the director of the Institute, Dr. Wilder Penfield. Because of the occasion and our relationship today, perhaps I should call him, for the first and last time, Colonel Penfield.

The partnership of the Montreal Neurological Institute in the national effort was established from the outbreak of war. Advice and guidance in many fields; the establishment of the Canadian neurological hospital at Basingstoke under such of your associates as Colonels Russel and Cone; important research on preventing black-out in fliers and seasickness in sailors, as well as on numerous other matters; the association of Colonel McEachern with this work at Ottawa; these were some of the ways in which the Institute helped in war. It was a remarkable, a stirring example of the manner in which institutions like this, under proper direction, could take a large manifold part in meeting our nation's challenge.

Next in importance to victory was the care of those who helped to win victory. For the treatment of

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neurosurgical and neurological cases, the Department of National Defence built this military annex to the Institute so that our men would have the care of the finest specialists. It was opened in time to take care of the peak load.

Normal procedure in the field for men suffering wounds requiring brain surgery and similar treatment was the evacuation to a neurosurgical centre in England, where Canadian Army doctors performed the primary surgery. Later these men would be sent back to Canada for secondary operations and further treatment. A large proportion of these cases was treated at the M.N.I.

Head surgery included the use of tantalum and plastic plates, bone grafting and operations for brain tumours. Extraordinary work was also done on the repair of destroyed nerves and a surgical technique was employed for relieving sciatic pain due to pressure on nerve roots. Pioneer work is credited in the use of penicillin for the treatment of brain abscesses and meningitis. Another important development was the discovery of a new method of combatting a hemorrhage during brain operations. Great credit is due to doctors and tribute must also be paid the technicians, the staff nurses and the Army Nursing Sisters for their extremely effective work in nursing the patients during their difficult convalescent period.

The military wing ran to capacity. In the result the Institute discharged more than six hundred men back to civilian life who could never have been treated successfully a few years ago.

One of my jobs now is to liquidate some of the wrack of war. We are literally beating some of our guns, not all of them, into ploughshares. A few weeks ago we transferred twenty-two military hospitals to Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor:

Under Order-in-Council P.C. 2796 an arrangement was made by which this wing will pass permanently to the Institute. This is subject to the provision that up to thirty beds will be reserved for the Department of Veterans Affairs and members of the armed forces. Pursuant to this authority, I now transfer this wing to you.

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This golden key symbolizes that formal title is now transferred, but it symbolizes much more than that - it symbolizes the opening of the door to new and larger opportunities for the prevention of illness, the cure of the sick and the welfare of mankind.

It may also contribute to the liquidation of war itself. The threat to civilization made by the developments of science for war must be answered by the application of science for peace so as to spread knowledge, understanding and goodwill into the dark corners of peoples' minds and the distant places of the earth. This Institute may play a great part in lighting the way, in establishing new ties between nations and creating new hope for humanity.

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C212475

file

P.J.S.-2
1941

House of Commons
Canada

Chief
The Press already
tabulated Meighen's
three fatal speeches in
last year.

1. He spoke against the
Excess Profits Tax.

2. He said if we were
fighting in support
of Socialism we had
better not fight at
all.

3. He referred to the
Joint Defence Plan
as "Twilight Twittering".

I. A. M.

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C212476 DS/Brazil NAR/SR
20.12.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Brazilian Minister, Mr. de Mello Franco, who is being transferred from Ottawa on the appointment of the new Brazilian Ambassador, hopes very much that, before his departure, you would be able to have lunch or dinner with him and Madame de Mello Franco at their Legation. He is not a bit aggressive or pushing and is, in fact, a little diffident about pressing the invitation, since he knows how busy you are. I promised I would pass on to you what he had said to me.

The de Mello Francos are particularly nice people, who have been very happy in Ottawa and are very sorry to be moved. As things have turned out, they are the only local casualties of the decision to elevate legations to embassies.

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C211921

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO Mr N. A. Robertson

I spoke to the King about this. He very much wishes to invite the Minister and Madame de Mello Franco to dinner at LH ~~next~~ next week. You may wish to have this in mind in case M de Mello Franco raises the question again. In any event the King will wish to show them some special attention/ Dep.

DEC 23

Mackenzie King

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C211973 D/ BRAZIL

Present Minister, Dr Caio de Mello Franco
presented his credentials on August 28, 1942

(His predecessor, the first Brazilian Minister to Canada, was Senhor Joao Alberto Lins de Barros now Director of Economic Controls of the Brazilian Government. His credentials were presented on May 15, 1941, marking the

formal establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Canada.)

The first (and present) Minister of Canada to Brazil is Mr Jean DESY (appointed June 24, 1941) who opened the Canadian Legation in Rio de Janeiro in 1941.

By an announcement made earlier this month (Dec.43) the respective legations of Canada and Brazil will be raised to the status of embassies.

The Canadian Government has designated Mr Desy to be Ambassador to Brazil; but under the regulations of the Brazilian Foreign Office, Dr de Mello Franco is relinquishing his mission as Minister, and will shortly be succeded in Ottawa by an Ambassador-designate.

The exchange of embassies is a token of the broadening and very cordial relations between Canada and one of the great nations of the Americas:

Brazil a member of the United Nations;
has announced intention to send an expeditionary force to the European theatre of operations.

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DS / Bz

NAR/ET
10 July,1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212473

The Brazilian Minister Designate is Mr. de Mello Franco,who is now Brazilian Minister to Ecuador. When Mr.Lins de Barros left,he thought that his successor would arrive about the end of the month.

Mr. de Mello Franco is a young man with a good reputation in the Brazilian Diplomatic Service,where he has filled a number of important posts. His father(still living) is a very eminent international lawyer,who has represented Brazil on the Permanent Court of International Justice and on a number of inter-American judicial tribunals.

The only personal information I have about Mr. de Mello Franco is that his wife is of Austrian origin,but is certified to be of strongly pro-Ally sympathies.

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WJT/MDS/MS
24.11.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Winkler visited me before leaving Ottawa to discuss the Mennonite question.

He states that there is by no means a unanimity of opinion among the Mennonites in regard to the degree of participation in war work. The more conservative element do not wish to carry on any activity which could be construed as directly assisting the war effort, but the majority, and especially the younger people, simply draw the line at bearing arms. At the present time about 100 of them have been either sent to jail for failure to report to camps or, on reporting to military camps, are subjected to increasingly severe disciplinary action on each occasion when they refused to actually bear arms.

Mr. Winkler feels that increasing ill-feeling is likely to develop between the Mennonites and Non-Mennonites in the community, and suggests that the government should establish labour battalions for these people and other conscientious objectors, these labour battalions to be kept in camps under discipline as rigid as that of military units, and to be given fairly arduous work, such as, road building or other essential work from which men have been drawn for military service or war industry. Mr. Winkler feels that while there will be some objection to this on the part of a few Mennonites, the majority would favour it and in the long run it would allay rising ill-feeling which is contributing to the demand for conscription. The practice of sending Mennonites to do work in National Parks during the summer months is considered to be worse than useless because they return to their homes in the Fall and the communities generally regard such a venture as in the nature of a summer holiday for the men concerned.

W. J. T.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA April 28 1943

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Walter Turnbull
Principal Secretary
Prime Minister's Office

W-304-1
1943

You will be interested in the attached copy of letter from our Assistant Registrar at Winnipeg.

The Minister and I met a deputation representing the Mennonites and conscientious objectors yesterday, and we got along quite well with them.

A. MacNamara.

Att.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

C211481

OTTAWA April 28 1943

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Walter Turnbull
Principal Secretary
Prime Minister's Office

W-304-1
1943

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C212482

C O P Y

Division "J"

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE, MOBILIZATION SECTION

WINNIPEG, Man.
April 26, 1943.

Air mail

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

In reply to your letter of April 24th with reference to bishops' wiring to Ottawa after conferring with the Mobilization Board.

For your information, I would state that these bishops were in conferance all day with Mr. W. Bryce, a member of our Board and after due consultation the wire was sent from our office. I do not believe myself that the Board had anything to do with the actual sending of this wire, except that one of the bishops asked if he could use one of our stenographers to type the wire for him and have the reply of the wire addressed to care of our office for quicker delivery. This, I believe, will cover the information you desire from me. If not, please advise me further and I will endeavour to answer any questions that you may forward to me.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) W. R. Thomas.

Mr. W.R. Thomas,
Asst. Registrar, Division J.

WRT/nvk

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Division "J"

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE, MOBILIZATION SECTION

WINNIPEG, Man.
April 26, 1943.

Air mail

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

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Yours sincerely,

(sgd) W. R. Thomas.

Mr. W.R. Thomas,
Asst. Registrar, Division J.

WRT/nvk

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C + M / Memorial

NAR/SR
5.3.41

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212483.

Sir William Glasgow called this morning to let you know that he had been informed, by telegram, that Prime Minister Menzies of Australia was expected to return from London by way of this continent. He will probably fly from Lisbon to New York and, after visiting Washington, would like to spend two or three days in Canada. Sir William had no definite information about his timetable, but thought he would be here about the end of March.

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C+m/mz

NAR/SR
15.3.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212484

Sir William Glasgow called this morning about Mr. Menzies' visit, which will be put off for two days. He is now expected to arrive on April 9th and will be here to the 11th, which is Good Friday. / Sir William is writing us on Monday about the particular questions which Mr. Menzies and his advisers would like to discuss with their Canadian opposite numbers. / In the meantime, he wanted to let you know that Menzies hoped he might have an opportunity of making a nation-wide broadcast while he was in Canada. / I said I would bring this to your attention and get in touch with Glasgow about it later.

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C.M/Mz

NAR/ET
18th March, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
PRIME MINISTER:

C212485

I am enclosing copy of a letter from Sir William Glasgow of March 17th, regarding arrangements for Prime Minister Menzies' visit. As I mentioned to you on Saturday, one point requiring early consideration is Mr. Menzies' desire to broadcast over the national network of the C.B.C. May I tell Sir William Glasgow that the Government will be very glad to have Mr. Menzies give such a broadcast?

I suppose the Government will wish to give a dinner for Mr. Menzies. It would have to be on Wednesday the 9th April or Thursday the 10th, as the 11th, the last day of his visit, is Good Friday.

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25.3.41
WHM /LF

C212484

Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia

Arriving Ottawa after U.S. visit ~~late in April or early May~~ April 23

b. 1894 = 47.

Barrister

M.L.A. and M.L.C., 1928-1934 in Victorian Parliament 6 yrs Gold fld

State Attorney General, Minister for Railways and Acting Premier

Member of Commonwealth Parliament since 1934 = 7 yrs Fed

Commonwealth Attorney General and Minister for Industry, 1934-39

Prime Minister of Australia since 1939 = 2 yrs 1 from below

Married; 2 sons, 1 d.

Honorary Bencher of Gray's Inn since 1935.

Mr. Menzies will be accompanied by:

Not Offic Lunch

Mr. F. G. Shedden, Secretary to the Australian Department of Defence Coordination who desires to discuss with Department of National Defence officers organization of Canadian war departments, principles and procedure of control of war financing.

Mr. Storey, of the Australian Aircraft Production Commission, who desires to inspect some Canadian aircraft factories.

Mr. P. R. Heydon of the Australian Legation, Washington

Mr. N. C. Tritton, Private Secretary to Mr. Menzies

Mr. S. Landau, Mr. Shedden's Secretary

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C212487

Mr. Menzies was a visitor to Ottawa in 1935. He was then Attorney General of Australia and a dinner was given in his honour at the Country Club on August 2 by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice. The next day, August 3, a luncheon was given at the Chateau Laurier by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

Other Australian Visitors:

Hon. Earle Page,
Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia,
February 11, 1925 (now Sir Earle Page, Minister for Commerce)

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, (now High Comm.)
Prime Minister of Australia, January 3, 1927

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, Minister without Portfolio,
Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932

Hon. H. S. Gullett, killed in air accident
Minister of State for Trade and Customs,
Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce,
High Commissioner for Australia in London,
May, 1934

Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia,
July 10, 1935 died 1939

Hon. J. V. Fairbairn, died in air accident — while
sworn in at Government House, Ottawa as
Minister of State for Air November, 1939

Rt. Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C.,
en route to take up post of Governor General
of Australia, August, 1938

Mr. Menzies' present journies:
Mr. Menzies left Australia by air for England at a critical period in Far East Affairs, travelling by way of Egypt and Palestine, where he inspected the Australian Division in the Libyan campaign.

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C212483

He visited the Australian Imperial Forces in training and in forward posts in the western desert and met the participants in the Tobruk, Derna, and Benghazi victories.

Mr. Menzies arrived in England by air on February 20 after air journeys of 21,000 miles. He is quoted as saying:

> "The principle purpose of my coming here is to discuss with the British Government matters of common interest in war co-operation ....
>
> "I want to bring to the people of Great Britain the encouragement and confidence of the people of Australia .....
>
> "I think it may be of some value to those who are showing this fortitude in Great Britain if a Dominions Prime Minister came here and stayed with them for a time, and brought them .....a definite assurance that so long as Australia has any resources Great Britain will not stand alone in this war."

There were reports in the press that Mr. Menzies was in Plymouth during the recent German air attack on that city.

During Mr. Menzies' absence, Mr. Fadden is Acting Prime Minister.

In addition to the forces in the Near East, Australia has sent troops to Singapore to augment the garrison in Malaya.

High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, Canberra, Charles J. Burchell, Esquire, K.C. (Dec. 27, 1939)

High Commissioner for Australia in Canada, Ottawa, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Glasgow, K.C.B. (1940)

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NAR/ET
31st March, 1941

Visit of Prime Minister Menzies

C212483

In advising us that Mr.Menzies' visit would be postponed for a fortnight until April 23rd, Sir William Glasgow enquired whether the tentative programme for his stay originally scheduled for April 9th, 10th and 11th, would simply be put forward to April 23rd, 24th and 25th. In acknowledging his letter I have said that I would let you know of his plans and would write him again about the programme. Presumably consideration of the detailed arrangements of the Australian visit can be deferred until next week.

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Mz

NAR/ET
10 April,1941

C212490

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Visit of Prime Minister Menzies.

In accordance with your instructions which I received from Mr.Turnbull,I spoke to Sir William Glasgow this morning. I told him that yesterday's postponement of your long-standing engagement to visit the United States to see President Roosevelt might further complicate the tentative plans for Prime Minister Menzies' visit. I said that you did not know yet when you could go South,but that this delay in departing would certainly carry your absence into the week of April 21st. In these circumstances it might be more convenient for everybody if Mr.Menzies could adjust his plans to visit Washington before coming to Canada and perhaps arrange things so that he could see you in Washington,which might save him a crowded visit to Ottawa.

Sir William Glasgow said he would like to consult Mr.Casey in Washington about possible alterations in arrangements,and would know later this afternoon how matters stood.

He has just called me back to say that Mr.Menzies' time-table is a pretty rigid one, since to catch the Clipper from San Francisco he will have to leave Washington on the evening of Monday April 28th. His appointment with the President is for the morning of that day in Washington. If it would meet your convenience better, arrangements could be made for a conference with Mr.Menzies in Washington on Saturday the 26th April, or Sunday the 27th. I gathered from Sir William that Mr.Menzies and his party are intent on coming to Ottawa for April 23rd and 24th, unless the Immigration authorities keep them out. Sir William wished to know specifically whether Mr. Ralston, Mr.Howe, Mr.Power and Mr.Ilsley would be in Ottawa at that time. I told him that Mr.Power certainly would not, but as to Mr. Ralston, he planned to return about April 20th. At present it was very difficult to say whether the other Ministers he mentioned would be available. They were tired and supposed to scatter for a rest for a few days. It was hard to get a quorum in Ottawa for that week. Despite these discouragements, I think we have to count on Mr.Menzies arriving according to programme,though it will I think be quite understood if your arrangements do not permit you to be back in Ottawa in time for his visit.

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21.4.41
W.H.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. GIBSON

Laurier House

C212491

Rt. Hon. R.G. Menzies

The last word we had regarding Mr. Menzies visit was a telephone message from Sir William Glasgow on April 15 stating that the visit would be postponed for two weeks. (This would mean that Mr. Menzies would be in Ottawa on Wednesday, May 7th and Thursday, May 8; I think it also means that Mr. Menzies could not make connection with one Pacific Ocean clipper aircraft; the service being fortnightly, his visit here is postponed for corresponding period.)

For your file I send you a copy of Mr. Robertson's memoranda of April 11, 12, and 15. Included in these enclosures is a carbon copy of my memo of April 8 which was an enclosure in Mr. Robertson's memo of April 12. I should add perhaps that the arrangements for the dinner are in abeyance. I have the Prime Minister's instructions on the detailed arrangements for the dinner but in view of the two weeks' postponement the whole matter has been allowed to rest for the time being.

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C212484

NAR/SR
12.4.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

In accordance with your instructions I spoke to Sir William Glasgow this morning about the date for the Government dinner for Prime Minister Menzies, which has now been set for Thursday, April 24th. The dinner which Sir William plans to give for his Prime Minister will, therefore, be on Wednesday, April 23rd.

Attached for your approval is the suggested programme for Mr. Menzies' visit to Ottawa. We should also be glad to have any further instructions you may wish to give about the detailed arrangements for the dinner. The invitation list, the invitation card and menu card are enclosed for approval.

Received by bearer with instructions

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8.4.41.
WHM/VH

C [illegible]

Visit of Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Australia.

Sir William Glasgow has submitted the following suggested programme and would much appreciate an expression of the wishes of the Canadian Government.

E. Daylight Time

Wed. Apr. 23

12.15 noon	Arrive Ottawa Union Station from New York.
3.00 p.m.	Press Conference.
4.00	Call on the Prime Minister.
6.00	Reception by Sir William and Lady Glasgow.
8.00	Dinner by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Thurs. Apr. 24

10.00 a.m.	Visit to Uplands Flying School.
11.30	Call on the Mayor of Ottawa and other calls.
1.00 p.m.	Canadian Club Luncheon; speech broadcast on national network.
3.00	Meeting with Prime Minister with other Ministers for exchange of views on Canadian and Australian army, navy, air and munitions efforts.
8.00	Dinner by Sir William and Lady Glasgow.

Fri. Apr. 25

10.00 a.m.	Leave Ottawa for Washington.

Sat. Apr. 26

9.00 a.m.	Arrive Washington. Call on Secretary of State.

Mon. Apr. 28

Call on the President.
Leave Washington by train for San Francisco.

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HAR/SR
11.4.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I sent word to Sir William Glasgow this morning that you fully appreciated the difficulty of modifying the programme that had been arranged for Prime Minister Menzies' visit to Canada and the United States, and that you would make every effort to be back in Ottawa by April 23rd. If, through some unforeseen difficulty you were unavoidably detained, arrangements could be made for a meeting in Washington but, in the meantime, we would go ahead with the tentative programme based on Mr. Menzies' arrival in Ottawa on Wednesday, April 23rd and including plans for a Government dinner on that night. Sir William would appreciate that all the Ministers who Mr. Menzies wished to meet would not be available in Ottawa that week, but it was hoped that a number of members of the War Committee would be in Ottawa on April 23rd and 24th.

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R

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

NAR/ET
15 April, 1941

C212495

Sir William Glasgow telephoned this morning that he had just received a cable from Prime Minister Menzies, intimating that in view of the trend of recent developments in the Middle East, he felt he would have to remain in London for some time longer. All plans are therefore being put forward for a further fortnight.

Sir William Glasgow is very apologetic for the inconvenience he has had to put you to through this chopping and changing of the plans for the Menzies' visit. I told him I would let you know at once of this postponement of Mr. Menzies' visit and that you fully understood that under present conditions it would be very difficult for him to spend the next week travelling and out of touch with his Government.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

112-106
Australia
R G Menzies
Dept of External Affairs
WWII - Wartime Information Bd
Copy for Mr. Robertson.
WWII - Pan American Cooperation
D-120-J
1941

Ottawa, May 5th, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Mr. Menzies' visit

The Under-Secretary of State has drawn my attention to the following, of which he suggests the Prime Minister may wish to be reminded:

> "On the occasion of the visit of Mr. Hughes, then Prime Minister of Australia, to Ottawa in February 1916, Mr. Hughes was appointed a member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. The Order in Council is P.C. 367, approved by the Governor General on the 18th February 1916.
>
> Owing, I am sure, to inadvertence, Mr. Hughes' name appears to have been omitted from several lists of Canadian Privy Councillors which have been published and I confess that it was only some months ago, when I was re-reading Sir Robert Borden's Memoirs, that I noticed an allusion to the appointment. I then looked up the Order in Council.
>
> I have arranged that in all future lists of Privy Councillors in this Department the name of Mr. Hughes should be inserted."

If Mr. King has any direction, in this respect, will he kindly so inform me.

AH)R

A. D. P. H.

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5.5.41

MEMORANDUM TO MR. ROBERTSON

C212907

Mr. Menzies' revised programme

Attached is a revision based on information received this afternoon from the High Commissioner's Office.

If you approve perhaps the original and one carbon might be forwarded to the Prime Minister today.

The time of Mr. Menzies' arrival by air at the Rockcliffe Airport is approximate. Would Mr. King like me to go to the airport to greet Mr. Menzies on his behalf?

Bridgland asked whether Mr. Mackenzie King would be able to attend Sir Wm. Glasgow's Reception and greet Mr. Menzies there? Perhaps Mr. King could go after the House of Commons rises at 6; or, would mr. King desire to greet Mr. Menzies at Government House? The time of Mr. Menzies' arrival at both places is somewhat uncertain.

Bridgland also asked whether the 12 noon call on the Prime Minister by Mr. Menzies, previously planned for Tuesday, should now be included for Wednesday at the same time.

(I note in the afternoon local papers that the Lily Pons concert on Wednesday evening has been postponed to May 14)

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W.H.M.
May 5th, 1941
4.00 p.m.

C212483

Revised Programme

Visit to Ottawa of Rt. Hon. R.G. Menzies Prime Minister of Australia

Tuesday, May 6th
(Daylight Saving Time)

5.30
1.45 p.m. (approx.) — Arrive at LaGuardia Airport, New York, in Atlantic "Clipper" aircraft.

4.30 p.m. (approx.) — Arrive at Rockcliffe Airport in R.C.A.F. Douglas Digby aircraft from New York

5.00 p.m. — Arrive at Government House.

5.30 p.m. — Reception at house of Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioner, 407 Wilbrod Street.

8.00 p.m. — Dinner by the Governor General at Government House. Cancelled

Wednesday, May 7th

Arrival
10.00 a.m. — Visit Uplands Airport to inspect Australian Trainees.

11.15 a.m. — Call on the Mayor of Ottawa.

11.30 a.m. — Press Conference at High Commissioner's Office, 114 Wellington Street.

12.30
12.00 noon — Call on the Prime Minister, East Block.

12.45
1.00 p.m. — Canadian Club luncheon, Chateau Laurier

3.30 p.m. — Conference with Prime Minister and War Committee.
Prime Minister's House of Commons Office, Room 401.

8.00 p.m. — Dinner by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada.
Country Club (dinner jacket)

Thursday, May 8th

10.00 a.m. — Leave Ottawa by train for Toronto.

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CoM / Mz

6.v.41
W.H.M.

C212499

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Dinner for Mr. Menzies

The following is a report of telephone conversation with Sir Shuldham Redfern:

Sir Shuldham was informed that the Prime Minister would be pleased to dine at Government House tonight.

Sir Shuldham stated that the Governor General would be glad to know of the ~~sitting~~ seating arrangement suggested by the Prime Minister; that the Governor General had mentioned his desire to sit next to Mr. Menzies and to have an opportunity, which his hurried visit would not otherwise afford, to have a talk with the Prime Minister of Australia.

With regard to the time of arrival at the Country Club, Sir Shuldham stated, on reflection, that he thought the best arrangement would be for the Governor General and Mr. Menzies to arrive at the same time, i.e. about 8.00 o'clock; that the Governor General would like to meet the members of Mr. Menzies' party, and to renew his acquaintance with the other guests; and that their arrival together would avoid introducing the guests twice. Sir Shuldham thought that the proposed arrangement for presenting the guests satisfactory; that is to say, the Governor General would stand on the Prime Minister's right and Mr. Menzies would stand on the Governor General's right.

Sir Shuldham ~~thought~~ agreed it would be much better to adhere to the arrangement for dress, i.e. dinner jacket, black tie.

In view of the presence of the Governor General, I have asked the Country Club steward to be sure to have adequate assistants.

Would the Prime Minister desire to have one or two Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen on duty outside the Club to assist with traffic arrangements before and after the dinner?

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C&M/Mz

NOTES RE MR. MENZIES:

C212500

Welcome to Mr. Menzies:

Express pleasure on his ability to break his homeward journey by his valuable visit to Canada.

Congratulate him on the inspiration of his addresses in England, some of which we were privileged to hear in Canada, particularly his message to Australia when the necessity of withdrawal in Greece became finally known. It was a brave recital of brave deeds to a brave people.

- - - - -

Relation of Canada and Australia:

Refer to:

+ emphasize in (a) Our common membership in the British Commonwealth, its privileges and its responsibilities.

(b) Our enjoyment of inherited British traditions and free institutions which have been placed in peril throughout the world.

(c) Mutual ties of trade and economic interest, mentioning the interchange of high commissioners, and paying a tribute to the genial personality, sympathetic understanding and the cooperative help of Sir William Glasgow.

(d) Our brotherhood in arms in 1914 and our union today in the great cause.

- - - - -

Common interest in defence of the Pacific:

Mention the position of Australia, its proximity to danger zones, its distance from the European and American reservoirs of man power and munitions.

Deal with essential fact that Canada and the United States have the greatest national and hemispheric interest in the security of the Pacific.

Australia is one of the outposts of Canadian and American defence.

Express confidence in the ultimate widening of defence

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agreements to include Australia.
Dwell on the pact of neutrality of Japan and Russia on April 13. Its importance is that it frees Japan from the fear of a Russian attack and leaves the way open for Japanese expansion in the East Indies and elsewhere.
Make it plain that inasmuch as the United States by 1947 will have a fleet in the Pacific with which Japan will be unable to cope, expansion must come now if it is to come at all.

- - - - -

Australian participation in Libya and Greece:

In case you wish any details of these campaigns, some notes are attached.
There is nothing particularly available about Australian participation. The facts are, of course, that in the Libyan campaign the Anzac troops showed a remarkable dash in offence, and assisted in the initial success and the overwhelming of the Italian army.
Since the Germans have organized the second Libyan campaign, the same qualities which made attack so successful have been exhibited in dogged resistance.

Greece:

In Greece, while the story has not yet been told, enough is already known to justify the statement that no rear guard action against terrific odds was ever fought with greater skill, greater endurance, and greater heroism.
To what John Masefield called the Epic of Gallipoli there has been added ~~the~~ even more glorious chapter of the second epic of Thermopylae. You may care to quote the verse which Masefield quotes:

"They came from safety of their own free will
To lay their young men's beauty, strong men's powers,
Under the hard roots of the foreign flowers,
Having beheld the Narrows from the Hill."

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C212502

Conclusion:

State that while the plan of attack of our enemies in ever-widening sphere is now clear, each nation in the commonwealth is doing and will do what is best calculated to advance the common effort. Each is complementary to the other, Britain, Canada, New Zealand Australia and South Africa.

Make a brief reference to our own effort in the air, at sea, on land, industrially and financially.

Place the hope of victory upon the total effort in Canada which proceeds with daily augmentation in result; total effort in Britain, Australia, and the tremendous contribution of the United States which is every day translated into the determination to deliver the goods, and an increased willingness to run all the risks of attack necessary therefor.

Anglo-Canadian-American cooperation is the surest guarantee of a strong, prosperous and secure Australia.

— - —

End with a note of confidence in ultimate victory.

- - - - -

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Cr m/m

BF
Dans les mêmes voies

C212503

NOTES RE PRIME MINISTER MENZIES:

1. Welcome Mr. Menzies. Congratulate him on his return from his journey. Refer to its extent, its interest and its value.

2. Give any personal reminiscences of previous meetings.

3. Refer to close relationship of ideals and interest between Canada and Australia.
   (a) Common membership in British Commonwealth;
   (b) Mutual ties of trade, etc., strengthened by establishment of High Commissioners' Offices. Pay a little tribute to personality and work of Sir William Glasgow. Express appreciation of work of Mr. Burchell and refer to value of exchange of representation;
   (c) Common interest of two countries in establishment of new order where men and nations can travel and trade in peace and security;
   (d) Our common interest in the defence of the Pacific;
   (e) Our enjoyment of the inherited British freedoms;
   (f) Our brotherhood in arms in 1914, and our union to-day in the great cause.

4. Congratulate Mr. Menzies on the gallantry ~~and dash~~ of the Australian troops. Refer to ~~deathless~~ heroism of Galipoli and the survival and revival of those ~~great traditions~~ in the present day.

5. Make a brief reference to Canada's war effort, stressing the fact that each nation in the commonwealth is doing what is best calculated to advance the common effort. The pattern is now clear. Each is complementary to the other. While Australian soldiers and airmen are in Greece and Australian ships are in the Pacific, Canadian airmen in Britain, our soldiers guarding the British Isles against invation, prepare to take their place wherever duties and necessities of strategy call them.

l'Atlantique

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6. Make a brief reference to the world situation, its dangers and its hopes. Emphasize the importance of the future of the world as well as to present victory of United States cooperation and aid. While perhaps amongst the nations of the commonwealth Canada has necessarily the closest relations with the United States, Anglo-Canadian-American cooperation is the surest guarantee of a strong, prosperous and secure Australia.

7. End on a note of a total effort by all free nations until freedom is restored.

- - -

L.W.B.

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6. Make a brief reference to the world situation, its dangers and its hopes. Emphasize the importance of the future of the world as well as to present victory of United States cooperation and aid. While perhaps amongst the nations of the commonwealth Canada has necessarily the closest relations with the United States, Anglo-Canadian-American cooperation is the surest guarantee of a strong, prosperous and secure Australia.

7. End on a note of a total effort by all free nations until freedom is restored.

- - -

L.W.B.

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30.4.41
WHM

MEMORANDUM TO MR. ROBERTSON

[redacted]

Rt. Hon. R.G. Menzies
Prime Minister of Australia

Mr. Bridgland telephoned to say that the High Commissioner's Office have received information by telephone from the Australian Minister in Washington that Mr. Menzies will arrive in Ottawa on Tuesday next May 6th at 12.15 noon D.S.T. Mr. Menzies will stay here Tuesday and Wednesday. He may possibly be here on Thursday,* though this depends upon President Roosevelt's arrangements for receiving him in Washington.

Sir Shuldham Redfern says the Governor General has invited Mr. Menzies to stay at Government House during his visit to Ottawa, and that Tuesday, May 6th would be the convenient evening for a dinner for Mr. Menzies at Government House because the Governor General and Princess Alice have to attend the Lily Pons concert on Wednesday May 7th.

* leaving Ottawa 10 a.m. Thursday

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25.3.41
WHM

C212506

Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia

Arriving Ottawa after U.S. visit ~~late in April or early May~~ April 23.

b. 1894

Barrister

M.L.A. and M.L.C., 1928-1934 in Victorian Parliament

State Attorney General, Minister for Railways and Acting Premier

Member of Commonwealth Parliament since 1934

Commonwealth Attorney General and Minister for Industry, 1934-39

Prime Minister of Australia since 1939

Married; 2 sons, 1 d.

Honorary Bencher of Gray's Inn since 1935.

Mr. Menzies will be accompanied by:

Mr. F. G. Shedden, Secretary to the Australian Department of Defence Coordination who desires to discuss with Department of National Defence officers organization of Canadian war departments, principles and procedure of control of war financing.

Mr. Storey, of the Australian Aircraft Production Commission, who desires to inspect some Canadian aircraft factories.

Mr. P. R. Heydon of the Australian Legation, Washington

Mr. N. C. Tritton, Private Secretary to Mr. Menzies

Mr. S. Landau, Mr. Shedden's Secretary

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Mr. Menzies was a visitor to Ottawa in 1935. He was then Attorney General of Australia and a dinner was given in his honour at the Country Club on August 2 by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice. The next day, August 3, a luncheon was given at the Chateau Laurier by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

Other Australian Visitors:

Hon. Earle Page,
Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia,
February 11, 1925 (Now Sir Earle Page, Minister for Commerce)

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, (now High Comm. in London)
Prime Minister of Australia, January 3, 1927

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, Minister without Portfolio,
Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932

Hon. H. S. Gullett, (Killed in air accident not now in the Government)
Minister of State for Trade and Customs,
Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932

Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce,
High Commissioner for Australia in London,
May, 1934

Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia,
July 10, 1935 (died in 1939)

Hon. J. V. Fairbairn, (died in Air accident)
sworn in at Government House, Ottawa as
Minister of State for Air November, 1939

Rt. Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C.,
en route to take up post of Governor General
of Australia, August, 1938

Mr. Menzies' present journeys:

Mr. Menzies left Australia by air for England at a critical period in Far East Affairs, travelling by way of Egypt and Palestine, where he inspected the Australian Division in the Libyan campaign.

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C212508

He visited the Australian Imperial Forces in training and in forward posts in the western desert and met the participants in the Tobruk, Derna, and Benghazi victories.

Mr. Menzies arrived in England by air on February 20 after air journeys of 21,000 miles. He is quoted as saying:

> "The principle purpose of my coming here is to discuss with the British Government matters of common interest in war co-operation ....
>
> "I want to bring to the people of Great Britain the encouragement and confidence of the people of Australia .....
>
> "I think it may be of some value to those who are showing this fortitude in Great Britain if a Dominions Prime Minister came here and stayed with them for a time, and brought them .....a definite assurance that so long as Australia has any resources Great Britain will not stand alone in this war."

There were reports in the press that Mr. Menzies was in Plymouth during the recent German air attack on that city.

During Mr. Menzies' absence, Mr. Fadden is Acting Prime Minister.

In addition to the forces in the Near East, Australia has sent troops to Singapore to augment the garrison in Malaya.

High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, Canberra, Charles J. Burchell, Esquire, K.C. (Dec. 27, 1939)

High Commissioner for Australia in Canada, Ottawa, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Glasgow, K.C.B. (1940)

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25.3.41.
W.H.M.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

C212503

During the General Election Campaign (voting on September 21, 1940) the United Australia Party (Mr. Menzies) and the United Country Party (Mr. Fadden) formed a coalition and did not oppose each other in the constituencies. They won 25 and 14 seats respectively and their total of 39 is a small majority of the total representation of 74 on the Lower Chamber, as against the Labour Party (John Cartin) total of 34.

In the campaign there was no difference between the parties on the fundamentals of war policy, and conscription for overseas service was not an issue. The Labour Party's election appeal was based on criticism of the war effort and a promise, if elected to power, to do better.

After the election Mr. Menzies appealed to the Labour Party to assist in the formation of a national government, but though willing to assist the Government's war effort by doing special work in one or two Government Departments, the Labour Party has not so far accepted Cabinet representation.

It may be said that Mr. Menzies' is a coalition government supported by the United Australia and United Country Parties, but in the absence of Labour Party support it is not a National Government.

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Dinner by
Government of Canada
May 7, 1941

Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia

Welcome to Canada

as Prime Minister of Sister Dominion
standing side by side with Britain

congratulate him on epoch-making
journey from Australia to Middle
East by air;

inspection of Australian forces
in Egypt
victors of Derna
Bengasi
Tobruk

thence to England where he saw at
first hand devastation caused by
indiscriminate German bombing;

welcome because of opportunity for
exchange of views on many questions
in which Australia and Canada have
a common interest;

grateful to him for breaking return
journey to Australia to enable him
to visit Capital of Canada.

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Career of Mr. Menzies

Served for 6 years in Parliament of State of Victoria

held portfolios of:
1)Attorney General
2)Railways
3) Acting Prime Minister

Since 1934 Member of Commonwealth Parliament,

Commonwealth Attorney General and Minister of Industry 1934-39.

Prime Minister of Australia since 1939 (succeeding late Mr. Lyons).

Canada and Australia - Common Interests and Common Ties

Common partnership in British Commonwealth of Nations

Similar experience of comrades in arms 1914-1918.

Gallipoli in first war(continuance
)of glorious
Greece and Thermopylae(traditions
in present war)of bravery
(under fire

Trade relations

strengthened by establishment of High Commissioners' Offices -

1939 Mr.C.J.Burchell,K.C. to Canberra
1940 Sir William Glasgow to Ottawa

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- tribute to personality and work of Sir William
great helpfulness to colleagues and self;
- also able staff.

Air Training Plan

symbol of active efforts in defence of democracy;

fine bearing of young Australian airmen completing flying training in Canada before proceeding overseas to theatres of war.

Democratic Ideals and a New World Order

All the Dominions have a vital interest

Australia assisting by mobilization of her resources - human and material -

co-operation in a common war effort.

The Pacific Area

Australian watchfulness; extending far beyond her own shores -

islands of the Pacific
Singapore: strategic key to Far East
Suez and Middle East

recent exchange of Ministers between Australia and Japan

unremitting efforts for international understanding.

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Visit of Mr. Mengies calls attention to
<u>world wide</u> aspect of <u>present</u> war

Australian forces in the Pacific
in Greece and Egypt
Canadians in Britain (first line
of defence
in Battle of Atlantic,
Iceland, West Indies.

Mr. Menzies arrived in Britain at critical
time,
Mr. Menzies arrives in Canada at a most
critical time for all the defenders of
democracy.

<u>Intensity</u>: since Mr. Menzies arrived in
England few weeks ago
harder blows have been struck
Yugoslavia crippled
Greece invaded
German forces in Libya.

<u>Rapidity</u>: German forces in North Africa
gained ground in matter of
<u>days</u> where earlier thrusts by
British, taking <u>weeks</u>, had
seemed rapid by any earlier
standard.

newest techniques of war depend
implicitly on <u>mobility</u>

<u>Magnitude</u>: We must be prepared for attempt
<u>new thrusts of great intensity
and rapidity</u>

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North Africa
eastward to Suez
westward to Gibraltar

Middle East
encircling movements
against Syria and control
of vital oil supplies
overland against India.

Visit of Mr. Menzies also emphasized

our common task

our common inheritance

our common determination that
freedom and right must prevail.

Bid Mr. Menzies Godspeed as he returns
to Australia; sending a message of
good cheer to the people of Australia.

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Australia
R. B. Menzies
Dept. of External Affairs
WWII - Wartime Information Bd
WWII - Can-American Cooperation

D-120-d
1941

Ottawa, May 7th, 1941.

N-305-22
1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C212515

Re: Mr. Menzies meeting with members of the War Committee

The Prime Minister may wish to remind members of the War Committee, of the suggestion that they meet Mr. Menzies, in Room 401, House of Commons, some time after the House meets, this afternoon. Mr. King mentioned 3.30 or 4 o'clock.

A. D. P. H.

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Australia
R. G. Menzies
Dept of External affairs
WW II - Wartime Information Bd.
WW II - Can. American Cooperation
1941

Ottawa, May 7th, 1941.

C212516

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Prime Minister of Australia

Mr. J. M. Macdonnell of Toronto, telephoned me this morning, to suggest that Mr. King urge Mr. Menzies, if at all possible, to arrange to speak in the Middle West United States, preferably at Chicago, when en route to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Macdonnell had just received, from a friend in New York, a message urging this course as of really great importance at this time. Mr. Macdonnell agreed that in view of the recent prominence of Australia in the war news, it would be of real assistance to those who are combating isolationism if Mr. Menzies were to make an address in Chicago.

I told Mr. Macdonnell that I would pass his suggestion on to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Menzies is addressing Council of Foreign Relations Chicago 15th May Broadcast.

A. D. P. H.

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DS / Mexico

MEXICO

C[redacted]17

Retiring Ambassador to Canada

Dr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo

Medical Doctor and distinguished surgeon
practised in Mexico City and San Antonio, Tex
a

formerly Minister of Mexico to Uruguay
" Ambassador " " Guatemala

(presented letter of credence as Ambassador to Canada on May 6, 1944 - to Deputy Governor General)

Ambassador-designate to Canada

Dr. Luis I. Rodriguez (a lawyer)

formerly Ambassador of Mexico to CHILE

previously served as Minister to France
Governor of the State of Guanahato (Mexico)
(N.W. of Mexico City)

Secretary to former President of Mexico
General Cardenas

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DS/Mexico

NAR/SR
12.4.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

CR12518

The Mexican Consul General, Mr. Calderon, is coming to see me tomorrow. As you know, he recently spent two months in Mexico City and returned with instructions from the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs to approach us again about the importance his Government attached to the exchange of diplomatic relations with Canada. The case for meeting the Mexican Government in this matter is very strong, but it is complicated by the fact that we can hardly take action in respect of Mexico until we are also ready to do something about Peru. Cuba and Columbia have also to be kept under consideration.

Mack

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NAR/SR
4.9.43.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER C212519

The Mexican Government has invited all the countries of North and South America to attend an "American Demographic Conference", to be held in Mexico City in October. We are informed that the other Governments invited have already signified their intention of accepting. We have been in communication with the Departments of Government concerned - Immigration, Bureau of Statistics and Pensions and National Health. The agenda, as is usually the case with conferences organized under Latin American auspices, is rather high sounding and takes in a good deal more territory than such a conference could reasonably be expected to deal with. That part of the agenda, however, which deals strictly with the statistical aspects of demographic studies should be of real scientific value, particularly if it encourages the American countries to put census and immigration data relating to activities of foreign-born elements in the populations on a comparable basis. I see less value in the suggested exchange of views between the American countries on questions of post war immigration policy. We have not done very much thinking about our own attitude toward post war immigration questions and are certainly not in a position to exchange views on questions of general policy with other countries. In any case, our relationship to the general problem of population movements is sufficiently different from that of the other American countries to make it doubtful whether we have much to gain from participation in this part of the proposed discussions.

If we had our Legation in Mexico established, the problem of our representation at the conference would be easily solved. As it is, failure to be represented may be construed as another indication of our lack of interest in Latin American questions. On balance, therefore, I would recommend our accepting the Mexican invitation, stipulating that our interest in the proceedings of the conference is limited to the statistical and analytical aspects of its programme. On this basis, our most suitable representative would probably be the head of the Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Mr. H. Marshall.

W.L.M.K.

This is a copy of a note sent forward on Sept 11

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NAR/SR
4.9.43

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C212521

NAR/SR
9.9.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I sent Mr. Crerar a copy of my note to you of September 4th regarding Canadian representation at the American Demographic Conference, which is being held in Mexico City in October, and have now learned that he approves of the action recommended in my note to you.

11-1+-43

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[redacted] Mexico HHW/ET 30 Sept.1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Robertson sent you notes on September 4th and 9th about an American Demographic Conference which is to be held in Mexico City, opening on October 11th. The Departments concerned expressed the view that Canada ought to be represented. The invitation was contained in a letter of August 4th from the Mexican Foreign Minister to you. Robertson suggested that Mr.H.Marshal of the Bureau of Statistics should be the Canadian representative. If he is to go, arrangements should be made at once and the Mexican Government should be notified.

HW.

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(COPY)

[redacted]

M-G 53
V-1

EMBAJADA DE MEXICO

No.2

OTTAWA, May 11th, 1944.

The Mexican Ambassador takes great pleasure to inform Mr. Howard Measures, Protocol Officer of the Department of External Affairs, that provisionally - the Chancellery of this Embassy has been established in Suite 163 at the Chateau Laurier Hotel. Tel. 2-6411 office hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Also takes the opportunity in enclosing the names of the personnel begging of Mr. Measures to include them in the Diplomatic List.

MEXICO Rm 163

Chateau Laurier, Tel. 2-6411

Dr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo, Ambassador,
Mrs. Maria Rodriguez de del Rio, Absent,
Mr. Francisco del Rio y Rodriguez, Absent.

Dr. Antonio Mendez Fernandez, Counsellor,
Mrs. Concepcion Caraza de Mendez, Absent.

Dr. Crisoforo Peralta R., Secretary
Mrs. Amira Casares de Peralta, Absent.

Dr. Jose Calvillo, T., Secretary
Mrs. Edith Capri de Calvillo, Absent.

Dr. Alberto Lenz, Attache
Mrs. Maria Teresa Montes de Oca de Lenz, Absent.

"F. del Rio" assures the Protocol Officer of his highest consideration.

hotel
[illegible]

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Mr Turnbull [redacted] W.H.M. 31.5.44

File

M1-853
v.1

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson

Mexican Embassy - Change of Address

Dr. Mendez F, Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy telphoned to say that the chancery of the embassy has now been established at 87 Sparks Street, Ottawa, telephone 3-8968.

The Ambassador will, for the time being, continue to reside at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, but official communications should be directed to him at the new address.

Copies have been sent to: Legal Division, American and Far Eastern Division, European and British Commonwealth Division, Economic Division, Diplomatic and Consular Division, Records (Mr. Cullen), Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Acted 7/44

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C212825

M-853
V-1

THE MEXICAN EMBASSY

No. 53

OTTAWA, Canada.

The Mexican Embassy has the pleasure to inform the Department of External Affairs, that her Chancellery has been opened at 87 Sparks Street, with office hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Telephone number 3-8988.

The Mexican Embassy avail the opportunity to present to the Department of External Affairs her highest consideration.

June 1st, 1944.

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C212586

HW/AH
June 1st,1944.

M-853
V-1
R-100-D
1944

NOTE FOR MR. TURNBULL

(copy given to Mr.Robertson and
Mr.Measures)

I mentioned to you on the telephone yesterday that the Mexican Ambassador had enquired about the arrangements for his first visit to the Prime Minister. In accordance with our conversation, I have today informed the Mexican Embassy that the Prime Minister hopes to receive the Ambassador on Monday next, June 5th. I added that I understood that the Ambassador's name was at the top of the list of those to be received by the Prime Minister and explained the nature of the pressures on the Prime Minister's time since his return. Will you let Mr. Measures know when definite arrangements can be made for the call and also if it proves necessary to postpone it?

HW.

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COPY FOR M.R. TURNBULL

W.H.M.
9.6.44

M-853
V-1
R-100-45
1944

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson

Mexican Ambassador

When word was received yesterday that the Prime Minister could receive the Mexican Ambassador, I telephoned to the Mexican Embassy and was told that the Ambassador was in Montreal. I left the message.

This morning the Ambassador telephoned to say that he went to Montreal at the invitation of Mr. Simard to see the war plant at Sorel; on the return journey last night they were delayed by fog and arrived in Ottawa at 5.00 o'clock this morning.

The Ambassador now renews his request to be received by the Prime Minister. In reply to my question as to whether he would be in Ottawa during the next few days, the Ambassador said that he has accepted an invitation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to visit Toronto on Monday and Tuesday next, June 12 and 13.

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C212528 · DS/Mexico NAR/SR
30.6.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Mexican Ambassador came to see me this morning. He had had a message from the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Senor Padilla, who was coming to Washington for a a few days in the middle of July, and hoped to see Dr. Del Rio. The Ambassador thought the Foreign Minister would like to come to Ottawa for a day or two to look over the installation of their new Embassy here. He might come as the Ambassador's private guest, but would be more likely to come if the Prime Minister would invite him.

I told the Ambassador that this month looked like a very crowded one. The last weeks of a long Parliament would keep the Ministers, and you in particular, very busy, and I thought it would be difficult for you to give the time you would wish to give to a visit from the Foreign Minister of Mexico. The Ambassador, who is now counting on seeing you on Tuesday morning, before Council, will probably bring the subject up himself.

Paragraph 5 of the attached despatch from Mr. Turgeon, about Mexican interest in Canada's international position, may throw some light on the Foreign Minister's desire to come to Canada.

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CANADIAN EMBASSY

Mexico City, June 14th, 1944.

SECRET

No. 27

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I spent an interesting half-hour yesterday with a group of Mexican senators headed by their president Senor Licenciado Vicente Aguirre. At this interview several matters were discussed which I think it worthwhile to communicate to you.

2. About ten days ago the President of the Senate called on me to welcome me to Mexico and to offer me his personal salutations. He then went on to explain to me that the Senate is not now in session, but that a permanent committee remains in the capital during the recess and that he would like me to meet this committee. I agreed, and the meeting was fixed for 12 o'clock yesterday.

3. There were five senators present at the interview besides the president. They told me that they were happy to see diplomatic relations established between Canada and Mexico and that they expected much benefit to both countries to follow from this connection. The benefit they hope for is in the commercial as well as in the political and cultural fields. They spoke of such things as the importation of Canadian wheat, the exportation to Canada of Mexican fruit, etc.

4. I found that these senators had prepared themselves beforehand to talk to me particularly about the matter of forestry development. They believe, on the one hand, that Canada has led the countries of this hemisphere in the matter of forest conservation and restoration, and, on the other hand, that Mexico, too, has possibilities in this respect. They were quite frank in asking me for whatever assistance Canada could afford them in preserving and extending their forest areas and were anxious to discuss with me methods of fire prevention, tree cutting, re-planting, etc. Of course I explained to them that the forests of Canada, except those in the Territories, belong to the provinces in which they are situated, and that each province has its own policy and its own methods in respect to the use of its timber and the care and the preservation of its forest areas. I promised to supply them with all the information I could procure on these subjects. Mr. Bissett, our commercial secretary, has undertaken to assist in this.

5. After this matter was exhausted, the President, speaking for the committee, broached the subject which, I think, was nearest to their hearts all the time. He spoke of Canada's part in this war and of the Canadian attitude toward world affairs, as expressed in your speech in London on the occasion of the recent conference of Dominion Prime Ministers. He said that he and his associates

considered this/

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a, Canada.

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PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

considered this speech to be the gospel of the smaller nations in the post-war period, and that they were willing to accept Canada as the guide and the leader of these smaller nations in the days to come. He spoke very eloquently and, I am sure, very sincerely, on this subject. Behind all this there is, of course, (and unfortunately) the shadow of the fear and the dislike of all these people in regard to the great country which separates us from Mexico geographically. An important part of our work here is to help dissipate this fear, and this dislike.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed W. H. A. Turgeon

Copies to:

The Canadian Ambassador to Chile,
Canadian Embassy,
Santiago, Chile.

The Canadian Ambassador to Brazil,
Canadian Embassy,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Canadian Chargé d'Affaires to Argentina,
Canadian Legation,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212531 DS/Mexico NAR/SR
12.7.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Mexican Ambassador came to see me this morning. He had just seen his Foreign Minister, Senor Padilla, in Washington, and had told him of his conversation with you. The Mexican Foreign Minister would like very much to come to Canada, but would sooner come direct than on a detour from a trip to Washington. He realizes how busy you are, and are likely to be for the balance of the summer, and enquires whether a visit from him in October or November would be welcome to the Canadian Government.

I told Dr. Del Rio I would advise you of our conversation, and send your reply through him to Senor Padilla.

WLK

Letter sent 20/7/44

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[redacted]

COPY FOR MR.TURNBULL

17 July,1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

M-853
v-1
R-100-"S"
1944

The Mexican Ambassador has asked if you could receive Dr.Eduardo Suarez,Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico on Friday,July 21st.

Dr.Suarez has been the head of the Mexican Delegation at the Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods. He will arrive in Montreal on July 20th and plans to spend Friday,Saturday and Sunday in Ottawa.

Dr.Mendez Fernandez, Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy, said that one of the things the Ambassador wants Dr.Suarez to do here is to inspect the Kirkpatrick House on Island Park Drive which the Mexican Government are considering for purchase as an Embassy.

Dr.Mendez said that Dr.Suarez is the third senior member of the Mexican Cabinet, the Ministers for the Interior and Foreign Affairs being the only Ministers who are senior to him.

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[redacted] DS/Mexico

17 July,1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

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Dr.Mendez said that Dr.Suarez is the third senior member of the Mexican Cabinet, the Ministers for the Interior and Foreign Affairs being the only Ministers who are senior to him.

Visit set over to Tuesday 25/7 / Hq 21/7

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DS/Mexico

NAR/ET
19 July,1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212534

The Mexican Foreign Minister has expressed a definite wish to be invited to Canada during October or November of this year. I think there is nothing to do but invite him. Developments in the political and war situation may well lead to postponement of his visit, but if he does come, a day or two spent on his visit might well prove worth while. He is very well regarded by the President and Mr.Hull, and with Senhor Aranha, is probably the most important figure in Latin American international relations. He has gone out of his way to be friendly to Canada on a number of occasions and his Government's obvious goodwill towards us can be useful in a number of ways in the postwar period,when we are looking for markets.

Rec't 20/7

I attach a draft note to the Mexican Ambassador for your signature.

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C212535

NAR/ET
22 July,1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I told the Mexican Ambassador this morning that you regretted that you would not be able to accept his invitation to luncheon on Tuesday to meet the Mexican Minister of Finance,as you expected to speak in the House on Family Allowances legislation that day. He fully appreciated how busy you were and quite understood why you could not accept any engagements for Tuesday. I am attaching, for your signature, a note thanking him for his invitation.

Dr.del Rio said that Senor Suarez, the Finance Minister, would probably be arriving in Ottawa on Monday forenoon, and hoped very much that he could have the opportunity of shaking hands with you while he was here.

WLK

I am also enclosing draft answers prepared by Mr. Lacoste which are a bit more elegant than my effort

WLK

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M.1.853
V-1

[redacted]

W.H.M.
24.vii.44

P-100-S
1944

Memorandum for the Under-Secretary

Dr. Mendez Fernandez, Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy, telephoned at 10 o'clock to say that he had received word from the Ambassador who is in Montreal, that Dr. Suarez, Secretary of State, Minister of Finance of Mexico, will arrive in Ottawa before noon today.

Dr. Mendez said the Ambassador had instructed him to endeavour to ascertain when the Prime Minister could receive Dr. Suarez.

The Ambassador had suggested some time tomorrow, Tuesday, for Dr. Suarez' interview with the Prime Minister, but if it would suit Mr. King's convenience better to receive Dr. Suarez today, Monday, the Ambassador wishes to inform us of Dr. Suarez' arrival in Ottawa at noon.

Mr Turnbull:

Mr Robertson asked me to inform you of the above.

W.S.T.
24.7.44
11.30am

Dr Suarez arrives 2 pm
with Dr Hull R.C.

25-VII-44

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212537

For Mr. Robertson,
Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs

The Mexican Ambassador expressed a desire to have General Luis Alamillo Flores, Military Attache to the Mexican Embassy at Washington, visit Canadian war industry. Perhaps you can make some arrangements to this end.

W.J.T.

August 19, 1944.

WJT/MP

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

P.A.L.

M-853
V-1

C212538

P-150
1945

The Mexican Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo, has requested an autographed photograph of the Prime Minister.

A Karsh photograph is attached (this will be charged to External Affairs).

If this is returned, when autographed, to Mr. Acland, it will be forwarded in the usual way.

W.J.T.

Ottawa,
March 1,1945.

Noted by Lauren House 3/3/45

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212538

For the Prime Minister.

Dr. del Rio telephoned to ask if he could see you within the next few days as he has some information he thought would be of interest to you.

W.J.T.

March 28, 1945.

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3 copies made for WLMK

[redacted]

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson:

re: Interview with Mexican Ambassador

The Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Del Rio, called on me at 3:30 this afternoon at my room in the House of Commons. He mentioned having had a previous word with you, and said that his purpose was to ask the support of the Government of Canada for Mexico being given a place as a non-permanent member on the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

I told the Ambassador he might be assured that our Government would carefully consider the request of the Mexican Government, but that as he would anticipate we had been approached by other governments as well, and I could not give him any definite word beyond saying that the request of the Mexican Government would receive the most careful consideration of our Government.

The Ambassador then asked if he might learn of the decision when it was made. I said I could not give an assurance of this as the circumstances under which the Canadian Government's decision would be made known, would depend on developments that I could not, at the moment, foresee. These were not the exact words of my reply, but it is what it was intended to convey.

I assume it is quite proper for one country to ask the support of another in these matters of representations on committees. I doubt, however, if it is proper for any country to ask for a definite decision, or to do more than await developments with the promise, meanwhile, of careful consideration of its request.

The Ambassador also spoke of a trade treaty between Mexico and Canada which he said he expected would be in readiness for signature during the Christmas season. He said he was hoping that the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. MacKinnon, might visit Mexico for the purpose of the ceremony of the signature. He also indicated that Mr. MacKinnon had said he did not wish to approach me personally on this but would would have no objection to the Ambassador so doing. I gave no definite assurance as to what might be agreed to in this regard. I was not myself over-familiar with the present status of the negotiations.

November 23, 1945 W. L. M. K.

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Mexico
C212541

NAR/SR
26.11.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am returning herewith the note of your conversation with the Mexican Ambassador, to which I am attaching notes on the two questions he raised with you, namely, election to the Security Council and the Mexican-Canadian trade treaty.

The suggestion that the Minister of Trade and Commerce should visit Mexico and some of the smaller countries of Central America, seems to me a good one. His earlier South American tour was genuinely useful and led to a good many friendly contacts, which are proving valuable as trade possibilities revive. If the trip is definitely settled, you might wish to think of suggesting that he use the R.C.A.F. Liberator which was equipped for your use. It would add to the impressiveness of the Minister's visit if he could arrive in an impressive Canadian plane.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C212542

Prime Minister:

I have spoken to the Mexican Ambassador as you requested.

Dr. del Rio says he will be delighted if you will come to dinner on Thursday, February 14, at 570 Island Park Drive at 8:00 p.m. (black tie).

J.A.G.

7/11/46

OK
Enter in book

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Dinner :: Embassy of Mexico, Ottawa,
February 16, 1946

C212483

8

Thanks to Ambassador and Mrs. del Rio for
hospitality of Embassy of Mexico

recall that Dr. del Rio was

first Ambassador of Mexico to Canada
(presented letter of credence May 6/44)

first head of mission to Ottawa accredite
as Ambassador (Embassy of Mexico was th
first mission to be established directl
as an Embassy)

this an honour both to Dr. del Rio and to
his country which can never be taken aw

nearly two years since Dr del Rio came to
Ottawa - difficult to keep track of passag
of time - regret too few opportunities of
meeting and getting to know distinguished
representatives of diplomatic corps

look forward to pleasure of welcoming Dr
and Mrs del Rio to own home later this
week

only regret this exchange of hospitality
should have to be as moment approaching
for Dr and Mrs del Rio to leave Canada -

an unusual representative of his country,
personifying at once the
spirit of camaraderie
adventurous disposition
sense of colour and the open air
happy knack of making everyone feel
at home
all associated in our
minds with the history
and the civilisation of
Mexico

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in MEXICO itself

an ancient civilization
early settlements associated with the sea
natural wealth

important links with Canada represented by exchange of diplomatic missions
Canadian Ambassadors (1) Hon. WFA TURGEON
(2) Dr. KEENLEYSIDE

(remark the most cordial welcome given to latter on his arrival in Mexico by motor from Canada)

trade as a complementary link - Trade Agreement signed earlier this month in Mexico City by my colleague Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. MacKinnon)

(preliminary negotiations undertaken during period of Dr. del Rio's stay in Ottawa)

other associations with Mexico

recall visit made by Sir William Mulock number of years ago - great courtesy

pleasure to say my sister is at the moment visiting in Mexico - her letters report how delightful the welcome has been on every side

must also express pleasure I feel at kindness of Mexican Govt in inviting me (through Dr del Rio) to pay a visit to Mexico this month - and invitation I would much like to have been able to accept.

warmest of wishes to Dr and Mrs del Rio in new post; assurance of friendly welcome for his successor (Dr. Luis Rodriguez)

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[redacted]

Dinner - Embassy of Mexico - Feb. 14, 1946

Toasts

a) by the Ambassador: "The King"

b) by Prime Minister: "The President of Mexico"

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DATE OF MINUTE

March 16,1946

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

FHS:MM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MINUTE

SECRET

ON Secret despatch No. 81 of February 26th, 1946 from the Canadian Embassy, Mexico City.

C212546

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

Mr. Wrong

Mr. Pierce

Mr. Chapdelaine

Mr. Hilborn

Mr. Wainman-Wood

1. This despatch summarizes an interesting conversation our Ambassador had with a Mexican politician of long experience and unusual opportunities to study the inner workings in the Mexican political machine.

2. The informant stated without hesitation that the election in 1940 was a denial of the wishes of the majority since General Cardenas believed that a victory for Almazan would have spoiled the gains of the revolution (para.4).

3. The informant is highly critical of President Camacho and blames him for a slowing down of reform and a lack of control over pressure groups. On the other hand, he has made some good appointments (para.5), and has assisted in the increase in the quality of the senior civil servants.

4. The informant claims credit for accelerating the nomination of Aleman for the presidency, because of the activities of Padilla in organizing the campaign behind the scenes while Aleman at the President's request was refraining from activity. He believed Aleman, if successful, "will organize a generally progressive and an exceptionally efficient administration" He also believes that, in contrast to 1940, the elections will be run honestly partly because there is no chance that Padilla will be elected.

5. The Ambassador believes that the comments are important as giving a more impressive interpretation of Aleman's qualities than is customary, and they indicate by implication that Aleman is not free from corruption and have outlined the limitations in political honesty of the "old revolutionaries."

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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Mexico KPK

KPK:MF

November 20, 1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

C212547

Attached is a draft message of congratulations to be addressed to the new President of Mexico, Licenciado Miguel Aleman, by Mr. Hugh Keenleyside in his capacity of Special Ambassador, on the occasion of the Presidential Inauguration on December 1st.

A message of this kind was sent last month for the inauguration of the President of Chile; and similar ones were previously sent for the President of Uruguay in 1943, Peru in 1945, and Brazil in 1946.

C B Pearson

Approved
20-XI-46

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C212548

Message of Congratulation from the Prime Minister of Canada to the President of Mexico, Licenciado Miguel Aleman, at his inauguration on December 1st,1946.

Excellency,

I am glad to take advantage of the opportunity offered me by the attendance of Mr. Hugh L. Keenleyside as Special Ambassador for Canada on the occasion of your inauguration as President of the United States of Mexico, to extend to you, on behalf of the Government and People of Canada, warmest congratulations, and the assurance of the high regard and sincere friendship entertained for Your Excellency and for the Government and People of the United States of Mexico by the Government and People of Canada.

The cordial relations that have long existed between Canada and Mexico have in recent years been greatly strengthened through the establishment of reciprocal diplomatic representation and through a growing commercial and cultural intercourse. I am confident that this happy relationship will be further developed under Your Excellency's aegis. It is my hope that this friendship may be an augury of that good-will and cooperation between all nations which is essential in the maintenance of world peace and progress.

As you assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, Your Excellency has the best wishes of the Government and People of Canada for a successful term of office and for strength and wisdom in carrying out the great task to which Your Excellency has been called.

W.L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister.

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MEMORANDUM Mexico

Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Jan.15/47 C212540

Dr. Gibson:

I am returning, for your files, the original memorandum and draft re Prime Minister's suggested visit to Mexico and President Aleman's visit to Canada. I am also attaching a copy of the despatch as it finally went to Dr. Keenleyside today. (No.12 of Jan.15)

SR

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LBP

KPK:RH

January 11, 1947.

[Keenleyside 11 Jan 47]

C212560

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Mexican Ambassador recently communicated an invitation to you to visit Mexico for the Presidential Inauguration. A reply was returned explaining that such a visit was not possible at the time.

Sr. M. Tello, Mexican Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has now conveyed to Mr. Keenleyside President Aleman's hope that you can visit Mexico in the near future, and extending an "open invitation" for any time or date convenient.

I attach for your approval the draft of a reply to Mr. Keenleyside, expressing your appreciation for this renewed invitation and explaining that you do not feel able to accept it this year.

The latter part of Mr. Keenleyside's despatch No. 1 of January 2nd raises again the question of officially inviting President Aleman to Canada if and when he visits the United States in 1947. This matter was raised last year, and was urged by The Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce; but at that time (before Sr. Aleman's inauguration as President), the suggestion was not approved.

It may be desirable to reconsider the question and give our Ambassador in Mexico some directive.

I should if it would be more welcome to him to come to Canada first. It might be said we understood the President might be visiting Ottawa so we thought a visit to Mexico later in the year might be more convenient. 12-1-47 IC

13/1

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(for immediate publication)

Dr. Gibson
LH
C212551

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRESS RELEASE

No. 1 Ottawa, January 7, 1947.

Mr. H.L. Keenleyside, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, reports that a Children's Library of Canada has been opened in Mexico City. The library is housed in the Canadian Pavilion which was constructed for the display of Canadian books, paintings and photographs at the Fourth International Book Fair and Newspaper Exhibition held in Mexico City in June 1946. A project undertaken by the Canadian Information Service in co-operation with other government agencies and Canadian publishers, the Canadian exhibit was visited by well over a quarter of a million people during the period of the Fair.

At the conclusion of the Fair the Pavilion was presented by Canada to the City of Mexico. It is now named "The Children's Library of Canada" and stands in a small park which is equipped with swings and playgrounds and serves as an ideal location for use by many school children of all ages.

The opening ceremonies were attended by school children from all parts of the district. Mr. Arturo Garcia Formenti, Head of the Department of Social and Recreational Activities, expressed the gratitude of the citizens of Mexico City for this gesture of good will on the part of Canada.

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G/11 P.C. 1958 [redacted] M-85-1 V-1

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 20 MAY 1947

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Mr. Sydney David Pierce, O.B.E., be appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada in Mexico, and that a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada do issue to Mr. Pierce, accordingly.

A. D. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Miss. Gibson.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: DS/Mexico

NAR/ET
6 Dec.,1942

[redacted]

I saw the Mexican Consul-General at the dinner given in Montreal on December 1st by the Canadian-Inter-American Association in honour of Mr.Chipman. The Consul-General,Mr.Calderon,is a political appointment, a former member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. I gathered that when he was appointed Consul-General to Canada some two years ago,it was in the expectation that he might become the first Mexican Minister to this country.

He told me he had been summoned back to Mexico City by his Government,presumably to discuss the prospects of establishing closer relations between Canada and Mexico - a development to which his Government attached a good deal of importance and in which they had been encouraged by Mr.MacKinnon's short but successful visit to Mexico this autumn.

I told him frankly of the practical difficulties which were limiting the enlargement of the circle of states with which Canada exchanged direct diplomatic representation. He said he had explained our position to his Government,who he thought appreciated it. They were nevertheless still anxious that at the first opportunity we would appoint a Canadian Minister to Mexico and receive a Mexican Minister in Canada. He had noted that we had received diplomatic representatives of our European allies before we were prepared to reciprocate by accrediting Ministers to them, and thought that the fact that Mexico was now a full-fledged belligerent ally too would make it easier for us to receive a Mexican Minister. I conceded that there was a good deal of force in this analogy(in fact, there is no reason in terms of either the war or the post-war situation why we should attach less importance to friendly relations with Latin American countries than to similar relations with the smaller European countries).

I told him that while the Canadian Government

Rec'd

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CONFIDENTIAL

was anxious to accept closer and more direct contacts with the Governments of Latin America and particularly of Mexico, they were unwilling to agree formally to the exchange of diplomatic representatives until they could see their way to the prompt nomination of a Minister and the establishment of a Legation. In the circumstances, however, I thought the Government would be willing to receive a Mexican Minister now if the question of our reciprocating could be left for a little while in abeyance. Mr. Chipman's and Brigadier Vanier's appointments had in fact followed by some months the establishment in Canada of diplomatic representatives from the countries to which our new Ministers were now being accredited, and it might be that similar action could be taken in respect of our representation in Mexico more quickly than we could now foresee.

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DS/Mexico

NAR/ET
18 Feb.1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212565

The attached teletype No.WA-958 of February 17th from Washington conveys the Mexican Government's request for our agrément to the appointment of Dr.Francisco Del Rio Canedo as the first Mexican Minister to Canada.

If you approve,I will ask Government House to transmit the usual request by telegraph to seek the informal approval of the King. Upon receipt of the reply we will notify the Mexican Government and prepare for your signature the usual formal Submission.

after (?)

Under the procedure laid down at the 1926 Imperial Conference,steps leading toward the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between countries of the Commonwealth and foreign countries were to be originated through the British diplomatic representative in the foreign country and completed by a note delivered by that representative to the foreign government,explaining,inter alia,that the appointment of a separate Minister for Canada or Australia did not mean any impairment of the "diplomatic unity of the Empire".

This procedure,which Dr.Skelton never liked and which is now even less appropriate than it was then, was,I am afraid,quite overlooked in our arrangements with the European allies for the exchange of diplomatic representatives. They approached us through our High Commissioner in London,or through their Consuls-General here, and we replied through the same channels. No question arose of our approaching them through the United Kingdom Minister accredited to them, and we have never said anything to them one way or another about the effect of exchanging diplomatic representatives on "the diplomatic unity of the Empire".

If you approve,I think we should stick to this practice, which it would be particularly hard to reverse in the cases of Mexico and Peru - each of which countries has asked for agrément through our own Ambassador in Washington.

noted

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C212[illegible]

TELETYPE

AMBASSADOR

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-958

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1944.

WA-958. My WA-701 of February 4, 1944, exchange of diplomatic missions with Mexico.

Following letter dated February 16 was brought to the Canadian Embassy by Mr. Duhart, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, at lunch time today:

"Excellency:

On instructions from my Government I have the pleasure to request Your Excellency to ascertain from the Canadian Foreign Office, whether the appointment of Dr. Francisco Del Rio Canedo as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico tc Canada, would be agreeable to your Government.

Dr. Francisco Del Rio Canedo is a Doctor of Medicine, who has practiced as such in Mexico City and in San Antonio, Texas, besides having had several important posts of the Mexican Government, and recently served as Minister of Mexico to Uruguay and Ambassador to Guatemala.

As soon as Your Excellency receives from Ottawa the decision of your Foreign Office, I will transmit it to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

/S/ F. Castillo Najera

Ambassador.

In handing over the letter Mr. Duhart stated that they would gladly transmit to the Mexican Foreign Office the name of our first Canadian Minister to Mexico. In saying so, however,

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212483

TELETYPE

AMBASSADOR

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON.

he wished to stress that he did not want to press us in the matter, but was anxious to indicate the interest of the Mexican authorities in having a Canadian Mission in Mexico as soon as possible. He was told that the Canadian authorities were most anxious to open an office in Mexico, but that because of the present emergency it was somewhat difficult to find a suitable person to fill the post.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

DS/ Mexico [redacted] nd, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

*The Mexican Ambassador, who arrived while you were in London and presented his credentials on May 6th, called this morning May 27 to request that you should receive him. He was told that it might be difficult for you to receive him within the next few days in view of the accumulation of business during your absence. He is a very active person and I gather touchy about questions of form, rank, etc. I think, therefore, that it would avoid trouble if you could give him a few minutes sometime in the course of the next week.

Mack

* seen by PM on July 4/44

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DS/Mexico
DS/

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C[redacted]

Mr. Robertson has telephoned to say that the Soviet Ambassador (Mr. Zarubin) is presenting his credentials at noon today. He regards it as important that, before calling on the new Ambassador, you should first receive the Mexican Ambassador (Dr. Francisco del Rio) who presented his credentials during your visit overseas.

J.A.G.

June 8, 1944

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

~~C.A./M~~ file DS/Mex

NAR/SR
25.2.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212560

When the Mexican Ambassador called to say goodbye this morning, he put in an earnest parting request for Canadian participation at the International Horse Show, which is being held in Mexico City on the 27th of April. He had been informed before that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to have any adequate Canadian participation under present conditions, and he said he had since had a word with you on the subject which had encouraged him to hope that this decision could be reconsidered. He was particularly anxious that there should be a team from the R.C.M.P. at the show. If the R.C.M.P. are in a position to provide the men and horses for a respectable entry, I should think approval might be given to their participation, for they always create a favourable impression of Canada abroad.

Dr. Del Rio is leaving on March 1st, so that the Government dinner for the Governor General on Thursday will be his last night in Ottawa. You may wish to have this in mind when thinking about what you are going to say at the dinner.

His successor, Dr. Rodriguez, has been the Mexican Ambassador in Chile, and is expected to arrive in Ottawa sometime next week.

WLM

T W L Mack
Sorry this
was turned
down both by
RCMP and
N H + W / J

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A

C-300
1944
D-460

P.C. 2759 C212481

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th April, 1945.

PRIVY COUNCIL CANADA

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, advise that the resignation of the Honourable J.E. Michaud as Minister of Transport, be accepted.

A.D.P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
the Prime Minister.

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C212482

NAR/SR
21.12.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Dr. Mágone of the Argentine Foreign Office, about whom Mr. Turgeon wrote you, is arriving in Ottawa today and leaving tomorrow. We are making appointments for him with the Departments he wished to consult, and have arranged a small dinner party at the Chateau Laurier for him and the Argentine Charge d'Affaires this evening.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Confidential

Re: Communications from C.H. Millard

Since I spoke to you this morning, a further letter has come in from Mr. Millard enclosing a copy of his letter to the Minister of Labour. I have just now received the attached communication from the Deputy Minister of Labour stating that Mr. Mitchell has arranged to meet Mr. Millard at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. MacNamara suggests the lines of an acknowledgment. Attached for approval or revision is a draft telegram along these lines. There would not be time for a letter to reach Mr. Millard, before he leaves for Ottawa. If, however, you consider a letter preferable, the envelope could be addressed in care of the Department of Labour, and it could be delivered by hand in the morning.

J.W.P.

I have kept a copy of telegram in case you wish to communicate by telephone WLM

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P.M.O.
M-305.22(7)-1
1941

C212564

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: August 7th, 1941.

SUBJECT: Report of the Economic Advisory Committee re request by Aldermac Copper Corporation for financial assistance.

REMARKS: Copy of Report attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: To wait until Mr. Crerar is present.

E.L.

DISPOSED OF:

a. W.P. Heeney

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CONFIDENTIAL

PMO.
M-305-22(9)-1
1941.

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: August 12th, 1941.

SUBJECT: Report of the Economic Advisory Committee re request by Aldermac Copper Corporation for financial assistance.

REMARKS: Copy of report attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL: August 12th, 1941.

ACTION TAKEN:

DISPOSED OF: Referred to the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of Finance.

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W-304
1943

file

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

C212566

OTTAWA June 4, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

Mac Namara informed that P.M. thought it very good

6.vi.43

TO: Mr. W. J. Turnbull,
Prime Minister's Office.

I thought the Prime Minister's office would be interested in seeing proof of this ad.

A. MacNamara

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212567



and in the Coal mine

IN COMMON with his comrades in the fighting forces, the Canadian coal miner is doing a wonderful job, a hard, tough job, one of the most important jobs in Canada right now. We need more and MORE coal to keep our war industries working full blast, our convoys sailing, and our home fires burning. Help is urgently required, and in order to supply this essential help, by Proclamation, His Excellency the Governor in Council has declared that labour supply for coal mines ranks as a national emergency. In order to provide manpower for coal, an Order in Council has been issued aimed at swelling the flow of coal from mine to fire pot.

Every employee, regardless of his industry, who has had previous experience as a coal mine worker, must report that fact to his employer immediately.

Every employer, regardless of his industry, must assist in discovering whether any of his employees have had experience as coal mine workers.

A "coal mine worker" for these purposes is anyone who, since January 1st, 1935, has worked under provincial certificate or license in or around a coal mine, or who, since the same date, has been employed for a total of at least 24 months in the production of coal (except at office work).

If you are an employer, and have not reported on any of your employees who are ex-coal mine workers, communicate with the nearest Employment and Selective Service office.

Patriotism demands that no employer or employee overlook this important matter!

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

A. MACNAMARA
Director of National Selective Service.

A list Dailies

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C212567

THEY FIGHT

the same foe on the land... on the sea ... in the air ...



and in the Coal mine

IN COMMON with his comrades in the fighting forces, the Canadian coal miner is doing a wonderful job, a hard, tough job, one of the most important jobs in Canada right now. We need more and MORE coal to keep our war industries working full blast, our convoys sailing, and our home fires burning. Help is urgently required, and in order to supply this essential help, by Proclamation, His Excellency the Governor in Council has declared that labour supply for coal mines ranks as a national emergency. In order to provide manpower for coal, an Order in Council has been issued aimed at swelling the flow of coal from mine to fire pot.

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If you are an employer, and have not reported on any of your employees who are ex-coal mine workers, communicate with the nearest Employment and Selective Service office.

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NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

A. MACNAMARA
Director of National Selective Service.

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re. Selective Service Official Information file

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, July 10, C212568

MEMORANDUM TO: Right Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister, House of Commons, Ottawa.

W 302
1943

Enclosed is summary of results of campaign to return ex-coal miners to the mines, as at June 30th, 1943. During the period, there has been a net gain of over 1600.

Encl.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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C212900

TABLE 1

REFERRALS TO COAL MINING - MALES

Summary of Reports (NSS.184) from Local Offices for Month Ending June 30, 1943 (See footnote)

BY REGIONS

	CANADA	MARITIME	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE	PACIFIC
Number of ex coal mine workers referred to coal mines under P.C. 4092	611	193	9	65	230	114
Number referred to coal mines under other Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders	386	335	2	-	39	10
Number of others referred to coal mines	743	219	6	20	396	102
Total referred to coal mines	1,740	747	17	85	665	226
Number of ex coal miners awaiting final disposition (P.C.4092)						
(a) Awaiting acceptance by employer	115	1	17	11	62	24
(b) Awaiting appeal of worker, Medical Certificate, etc.	795	559	11	47	70	108
Number of ex coal miners physically incapable of employment in coal mines (P.C.4092)	299	18	14	33	156	78

The placements made under "Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders (other than P.C. 4092)" cover all the month of June and part of the month of May. Compulsory Employment Transfer Order No. 1 required reporting to the Local Offices by individuals concerned, on or before May 19th. The Second Employment Transfer Order had as its corresponding effective date June 15th. "Soldier Miners" is a figure obtained by adding the total number of soldier miners at work in mines as at May 31st and the total number placed in mines during June.

July 8, 1943
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA.

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TABLE 2

COAL MINING

PLACEMENTS, VACANCIES AND SEPARATIONS - MALES

Summary of Reports (NSS.186) from Local Offices serving Coal Mining Areas for Month Ending June 30, 1943 (See footnote)

BY REGIONS

	CANADA	MARITIME	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIE	PACIFIC
Placements Effected during Period						
Number of ex coal mine workers under P.C. 4092	324	104			170	50
Number under Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders (other than P.C. 4092)	330	295			30	5
Number of Soldier Miners	635	285			207	143
Others	436	207			212	17
Total Placements	1,725	891	-	-	619	215
Separations from Coal Mining during Period						
Soldier Miners	13	8			3	2
Others, with Medical Certificate	90	25			44	21
Others, without Medical Certificate	24	-			22	2
Total Separations	127	33	-	-	69	25
Vacancies at Coal Mines at June 30, 1943						
Skilled workers	2,787	1,268			1,125	394
Unskilled workers	1,008	408			468	132
Total Vacancies	3,795	1,676	-	-	1,593	526

July 8, 1943
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA.

The placements made under "Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders (other than P.C.4092)" cover all the month of June and part of the month of May. Compulsory Employment Transfer Order No. 1 required reporting to the Local Offices by individuals concerned, on or before May 19th. The Second Employment Transfer Order had as its corresponding effective date June 15th. "Soldier Miners" is a figure obtained by adding the total number of Soldier Miners at work in mines as at May 31st and the total number placed in mines during June.

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TABLE 3
COAL MINING
PLACEMENTS, VACANCIES AND SEPARATIONS - MALES

Summary of Reports (NSS.186) from Local Offices serving Coal Mining Areas (See footnote)

BY LOCAL OFFICE AND REGION, FOR MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1943

	PLACEMENTS					SEPARATIONS				VACANCIES		
	P.C.4092	Compulsory Orders	Soldier Miners	Others	Total	Soldiers	Others with Medical Certificate	Others without Medical Certificate	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Total
Maritime Region												
Amherst, N.S.	-	-	20	-	20	1	-	-	1	50	-	50
Inverness, N.S.	5	-	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Glasgow, N.S.	32	-	25	13	70	2	8	-	10	165	105	270
Springhill, N.S.	2	1	33	23	59	4	5	-	9	237	-	237
Sydney, N.S.	34	-	188	21	243	1	8	-	9	470	285	755
Minto, N.B.	31	294	18	148	491	-	4	-	4	346	18	364
TOTALS	104	295	285	207	891	8	25	-	33	1,268	408	1,676
Prairie Region												
Estevan, Sask.	13	7	48	24	92	1	11	3	15	200	69	269
Blairmore, Alta.	14	3	40	39	96	1	4	5	10	142	146	288
Calgary, Alta.	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Drumheller, Alta.	31	2	22	98	153	-	13	-	13	287	70	357
Edmonton, Alta.	51	-	29	10	90	-	-	-	-	125	55	180
Edson, Alta.	39	4	38	18	99	1	8	11	20	119	108	227
Lethbridge, Alta.	22	2	12	7	43	-	7	2	9	110	7	117
Medicine Hat, Alta.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Red Deer, Alta.	-	12	14	6	32	-	1	1	2	122	13	135
TOTALS	170	30	207	212	619	3	44	22	69	1,125	468	1,593

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TABLE 3 (Page 2)

	PLACEMENTS					SEPARATIONS				VACANCIES		
	P.C.4092	Compulsory Orders	Soldier Miners	Others	Total	Soldiers	Others with Medical Certificate	Others without Medical Certificate	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Total
Pacific Region												
Courtenay, B.C.	12	-	91	-	103	1	6	-	7	223	-	223
Cranbrook, B.C.	8	3	34	-	45	1	4	-	5	46	7	53
Kamloops, B.C.	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	43	38	81
Nanaimo, B.C.	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Princeton, B.C.	14	-	14	11	39	-	10	1	11	72	76	148
Prince Rupert, B.C.	15	2	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	10	11	21
TOTALS	50	5	143	17	215	2	21	2	25	394	132	526
					SUMMARY							
Maritime Region	104	295	285	207	891	8	25	-	33	1,268	408	1,676
Prairie Region	170	30	207	212	619	3	44	22	69	1,125	468	1,593
Pacific Region	50	5	143	17	215	2	21	2	25	394	132	526
CANADA TOTALS	324	330	635	436	1,725	13	90	24	127	2,787	1,008	3,795

The placements made under "Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders (other than P.C. 4092)" cover all the month of June and part of the month of May. Compulsory Employment Transfer Order No. 1 required reporting to the Local Offices by individuals concerned, on or before May 19th. The Second Employment Transfer Order had as its corresponding effective date June 15th. "Soldier Miners" is a figure obtained by adding the total number of soldier miners at work in mines as at May 31st and the total number placed in mines during June.

July 8, 1943
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA.

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Mr. Coldwell

Steep Rock Mines

Summary of Criticism:

The Canadian Government's agreement with Steep Rock Iron Mines, Limited, assisted an American corporation to gain control of still another Canadian resource.
Mr. Coldwell at Port Arthur, Toronto Globe and Mail, July 27, 1943.

Reply Suggested:

The Minister of Munitions and Supply will presumably deal with this matter.

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C212574

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Lord Minto call this afternoon to enquire as to your health. He said that he would be in London for some time and wondered if it would suit your convenience if he were to call upon you. He said that he had recently been corresponding with you in connection with the papers of his father, which I understand he is turning over to the Archives in Ottawa.

Lord Minto's residence is Suite 86, Chesterfield House (Grosvenor 4464) or he can be reached at Brooks's Club.

October 19th, 1948.
RGR

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

[redacted]

Attached is a draft press release and a note of biographical details re. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell has not seen it yet, but it was thought that he would only wish to suggest factual points and that a draft should therefore be available to you as soon as possible in case you wish it released for afternoon papers.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Draft Press Release

Ottawa, December 15, 1941.

C212576

The Prime Minister announced the appointment today of the Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain as a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and of the Hon. Norman A. McLarty to succeed Mr. Casgrain as Secretary of State of Canada. It was indicated further by the Prime Minister that a further re-adjustment of the Ministry was contemplated which would ensure the adequate representation of French Canada in the Council Chamber.

The Prime Minister announced that, in becoming Secretary of State, Mr. McLarty was being succeeded as Minister of Labour by Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, the Chairman of the National War Labour Board. Mr. Mitchell was today sworn to the Privy Council. He is assuming the Labour portfolio immediately.

It was pointed out by the Prime Minister that the highest importance was attached by the government to the representation in the Council of the point of view of organized labour. The need was all the greater in view of the intensification of the war and the vital necessity of giving an added impetus to production if Canada was to do her full share in filling the gap in munitions production forecast in the next few months by Mr. Churchill in his recent broadcast.

Mr. Humphrey Mitchell is admirably fitted both to represent the point of view of Labour and to direct.

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the administration of the department of Labour.

As a veteran of the last great war he will share to the full the concern of all veterans that our country put forth its utmost effort. As a working man, an electrical operator by trade, and a trade union leader of long experience, he is in a position to speak from personal knowledge for Labour. As a former member of Parliament, he will return to the House of Commons with nearly four years of Parliamentary experience which will stand him in good stead in the debates and deliberations of the House.

Moreover, Mr. Mitchell will bring to his new office a wealth of administrative experience of the department over which he is now to preside. During the past six years he has been, successively, Director of the Labour Transference Branch of the Department of Labour, Secretary of the National Labour Supply Council and Chairman of the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission. Within the past few weeks, he accepted the Chairmanship of the National War Labour Board.

As a veteran, as a workingman, as a labour leader, as a Parliamentarian and as an administrator, Mr. Mitchell will bring new strength to the government in the performance of the ever-growing task which lies ahead.

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Humphrey Mitchell:

Born 1894;(47) Alderman, City of Hamilton, 1929, 1930, 1931; Governor Hamilton General Hospital; Chairman Ontario Executive Board, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1925-1932; Secretary Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council; Pres. Labour Educational Association of Ontario; Elected to House of Commons at by-election August 10, 1931; Sat in Parliament until Election of 1935; Member of Labour Party for Hamilton East.

10.30 See continuation from page 15a

(find out particulars
of occupation since)

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CONVOCATION ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HONOURABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL, MINISTER OF LABOUR, AT MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1942.

C212579

MR. CHANCELLOR, YOUR HONOUR, MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IN EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF THE HONOUR OF BEING INVITED TO ADDRESS THE CONVOCATION OF MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, I FEEL A TINGE OF PERSONAL SATISFACTION IN THE FACT THAT I PLAYED A SMALL PART IN BRINGING MCMASTER TO HAMILTON.

I HAVE A VIVID RECOLLECTION OF WRITING TO THE COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RAISING FUNDS STATING THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS UNIVERSITY IN HAMILTON WOULD BE THE GREATEST STRIDE IN EDUCATION, AFFECTING THE CITY, SINCE THE INCEPTION OF FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION, POINTING OUT THAT IT WOULD PLACE WITHIN THE REACH OF MANY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION THEY COULD NOT OTHERWISE ACQUIRE.

I AM DEEPLY CONSCIOUS OF THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH THIS UNIVERSITY HAS MADE TO THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. ALL THE ADVANTAGES WHICH APPEARED WHEN THE PROJECT WAS IN THE FORMATIVE STAGE HAVE BEEN REALIZED AND MANY, BY THIS EXTENSION OF THE CITY'S EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, HAVE OBTAINED THE ADVANTAGE OF ATTENDING UNIVERSITY WHEREAS UNDER OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES THEY WOULD HAVE GONE DIRECT FROM HIGH SCHOOLS TO INDUSTRY, WITHOUT THE ADVANTAGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

WE ARE LIVING IN ONE OF THE GREATEST DRAMAS IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND AS WE KNOW IT. ON THE ONE HAND WE SEE THE FORCES

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THAT WOULD MAKE MEN INSTRUMENTS OF THE STATE, PITTED AGAINST THOSE WHO ARE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MAINTAINING OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS AS WE UNDERSTAND THEM, HANDED DOWN AFTER MANY CENTURIES OF STRUGGLE.

MCMASTER, REPRESENTING AS IT DOES THE BAPTIST INTERPRETATION OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH, REFLECTS IN AN OUTSTANDING WAY THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING. THE BAPTIST UNIVERSITIES IN THEIR INSISTANCE ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM HAVE NEVER ALLOWED THEIR UNIVERSITIES TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE AND MCMASTER HAS FAITHFULLY ADHERED TO THIS TRADITION.

IN ADHERENCE TO THIS POLICY, MCMASTER HAS WORTHILY FOLLOWED THE INJUNCTION OF THE GREAT TEACHER AND FOUNDER OF OUR FAITH WHEN HE SAID: "RENDER UNTO CAESAR THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S AND UNTO GOD THE THINGS THAT ARE GOD'S". THIS FIDELITY TO SUCH A PRINCIPLE HAS GIVEN A SPIRITUAL STRENGTH TO THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND AN AWARENESS OF THAT LARGER CONCEPT OF FREEDOM WHICH IS THE MOST PRICELESS ENDOWMENT OF ANY INSTITUTION OR NATION.

LET ME HERE SUGGEST THE DESIRABLENESS OF REGARDING THE UNIVERSITY COURSE AS SOMETHING TO BE INTERPOSED BETWEEN THE HIGH SCHOOL AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. BY NO MEANS SHOULD WE REGARD UNIVERSITY TRAINING AS SOMETHING THAT UNFITS A YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN FOR MANUAL LABOR. DON'T BE AFRAID TO LEARN TO WORK WITH YOUR HANDS.

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TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT. A WELL TRAINED MIND PLUS ACTUAL WORKING EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY IN EVERY VOCATION AND THOSE WHO ASPIRE TO TRUE INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP WHETHER IT BE EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYEE ARE NO EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

THE TREMENDOUS EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY HAS GREATLY INCREASED THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE. THE FIELD FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL IS ALMOST UNLIMITED. THE COLLEGE TRAINED MIND HAS A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY IN THIS FIELD. SUPERVISORS SHOULD COME UP THROUGH THE SHOP. THE DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IS A PRESSING NECESSITY WHERE SO MUCH OF OUR PRESENT DAY DIFFICULTIES COME FROM INEXPERIENCED MANAGEMENTS HAVING TO DEAL WITH THE EMPLOYEES OF OVER/EXPANDED PLANTS WHERE BOTH LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT HAVE NOT YET ACQUIRED THE UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY FOR STABLE LABOUR RELATIONS.

REMEMBER THE WORDS OF THE INVENTOR OF THE LOCOMOTIVE - "THE GREATEST ENGINEERING IS THE ENGINEERING OF MEN."

WE HAVE THE LESSON OF FRANCE: THE MIGHTY FRENCH EMPIRE WITH ITS CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE COLLAPSED FROM ITS PROUD POSITION AS A WORLD POWER AND IS NOW A SUBJUGATED STATE. ITS INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE CRUMBLED WHILE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE WRANGLED FOR THE SPOIL.

LET IT BE SAID OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE HOURS OF THIS TITANIC STRUGGLE THAT THEY SO GOVERN THEIR

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RELATIONSHIPS, HAVING ALWAYS IN MIND THE SAFETY OF THE STATE AND THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, ALWAYS REMEMBERING THAT THE VERY EXISTENCE OF TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATIONS AS WE UNDERSTAND THEM ARE PART AND PARCEL OF OUR WAY OF LIFE.

WHILE I WAS BORN IN ENGLAND, CANADA IS THE LAND OF MY ADOPTION. HERE I SPENT THE FORMATIVE STAGES OF MY LIFE AND I HAVE THROUGH VARIOUS EXPERIENCES, AND IN POSITIONS WHICH HAVE BROUGHT ME IN CONTACT WITH ALL WALKS OF LIFE, DEVELOPED A PROFOUND FAITH IN THE ABILITY OF OUR PEOPLE TO RISE TO ANY OCCASION. THIS IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE TREMENDOUS SHIFT WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED FROM PEACE TO WAR ECONOMY. WE HAVE BUILT AN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE UNEXCELLED IN ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD BASED ON POPULATION. WE HAVE MANUFACTURED THINGS OF A FAR MORE INTRICATE AND DIFFICULT CHARACTER THAN HAS EVER BEEN ATTEMPTED BEFORE. WHEN THE HISTORY OF OUR TIMES IS WRITTEN, THE CONTRIBU/ TION MADE BY THE DOMINION ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT WILL STAND OUT AS A REALLY MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT. OUR PEOPLE HAVE THE WILL TO WORK AND TO SACRIFICE BUT THEY MUST BE FULLY INFORMED OF THE VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION WITH WHICH WE ARE FACED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

THOSE OF YOU TODAY WHO LEAVE MCMASTER UNIVERISTY,WITH ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN EDUCATION DERIVED FROM ITS TRADITIONS AND TRAINING FACILITIES, ARE PLACED IN AN ENVIABLE POSITION TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE. YOU ARE FITTED FOR

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EITHER A DEFENSIVE WAR IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES, OR FOR ARMED CONFLICT IN THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THE DOMINION. WE ALL HAVE OUR OBLIGATIONS AND WHEN THE HISTORY OF OUR TIMES IS WRITTEN, MAY IT BE SAID THAT WE PLAYED OUR PART BETTER THAN WE KNEW.

I FIND SOME RELIEF WITHIN THESE PEACEFUL COLLEGE WALLS AND A DISPOSITION TO LOOK BACK AND REFLECT ON LIFE AT THE TIME WHEN THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE GRADUATING ENTERED THIS UNIVERSITY. IN A COMPARATIVE SENSE IT MIGHT BE SAID THAT LIFE FLOWED ALONG IN A GENTLE STREAM. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE THAT WILL CHANGE THE FACE OF THE EARTH, AND HAS WITHIN ITS POWER TO CHANGE THE VERY FOUNDATIONS UNDER WHICH THIS UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, UNLESS ALL OF US - YOU AND I - MEASURE UP, MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

HISTORY NEVER RECORDS WITH FAVOUR THOSE WHO STRADDLE THE FENCE. THE STRUGGLE OF MANKIND RIGHT DOWN THROUGH THE AGES HAS BEEN FOR FREEDOM TO ASSOCIATE, THINK, WRITE AND SPEAK. PROGRESS IN ITS VERY ESSENCE HAS BEEN IN PROPORTION TO THE FREEDOM OF OUR INSTITUTIONS. THE ADVANCE OF SOCIAL SERVICES, OF EDUCATION EXPRESSED IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES HAS AMPLY PROVEN THIS.

THE HISTORY OF OUR TIMES WILL BE WRITTEN AROUND THOSE WHO HAD THE COURAGE TO LIVE DANGEROUSLY; AROUND THOSE WHO HAVE

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C212584

VENTURED INTO NEW FIELDS, ACROSS UNCHARTERED SEAS. THIS VENTURING MUST BE AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR FUTURE. BUT TODAY WE HAVE A TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY. IN OUR HANDS HAS BEEN PLACED THE RESULT OF CENTURIES OF STRUGGLE EXPRESSED IN OUR FREE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

WE MUST TEMPORARILY ABANDON SOME OF THESE FREEDOMS SO THAT WE MAY EMERGE VICTORIOUS FROM A WAR WHICH IS NOT BEING WAGED UNDER OUR RULES. QUESTIONS COME UP AS TO WHETHER THIS OR THAT LIMITATION ON OUR PERSONAL LIBERTY IS OR IS NOT NECESSARY. THIS IS NO TIME FOR INDECISION.

IT IS WELL THAT WE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE SORT OF WAR WHICH IS BEING WAGED AGAINST US. THE FOLLOWING IS A QUOTATION FROM "DEUTSHE WEHR", SUPPLEMENT "DIE DEUTSHE VOLKSKRAFT": "THE WAR OF THE FUTURE WILL BE TOTALITARIAN NOT ONLY IN THE MOBILIZATION OF FORCES FOR ITS PROSECUTION, BUT ALSO IN THE EXTENT OF ITS RESULTS; IN OTHER WORDS, TOTALITARIAN WAR WILL END IN TOTALITARIAN VICTORY. TOTALITARIAN VICTORY MEANS THE UTTER DESTRUCTION OF THE VANQUISHED NATION, AND ITS COMPLETE AND FINAL DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE HISTORICAL ARENA. THE VICTOR WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH THE VANQUISHED CONCERNING THE CONDITIONS FOR PEACE, BECAUSE THERE WILL BE NO PARTY CAPABLE OF NEGOTIATIONS. HE WILL IMPOSE WHATEVER CONDITIONS HE THINKS FIT. IN REALITY TOTALITARIAN WARFARE IS NOTHING BUT A GIGANTIC STRUGGLE OF ELIMINATION WHOSE UPSHOT WILL BE TERRIBLE AND IRREVOCABLE IN ITS FINALITY."

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C2125865

THE FACT THAT UP TO DATE OUR CIVILIAN POPULATION HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO ACTUAL ATTACK, MUST NOT BE MADE THE EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO ADOPT MEASURES NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT PARTICIPATION IN AN ALL OUT WAR.

OUR ADVANCE TO AN ALL OUT PARTICIPATION HAS NATURALLY BEEN GRADUAL BECAUSE OF THE TIME WHICH IT NECESSARILY TAKES A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY TO MAKE THE TRANSFER FROM PEACE TO WAR.

WAR IN ITS VERY NATURE UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES DEMANDS DISCIPLINE AND SACRIFICE, NOT ONLY OF THE MEN IN THE FIGHTING FORCES BUT ALSO OF THOSE IN CIVILIAN PURSUITS. THIS WAR IS A WAR ON ALL FRONTS. WE KNOW THAT CIVILIAN CASUALTIES ARE NOT CONFINED TO THOSE CAUSED BY ENEMY ACTION. IT SHOULD BE SAID OF EVERY INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY THAT "EVERY FACTORY IS A FORTRESS".

I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHO HAVE, AFTER YOUR TRAINING HERE, THE ABILITY OF EXPRESSING IDEAS, HOW YOU CAN STRESS THE MENACE WHICH CONFRONTS US IN SUCH LANGUAGE AS WILL AROUSE THE INTEREST THAT I FEEL SHOULD BE SHOWN IN THIS WAR SO THAT YOU CAN BLAZON IT IN THE SKIES.

RECENTLY I MADE A STATEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE A MIRACLE IF WE WON THE WAR. I HAVE NO APOLOGIES TO OFFER FOR THAT STATEMENT IF BECAUSE OF IT OUR PEOPLE ARE INSTINCTIVELY AROUSED TO THE PRESENT SITUATION.

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A TRADITION OF OUR RACE THAT MIRACLES COULD

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BE PERFORMED. A RECENT EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE DUNKIRK EVACUATION.

IT SO HAPPENS THAT I HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LABOUR PORTFOLIO IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. I HAD NO ILLUSIONS WHEN ASSUMING THIS POSITION OF ITS DIFFICULTIES AND COMPLEXITIES.

MY GREATEST CONCERN AT THE MOMENT IS THE MAINTENANCE OF FREEDOM. IT IS NATURAL THAT THE IMPACT OF WAR IN ITS VERY ESSENCE DEVELOPS A NEED FOR REGIMENTATION ON THE PART OF THE STATE IN ORDER TO FACE UP TO THE COMMON ENEMY. THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR EVERY DAY FLOWS A STREAM OF SHALLS AND SHALL NOTS, EITHER BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OR ORDER IN COUNCIL AND THESE THINGS HAVE A PECULIAR DISPOSITION TO GROW. I CANNOT, HOWEVER, THINK THAT THERE IS ANY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF MAKING WAR WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE COMPULSION.

LET US, THEREFORE, BE WILLING TO SUBMIT TO THE NECESSARY DISCIPLINE REQUISITE TO THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, BUT IN SO DOING LET US NEVER FORGET THAT THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF LIFE ITSELF IS FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

I CERTAINLY HOPE THAT NO ACT OF MINE DURING THE PRESENT STRUGGLE CAN BE USED AS ANY KIND OF A BASE FOR ANYTHING BUT THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAS MADE THE BRITISH PEOPLE GREAT. EVERY PRECAUTION IS BEING TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT PRIVILEGES, OR OTHER SPECIAL CONDITIONS TEMPORARILY ABANDONED ARE RESTORED AFTER THE WAR.

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C212567

AFTER WAR PROBLEMS LOOM LARGE. THEY WILL REQUIRE FOR THEIR SOLUTION MORE THAN KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES, KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY TO THINK THROUGH THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGE WILL BE IN DEMAND. CONTINUE TO STUDY THE SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL VALUES SO THAT A HAPPY CANADA MAY BE OUR LOT AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR. ABOVE ALL, HOLD DEAR TO THE UNDYING PRINCIPLES THAT MOTIVATED THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHURCH THAT SPONSORS MCMASTER.

MAY I ASK YOU TO ACCEPT AS YOU GO INTO THE WORLD THE INSPIRATION CONTAINED IN THESE WORDS OF MILTON: "GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER AND TO ARGUE <u>FREELY</u> ACCORDING TO MY CONSCIENCE ABOVE ALL LIBERTIES."

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

[redacted]

Mr. Mitchell is now in town, and Mr. MacNamara telephoned to say that they have a draft telegram prepared and would like to know when the PM would like to see them.

They will await further word from R.G.R.

R. G. R.

September 26, 1946.

pm
at E.B.
at 11:30

Ray

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C212[illegible]

May 29,1940. THE N.Y. TIMES

MINISTER MOFFAT

President Roosevelt has wisely appointed as Minister to Canada, to succeed James H.R.Cromwell, a gentleman who, unlike Mr. Cromwell, is not likely to resign after a few months to run for public office. He is Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the European division of the State Department,career diplomat,former first secretary of our Canadian Legation, with a creditable record of experience in Warsaw, Tokyo, Constantinople, Berne and as Consul General at Sydney, Australia. He served with distinction at Geneva conferences of the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament. Ottawa's reaction to the appointment is reported as highly favorable, and we may look forward to conscientious work in the Canadian post by a good and able man whose mind will be on his job.

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C212580

January 14, 1942

For the Prime Minister:

You may wish to have brought to your notice that today's paper makes mention that the American Minister, Mr. Moffatt, is confined to his home with a cold.

Z.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212501

Prime Minister

Mr Robertson telephoned me to say that Mr Moffat was now "alright" and out of danger. The surgeon from Boston arrived towards midnight last night, confirmed the diagnosis made locally, and operated at once. It is expected Mr Moffat will be confined to hospital for a week or ten days.

J.A.G.

January 3, 1943,
2:57 p.m.

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[redacted] NAR/SR
4.1.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am enclosing a letter from Lewis Clark, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Legation, confirming the message about Moffat which I sent you yesterday through Gibson. Moffat's operation was apparently a complete success, and definitely removed the possibility of another clot developing in the phlebitis condition. Moffat will be in the Civic Hospital for a week or ten days. Pierrepont's mother came up from New York yesterday, and is staying with Mrs. Moffat at the Legation for two or three days.

4-1-43

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C212483

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ottawa, Canada, January 4, 1943.

Dear Norman:

Dr. Lynton arrived at Uplands by United States Army plane around Midnight Saturday and operated immediately upon Pierrepont. He reported the operation to be a complete success and returned Sunday afternoon to Boston. Pierrepont is no longer in any danger and should be his old self in a few weeks.

Will you be kind enough to convey to Prime Minister King my deep gratitude, that of Pierrepont's family, and of the Government of the United States for his sympathy and for his prompt and considerate action in holding an R.C.A.F. plane in readiness and making other facilities of the R.C.A.F. available in this emergency? We are all deeply grateful to him and to you.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LEWIS CLARK

Norman A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Prime Ministers Office

W.H.M.
25.i.43.

Death of the Hon. J. Pierrepont Moffat

C212594

Arrangements for the Funeral

A "simple" funeral service will be conducted by the Reverend Canon Howard Clark (of Christ Church Cathedral) at the United States Legation residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is expected that the service will last twenty minutes.

The family desire that there should not be a procession and no arrangements are being made for honorary pallbearers, nor for active pallbearers either here or in Montreal. After the service at the house the friends who attended will depart. Those who desire to do so, will gather at approximately 3.15 at the Besserer Street entrance to the Union Station, where the remains will arrive without procession, but with R.C.M.Police escort. A Guard of Honour consisting of Army and Air Force personnel will be posted inside the station. Some of the relatives and others will follow the remains on foot from the station entrance to platform No. 7, where the remains will be placed in a prepared express railway car in the first section of C.N.R. train No. 50. The Prime Minister has kindly provided his railway car No. 100 for relatives, and car 104 will accommodate legation and other officials for the journey from Ottawa to Montreal, leaving Ottawa Union Station at 3.30 p.m., arriving at Bonaventure Station, Montreal at 6.00 p.m.

A Guard of Honour consisting of Naval and Army personnel will be posted at Bonaventure Station and there will be a procession, accompanied by adequate City of Montreal motorcycle police escort, from the station to The Crematorium, 1207 Drummond Street, Montreal, where there will be a short Committal Service.

This service will last about fifteen minutes; at its conclusion the relatives will go to a hotel to await the departure of the train to New York. The United States Legation and other officials will go from The Crematorium direct to Bonaventure Station and return to Ottawa on car 100, leaving Bonaventure Station at 8.20 p.m., arriving Ottawa 10.45 p.m. Dinner will be served on car 100, if possible as soon as the officials arrive on car 100 from the Crematorium.

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The R.C.M. Police will post a number of men in the Legation grounds and the approaches, to ensure adequate traffic control and satisfactory parking. Entrance to the grounds will be by the main entrance from Lisgar Road. R.C.M. Police will also be on duty at the Ottawa station.
George H. Rogers, Ltd. are responsible for all funeral arrangements, both at Ottawa and at Montreal, including the provision of adequate motor transport.

Relatives and others from the United States include:

Mrs. Burnham Moffat
Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Moffat
Mrs. Joseph C. Grew
Mrs. Hugh Wilson

Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn
Mr. J.D. Hickerson, of the State Department, and
Mrs. Marian Christie.

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TRIBUTE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

to the late

Hon. J. P. Moffett, Jan. 25th, 1943.

1. In private friendship

One of the kindliest and most charming of men. Character had many delightful sides.

2. In public service

Remarkably endowed;

Highly intelligent;

Industrious;

Lofty-minded;

Honourable;

Wise.

as well as
Practical and

Dependable.

One of youngest members of diplomatic corps. Other diplomats found him an admirable friend and colleague.

3. Past record

(a) From his long diplomatic experience he had profound understanding of Europe and Asia, as well as the Americas

(b) Distinguished work towards co-operation between nations, especially between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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C212907

4. "Had he lived to reach his full stature he would have achieved very great things."

5. Death great shock to all in Ottawa who had privilege of knowing him.

6. Deep sympathy goes to widow and family in their great sorrow.

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DS/USA

NAR/SR
26.1.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. J.C. Dunn, Political Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the European Division in the Department of State, called this morning. They are in Ottawa, representing the Secretary of State and the Department at Mr. Moffat's funeral, and they wished me to let you know how much Mr. Hull had appreciated the message you sent him on Sunday. They would have wished to call on you but knew how busy you were. They were both close friends of Pierrepont's of long standing, and very shocked by his death. They realize, perhaps more sharply than most people, how difficult it will be for the United States to find other men like him.

Mr. Dunn said he was impressed by the grief and sympathy he had met everywhere in Ottawa; this evidence of the high regard in which the former American Minister was held in Canada would be very grateful to Mr. Hull, who knew that you shared his own estimate of Mr. Moffat's qualities and value.

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C212599

April 23, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Argentine Ambassador in Ottawa has informed us that Senator Diego Luis MOLINARI, Chief of the Argentine Delegation to the recent Havana Trade Conference, will arrive in Ottawa late Friday morning April 29th next. He will be here until Monday evening, May 2nd.

If at all possible, the Senator would like very much to meet you informally for a few minutes of friendly conversation.

I attach, for your information, a copy of the Senator's Curriculum Vitae. You will notice that the Senator is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Argentine Senate, as well as one of the dominant figures of the Peronista Party.

L.B. Pearson

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Bretton Woods

NAR/SR
10.6.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212800

Attached are the draft proposals of Canadian experts for an International Exchange Union, which will be considered at the informal monetary meeting which the United States Treasury has convened in Washington for June 15th. Our representatives at this meeting will be Clark, Towers, Rasminsky and Deutsch. Plumptre, the Financial Attache at the Legation, will also be present.

It is made clear in the attached memorandum that the Canadian proposals, like the British and American plans previously circulated, are provisional and tentative in character and preserve the Canadian Government from any possible commitment.

I have had a small hand in drafting these proposals, and believe they are well conceived and worth putting forward. Part II of the attached memorandum, containing the specific proposals for the organization of an International Exchange Union, is inevitably pretty technical. Part I "General Observations on Plans for a Post-War Monetary Organization" has been prepared with an eye to the possibility that the Government may at some later date wish to table it. It is largely the work of Rasminsky and Mackintosh and,I think, a very able and useful survey of the main considerations that have to be taken into account in forming policies in the international monetary field.

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EC/CusF

NAR/SR
11.6.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212601

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald saw Dr. Clark and me this afternoon on instructions from his Government, who were very anxious that the draft proposals of the Canadian experts for an International Exchange Union should not be circulated to the officials taking part in the monetary talks which are being held in Washington next week. Lord Keynes had seen a preliminary draft of our scheme and felt that if it were submitted for consideration the United States would refuse to examine the British scheme. The United Kingdom objected in particular to a number of points in our proposals and felt that if they were communicated to the Americans the latter might accept them and reject the United Kingdom alternatives. We were planning to have Plumptre give Mr. White of the United States Treasury an advance copy of our tentative plan today so that he could go over it before the meeting met. We also planned to give a copy at the same time to Sir Frederick Philipps, the United Kingdom Treasury Representative in Washington. In view of the importance the United Kingdom appeared to attach to their representations, we told the Legation in Washington to hold the draft until further instructions had been received. We told MacDonald that no decision could be taken in the matter of our going ahead with our expert plan until tomorrow.

We feel that if we hold up our plan, the discussions in Washington will be centred exclusively on the American proposals and probably degenerate into a not very profitable debate between the United States and the United Kingdom experts. The latter appear to be hopeful that they can persuade the United States to abandon certain essential features of the American plan. Our feeling is that this is most unlikely and that, while there is some chance of the United States accepting our proposals, there is none of their accepting the United Kingdom proposals. We also feel that the chances of their accepting our proposals would be greater if our scheme were put forward for consideration at an early stage rather than held over as the United Kingdom experts wish.

It is quite possible that Malcolm MacDonald will receive instructions tomorrow to raise the general question with you ~~yourself~~.

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TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

LBP/SR/WS
2.6.47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am sending you herewith an interesting and important telegram from Mr. Wrong, reporting on a talk that Towers and Wrong had last Thursday night with Acheson and Clayton at the Embassy in Washington. Incidentally, we have played down Towers' visit to Washington as much as possible, and have stated to the press that it is a routine matter connected with his duties for the International Bank.

You will note from the telegram that Towers made a frank and impressive statement to the Americans on our dollar difficulties, as well as on wider international economic problems.

Acheson and Clayton gave a sympathetic hearing to Towers' views, and it is at least encouraging to know that they do not underestimate the seriousness of the situation. They do not, however, hold out very much hope for early United States remedial action on a scale which would be effective, and without such action there can be no solution to these economic and financial problems. The difficulty south of the border is, of course, less economic than political. Both Clayton and Acheson frankly admit that it is not so much a question of what is economically necessary but what is politically possible; or to put it another way, Congressionally possible. This means education of Congress to a realization of the dangers of the present situation. This educational process, though it is going on, is not likely to be completed for some time. Time, however, is running out. So, once again, weaknesses of the United States political and constitutional structure stand in the way of strong action by the United States, the only country which can give it, to solve a critical international problem.

In the face of these political difficulties, Acheson and Clayton both expressed a certain disappointment that they were not receiving sufficient assistance and

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co-operation from the United Kingdom and Western Europe to support their own efforts with Congress. Acheson feels that the Western European states should take the initiative in working out an integrated plan of economic co-operation among themselves, and that Great Britain should give that initiative much greater leadership than she is at present doing. This, it is felt, would make it possible to go to Congress with some assurance of success, because it would be an indication that Europe was ready to take action to help itself before asking for help from this side of the water.

Unfortunately, as Acheson himself admitted, the Americans themselves have no clear idea of what they mean when they refer to the economic integration of Europe, or indeed what they mean when they complain about the United Kingdom not giving enough of a lead in this matter. Acheson complains that the United Kingdom always leaves the initiative to the United States in these matters. Of course, that is to some extent true, but it cannot be otherwise in view of the present difficulties of the United Kingdom and the resources and power of the United States. Furthermore, any United Kingdom reluctance to lead rather than follow the U.S.A. in this matter arises out of doubts, born of experience, that the U.S.A. will itself follow any consistent and bold policy to its conclusion. To use a colloquialism, the United Kingdom does not wish to "find itself out on a limb" in its efforts to build up Western Europe into an integrated economic force. This feeling is increased by the fact that any such activity on its own part will be viewed with the gravest suspicion by the U.S.S.R. Finally, if the United Kingdom did take the initiative in this matter, that might be disadvantageous even from the United States point of view. It would arouse all those traditional suspicions in the minds of Americans that the United Kingdom was adopting an Imperialist European policy and dragging the United States along with it.

All this indicates that the United States must not only take the initiative, but see it through. It must accept the responsibilities that go with power. There are signs that enlightened Americans realize this, and that a bold and total rather than a timid and piece-meal approach to the problem is required. There are also signs, however, that Congress

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will lag behind public opinion. The telegram puts the matter succinctly as follows:

> "It seems to us that the correct interpretation of the conversation as whole is that the American administration realizes that the piece-meal approach hitherto adopted has produced inadequate results, that they are well aware that a world dollar crisis is looming, with serious economic and political consequences, and that they are grouping for a fresh approach to the problem. The approach will have to be sufficiently different, to persuade Congress that it is not just another item in an unending series of requests for money. As indicated, however, the administration's ideas as to what the new approach should be are vague and unformed."

The great danger is that, while Congress waits and wonders, Europe will go to pieces. If Europe goes to pieces, Canada will be one of the first countries to suffer. Our immediate economic difficulties are concerned with our dollar shortage with the United States. But the other, the European danger, in the long run, is a much greater threat to our economic security. We can always make, in an emergency, arrangments with the United States, but we would certainly not be able to do so with a dis-integrating Europe.

If there ever was a necessity for bold, imaginative leadership in Washington, it is now. This is one reason why the President's visit to Ottawa is so well timed, because I feel sure that you will be able to put these considerations before him in a manner which will probably make a greater impression on him than if he received them from any other outside source.

You will note that a suggestion was made by Towers that a small informal group might explore ways and means of solving our exchange problem with the United States, and that the Americans are considering this suggestion. I think, personally, that it would be a most useful development, though of course the utmost secrecy would have to be maintained regarding the operations of such an informal committee.

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON, May 31st, 1947.

TOP SECRET

CYPHER - TK

WA-1689

WA-1689. Following for Pearson from Wrong, Begins:

1. Towers, Rasminsky and I saw Acheson, Clayton and Hickerson on Thursday night, and had a long informal discussion of the world dollar situation in general, and Canada's situation in particular. Acheson was not present during the early part of the evening and missed Towers' original exposition, outlined in paragraph 2.

2. The following is a summary of Towers' opening statement:

(a) The Canadian exchange position is causing us great anxiety. The loss on current and capital account, resulting from transactions with countries other than the sterling area, will result in an intolerable drain on our reserves.

(b) The current account deficit with hard currency countries is entirely with the United States; with other hard currency countries we have a sizeable surplus.

(c) There is a difficult problem in weighing the dangers of depletion of reserves against the dangers of precipitate action involving legislation to restrict imports during the next two months. To get a breathing space, we had made proposals to the British regarding their use of the Canadian credit during the next 12 months. These proposals had come as a blow to the United Kingdom, who were already feeling very hard-

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WASHINGTON,

pressed. They would not necessarily involve increased drawings by the United Kingdom, on the American credit as cash payments to Canada might be made out of United Kingdom gold reserves.

(d) Even on the basis of these proposals our cash position at the end of 1947 would not be satisfactory, particularly when regard was had to the rate of deficit we would be running. Measures of one sort or another would have to be taken, either by ourselves or other people, which would have the effect of bringing Canada's dollar accounts closer to balance, during the breathing space provided by the proposals we have made to the British.

(e) Of the measures which Canada could take on her own the most important is, of course, the restriction of imports. Our examination had shown that restriction on a non-discriminatory basis, even if the selection of commodities were made with an eye on the United States, would not save an amount of United States funds significant in relation to the magnitude of our deficit. Even with drastic restrictions on consumers' goods and certain producers' materials imposed on a discriminatory basis we would have a hard time saving as much as $300 million dollars per year, on the basis of 1947 imports, when the restrictions became fully effective. The position is therefore that import restrictions would have to be discriminatory to effect any substantial saving on United States dollars, and, moreover, common sense would revolt against our imposing import restrictions

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From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE [redacted] STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

against countries to whom we have extended, or were extending credit. Discrimination would mean discrimination against the United States alone as with other hard currency countries we had a favourable balance.

(f) Restriction of pleasure travel in the United States is another possible way of saving United States dollars, but the close relationships between Canadians and Americans make this a particularly undesirable form of restriction as our wartime experience had shown.

(g) Were constructive solutions to the problem possible in the terms of straight Canadian-American arrangements? For example, could the United States make certain purchases in Canada for relief and rehabilitation? Were stockpiling purchases possible, perhaps for deferred delivery? Could certain American defence purchases, including supplies for her own forces abroad, be made in Canada? Could part of the Greek and Turkish programme be directed to us?

We did not know whether any of these ideas were practical or whether they would yield significant results but it would seem worthwhile to have the appropriate people from both sides look into these possibilities carefully.

(h) We were examining certain types of non-restrictive action which might lie within our own power; for example, the possibility of increasing exports to dollar countries at the expense of the domestic market and the possibility of arranging for more dollar exports by Canadian branches of United States subsidiaries.

(i) Measures of the type suggested in the two

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WASHINGTON.

preceding paragraphs might enable us to get by for a certain period of time, but they were no long-run solution. Our overall position is sound, our balance of payments favourable, our production high, our prices and costs not unreasonable. Our record of financial assistance to other countries, during the war, was not discreditable, and our post-war credits were not far short of $2 thousand million dollars. Perhaps they had been larger than our real capacity, in view of the slowness of European recovery and the rapidity of American reconversion. We were, however, anxious, in our own self-interest, to make every contribution that we could to the reconstruction of Europe. We had also played a part in the Fund, the Bank, and the ITO. Now, however, the world dollar shortage had caught up with us.

(j) There is no satisfactory solution for Canada so long as the United Kingdom and western Europe are in difficult straits.

(k) The British are also greatly concerned about their dollar position and had intended to tell Clayton in London, what they have told us of their situation. They are most anxious to see him as soon as possible. Their current estimate is that, subject to the adoption by the Cabinet of a programme involving continued austerity and the foregoing of planned improvements in their standard of living they will, on June 30th, 1948, have total dollar resources of $3½ hundred million, of which $8 hundred million will be the unused portions of

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From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

the United States and Canadian credits. The current rate of drawings against the credit suggests that their position may be even worse than this. We do not know the details of their plans for exchange saving which are still at the stage of Cabinet discussion, but it is clear that they are looking for all possible ways and means of cutting down all dollar expenditures and their outlook is very bleak indeed. (At this stage a reference was made, by Clayton, to Dalton's statement at Margate, regarding a further credit from the United States. Towers said that his general impression was that the United Kingdom attitude towards a further credit was entirely negative, partly on the grounds that they would have trouble enough repaying what they had already borrowed and because they felt that the real difficulty lay in continental Europe, and if this situation were fixed up the British would be able to work their way out of their troubles without further borrowing).

(k) The European situation was well known to the Americans and Acheson, in his Mississippi speech, had shown an appreciation of the urgency of the problem.

(m) In conclusion, if no action is taken in 1947, developments will get underway which may produce incalculable political results. It means the writing-off of the whole United States international economic programme as one country after another gets into difficulties.

The adoption of restrictive trade policies of a discriminatory character will not be due to bad-will on the part of the countries concerned. Canada is

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON.

the best illustration of this. If Canada, against her will, is a backslider, what prospects are there that other countries, not excepting the United Kingdom, will hew to the line of non-discrimination. Once we set foot on this path there will be great difficulty in turning back. The internal economic effects on the United States of sharp curtailment in exports in 1948 might well be a cause for concern.

3. Clayton was clearly impressed with the seriousness of the dollar problem and showed no disposition, as we had feared he might do, to adopt too optimistic a tone. He acknowledged that the whole foreign economic policy of the United States was in jeopardy and did not deny that time was running out rapidly and that a dollar shortage might force countries into a course of action which would abort the ITO. He did not quarrel with Towers' statement that import restrictions imposed in consequence of a world dollar shortage would be discriminatory against the United States, nor did he argue that, in the present situation, import restrictions should be only non-discriminatory in character.

4. Clayton and Acheson made it clear that their main pre-occupation is with what is politically possible and not with what is economically necessary. Any further administrative initiative to make additional dollars available to Europe during the present session of Congress, which ends July 30th, must, in their view, be ruled out. A special session of Congress in October is possible, but according to Acheson, the administration has

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C212511

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

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WASHINGTON,

definitely come to the conclusion that the piece-meal approach of fixing up one country after another will not receive political support and must be abandoned. The facts of the situation have already thoroughly discredited this policy. As Acheson said, he and Clayton how have to eat practically every word that they had uttered before Congressional Committees during the past three years: They had argued in favour of UNRRA, that it would do the job of relief and rehabilitation, and now with UNRRA wound up the job that remains to be done in Europe is essentially a relief job; they had testified that the loan to the United Kingdom would get them back on their feet, and it was clearly insufficient to do so; they had oversold the Bank and the Fund to Congress, and similarly with all the other foreign appropriations they had requested.

5. If Congress is to be asked for more money, it must, in their view, be on a basis radically different from the past. American public opinion will have to be convinced that the process of financing Europe will come to an end and that Europe is doing all it can to help itself. The European problem will have to be tackled as such and an integrated plan of economic cooperation worked out for Europe as a whole. As one aspect of such a plan, large scale financial assistance might well be forthcoming from the United States. It might take the form of provision on a non-repayment basis of the natural surpluses of the United States; e.g., cotton, coal, tobacco, wheat, and shipping services. But the initiative for such an integrated plan on economic cooperation would

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To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

have to come from the Europeans themselves and the plan would have to involve more than the extraction of dollars from the United States.

Acheson and, to some extent, Clayton expressed serious disappointment that the British had not taken a more vigorous lead in trying to bring western European countries together. The Americans were disappointed to find that it always seemed to be left to them to take the initiative. It was not made entirely clear what European countries were referred to but we believe that they have in mind mainly the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. They recognize that the countries of eastern Europe could not, in present circumstances, be brought into arrangements involving some degree of integration, but they feel that the benefits and assistance which the European countries might agree to give each other should be open to all European countries willing to come in on the plan.

6. In spite of repeated efforts, we failed to elicit any clear indication of the precise form which they thought the economic integration of Europe should take. Clayton, apparently, has in mind a Customs Union, and referred to the absurd waste of resources involved in the recent construction of a steel plant in Norway and a fish processing plant in Belgium. Acheson, however, thinks that tariffs are not a major factor and spoke vaguely about the lack of intelligent allocations of European production, and with some asperity about British policy in Germany as

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TELETYPE

C212813

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

factors impeding production and delaying European recovery. On the whole, it seems likely that they have no clear idea of what they mean when they refer to the economic integration of Europe. There is probably a general feeling that a larger economic unit is more likely to be self-supporting than a number of small ones. It is also possible that they have mainly in mind that a dramatic gesture of self-help on the part of Europe would facilitate a new approach to Congress for funds.

7. We hope to explore some of these matters further with them next week and to find out whether their ideas are more concrete than they appeared last night, and whether they have any real evidence that an initiative along the lines indicated could come from Europe in time to avert a dollar crisis.

8. I shall not attempt, in this message, to summarize all the views we expressed on the various points raised by the Americans. We laid repeated stress on the extreme urgency of the situation and the necessity for early action on the part of the United States if their international economic programme is to be salvaged. Towers said that he did not believe that the hard-pressed European countries could take an initiative along the lines apparently desired by the Americans unless there was a definite lead from the United States with an indication of willingness to help. We stressed that the disappointment felt at the slowness of European recovery was due mainly to the fact that the real damage of the war had been under-estimated; and

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON.

that the basic problem was the juxtaposition of a war-improverished Europe and an enormously wealthy and productive United States. We reminded them of the extent to which Europe had, in effect, recovered by its own efforts, and of the considerable assistance the United Kingdom had given various continental countries through credits and in other ways.

9. The Americans recognize the seriousness and urgency of the Canadian exchange problem and are clearly anxious to be helpful. The suggestion referred to in paragraph 2 (g) above, that a small informal group should explore ways and means, was immediately taken up and I expect to hear from them in this connection early next week. They stressed the need for utmost secrecy regarding the existence of such an informal committee, and we, of course, stressed the need for secrecy regarding our exchange position and prospects.

10. There was no reference to the possibility of exchange depreciation and the only reference to the possibility of Canada borrowing in the United States was in an aside from Hickerson to Rasminsky.

11. We raised with Acheson the desirability of a talk with the Secretary of State, and he and Hickerson both stated emphatically that this would serve no purpose whatever.

12. It seems to us that the correct interpretation of the conversation as whole is that the American administration realizes that the piece-meal approach

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13. Towers suggests that this message be repeated to Robertson and that he inform Eady, generally, of its contents. Clayton hopes to visit London en route to Geneva in about a week. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

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MR. COLDWELL:

Criticism: Payment of Exports to United Kingdom in U.S. dollars -

Reference: Toronto Globe and Mail, August 23, 1947 -

"To continue to demand United States dollars in payment for part of our exports to the United Kingdom merely increases the grave problem which confronts our best customer and retards world recovery. This is a shortsighted and selfish policy which fails to recognize that the present plight of the United Kingdom is directly due to the part she played in our common war against Nazi and Fascist aggression. If Britain fails to surmount this crisis there can be no hope of a democratic Europe and a prosperous world."

Suggested Reply:

Our dollar position is just as critical as United Kingdoms; though admittedly our country was not devastated by war and we have great quantities of resources of our own to enable our population to have a good standard of living. However to enable us

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to export to Europe and help them in their struggle we must have dollars or else our productive machine breaks down. Canada in proportion to her size has done more to aid Europe than any other land.

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"To continue to demand United States dollars in payment for part of our exports to the United Kingdom merely increases the grave problem which confronts our best customer and retards world recovery. This is a shortsighted and selfish policy which fails to recognize that the present plight of the United Kingdom is directly due to the part she played in our common war against Nazi and Fascist aggression. If Britain fails to surmount this crisis there can be no hope of a democratic Europe and a propserous world."

Suggested Reply:

Our dollar position is just as critical as United Kingdom's; though admittedly our country was not devastated by war and we have great quantities of resources of our own to enable our population ~~to be fed~~ to have a good standard of living. However to enable us to effort to Europe and help them in their struggle we must have dollars or else our production machine breaks down. Canada in proportion to her size has done more to aid Europe than any other land.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

MR. FLEMING:

Criticism: Tradè Crisis

Reference: Toronto Telegram, October 29, 1947.

Lack of courage necessary to take steps required in the present exchange crisis was charged to the Federal government.

"We are selling more to Great Britain than she is selling to us and the situation, if allowed to continue, will bring a complete breakdown of international trade."

Suggested Reply:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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C212820

MR. HACKETT:

Criticism: Plan to restrict Expenditure of U.S. dollars

Reference: Montreal Gazette November 18, 1947

"one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history".

- - - - -

"It is a great tragedy that the only two remaining freely trading nations should, in peace time, at the instigation of Canada, put up a curtain on their trading relations.

To admit that a country like Canada, whose whole destiny depends on multilateral trade, should suggest restrictions and controls is one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history. It reveals the desperation of a government incapable of high policy."

Suggested Reply:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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C212521

MR HACKETT

Criticism — Plan to restrict Expenditure of US dollars

References — Montreal Gazette November 18 1947

"one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history."

- - - -

"It is a great tragedy that the only two remaining freely trading nations should, in peacetime, at the instigation of Canada, put up a curtain on their trading relations.

To admit that a country like Canada, whose whole destiny depends on multilateral trade, should suggest restrictions and controls is one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history. It reveals the desperation of a government incapable of high policy."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE C212922

Date NOV 18 1941

Subject WRM

Hackett Holds Policy Reveals Desperation

John T. Hackett, K.C., Progressive-Conservative M.P. for Stanstead, last night decried the restrictions and controls as "one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history."

In a statement following the announcement of tariff cuts, Mr. Hackett declared:

"It is a great tragedy that the only two remaining freely trading nations should, in peace time, at the instigation of Canada, put up a curtain on their trading relations.

"To admit that a country like Canada, whose whole destiny depends on multilateral trade, should suggest restrictions and controls is one of the most humiliating pages in Canadian history. It reveals the desperation of a government incapable of high policy."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Office of
The Prime Minister

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication [illegible]

C212622

Date [illegible]

Subject [illegible]

WLM

Hackett Holds Policy Reveals Desperation

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"It is a great tragedy that the only two remaining freely trading nations should, in peace time, at the instigation of Canada, put up a curtain on their trading relations.

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[redacted]

MR. COLDWELL:

Criticism: Plan to conserve U.S. Dollars

Reference: Ottawa Morning Citizen Nov. 19, 1947.

"We urged this policy upon the government weeks ago, but accompanied our demand by urging that beneficial price controls should be continued. Had these policies been undertaken early enough, the cost-of-living would not have risen so spectacularly, nor would it have been necessary to seek a $300,000,000 loan from the United States."

Suggested Reply:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

[redacted]

MR. BRACKEN:

Criticism: **Plan to Conserve U.S. Dollars.**

Reference: **Ottawa Morning Citizen Nov. 19, 1947**

"The whole program is too late, Through its verbiage some good can be found, but it is too filled with excuses, apologies, inconsistencies and propaganda."

Suggested Reply:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212625

W J D

Dr. Gibson

L. H

Herewith 2 copies of text of F.M. luncheon speech at Quebec tomorrow

P.A.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212483

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I spoke to Gen.Foulkes as requested. He said that he was awaiting the arrival of the books in Ottawa before preparing any distribution list. He asks me to say that he thinks the question of copyright in Canada should be looked into, and he will therefore take the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as soon as a copy can be examined.

Gen. Foulkes thought it might be appropriate to place in the front of each copy presented to a public library a bookplate which would indicate that the book is a gift from Field Marshal Montgomery, under a certain condition which would be specified.

Gen. Foulkes said he would submit a suggested draft for such a bookplate as soon as possible.

I am meanwhile holding the correspondence together.

J. A. G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212827

M-10-8
1145

M-10-K
1946

M-10-C
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

re Visit of F/M Montgomery

Mr. Justice Kellock of the Supreme Court came in to see me yesterday to find out whether it would be possible for you to receive a delegation, headed by Archbishop Owen, to ask you to invite Field Marshal Montgomery to address a gathering of the Lay Association of the Canadian Council of Churches during his visit next year.

I told Mr. Justice Kellock I did not see how you could possibly receive a delegation until after prorogation, and probably until after the beginning of the new year. I suggested that he set out the request in writing so that I could place it before you.

I do not see any real necessity for a delegation coming to make this request, but I gather they are greatly concerned to make every effort to launch the new Lay Association under the highest possible auspices and are really keen to have you and Field Marshal Montgomery present.

Perhaps, before any decision is reached on this question, you might wish to consider the advisability of having a small committee of some kind appointed to take charge of the Montgomery visit. It appears to me that a great deal of correspondence is going to be involved and that the government can hardly escape a considerable share in determining the programme for the visit. While it may seem early to do anything of the sort, the number of letters we have had already suggests something of the pressure there may be as the time comes nearer.

J.W.P.

December 8, 1945.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212828

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Re: Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

I have only now received from Mr. Abbott suggestions as to the service personnel for a committee to look after the arrangements for the Montgomery visit.

A suggestion as to personnel is attached for approval or revision.

As to the question which occasioned the suggestion of the Committee, namely, Mr. Justice Kellock's request to have the Prime Minister receive a delegation on behalf of the Lay Association of the Canadian Council of Churches, I passed on to Mr. Justice Kellock the suggestion that a direct invitation be sent to Field Marshal Montgomery [redacted] to speak to the inaugural meeting of the Lay Association. Mr. Justice Kellock said he would pass on this recommendation to those for whom he was acting but that he felt they would still wish to seek an interview because they were most anxious, not only for your support of the invitation, but also to urge you strongly to be present to introduce Field Marshal Montgomery. I explained to Mr. Justice Kellock how difficult it would be to attempt to arrange a time in advance for a delegation and suggested that he get full powers to represent the others who would have wished to see you. I told him I felt reasonably sure, since he was in Ottawa, you could work in a short interview for him before too long, whereas to arrange for people who would have to come from Toronto and elsewhere was a much bigger undertaking.

Mr. Justice Kellock told me yesterday that he had been empowered to act for the group and he requested an interview at your convenience for himself. He would be glad to come at any time which suited your convenience except, of course, when the Supreme Court was actually sitting.

J.W.P.

January 4, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PAPIER DE COULEUR

Jan. 4/46.

Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

Suggested Committee on Arrangements.

Colonel H. M. Cathcart,
Director of Administration, N.D.H.Q.,
- Chairman

Group Captain J. C. Scott,
Director of Personnel, R.C.A.F.

Captain , R.C.N.
(to be nominated later by Chief of Naval Staff)

E. H. Coleman, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

J. F. Delaute, Esq.,
Department of Secretary of State.

W. H. Measures, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs.

A nominee of the Department of Transport.

The Secretary to be nominated by Colonel Cathcart and to be from National Defence.

Mr. Matte or Mr. Gordon Robertson to be designated as liaison officer with Prime Minister's Office.

The Committee might be set up merely by letter from this office at the Prime Minister's direction or at the direction of Council by a letter signed by Mr. Heeney.

It is suggested that the Committee be directly responsible to the Minister of National Defence and that Mr. Abbott be left to use his discretion as to the questions which require reference to the Prime Minister or to Council.

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Copy for: ~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~P.A.~~ Gen. Council of Churches
Working-Interviews
Montgomery, B.C. R-10-c
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Re: Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

I have only now received from Mr. Abbott suggestions as to the service personnel for a committee to look after the arrangements for the Montgomery visit.

A suggestion as to personnel is attached for approval or revision.

As to the question which occasioned the suggestion of the Committee, namely, Mr. Justice Kellock's request to have the Prime Minister receive a delegation on behalf of the Lay Association of the Canadian Council of Churches, I passed on to Mr. Justice Kellock the suggestion that a direct invitation be sent to Field Marshal Montgomery ~~to invite him~~ to speak to the inaugural meeting of the Lay Association. Mr. Justice Kellock said he would pass on this recommendation to those for whom he was acting but that he felt they would still wish to seek an interview because they were most anxious, not only for your support of the invitation, but also to urge you strongly to be present to introduce Field Marshal Montgomery. I explained to Mr. Justice Kellock how difficult it would be to attempt to arrange a time in advance for a delegation and suggested that he get full powers to represent the others who would have wished to see you. I told him I felt reasonably sure, since he was in Ottawa, you could work in a short interview for him before too long, whereas to arrange for people who would have to come from Toronto and elsewhere was a much bigger undertaking.

Mr. Justice Kellock told me yesterday that he had been empowered to act for the group and he requested an interview at your convenience for himself. He would be glad to come at any time which suited your convenience except, of course, when the Supreme Court was actually sitting.

J.W.P.

January 4, 1946.
JWP/MC

Kellock
R-10-c
1946

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212531

Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

Suggested Committee on Arrangements.

Colonel H. M. Cathcart,
Director of Administration, N.D.H.Q.,
- Chairman

Group Captain J. C. Scott,
Director of Personnel, R.C.A.F.

Captain , R.C.N.
(to be nominated later by Chief of Naval Staff)

E. H. Coleman, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

J. F. Delaute, Esq.,
Department of Secretary of State.

W. H. Measures, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs.

A nominee of the Department of Transport.

The Secretary to be nominated by Colonel Cathcart and to be from National Defence.

Mr. Matte or Mr. Gordon Robertson to be designated as liaison officer with Prime Minister's Office.

The Committee might be set up merely by letter from this office at the Prime Minister's direction or at the direction of Council by a letter signed by Mr. Heeney.

It is suggested that the Committee be directly responsible to the Minister of National Defence and that Mr. Abbott be left to use his discretion as to the questions which require reference to the Prime Minister or to Council.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212632
J-10-8
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

In the attached letter, Dr. James of McGill University enquires again about certain aspects of the arrangements for the visit of Field Marshal Montgomery. An answer has been prepared, which is attached for approval.

Although Field Marshal Montgomery's visit has been postponed, it is probable that there will continue to be a number of enquiries* with regard to special visits, speeches, arrangements and so forth. In the circumstances, it might be desirable to have the Special Committee established which was under consideration a month or two ago. At that time, the Defence Departments made certain nominations, and Mr. Pickersgill forwarded, for your consideration, the list and suggestions attached herewith. I have confirmed that the Defence Departments' nominations continue to stand.

Would it be desirable to have measures taken to set up this Committee immediately? If so, it could be done either by a letter from this office at your direction, or by a letter from Mr. Heeney at the direction of Council.

R.G.R.

4th March, 1946.

* Since dictating this a letter concerning the visit has been received from the Canadian Club of Vancouver, asking that arrangements be made for a speech in Vancouver. (attached).

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4-10-8
14.6

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. A.D.P.HEENEY: [redacted]

-- Attached is a copy of a memorandum which was sent to the Prime Minister yesterday concerning the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the visit of Field Marshal
-- Montgomery, together with five copies of a list setting forth the suggested committee.

Mr. King indicated that he would like to have the committee set up under direction from Council by means of a letter from you. I assume that the procedure would be to bring the matter before Council for consideration and have authorization to establish the committee. The Prime Minister indicated that he wanted this office kept out of the matter as much as possible.

-- I am also attaching hereto a copy of the reply that is being sent to Dr. James of McGill University. Other inquiries with regard to the visit will be dealt with in the same manner until the committee is operating.

R. G. R.

March 5, 1946.

RGR:McK

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Prime Minister

C212634

March 15, 1946

REMINDER FOR MR. GIBSON:

You might speak to General Foulkes and tell him of the contents of Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's letter. Say that Prime Minister will await arrival of the books in Ottawa before replying to it. Mention also the suggested distribution to Public Libraries as in list prepared. Hold correspondence meanwhile.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I spoke to Gen.Foulkes as requested. He said that he was awaiting the arrival of the books in Ottawa before preparing any distribution list. He asks me to say that he thinks the question of copyright in Canada should be looked into, and he will therefore take the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as soon as a copy can be examined.

Gen. Foulkes thought it might be appropriate to place in the front of each copy presented to a public library a bookplate which would indicate that the book is a gift from Field Marshal Montgomery, under a certain condition which would be specified.

Gen. Foulkes said he would submit a suggested draft for such a bookplate as soon as possible.

I am meanwhile holding the correspondence together.

Ian

J. A. G.

Good reflexion
Will be all right
Montgomery
RC
23-3-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Mr. R G Robertson

4-10-8
1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212635

Re: Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

Dr. Coleman has been notified by Mr. Heeney of the Cabinet decision to establish an inter-departmental committee to handle arrangements for the Montgomery visit, and before making any plans he has now asked whether Field Marshal Montgomery is coming as the guest of the Canadian government, and, if so, to what extent and by what department his expenses should be met.

In view of the fact that your telegram of January 12 was couched as an invitation "on behalf of the government", it would seem clear that Field Marshal Montgomery is intended to be the guest of the government while in Canada. Presumably, therefore, the living and travelling expenses for himself and his staff will have to be met by the government while he is in Canada.

So far as transportation is concerned during the course of the visit, it is possible that the Canadian Pacific Railway might place a car at the Field Marshal's disposal and provide transportation, especially since he is coming out to receive a degree from McGill University. Alternatively, perhaps the private car of the Defence Departments, together with the necessary orderlies, might be made available by the army. A third possibility would be to have most of the travel by means of R.C.A.F. service planes. Any of the above alternatives would eliminate a large amount of directly chargeable expense for hospitality.

With regard to the allocation of expenses to any particular government department, the most logical one to bear the cost would appear to be National Defence. The alternative would be to charge them to External Affairs or to handle the matter by a special vote. Any large item chargeable to External Affairs would cut into the vote of $25,000. which is being sought for hospitality in the coming year. On the other hand, there might be objections to a special vote to cover the case.

Dr. Coleman feels that the instructions of the committee on these points should be clear before arrangements are proceeded with.

April 4, 1946.

R. G. R.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Lawrence 40

MEMORANDUM for Captain Sedgewick,
Army Signals Office,
National Defence Headquarters.

C212636

Would you be good enough

-- to despatch the attached message from the Prime Minister to Field Marshal Montgomery.

J. W. Pickersgill,
Special Assistant
to the Prime Minister.

JWP:McK

April 6, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Miss Zavitske informed me this afternoon that you are anxious to secure some information with regard to the probable west-bound sailings from the United Kingdom during the months of August and September.

I have checked this matter with the Directorate of Movement Control in the Department of National Defence and with the Department of Transport, and I am informed that there are at present no definite schedules covering sailings to Canada or to the United States that go further ahead than the end of April. So far as sailings to Canada are concerned, there are three vessels definitely assigned to the Canadian government. These are the Letitia, the Lady Rodney and the Lady Nelson, which are small passenger vessels being used for the movement of troops and dependents. These vessels will be spaced so as to provide an average of four or five sailings per month from the United Kingdom to Halifax. Vessels in addition to the above will be supplied by the United Kingdom Ministry of Transport after a comparison of requirements for other services.

The Aquitania is at present sailing between the United Kingdom and Canada, and will probably continue in this service through August and September although this is not certain. It is thought that there will be other vessels from time to time, but it is not possible to know which these will be or when they will be sailing for more than six weeks or two months in advance.

So far as sailings from the United Kingdom to New York are concerned, the Queen Mary makes a west-bound sailing every two weeks or thereabout. Her schedule is not firm and will only be known about six weeks in advance. I am informed that there is one United States commercial line that is attempting to establish a service with a fixed schedule for this summer. Apparently it is not yet certain whether they will be able to carry this out.

From the above, it would appear that there will almost certainly be a minimum of one ship per week from the

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C212536

United Kingdom to Canada during August and September, with a probability of two ships in certain weeks. Beyond this, there seems to be virtually no information.

R.G.R.

R.G.R.

12th April, 1946.

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4-10-S
1941

C212538

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Pursuant to your instructions, I informed Dr. Coleman that Field Marshal Montgomery will be visiting Canada as the guest of the Canadian government, and passed on your suggestion that a communication be sent to the Canadian Pacific Railway to ascertain whether they would wish to place a car at the Field Marshal's disposal. Dr. Coleman has now done this, and it appears from the attached letter that offers have been made by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. As you will note from the third paragraph of the letter, Dr. Coleman does not wish to decide which offer should be accepted and is requesting your guidance.

informed Coleman that
A.H.F. left no decision
on this necessary
immediately
13/4/46.
WLMK

With regard to transportation across the Atlantic, it would appear that the C.P.R. will not be able to provide accommodation but will be ready to give full assistance in making arrangements to secure accommodation. This would appear to be the interpretation to be placed on the two final paragraphs in Dr. Coleman's letter.

As Field Marshal Montgomery is coming at the invitation of, and as the guest of, the government, I assume that the necessary trans-Atlantic accommodation should be secured by Dr. Coleman's Committee when the time of the visit has been decided.

R.G.R.

13th April, 1946.

It is for us

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

(file C212840)

MEMORANDUM (Montgomery box)

Department of External Affairs:

Please issue a requisition on The King's Printer for the following:

1) Imprinting of 400 book plates to be inserted in copies of books by Field Marshal Lord Montgomery prior to distribution in Canada;

2) Inserting of book plates in the volumes, before packing for despatch.

Note: The gift of these books has been the subject of correspondence between Lord Montgomery and the Prime Minister, and arrangements for distribution have been concerted between the Prime Minister and the Chief of the General Staff.

The requisiton should be delivered to the Office of the Chief of the General Staff, National Defence Building, on FRIDAY morning without fail, please.

4/vv/46
(JAG)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C212641

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister:

Major J.R. Henderson, ADC to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, telephoned to say that the Field Marshal would much like to see you during your stay in London, and wondered whether when he was in town on FRIDAY, May 30th, he might have lunch with you.

Isaid I would pass on this message; Major Henderson is to call back on ~~Tuesday~~ Monday morning.

J.A.G.

19:v:46
8:50 pm

See also, note of conversation with Lt. Col. Trumbull Warren, attached.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

E H to note for possible engagement

C212642

~~Friday~~ Thursday, May 30 Field Marshal Lord Montgomery asks if he can have lunch with the PM.

(see memo of 19/5/46 re)

J.A.G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

Thursday May 30

1:15 pm F.M. The Viscount MONTGOMERY of Alamein to lunch with Mr. King (confirmation to be sent to Major J.R. Henderson, ADC, % War Office (MO3b) SW1

C212683

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PAPIER DE COULEUR

7 4

C212[illegible]

King Works

Thursday 23rd

1.15

Buckingham Palace

and Bromley Re

Cut out parties if

they can

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C212845

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Lt. Col. Trumbull Warren told me, by telephone, that he had seen Field Marshal Lord Montgomery this afternoon.

The Field Marshal sent his greetings to you, and wished you to know that that in the addresses which he will make in Canada (e.g. at McGill University, University of Toronto, &c) he proposes to speak of the battles in which Canadian troops fought under his command. If he should be asked about defence matters, he will say that these are questions for the Government of Canada.

Warren said that the Field Marshal liked the program which had been drawn up. He would be ready to leave by the first available sailing after August 19 (to Halifax); the only request he made was that he did not end up "tired out".

J.A.G.

19:v:46
8:55 pm

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Prime Minister

Jan.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

B/F Ottawa

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

C212646

You wish to be reminded to speak to General McNaughton about arranging a meeting with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery during the latter's visit to Ottawa in August.

30th May, 1946.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

Urgent

C212647

RGR/SR
9.7.46

4-10-8
1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The attached letter from National Defence covers a proposal from the United States War Department for a co-ordinated press release in Washington, London and Ottawa concerning the visit of Field Marshal Montgomery to Canada and the United States.

The British and Americans think it desirable to make an announcement in the near future and suggest 5:00 p.m. (E.S.T.) on July 16th (Tuesday next).

The American proposal is for them to say merely that Field Marshal Montgomery is to make a one week tour of United States Army installations, to give the dates, and to indicate that it is being announced in Canada that the Field Marshal is to visit here before his United States tour. Presumably our release should be along the same lines.

The Minister of National Defence would like to have direction from you as to:

(a) whether the proposed time and date are satisfactory;

(b) whether the general lines of the release are satisfactory;

(c) whether the release should be in the name of the Prime Minister or in that of the Minister of National Defence.

Dr. Coleman approves the proposal. He has added that the latest information is that Field Marshal Montgomery will probably sail on the Aquitania on August 29, arriving at Halifax on September 3.

Attached is a proposed itinerary which Dr. Coleman sent. He asked me to draw your attention to the section on Ottawa, particularly to item 9 (state luncheon) for your comments or direction.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

Memorandum for the Prime Minister: C212648

4-10-8 1946

I have checked with Dr. Coleman and the Department of National Defence concerning the points you raised with regard to the plans for Field Marshal Montgomery's stay in Ottawa, as outlined in the attached draft itinerary.

It appears that when the Governor General was in London he spoke to Field Marshal Montgomery about his visit and was quite insistent that Montgomery should stay at Government House when he was in Ottawa. Montgomery mentioned his preference for staying in a hotel in order to be free to retire early, but the Governor General indicated that they would ensure that he had complete freedom in this respect and Montgomery agreed to make an exception so far as Ottawa was concerned. It has, accordingly, been arranged that Montgomery, and the party who will be travelling with him from England, will stay at Government House.

The Governor General's itinerary for his present tour will be completed on August 31st and, consequently, it is possible that he may be back in Ottawa when Field Marshal Montgomery reaches here. However, I am informed by Colonel Cathcart of the Department of National Defence that the Governor General has indicated that he will fly back to Ottawa in order to make a point of seeing Field Marshal Montgomery if it is at all possible for him to do this if the visit should occur while he is not here. In any event, the Governor General has insisted that Montgomery should stay at Government House whether he is present to act as host or not.

With regard to the plans for Ottawa, both Dr. Coleman and Colonel Cathcart indicated that it would be very helpful to them if they could have guidance from you as to whether you felt a state luncheon or a state dinner would be preferable. The tentative date for Field Marshal Montgomery's arrival in Ottawa is September 7th, the arrival being scheduled for 3.30 in the afternoon. A dinner could be held that night or the following night. A luncheon would have to be on the second day of Montgomery's stay in Ottawa - tentatively September 8th. It is possible that you may not be back from the conference at that time, in which event I assume that you would wish to have the Acting Prime Minister act as host.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

With regard to the proposal for a coordinated press release from Washington, London and Ottawa, it now appears that there is a discrepancy between the date on which the Americans had anticipated Montgomery would arrive in the United States and the date on which we had understood he would leave Canada. The National Defence authorities are trying to ascertain the reason for this confusion and discrepancy, and plans for the press release are being suspended in the interim.

R. G. R.

11th July, 1946.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

Memorandum for the Prime Minister: [redacted]

I have checked with Dr. Coleman and the Department of National Defence concerning the points you raised with regard to the plans for Field Marshal Montgomery's -- stay in Ottawa, as outlined in the attached draft itinerary.

It appears that when the Governor General was in London he spoke to Field Marshal Montgomery about his visit and was quite insistent that Montgomery should stay at Government House when he was in Ottawa. Montgomery mentioned his preference for staying in a hotel in order to be free to retire early, but the Governor General indicated that they would ensure that he had complete freedom in this respect and Montgomery agreed to make an exception so far as Ottawa was concerned. It has, accordingly, been arranged that Montgomery, and the party who will be travelling with him from England, will stay at Government House.

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11th July, 1946.

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11th July, 1946.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212852

10-8
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Further to my memorandum of yesterday concerning the proposal for a press release with regard to Field Marshal Montgomery's visit, I have now been informed by the Department of National Defence that the United States' authorities are not going to make any mention of a definite date of arrival in their release. They are simply going to say that the Field Marshal will visit the United States about mid-September after his visit to Canada.

In view of the present uncertainty as to dates, there would seem to be no purpose to be served by having a further press release here at this time. You announced in the House of Commons on May 9th that "arrangements are being made for the visit of Lord Montgomery toward the latter part of the month of August". There is really nothing that can yet be added to this. General Murchie is going to cable from London as soon as the dates are fixed and, when this has been done, it will be possible to give further information to the press about the arrangements.

13-7-46

R.G.R.

July 12, 1946.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

In reply quote No.....

file Montgomery Mem

16 July, 1946

C212653

Received from Office of Chief of the General Staff the following volumes by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery:-

1 Volume "El Alamein to the River Sangro"
1 Volume "Normandy to the Baltic".

received at LH
15/7/46 JM

Prime Minister's Office

M.F.A. 1326A
300M—2-43 (8479)
H.Q. 1772-39-2009

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212654

J-10-8
1946
P-60-6
1946

Memorandum for Mr. St. Laurent

Attached is a draft statement with regard to Field Marshal Montgomery's visit, which may be adequate for you to reply to Mr. Graydon's question this morning.

The tentative schedule for Field Marshal Montgomery's tour in Canada is as follows:

25	August	- Halifax
26	"	- Charlottetown - Fredericton
27	"	- Quebec City - Montreal
28	"	- Montreal - Ottawa
29	"	- Ottawa
30	"	- RMC, Kingston
31	"	- Toronto
1	September	- Free Day
2	"	- Winnipeg
3	"	- Regina - Calgary
4	"	- Victoria - Vancouver
5	"	- Jasper
6	"	- Jasper
7	"	- Jasper
8	"	- Jasper
9	"	- Edmonton (departs 1330 hrs DLT stops overnight Winnipeg)
10	"	- Arrives U.S.A.

The above dates are reasonably firm and if it seems desirable, there would probably be no harm in giving them. However, it might be best not to do this as there are still one or two points of doubt about the details which might throw the dates out slightly.

In case there should be any enquiry, you may wish to be able to assure the House that everything possible is being done in planning programmes to permit Field Marshal Montgomery to meet as many veterans as possible.

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C212855

With regard to the visit in Ottawa, the tentative plan is that the Field Marshal will arrive about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 28th, and that a State Dinner will be held for him that evening. It was originally thought that the Prime Minister would be the official host at the dinner, but it now seems very probable that he will not have returned to Ottawa by that time. If this is the case, I assume that you should act as host as Acting Prime Minister. This was mentioned by me to the Prime Minister shortly before he left, and he gave no indication to the contrary so I think it is clear that this would be his wish if it were convenient for you. In order to assist the National Defence authorities in their planning, may I inform them that you will be prepared to act as official host at the dinner on August 28th, if the Prime Minister is not present?

R.G.R.

25th ~~August~~ July, 1946.

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[redacted]

Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery

Speaking here shortly before his departure for London last May, the Prime Minister announced that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery would be visiting Canada some time during the latter part of August or early in September. Due to the present irregularity of trans-Atlantic sailings, the actual date of the Field Marshal's arrival has not become definite until within the last day or two. It is now fairly certain, however, that he will arrive in Halifax by boat on August 24th.

Field Marshal Montgomery is coming as a guest of the Canadian government, and arrangements for his tour have been made by an inter-departmental Committee working in conjunction with provincial and civic authorities through the military authorities in the various military districts. As Field Marshal Montgomery has undertaken to arrive in Washington on September 10th, his tour in Canada will be comparatively brief. In order to permit him to visit all of the provinces during the short time

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he will be here, the Field Marshal will travel almost entirely by air.

A schedule covering the dates of Field Marshal Montgomery's visits to the various provinces will be issued as soon as arrangements are complete.

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4-10-8
1946

C212856

Memorandum for Mr. St. Laurent

Attached is a draft statement with regard to Field Marshal Montgomery's visit, which may be adequate for you to reply to Mr. Graydon's question this morning.

The tentative schedule for Field Marshal Montgomery's tour in Canada is as follows:

25	August	- Halifax
26	"	- Charlottetown - Fredericton
27	"	- Quebec City - Montreal
28	"	- Montreal - Ottawa
29	"	- Ottawa
30	"	- RMC, Kingston
31	"	- Toronto
1	September	- Free Day
2	"	- Winnipeg
3	"	- Regina - Calgary
4	"	- Victoria - Vancouver
5	"	- Jasper
6	"	- Jasper
7	"	- Jasper
8	"	- Jasper
9	"	- Edmonton (departs 1330 hrs DLT stops overnight Winnipeg)
10	"	- Arrives U.S.A.

The above dates are reasonably firm and if it seems desirable, there would probably be no harm in giving them. However, it might be best not to do this as there are still one or two points of doubt about the details which might throw the dates out slightly.

In case there should be any enquiry, you may wish to be able to assure the House that everything possible is being done in planning programmes to permit Field Marshal Montgomery to meet as many veterans as possible.

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R.G.R.

25th August, 1946.

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Field Marshal Montgomery is coming as a guest of the Canadian government, and arrangements for his tour have been made by an inter-departmental Committee working in conjunction with provincial and civic authorities through the military authorities in the various military districts. As Field Marshal Montgomery has undertaken to arrive in Washington on September 10th, his tour in Canada will be comparatively brief. In order to permit him to visit all of the provinces during the short time

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212483

For release on delivery

DINNER IN HONOUR
of
Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein

Ottawa, August 28, 1946

-oOo-

Right Honourable L.S. St.Laurent,

Acting Prime Minister of Canada.

General Welcome

On behalf of the government and people of Canada it gives me great pleasure to welcome here this evening Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

May I, at the outset, tender to him our very sincere congratulations on his acceptance of the post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff. I am sure I express the feelings of all Canadians when I say that we wish him every measure of success in his formidable task.

We, who did not have the opportunity of serving overseas, have long held the hope that we would be able to meet one of the great "architects of victory", the man under whom at one time or another nearly every member of the Canadian Army did serve. That hope has now been realized. Those of us who remained in Canada during the war are delighted to make his acquaintance, and I am sure that those who fought under his command are happy to see again an esteemed and respected friend.

Record

May I say to the Field Marshal that it is with unstinted admiration that we recall his achievements as commander of the distinguished 3rd British Division in France in 1940; the part he played in rebuilding and training the

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212863

British Army and in the defence of Great Britain during the grim months after Dunkirk; the inspiring leadership by which he made possible the glorious battle of Alamein and the rapid advance of the 8th Army across Africa into Sicily and Italy; then his direction of all the assault forces on 'D' Day June 1944, and his leadership of the 21st Army Group's victorious campaign in North West Europe.

Association with Canadians

It is with pride we recollect that Canadians in large numbers took part in most of these operations.

In the early days of the war, nearly every Canadian who arrived in the United Kingdom assisted in the defence of her shores. In Sicily and Italy our First Division and later our First Corps formed part of the 8th Army. On 'D' Day our Third Division was an important component of that glorious band of men that assaulted the continent. Finally, of course, the 'First' in 21st Army Group was the First Canadian Army, led by General Crerar.

Nor do we forget that our sailors and airmen too were present in these great undertakings. Let me mention just two instances. It was the City of Windsor Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force which assisted in the support of the 8th Army in its drive across the desert. And the ships, large and small, which carried out soldiers to the shores of France on 'D' Day were largely manned by members of the Royal Canadian Navy.

INSERT

Is it, therefore, any wonder that the man who directed so many of our sons in their gallant exploits holds a special place in our hearts and minds?

Characteristics

Throughout the whole war, particularly at the time when the fortunes of our armies were at their lowest ebb, Field Marshal Montgomery's supreme confidence shone like a beacon in the storm. His faith in ultimate victory inspired not only the men of his commands but all the citizens of the freedom loving world.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

To the Canadians who served under him, as to so many others, he was guide and instructor. In the long months of arduous training his strategical and tactical knowledge imparted to those under his command was of inestimable value. In the battle itself his decisiveness, his singleness of purpose and his determination will be remembered as long as the victories which are associated with his name.

Final words of welcome

We rejoice in the belief that Field Marshal Montgomery not only has a high regard for the fighting qualities of the Canadians, but is genuinely fond of them as well. May I say that these feelings are warmly reciprocated, and may I say again how happy we are to welcome here a distinguished citizen of the world, a great soldier and a true friend.

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C212665

To be inserted on page 3 of

Mr. St.Laurent's text

I am sure the Field Marshal was thinking only of the Army when he said this afternoon he had had Canadians with him everywhere but in Africa.

The members of the City of Windsor Squadron have very vivid recollections of the flying fortress the Field Marshal won on his bet with General Spatz and which was based with them for some considerable time while used by him on his frequent tours of inspection.

They remember telling him on their first meeting with him that they were "the best d....d squadron in the desert," and not being contradicted by him.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

D-24
Top Secret

C212664 Sept. 2, 1946

9-10-46

10-10-46

J. W. PICKERSGILL, ESQ:

Re: attached

The Prime Minister says he will try to see the Field Marshal at Laurier House after the Canadian Club luncheon on Monday, September 9th (probably at 3.00 p.m.).

Will you please let General Foulkes know of this, and add that the Prime Minister will wish to see both Mr. Abbott and General Foulkes beforehand.

You might keep this in mind for possible engagement on Wednesday of this week.

J. A. Gibson

arranged for 11.30 am Monday 9.IX.46
arranged for 3 pm do
JWP

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C21867

10
J-24
Top Secret
4-10-8
1946
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1946

Confidential

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

General Foulkes telephoned this morning to say that he was with Field Marshal Montgomery when your message was received by the Field Marshal at Kingston yesterday.

The Field Marshal is very anxious to see you and will be stopping briefly at Rockcliffe Airport en route to Quebec, Monday, September 9th, probably in mid-afternoon. He hopes to be able to see you then. *

General Foulkes and Mr. Abbott are aware of the questions the Field Marshal wishes to discuss with you. The General feels that it would be desirable for one of them to have a short interview with you before you see Field Marshal Montgomery.

I told General Foulkes I would be sending this message on to you to reach you in Montreal, and I would let him have word, in due course.

WLMP

August 31st, 1946.

* The army would of course bring the Fld. Mshl. to Lornerville or Kingsmere or wherever it suited you. P.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C212868

Mr. St. Laurent asked me to give you this menu autographed by Field Marshal Montgomery on the occasion of the recent state dinner given in his honour.

W.R.M.

3rd September, 1946.

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Dinner Viscount Montgomery of Alamein
F.M.

C212669

DINNER

GIVEN BY

THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

IN HONOUR OF

FIELD-MARSHAL THE VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN,
G.C.B., D.S.O., ETC.

AT

THE COUNTRY CLUB, OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH AUGUST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX

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C212670



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA

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C212670



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA

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C212671

MENU

CONSOMMÉ

LOBSTER THERMIDOR

FILET MIGNON

SALAD

FROZEN PEAR PUDDING

COFFEE

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4-10-8
1946

C212672

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill

I submit for your consideration the following suggestion for a brief statement from the Prime Minister which, I believe, might do much to clear up a current "sore point" in U.S.-British-Canadian relations.

As you know, the attacks made by Ralph Ingersoll of P.M. newspaper on Field Marshal Montgomery's handling of the Normandy invasion have received wide publicity in the U.S. and have influenced the editorial attitude towards Montgomery even among the more friendly newspapers in the U.S. The whole thing has caused much resentment in Canada as well as in the U.K.

I am under the impression that the Prime Minister told someone close to him, immediately after the break through in Normandy in '44, that events had developed exactly in accordance with what Montgomery had forecast in a private conversation with him in the U.K. in the spring of '44.

If the Prime Minister is giving any address of welcome when Field Marshal Montgomery returns to Ottawa, I wonder if this point couldn't be worked in casually. Or if there is to be no such address, perhaps the point could be covered incidentally in a telegram sent to the Field Marshal on the eve of his departure from Canada, the telegram being released to the press. The whole thing could be very casual - just a couple of sentences introduced parenthetically, something like: "I shall always remember the conversation I had with you in the spring of 1944, when you forecast the invasion of Normandy, and the part to be played in it by the Canadians in the holding operation on the left of the Allied line. I shall always remember, too, my surprise and delight when the actual operations in Normandy developed exactly as you had forecast, but with even greater speed than you predicted."

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C212673

This is obviously a very rough suggestion, to be improved upon if the general idea is accepted.

It seems to me that something of this sort from the Prime Minister of Canada would be much welcomed throughout Canada (also in the U.K.) and would do much good in the U.S., and the Prime Minister could do it in a non-controversial way better than it could be done by anyone else.

P.A.

P.A.

P. ACLAND

September 5, 1946.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212674

For the Prime Minister:

file 9-10-6 1946

Attached is a copy of Mr. Ingersoll's book, "Top Secret", which you requested.

I spoke to Mr. Acland about the third paragraph of the attached memo. He does not remember who it was he thought you had spoken to. His impression is that it was probably Mr. Turnbull or Mr. Henry, at Room 212 in the House of Commons, some time during the late summer of 1944.

J.W.P.

Sept. 14, 1946

Read by Prime Minister 14/9/46

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

9-10-8
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Although there will, of course, be no address of welcome to Field Marshal Montgomery when he is here on Monday, the gist of the attached suggestion may have some merit if a suitable occasion should arise.

J.W.D.

7th September, 1946.

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C O P Y

Montgomery

TOP SECRET [redacted] Ottawa, September 6th, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Standardization of military equipment between the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada

1. The Chief of the General Staff understands that, when Field Marshal Montgomery sees you in Ottawa on Monday, he will raise the question of standizing equipment and weapons as between British, Canadian and United States forces.

2. This morning, the Chiefs of Staff Committee, with Robertson, Pearson, Wrong and myself, considered a paper on this question approved by the U.K. Cabinet Defence Committee and forwarded to External Affairs through Earnscliffe. The paper, which is in the form of a report by the U.K. Chiefs of Staff, recognizes the desirability of standardizing equipment between the Armed Forces of the three countries, outlines the difficulties which the implementing of such a policy involves and concludes by recommending the joint approach to the U. S. Government on the part of the United Kingdom and Canada. The object would be to persuade U.S. authorities to adopt a policy of immediate cooperation with a view to eventual adoption of weapons and equipment of common types.

3. Canadian military authorities have, for some time, recognized that the adoption of standard equipment as between the United Kingdom and the United States would be directly in the interest of Canada. Our industrial standards are for the most part North American; on the other hand, traditionally, our Navy, Army and Air Force have been equipped on the British model, though the recent war modified this to a considerable degree. As in so many other fields, our objective, it is felt, should be to bring the British and Americans together.

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C212877

4. Field Marshal Montgomery intends to discuss this subject informally not only with General Eisenhower, but apparently with the President. If you agree, we thought that there would be no harm in your saying to the Field Marshal that he might intimate in Washington that he had approached the Canadian authorities informally and had learned that they were in general agreement with the U.K.'s views.

5. On the other hand, we did not think that the objective could best be achieved by a formal approach by the U.K. government on the political level; nor did we feel that the Canadian government should be a party to a joint approach as is suggested in the U.K. paper. It was our view that a less formal initiative by the U.K. staff to their opposite numbers in the United States would not be so likely to encounter political difficulty. So far as Canada is concerned, the joint planning now being carried on under the auspices of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence has already given an opportunity to our officers to express a view favourable to standardization. Any further initiative which might be taken on our part might, we felt, remain on the Service level.

6. It was thought that you might wish to have our views on this subject before you see Field Marshal Montgomery and I have, therefore, prepared this note rather hurriedly in order that you may have it in good time. It has been seen by Robertson and Foulkes, both of whom concur.

7. General Foulkes tells me that he is to have a word with you privately before you see Field Marshal Montgomery.

A.D.P.H.

P.S. I have just been informed that the U.K. government now feel that any "joint approach" be left in abeyance until the results of Montgomery's informal discussions are known.

N.B. See also Cabinet Conclusions, September 26, 1946. Para 21(3)

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C212678

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Top. Secret

Ottawa, September 9th, 1946.

Notes re conversation at Laurier House today Monday, September 9th, between the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Montgomery, Lieutenant General Foulkes, and the Minister of National Defence.

Field Marshal Montgomery stopped over in Ottawa on his flight from Winnipeg to Quebec, and visited the Prime Minister at Laurier House for about an hour. During this stop over C.G.S. and I were present and the Field Marshal discussed with the Prime Minister various matters which he had gone over with C.G.S. and myself in conversations during his previous visit to Ottawa a week or ten days ago.

He outlined in general terms his views as to the possibilities and probabilities of a war, and expressed the firm conviction that the only possible enemy against whom we must prepare in the foreseeable future was Russia and stated he considered that there was no possibility of Russia attempting to invade the North American Continent at any time during the next fifteen years, but that she might attempt air raids either direct or from a base, or bases, established in the Arctic Islands. He felt that if war came the attack would fall on Western Europe and on the British Isles, and possibly down through the Middle East.

He stressed his view that there should be the closest possible collaboration between the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. He expressed himself as strongly in favour of standardization of weapons and manufacturing techniques, and stated that he proposed to take this matter up with the President and with General Eisenhower in Washington, during the next few days. He expressed the view that if approval in principle of such standardization were indicated at a high Government level the details and further working out of specific plans could be arrived at by round-table conferences at the official level.

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His thought was that there should be frequent round-tabls discussions between the Military experts of the three countries going on almost continuously but with no publicity so far as the outside world was concerned. The Prime Minister, C.G.S. and I intimated that we were in complete sympathy with any steps that could be taken to further a standardization of equipment between the three countries, and the closest possible collaboration and exchange of information in defence matters.

Concerning proposals for defence of the North American continent against attack through the Arctic regions, the Field Marshal expressed the view that this could best be achieved by a suitable series of air warning stations in the far Northern areas. He agreed that such stations should be under Canadian control and also expressed the view that the cost and expense should be shared by all the other parties who would benefit.

Other matters discussed included the importance in any future war of the use of bacteriological and atomic weapons.

The matter of the employment of Lieutenant General Simonds was discussed and the Prime Minister expressed his agreement in the suggested plan whereby General Simonds would be loaned to the British Army as an instructor at the Imperial Defence College in exchange for Major General Whiteley, who would be loaned to Canada for instruction at the Staff College at Kingston.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C212483

Transcription of diary of Monday, September 9, 1946
(day on which P.M. had a talk with Field Marshal Montgomery)

and " of Monday, October 28, 1946
(day on which P.M. had interview with President Truman)

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PERSONAL AND TOP SECRET

NOTES ON CONFERENCE
PRIME MINISTER - FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY

Informal talks held on 9 Sep 46 between Prime Minister, Field Marshal Montgomery, Minister of National Defence and Chief of the General Staff.

1. The Field Marshal had a private talk with the Prime Minister, followed later by informal talks attended by the Minister of National Defence and Chief of the General Staff.

2. The Field Marshal outlined the situation, as he saw it, in Europe today. He took a very grave view of the Russian attitude towards world peace, and he felt that no matter how much we desired world peace there was no doubt we should be prepared for another war within a period of between ten and fifteen years. He went on to describe the general situation, including the effect of atomic weapons, biological warfare, gas, etc. The Field Marshal stated that it would be unsound to assume that because gas and bacteriological warfare were not used in the last war they would not re-appear on the battle field in future. He emphasized that the Germans had two new gases which were tasteless, had no smell, but were very lethal. These were ready for use in the last year of the war. They were not used because the Germans felt that we had a much better weapon, which we had not. They were busy experimenting on the best methods of delivering these gases and had filled a certain number of shells and cluster-bombs when the war ended.

These gases are now in our possession, but it is altogether likely that they are also in the possession of the Russians. Our respirators are proof against these gases, but since there is no way of detecting their presence protection against these gases is still very nebulous.

...../2

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As far as bacteriological warfare is concerned the Field Marshal considered this to be one of the weapons of the future. He emphasized that a great deal had been done during the war, jointly and separately by the three countries. They had developed in England a great deal on Malta fever, Anthrax and paralysis. He also referred to the work that had been done in Canada and the United States leading to the discovery of the antidote for Rinderpest. He pointed out that in his opinion this weapon could be used against the civilian population even before the Military forces had got in contact. He suggested that it was a weapon that could be used at varying degrees, to must make people ill, or if required, to do them in completely. He stressed that this was a field in which we all must work together, not only to provide means of defensive warfare but for immunizing the population. He stated that he thought the time had now come when we could no longer drift along patting each other on the back, but that the United States, Great Britain and Canada had to get together around the table to plan how they would deal with this next business, if and when it should happen.

3. If this could be accomplished, he had very few fears for the future, but without this common understanding, without this exchange of ideas and careful planning, he felt that there were grave difficulties.

4. He asserted that if the Leaders of State, such as Mr. Attlee, Minister for Defence, Mr. Truman, Commander-in-Chief American Forces, and the Canadian Prime Minister and Defence Minister could give approval for this general expression and exchange of views, the soldiers could work the thing out very easily. He further emphasized that it was not only necessary to standardize on equipment, but on the strategical concept of the plans for the future. He emphasized that the English speaking

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C212483

nations were well placed in the world to deal with the Russian threat.

5. He then went on to elaborate on what he expects from the United States. He mentioned specially the oil situation, which he viewed as serious. He emphasized that the bulk of the oil supplies for the United Kingdom come from Southern Persia and Iraq, part of these, at least, are now under Soviet influence.. He mentioned that Great Britain was developing new oil fields in Southern Arabia, but they would not be ready for ten years. He stated it was essential now to know if the Americans would support Great Britain in protecting the oil fields of Southern Persia and Iraq.

6. He was going to find this out when he was down in Washington. There was considerable talk regarding the American view to such an approach. It was generally felt that the Americans were just as alive to this serious situation as we were, but it was felt that the Americans would do nothing to weaken the position of the U.N.O. However, both the Prime Minister and the Field Marshal expressed grave doubts as to whether anything could be accomplished at the U.N.O. as long as the power of veto existed.

7. The Field Marshal then gave the picture of the way he saw the new conflict taking place. He was quite sure that it would be fought in Europe, and that the Russians intended to get their satellite nations in line, to infiltrate throughout all the countries in Europe and the Middle East, with agents to prepare the way for the future conflict. He saw the conflict beginning with a very vigorous attack on Great Britain by guided missiles and atomic weapons, and a great surge forward in Europe. This surge forward might reach the channel coasts very quickly. He mentioned that if it was to happen now there was nothing there to stop it. He saw the Middle East, Persia and Iraq being quickly

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overrun. He emphasized the necessity of holding the Middle East, Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan, of establishing there within the next short period large airfields to accommodate large airforces in case of the conflict. He felt that the main effort in the early stages would be from the Middle East and he hoped that the American Air Forces would be available from the outset to destroy the Russian oil resources around the Caspian, and particularly around Baku, and to harass the precarious lines of communication through the Caucasus towards Persia. He expressed the view that he hoped the Americans and Canadians would not be held in their respective countries, but would be prepared to aid Great Britain at the outset.

The Field Marshal asked the Prime Minister whether he agreed with this general policy of close collaboration. The Prime Minister replied "Of course I agree on standardization".

8. The Prime Minister asked the question as to whether there was not any other way out of this situation of competitive armament. He recalled that after the War of 1812 both the United States and Canada commenced competitive armament, on the Great Lakes. Both countries saw the folly in this and as a result of the Rush-Bagot Treaty both countries agreed to have no warships whatsoever on the Great Lakes. The Prime Minister wondered why this could not be done with Russia and the United States. The Field Marshal's reply was, "Neither country would trust the other, and no one knows what goes on behind the iron curtain".

9. The Prime Minister then referred to the espionage case and he suggested that the Field Marshal should read a copy of the report. I have undertaken to have a copy of the report delivered to the Field Marshal in London.

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10. The conversation then turned to standardization, which was dealt with rather rapidly. The Prime Minister confirmed our views that Canada favoured standardization, and would go to any limit to bring about standardization between the three countries. He pointed out that both Churchill and Roosevelt had talked about this many times throughout the war. It was agreed that no formal approach would be made, but that an informal approach could be made to the Americans and that the Field Marshal could say that Canada was in complete agreement to this approach.

11. The question of security in regard to these talks on standardization was then discussed, and the Field Marshal asked if the Prime Minister would be agreeable to these meetings being held in Ottawa, if desired by the Americans. The Prime Minister asked to be allowed to think that one over. I interjected that these meetings could be held quite easily under the aegis of our present organizations in Washington, i.e., the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Canadian Staff Mission, or they might be held on rotation similar to the meetings of the Canadian Defence Board.

12. The question of the joint American-Canadian Defence Plan was discussed. The Field Marshal reiterated his view that an adequate Air Defence Scheme, well up in the Arctic, was essential so as to prevent the odd raid interfering with the preparations of Canada and America to come to Great Britain's aid. The Field Marshal pointed out that an invasion of Canada was not feasible for many years to come. The Prime Minister then interjected that he would like to know whether, in the Field Marshal's view, it was feasible for this country to be invaded by air forces, and that in the next ten or fifteen years air forces may have so progressed that invasion of this country by air was a feasible proposal. The Field Marshal replied that in his opinion the

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question of invasion by air was not on; that invasion could only be feasible when an adequate supply and maintenance plan could be worked out. This was not feasible in the Canadian North, especially if we refrain from building large air fields which could be used by the enemy in that area. In other words, he considered that the inaccessability of our Canadian North is our best defence. He did, however, consider that raids were possible and in order to carry out these raids, either by guided missiles or by aircraft, that the enemy may attempt to establish bases in the Canadian Arctic and we therefore must be in a position to reject anyone attempting to establish a base in the Canadian Arctic. The question of establishing an Air Defence Scheme was discussed, and it was emphasized by the Field Marshal that he considered Canada's sovereignty should be maintained. The Field Marshal appeared to have a rather loose appreciation of the Canadian financial position, and, as the Prime Minister pointed out, all development in the Canadian North was frightfully expensive, and he also explained the difficulty of securing large appropriations from Parliament for this purpose without disclosing the reason these appropriations were necessary. The Field Marshal made the remark that he thought Canada was a very rich country and not groaning under a burden of taxation like the Englishmen.

However, the Prime Minister mentioned that the people of Canada were not "Defence Minded" at the moment, and were demanding Social reforms which were costing the country a great deal of money. The Field Marshal ended up by again offering the warning that we should not become too"static defence minded,"and should not allow these preparations to prevent spasmodic raids on this country to interfere with the main object of being able to defeat the Russians in Europe.

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C212907

The conversation then switched to the urgency for liaison now that Canadian Military Headquarters in London was closing down. It was more or less agreed that a liaison mission would be established in London in which the Head of the mission could deal with the British Chiefs of Staff on a liaison level only. Questions of policy must continue to be decided by the Government.

13. The Simonds-Whiteley exchange was agreed to as part of the common policy of exchanging officers on all levels between the two countries. Details were left to be worked out by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and Chief of the Canadian General Staff.

10 Sep 46

Charles Lanctot.
Lieut General

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (ARMY)

PUBLIC RELATIONS

FUTURE RELEASE

C212668

Broadcast on Leaving Canada

by

Field Marshal Montgomery

10th September, 1946.

"NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE 2215 HRS EDT - 9th September, 1946.

It is difficult for me to express adequately my feelings on leaving Canada. I have traversed your country from coast to coast, from the Maritimes to British Columbia. My object was clearly stated at Halifax to see in their home surroundings the men who fought with me on the battle fields of Europe, to see something of the life of the people, to capture something of the spirit of Canada.

I like to feel that I have succeeded in part. I have met a very large number of my old soldiers-in-arms. I have talked with many people in every Province and have gained an impression, possibly a small one, of the life of the people. I could not have done more in the time.

Always during my travels I have searched for the spirit of Canada, and while resting for a day in your rocky mountains of superlative beauty, I reflected on all I had seen and I feel that I caught a fleeting glimpse of the spirit I sought.

I saw a great and wonderful country, a land containing in its soil everything that man desires. A proper land fit for proper men to live in and to prosper exceedingly.

And I saw that this country produces a people of ~~steady~~ sturdy, independence and enterprising versatility, of robust mentality, a people of great courage and character. The former Canadian son of two good bloods, French and British, has grown to full manhood, a worthy son, now become a full partner whose

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advice and counsel is eagerly sought in the old home and, whose strong right arm is ever ready to be raised in the cause of freedom. But how few are the people living in this country. This country with such limitless possibilities!

In the distant future I seem to catch a glimpse of a great Nation of 50 million people and more, a virile people, ideally located, who through its strength enjoyed peace and security. This great nation joined by close ties of blood and battle to the old world and the new world, seems to me to form a hinge between the two.

You may say that all this is but a vision, the day dream of a soldier resting for a day in the Rockies of Canada.

But we soldiers try to reduce every problem to its simplest form and to avoid all complications.

Twice in a generation we have taken part in a great common World War. In each case we entered it with high resolve and determined resolution and we fought through to victory with great devotion to the cause. In each case, the youth of our nation have willingly given their lives that our countries might survive. In each case the harvest of victory has been difficult to gather in.

We do not want it all to happen again. Our young men died on the battle fields in World Wars I and II in order that the present youth of our nations might grow up as citizens of free countries in a peaceful world.

We want peace.

There could be no stronger factor for peace than the working together of the English-speaking people, all bound together by common language, the same common law, the same

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religious tolerance, the same love of democracy and the freedom of men.

Such a ~~fraternalship~~ partnership would be a strong ~~field~~ force against the evil things we have fought to overcome. These evil things might well rise up again and spread; unless faced by a union of free and freedom-loving people; which could be linked to any peace-loving nation within the framework of the United Nations Organization.

And in fact, of this conception, there seems to stand poised the spirit of Canada, a hinge between the old world and the new; a priceless hinge of pure gold.

On my departure from Canada I want to thank the Prime Minister and the Government for having invited me, and the people of Canada for the wonderful welcome I have received wherever I have been.

I shall never forget my first visit to Canada.

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file re Montgomery Visit Confidential (6)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: C212891

At my request the Clipping Section at the East Block searched for nearly two hours this afternoon for the item you mentioned to me as being a statement by Mr. Molotov after the conclusion of the Paris Conference about Montgomery, the Governor General, and defence arrangements in the Canadian Arctic. They reported to me that they could not find this item ; they did look out two other Soviet comments bearing on the same general subject, relating specifically to Montgomery's visit. These two I asked to have sent in to you in Cabinet.

I have meanwhile asked External Affairs to check the Press Reading Reports received from Moscow to see if the item you mentioned is not mentioned in these reports.

Copy left as indicated Jay. J.A.G.

14 xi 46

see Defence 1946 Binder S.7.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C212692

MEMORANDUM

Molotov

left Paris Aug 31 for Moscow
left Moscow Sept 1- for Paris

Ottawa papers

referring to Montgomery & to Alexander

London despatch Sept 4

Moscow radio

military aspects

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MEMORANDUM C212683
Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, November 19, 1946

Prime Minister:

Diary refers to special memo. re conversation with Field Marshal Montgomery. Mr. Gibson has telephoned General Foulkes and he will send to L.H. copy of memo. he prepared after interview, as well as copy of memo. prepared by Mr. Abbott after the same conference.

EH

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C212694

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

PROPOSED TOUR OF CANADA

for

FIELD MARSHAL THE VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY

OF ALAMEIN G.C.B., D.S.O.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PAPIER DE COULEUR

PROPOSED ITINERARY

C 212695

HALIFAX D day

1. Met by M.N.D., C.G.S., G.O.C. Eastern Comd & DOC MD 6 (10 min)
2. Inspects Guard of Honour at dock (10 min)
3. Drive to City Hall or Provincial Legislative Bldgs, met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor etc (limited to about 12)(30 min)
4. Makes official speech of arrival for broadcast (10 min)
5. Drives to assembly point (probably city park)(15 min)
6. Met by assembled veterans (30 min)
7. Remain over night.

Leave Halifax by car to drive to Dartmouth to take plane to Charlottetown (1 hr)	D plus 1	0900 - 1000
Fly to Charlottetown (1 hr 20 min)	" " "	1000 - 1120

CHARLOTTETOWN D plus 1

1. Arrives at Provincial Legislative Bldgs	" " "	1130
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1130 - 1140
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	" " "	1140 - 1210
4. Drive to assembly point	" " "	1210 - 1215
5. Met by assembled veterans	" " "	1215 - 1245
6. Lunch with Lt Gov	" " "	1245 - 1430
Fly to Blissville for Saint John (1 hr 20 min) Met by DOC MD 7	" " "	1440 - 1600
Tea at Blissville (15 min)	" " "	1600 - 1615

SAINT JOHN D plus 1

1. Drive to Saint John to City Hall	" " "	1615 - 1730
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1730 - 1740
3. Met by Lt Gov, Mayor, Premier, etc.	" " "	1740 - 1800
4. Met by Veterans (30 min)	" " "	1800 - 1830
5. Remains over night		
Drive to Blissville & fly to Quebec (3 hrs) (Gains one hr due to change in time)	D plus 2	0930 - 1130
Met by G.O.C. Quebec Comd & DOC MD 5		

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 212696

QUEBEC D plus 2

1.	Drive from Ancienne Lorette (25 min)	D plus 2	1130 - 1155
2.	Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1155 - 1200
3.	Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	" " "	1200 - 1230
4.	Met by assembled Veterans	" " "	1230 - 1300
5.	Lunch with Lt Gov	" " "	1300 - 1430
	Drive to Ancienne Lorette & fly to Dorval for Montreal (1 hr 30 min) Met by D.O.C. M.D. 4	" " "	1430 - 1600
	Tea at Dorval (30 min)	" " "	1600 - 1630

MONTREAL D plus 2

1.	Drive to City Hall (20 min)	" " "	1630 - 1700
2.	Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1700 - 1710
3.	Met by Mayor & Civic Officials	" " "	1710 - 1745
4.	Met by Veterans at Dominion Square	" " "	1745 - 1815
5.	Remains night at Windsor Hotel		
6.	Receive Degree from McGill (speech)	D plus 3	0900 - 1200
	Train to Ottawa (luncheon on train)(3 hrs)	" " "	1230 - 1530

OTTAWA D plus 3

1.	Met by Gov Official at Union Stn	" " "	1530 - 1545
2.	Drive to Parliament Hill	" " "	1545 - 1555
3.	Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1555 - 1600
4.	Met by Veterans	" " "	1600 - 1630
5.	Spend night (Gov House or Chateau Laurier)		
6.	Visits NDHQ to be met by Chiefs of Staff	D plus 4	1000 - 1130
7.	Press conference	" " "	1130 - 1230
8.	Lay wreath on War Memorial	" " "	1230 - 1245
9.	State Luncheon or luncheon with Chiefs of Staff	" " "	1300 - 1500
10.	Talk to combined services	" " "	1800 - 1930
11.	Spend night		
	Motor to Kingston to arrive	D plus 5	1230

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C 212697

KINGSTON D plus 5			
1. Met at Staff College (RMC) by GOC Central Comd, DOC MD 3 and Commandant	D plus 5		1230
2. Lunch			
3. Talk to Staff College			
Train to Toronto arriving at Union Stn. Met by DOC MD 2	D plus 6		1125
TORONTO D plus 6			
1. Drive to Provincial Legislative Bldgs	"	"	1125 - 1130
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	"	"	1130 - 1140
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	"	"	1140 - 1210
4. Met by Veterans	"	"	1215 - 1300
5. Lunch with Lt Gov	"	"	1300 - 1500
6. Convocation at Varsity	"	"	1515
7. Spend night			
Fly to Camp Borden & review troops. Remain over night	D plus 7		
Fly to Winnipeg (8 hrs flight) (but gains one hr on change of time) Met by GOC Prarie Comd & DOC MD 10	D plus 8		0800 - 1500
WINNIPEG D plus 8			
1. Drive to Provincial Legislative Bldgs	"	"	1500 - 1510
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	"	"	1510 - 1520
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor	"	"	1520 - 1550
4. Met by Veterans	"	"	1550 - 1620
5. Spends night (tea with Lt Gov)			
Fly to Regina (2 hrs 10 min) Met by DOC MD 12 (but gains 1 hr on change of time)	D plus 9		1000 - 1115
REGINA D plus 9			
1. Arrives Provincial Legislative Bldgs	"	"	1115 - 1120
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	"	"	1120 - 1130
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	"	"	1130 - 1200
4. Met by Veterans at assembly Pt	"	"	1200 - 1230
5. Lunch with Lt Gov	"	"	1230 - 1430
Fly to Calgary (3 hrs) Met by GOC Pacific Comd & DOC MD 13	"	"	1400 - 1700

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C 212698

CALGARY D plus 9

1. Drive to City Hall — D plus 9 — 1700 - 1715
2. Inspects Guard of Honour — " " " — 1715 - 1725
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor — " " " — 1725 - 1755
4. Visits Currie Bks & dinner — " " " — 1800 -
5. Spends night

Fly to Victoria (3 hrs)
(Gains 1 hr due to change of time) Met by DOC MD 11 — D plus 10 — 0900 - 1100

VICTORIA D plus 10

1. Drive to City Hall — " " " — 1100 - 1140
2. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor — " " " — 1140 - 1210
3. Lunch with Lt Gov — " " " — 1230 - 1400

Drive to Airfield & fly to Vancouver (1 hr) — " " " — 1400 - 1500

VANCOUVER D plus 10

1. Drive to City Hall — " " " — 1500 - 1530
2. Inspects Guard of Honour — " " " — 1530 - 1540
3. Met by Mayor & Civic Officials — " " " — 1540 - 1600
4. Met by Veterans at Assembly Area — " " " — 1600 - 1645
5. Goes aboard train for Banff

BANFF D plus 11

1. Remains at Banff (2 days ?)
2. Farewell broadcast (speech)

Leave of U.S.A. ?

ALTERNATIVE ITINERARY FOR ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC CITY

QUEBEC D day

1. Met by M.N.D., C.G.S., G.O.C. Quebec Comd & DOC MD 5 (15 min)
2. Inspects Guard of Honour at dock (10 min)
3. Drive to Provincial Legislative Bldg & met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor etc (limited to 12)(30 min)
4. Makes official speech of arrival for broadcast (10 min)
5. Drives to assembly point (probably city park)(15 min)
6. Met by assembled veterans (30 min)
7. Remain over night.

Drive to Ancienne Lorette and fly to Charlottetown (3 hrs)
(lose one hr due to change of time) Met by GOC Eastern Comd — D plus 1 — 0730 - 1130

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 212699

CHARLOTTETOWN D plus 1		
1. Inspection Guard of Honour	D plus 1	1130 - 1140
2. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	" " "	1140 - 1200
3. Met by Veterans	" " "	1200 - 1230
4. Lunch	" " "	1230 - 1400
Fly to Dartmouth for Halifax (1 hr 20 min) Met by DOC MD 6	" " "	1410 - 1530
HALIFAX D plus 1		
1. Drive from Dartmouth to Provincial Legislative Bldg	" " "	1530 - 1630
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1630 - 1640
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor, etc.	" " "	1640 - 1710
4. Met by Veterans	" " "	1710 - 1740
5. Remains over night		
Drive to Dartmouth & fly to Blissville for Saint John (2 hrs 20 min) Met by DOC MD 7	D plus 2	0840 - 1100
SAINT JOHN D plus 2		
1. Drive to City Hall (1 hr)	" " "	1100 - 1200
2. Inspects Guard	" " "	1200 - 1210
3. Met by Lt Gov, Premier, Mayor	" " "	1210 - 1230
4. Met by Veterans	" " "	1230 - 1245
5. Lunch	" " "	1245 - 1400
Drives to Blissville & flys to Montreal (3 hrs 30 min) (but gains one hour due to change in time) Met by DOC MD 4	" " "	1400 - 1630
MONTREAL D plus 2		
1. Drive to Dorval to City Hall	" " "	1630 - 1640
2. Inspects Guard of Honour	" " "	1640 - 1650
3. Meets Mayor and civic officials	" " "	1650 - 1710
4. Meets Veterans in Dominion Square	" " "	1710 - 1745
5. Remain night at Windsor Hotel		
6. Receives degree from McGill (speech)	D plus 3	0900 - 1230
Train to Ottawa (luncheon on Train)(3 hrs)	" " "	1230 - 1530
Itinerary same from Ottawa on.		

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MILITARY COMMANDS & DISTRICTS C 212700

Eastern Comd	Halifax	Maj Gen HW Foster, CBE DSO
M.D. 6	"	Brig JC Stewart, CBE DSO
7	Saint John, N.B.	Brig DR Agnew, CBE
Quebec Comd	Montreal	Maj Gen EJ Renaud, CB CBE
M.D. 4	"	Brig WJ Home, MC
5	Quebec	Brig EA Blais, CBE MC
Central Comd	Toronto	Maj Gen AE Potts, CBE ED
M.D. 1	London	Brig P Harnshaw, DSO MC
2	Toronto	Brig HA Sparling, DSO
3	Kingston	Brig GA McCarter, CBE
Prairie Comd	Winnipeg	
M.D. 10	"	Brig ROG Morton, CBE
12	Regina	Brig GAH Trudeau, CBE
Western Comd	Edmonton	Maj Gen FF Worthington, CB MC MM
M.D. 11	Vancouver	Brig EC Plow, CBE DSO
M.D. 13	Calgary	Col. TE Snow, CBE DCM ED

Brief Biography Attached.

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ARMD & INF REGTS SHOWING HOME TOWNS

C 212701

1 Div			
	Armd	- 4 Recce Regt (4PLDG)	- Ottawa
	Inf	- Sask LI (MG)	- Saskatoon
		- RCR	- London, 2,4&6
		- Hast & PER	- Trenton
		- 48 Highrs	- Toronto
		- PPCLI	- Winnipeg
		- Seaforth of C	- Vancouver
		- L Edmn R	- Edmonton
		- R 22e R	- Quebec
		- Carlt & York	- Woodstock, NB
		- West NSR	- Bridgewater
2 Div	Armd	- 8 Recce Regt (14CH)	- Climax, Sask
	Inf	- Tor Scot (MG)	- Toronto
		- R Regt C	- Toronto
		- RHLI	Hamilton
		- Essex Scot	- Windsor
		- RHR (Black Watch)	- Montreal
		- R de Mais	- Montreal
		- Calg Highrs	- Calgary
		- Fus MR	- Montreal
		- Camerons of C	- Winnipeg
		- S Sask R	- Weyburn
3 Div			
	Armd	- 7 Recce Regt (17H)	- Montreal
	Inf	- CH of O (MG)	- Ottawa
		- R Wpg Rif	- Winnipeg
		- Regina Rif	- Regina
		- 1 C Scot R	- Victoria
		- QOR of C	- Toronto
		- R de Chaud	- Lac Megantic
		- N Shore R	- Newcastle, NB
		- HLI of C	- Galt
		- SD&G Highrs	- Cornwall
		- Nth NS Highrs	- Amherst
4 Div			
	Armd	- 29 Armd Recce Regt (S Alta R)	- Medicine Hat
		- 21 Armd Regt (GGFG)	- Ottawa
		- 22 Armd Regt (CGG)	- Montreal
		- 28 Armd Regt (BCR)	- Vancouver
	Inf	- Linc & Welld R	- St Catherines
		- Alq R	- North Bay
		- A & SH of C	- Hamilton
		- Lake Sup R (Mot)	- Port Arthur
5 Div			
	Armd	- 3 Armd Recce Regt (GGHG)	- Toronto
		- 2 Armd Regt (LSH)	- Winnipeg
		- 5 Armd Regt (8 NBH)	- Hampton
		- 9 Armd Regt (BCD)	- Kelowna

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C 212702

Inf	- Perth R	- Stratford
	- CB Highrs	- Sydney
	- Ir R of C	- Toronto
	- Westmr R (Mot)	- New Westminster
1 Armd Bde		
	11 Armd Regt (Ont R)	- Oshawa
	12 Armd Regt (THR (T))	- Three Rivers
	14 Armd Regt (Calg R)	- Calgary
2 Armd Bde		
	6 Armd Regt (IH)	- London
	10 Armd Regt (Fort Garry's)	- Winnipeg
	27 Armd Regt (Sher Fus R)	- Sherbrooke

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 212703

NOVA SCOTIA

ROAD ROUTES - NOVA SCOTIA

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From HALIFAX (70,488) — HQ MD 6 & Eastern Comd. Capital of Nova Scotia.

To BRIDGEWATER (3,445) - West NSR 1 Div

VIA	Mahone Bay	1,025	
	TOTAL POPULATION	1,025	MILEAGE 68

Route passes through 9 villages with population under 500.

From HALIFAX (70,488) — HQ MD 6 & Eastern Comd. Capital of Nova Scotia.

To MONCTON, N.B. (22,763)

VIA	Truro	10,272	
	Parrsboro	1,971	
	Springhill	7,170	
	Amherst	8,620	Nth NS Highrs (3)
	Sackville	2,489	
	TOTAL POPULATION	30,522	MILEAGE 205

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ROAD ROUTES - NEW BRUNSWICK

C 212704

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

NEW BRUNSWICK

From MONCTON (22,763)

To	SAINT JOHN (51,741)			HQ MD 7
	VIA	Sussex	3,027	
		Hampton	554	5 Armd Regt (NBH) 5 Div
		TOTAL POPULATION	3,581	MILEAGE 103

From MONCTON (22,763)

To	NEWCASTLE (3,781) - N Shore R (3 Div)			
	VIA	Shediac	2,147	
		Chatham	4,082	
		TOTAL POPULATION	6,229	MILEAGE 97

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C 212705

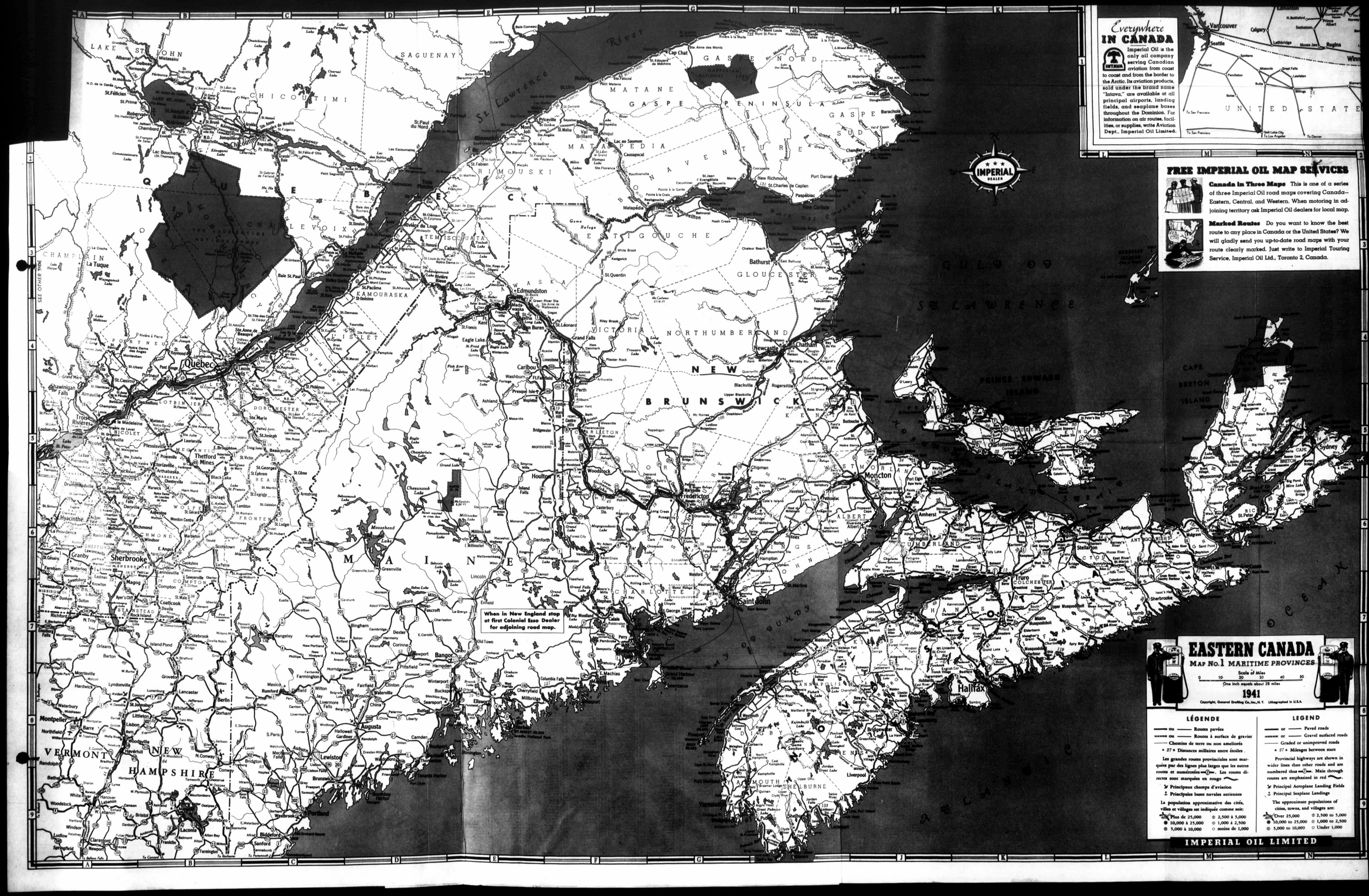
ROAD MAP

Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Eastern Quebec

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

ROAD ROUTES - QUEBEC

C 212706

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From MONTREAL (903,007) - RHR (Black Watch) 2 Div. HQ MD 4
HQ Quebec Comd
McGill University

To QUEBEC (150,757) - R 22e R HQ MD 5
Capital of Quebec

VIA - First Route	- Berthierville	2,634		
	Louisville	3,542		
	Three Rivers	42,007	- 12 Armd Regt (TRR(T)) 1 Div	
	Cap-de-la Madeleine	11,961		
	Portneuf	1,015		
	Donnaconna	3,064		
	TOTAL POPULATION	64,223	MILEAGE 169	
Second Route	- Longueuil	7,087		
	Chambly	1,423		
	Marieville	2,394		
	St. Cesaire	1,209		
	Granby	14,197		
	Waterloo	9,025		
	Magog	9,034		
	Sherbrooke	35,965	- 27 Armd Regt (Sher.Fus.R) 2 Div.	
	East Angus	3,501		
	Disraeli	1,338		
	Black Lake	2,276		
	Thetford Mine	12,716		
	Levis	11,991		
	TOTAL POPULATION	112,156	MILEAGE 217	
Third Route	- Boucherville	1,047		
	Contricour	1,043		
	Sorel	12,251		
	Nicolet	3,751		
	Levis	11,991		
	TOTAL POPULATION	30,083	MILEAGE 187	

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 212707

From MONTREAL (903,007) - RHR (Black Watch) 2 Div. HQ MD 4
HQ Quebec Comd.
McGill University

To OTTAWA (154,951) - 4 Recce (4 FLDG) 1 Div; NDHQ; Capital of Canada.
CH of O (MG)(3)
21 Armd Regt (GGFG) 4 Div.

C 21

VIA - First Route -	Dorion	1,292		
	Rigand	1,222		
	Hawkesbury	6,263		
	Rockland	2,040		
	East View	7,966		
	TOTAL POPULATION	18,783	MILEAGE 125	
Second Route -	Dorion	1,292		
	Cornwall	14,117	- SD & G Highrs 3 Div	
	Morrisburg	1,575		
	TOTAL POPULATION	16,984	MILEAGE 151	

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C212708

ROAD MAP

Quebec
Eastern Ontario

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THE RED ACCUMULATED MILEAGE FIGURES COVER DISTANCES BETWEEN LARGE CITIES OR JUNCTION POINTS WHICH ARE INDICATED BY STARS.

LE CHIFFRE TOTAL DES MILLES (EN ROUGE) MARQUE LA DISTANCE ENTRE LES VILLES OU LES JONCTIONS QUI SONT INDIQUÉES PAR DES ÉTOILES.

GASPÉ
NORTHERN QUÉBEC

SCALE OF MILES — ÉCHELLE EN MILLES
0 5 10 20 30 40
ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES
UN POUCE EQUIVAUT APPROXIMATIVEMENT À 25 MILLES

EASTERN STANDARD TIME — HEURE NORMALE DE L'EST
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME — HEURE NORMALE DE L'ATLANTIQUE

FOR CONTINUATION OF ROUTES SEE MAIN MAP — POUR LA CONTINUATION DES ROUTES, VOIR LA CARTE PRINCIPALE

FOR CONTINUATION OF ROUTES SEE INSERT — POUR LA CONTINUATION DES ROUTES, VOIR LA SECTION DU QUÉBEC NORD

To Chicoutimi 80 miles To Chicoutimi 29 miles

To Senneterre 176 miles

To La Croche 14 miles

To Edmundston 144 miles

To Ashland 11 miles To Houlton 56miles To Fredericton 114 miles

To St- Michel-des-Saints 10 miles

To Kingston 60 miles To Brockville 91 miles

To Kingston 71 mi. To Kingston 79 mi. To Ogdensburg To Potsdam 13 miles

To Watertown 110 miles

To Saratac Lake 49 miles

To Plattsburg 16 miles To Burlington 37 miles

To Burlington 37 miles

To Montpelier 60 miles To St. Johnsbury 43 miles To Island Pond 12 miles

To Lancaster 38 miles To Berlin 45 miles To Berlin 46 miles

To Auburn 73 miles

To Augusta 54 miles

GAME REFUGE

For street guide and Metropolitan Map of Montreal and Metropolitan Maps of Québec or Ottawa, ask any Shell Dealer in these cities or vicinity thereof

For map of Morning Province see reverse side

OFFICIAL ROAD MAP OF CARTE ROUTIÈRE OFFICIELLE DE
Québec

SPEED LAW: REASONABLE AND PRUDENT
LÉGAL DE VITESSE RAISONNABLE ET CONVENABLE

0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE — ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 15 MILES
ÉCHELLE — UN POUCE ÉQUIVAUT APPROXIMATIVEMENT À 15 MILLES

MAP EXPLANATION
PRINCIPAL THROUGH ROUTES ARE SHOWN IN RED

- Main Canadian Highways — Points of Interest
- U.S. Highways — Ports of Entry
- Provincial and State Hwys — Provincial Capitals
- County or other Roads — Airports
- Paved Roads — (Asphalt, Brick, Concrete, Surface Treated)
- Improved Roads — (Gravel, Stone, Shell, Topsoil, Sand-clay)
- Graded Roads — (Crowned and Mixed-metal)
- Dirt Roads — (Unimproved)
- Scheduled for Construction — or impassable (Require local y)
- Mileage between Towns and Junctions
- Total Mileage between Stars
- County Lines
- County Names
- Communities & R.R. Stations
- Time Zone Boundary

POPULATIONS OF CITIES AND TOWNS
○ — Under 1,000 ◉ — 5,000 to 10,000 ■ — 50,000 to 100,000
◎ — 1,000 to 2,500 ◉ — 10,000 to 25,000
◈ — 2,500 to 5,000 ■ — 25,000 to 50,000 ■ — 100,000 and over

LÉGENDE
LES GRANDES ROUTES PRINCIPALES SONT INDIQUÉES EN ROUGE

- Routes principales provinciales — Endroits intéressants
- Routes fédérales — Ports douaniers
- Routes provinciales et d'état — Capitales provinciales
- Autres routes — Aérodromes
- Routes pavées — (asphalte, brique, béton, macadam) — Distances entre les villes et les embranchements
- Routes améliorées — (gravier, pierre, terre stabilisée) — Distances totales entre les étoiles
- Routes nivelées — (données en entretenues) — Limites des comtés
- Chemins de terre — (non entretenus) — Noms des comtés
- Construction projetée ou impassable — Localités ou gares de chemin de fer
(Se renseigner sur place) — Limite du zone horaire

POPULATION DES VILLES ET DES VILLAGES
○ — Moins de 1,000 ◉ — 5,000 à 10,000 ■ — 50,000 à 100,000
◎ — 1,000 à 2,500 ◉ — 10,000 à 25,000
◈ — 2,500 à 5,000 ■ — 25,000 à 50,000 ■ — Plus de 100,000

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SHELL STREET GUIDES AND METROPOLITAN MAPS

MONTREAL—TORONTO
OTTAWA—HAMILTON
QUEBEC

Tell you where to go — *and how!* All the points of interest, golf clubs, parks, airports, yacht clubs and beaches — those places you will ever want to visit in each of these cities, are clearly shown — as well as the best and quickest ways to get there!

For your own convenience, we have made these maps easily available to you. Just drive into any Shell station in any of the above five cities and ask for the metropolitan map of that city.

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MONTREAL—TORONTO
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Ces cartes vous indiquent où aller — *et comment!* Tous les endroits intéressants, clubs de golf, parcs, terrains d'aviation, clubs de yachting et plages — ces endroits que vous tiendrez toujours à voir quand vous visiterez chacune de ces villes, sont clairement indiqués — de même que les meilleures routes à suivre pour vous y rendre!

Nous mettons ces cartes à votre entière disposition. Vous pouvez vous les procurer dans les postes Shell des villes ci-dessus en demandant la carte métropolitaine de l'endroit.

CITIES AND TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS

QUEBEC
POPULATION 3,319,640

Abercorn 200 F 8
Acton Vale 2,364 F 7
Adamsville 251 F 7
Albanel 426 A 1
Almaville 2,265 F 5
Amqui 3,167 E 2
Andreville 564 C-3, K-2
Angers 211 B-7
Arthabaska 1,608 G-6
Arundel 506 C-6
Arvida 4,530 B-2
Asbestos 5,702 G-6
Ayer's Cliff 467 G-8
Aylmer 2,835 A-7
Bagotville 3,237 B-2
Baie-des-Sables 2,012 E-1
Baie St Paul 3,493 I-3
Baieville 511 F-5
Baltican 1,678 G-5
Beauceville 707 I-5
Beauharnois 3,538 C-4, J-3
Beauport 3,242 B-4, H-4
Bedford 1,675 F-8
Beebe Plain 1,025 H-7
Belle Rivière D-7
Beloeil 2,020 I-7
Berthierville 2,631 E-6
Bic 1,115 D-2
Bishopton 351 H-7
Black Lake 2,236 H-6
Bois Franc 436 B-6
Bonaventure 2,968 G-2
Boucherville 3,538 C-7
Bouchette 775 A-5
Brome 216 F-8
Brompton ville 1,653 G-7
Buckingham 4,499 D-7
Bury 1,530 H-7
Cabano 2,026 D-3, L-2
Calumet 700 C-7
Cannisham 271 F-7
Cap-à-l'Aigle 505 J-2
Cap Chat 1,332 F-1
Cap-de-la-Madeleine 11,885 F-5
Cap St-Ignace C-4, J-3
Carillon 246 C-7
Cascapedia 1,545 G-3
Chambly 3,516 E-7
Champlain 1,851 D-7
Chandler 1,853 I-7
Charlemagne 1,152 E-6
Charlesbourg 1,869 H-4
Chateau Richer 1,700 H-4
Châteauguay 1,757 D-7
Chénéville 588 B-6
Chesterville 1,208 G-6
Chicoutimi 11,574 B-2
Clarenceville 294 E-8
Clermont 1,498 G-3
Coaticook 4,186 G-8
Compton 427 G-8
Contrecoeur 1,041 E-6
Cookshire 870 H-7
Coteau-du-Lac 445 D-7
Coteau Landing 390 D-7
Cowansville 3,452 F-8
Danville 1,320 G-6
Davelyville 419 G-5
Delson 571 E-7
Deschaillons 606 G-5
Disraeli 1,336 H-6
Dixville 384 I-8
Dolbeau 2,838 A-1
Donnacona 3,060 D-7
Dorion 1,155 D-7
Dorval 2,402 E-7
Doughstown 1,534 H-7
Drummondville 6,609 F-6
Dundee 218 F-8
Dunham 370 E-8
East Angus 3,488 H-7
East Broughton 1,868 I-5
East Farnham 221 F-8
Eastman 1,436 F-7
Farnham 4,536 F-7
Fassett-Buckingham 311 F-8
Garthby 583 H-7
Gaspé 3,281 H-1
Geraldton 494 G-5
Gracefield 532 A-6
Granby 14,146 F-7
Grandes-Bergeronnes 504 K-1
Grand-Mère 8,585 F-4
Grand'Mère 630 H-2
Greenville 738 C-7
Hatley 199 E-8
Hemmingford 741 E-8
Henryville 436 E-8
Hopetown 1,546 G-2
Howick 641 D-7
Hull 12,474 A-7
Huntingdon 1,597 D-8
Iberville 3,438 E-7
Inverness 711 H-5
Joliette 12,628 E-6
Kamouraska 584 C-3, J-2
Kenogami 6,585 B-2
Kingsey Falls 454 G-6
Knowlton 996 F-8
Labelle 710 C-5
Lac-au-Saumon 1,700 E-2
Lachine 19,898 D-7
Lachute 5,283 C-7
Lacolle 891 E-8
Lac St Paclme H-4
Lac Sergent H-4
Lambton 576 I-6
L'Annonciation 685 C-5
Lanoraie 1,250 E-6
Laprairie 2,102 E-7
Larochelle 307 G-5
La Sarre 1,831 A-1
La Tuque 7,863 C-2
Leclercville 1,361 D-5
Lauzerville 367 H-5
Lauron, 7,885 B-4, H-3
Lead des Rapides 1,282 D-7
Levaltrie 451 E-6
L'Avenir 310 G-6
Lawrenceville 360 G-7
Leclercville 538 G-5
Leeds, L371 H-5
Lemoyville 2,113 G-2
L'Epiphanie 1,943 E-7
Lévis, 11,912 B-4, H-4
L'Ile-Verte, 2,496 K-1
L'Islet 1,865 C-4, J-3
Longueuil, 7,070 E-7
Loretteville 2,251 I-4
Lothaire 506 I-4
Louiseville 3,512 E-6
Low 180 I-4
Lucerville 700 I-4
Lyster 801 E-6
Magog 8,996 F-8
Maniwaki 3,101 C-5
Manseau 464 F-5
Marieve 4,602 I-7
Marlbleton 811 I-7
Mava 2,180 I-7
Marieville 2,390 E-7
Masson 1,275 D-7
Mégantic 4,529 I-7
Mellbourne 353 I-7
Metcheville 1,532 I-7
Montauban 343 I-4
Monte Bello 1,266 I-4
Mont Joli 15,511 B-2
Mont Laurier 2,653 A-4
Mont Louis 1,440 I-1
Montmagny 3,927 I-4
Montmorency 4,575 I-4
Montréal, 882,398 E-7
Morin Heights, 534 D-6
Murray Bay, 2,408 J-2
Napierville, 990 E-8
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N-D-de Lac, 1,950 D-3, L-2
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New Glasgow, 130 D-6
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Nicolet, 3,742 F-5
Normandeau 530 B-5
North Hatley 475 G-7
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Outremont, 28,621 E-7
Pabos 1,196 G-2
Papineauville, 1,024 B-7
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Pointe-Fortune, 324 C-7
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Port Alfred, 3,254 B-2
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Portneuf, 2,153 G-4
Prevville, 2,520 E-1
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Québec, 147,002 B-4, H-4
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Richelieu 773 E-7
Richmond, 3,062 G-7
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Ste-Adèle, 712 D-6
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Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, 3,357 D-6
Ste-Alban, 616 G-4
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Ste-Ambroise, 458 D-6
Ste-André-Avellin, 407 B-6
Ste-Angèle-de-Mérici, 579 E-2
Ste-Anne, 1,102 E-7
Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, 1,781 B-4, I-3
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, 2,936 D-7
Ste-Anne-des-Monts, 2,331 F-1
Ste-Annelme, 509 H-4
Ste-Apollinaire H-4
Ste-Apolline, 953 G-4, I-4
Ste-Augustin, 348 B-4, H-4
Ste-Basile, 2,413 H-4
Ste-Benoit, 350 D-7
Ste-Benoit-Labre, 1,594 I-6
St-Bruno, 491 A-2
St-Camille, 1,622 E-5
St-Casimir, 1,307 G-4
St-Césaire, 1,209 F-7
St-Charles-de-Caplan, 686 G-2
St-Chrysostome, 660 D-8
Ste-Claire, 1,065 H-4
St-Clet, 287 D-7
Ste-Croix, 835 H-4
St-Cyrille, 727 F-6
St-Damase, 1,280 F-7
St-Damien, 1,924 I-4
St-Denis, 727 F-6
St-Dominique, 377 F-7
St-Esprit, 1,504 E-6
St-Etienne, 580 H-4
St-Eugène, 1,005 F-6
St-Eustache, 8,176 D-7
St-Eustache, 1,584 D-7
St-Evariste, 625 G-4
St-Fabien, 2,583 D-2, L-1
Ste-Famille 1,700 E-8
St-Félicien, 1,607 A-2
Ste-Félicité, 2,433 C-4
St-Félix-de-Valois, 1,130 E-5
Ste-Flavie, 732 D-2
St-Flavien, 907 G-4
St-Francois-du-Lac, 673 F-6
St-Gabriel, 1,534 E-5
St-Gédéon, 683 A-2
St-Georges East, 1,940 I-6
St-Gérard, 501 H-6
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St-Gervais, 1,816 B-4, I-4
St-Guillaume, 686 F-7
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St-Hugues, 449 F-6
St-Hyacinthe, 17,276 F-7
St-Ignace, 1,628 E-6
St-Jean, 13,563 E-7
St-Jérôme, 11,286 D-6
St-Joseph, 1,625 I-5
St-Joseph-d'Alma, 1,436 A-2
St-Joseph-de-la-Rive, 316 J-2
St-Jovite, 1,058 C-5
St-Justine, 1,658 I-5
St-Lambert, 6,320 E-7
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St-Léonard, 610 G-6
St-Liboire, 464 F-7
St-Ludger, 255 I-6
St-Madeleine, 450 E-7
St-Marc, 2,017 G-4
Ste-Marie, 1,725 I-5
Ste-Martine, 257 D-7
St-Mathieu, 855 L-1
St-Michel-de-Mistassini, 1,292 A-1
St-Moise, 833 D-2, L-1
St-Narcisse, 1,200 E-2
Ste-Monique, 213 F-5
Ste-Pacôme, 1,249 C-3, J-3
St-Pamphile, 1,700 K-1
St-Pascal, 1,263 C-3, K-2
Ste-Patrice, 217 D-7
St-Paul, 456 E-7
Ste-Rose, 748 I-4
St-Philémon, 1,190 J-4
St-Philomène, 1,030 D-7
St-Pie, 1,014 F-7
St-Pierre-les-Becquets, 1,212 G-5
St-Polycarpe, 465 D-7
St-Prime, 435 B-2
St-Raymond, 2,139 A-4, G-4
St-Redempteur, 683 G-7
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St-Siméon, 254 G-2
St-Simon, 856 C-4, J-3
St-Simon, 932 D-2, L-1
St-Sylvestre, 294 H-6
Ste-Thècle, 904 F-4
Ste-Thérèse, 4,681 D-7
St-Thomas, 1,486 E-6
St-Timothée, 716 D-7
St-Tite, 2,317 F-4
St-Tite-des-Caps, 1,465 B-4, I-3
St-Ubald, 447 A-4, G-4
St-Ulric, 895 E-1
St-Vallier, 1,220 B-4, I-4
St-Victor, 479 I-5
Ste-Wenceslas, 298 G-5
Sabrevois, 504 E-8
Sawyerville, 620 H-7
Scotstown, 1,267 H-7
Sherbrooke, 624 G-7
Shawbridge, 621 D-6
Shawinigan Falls, 10,233 F-5
Sherbrooke, 35,487 G-7
Sorel, 12,156 E-6
Stanstead Plain, 868 G-8
Stoneham, 728 B-4, H-4
Sutton, 1,115 F-8
Sweetsburg, 493 F-8
Tadoussac, 768 F-1
Terrebonne, 2,231 D-6
Thetford Mines, 12,727 H-6
Thurso, 1,291 C-7
Tingwick, 509 G-6
Trois Pistoles, 2,187 D-2, K-1
Trois Rivières, 41,732 F-5
Upton, 732 F-7
Val Brillant, 949 C-2
Valcourt, 1,307 F-7
Val-Jalbert, 29 D-2
Valleyfield, 16,969 D-7
Varennes, 1,610 E-7
Verchères, 915 E-7
Verdun, 60,937 E-7
Victoriaville, 8,503 G-6
Wakefield, 288 A-7
Warden, 244 F-7
Warwick, 1,510 G-5
Waterloo, 3,156 G-7
Waterville, 844 F-8
Weedon Centre, 597 H-6
Westmount, 24,123 E-7
Wickham, 770 F-6
Windsor, 1,365 G-7
Yamachiche, 831 F-5

NEW BRUNSWICK
Bathurst, 3,481 G-3
Campbellton, 6,649 F-2
Dalhousie, 4,478 F-2
Edmundston, 7,028 D-3
Grand Falls, 1,764 L-4

ONTARIO
Chesterville, 1,208 G-6
Cornwall, 13,751 C-8
Eastview, 7,729 A-7
Hawkesbury, 6,249 A-7
Richford, 1,889 F-8
Swanton, 1,461 E-8

MAINE
Caribou, 9,731 E-4
Ft Fairfield, 7,093 E-4
Van Buren, 3,480 E-4

NEW YORK
Champlain, 1,154 D-8
Chateaugay, 1,183 D-8
Fort Covington, 813 C-8
Malone, 8,731 D-8
Massena, 11,178 C-8
Mooers, 437 E-8
Rouses Point, 1,846 E-8
Waddington, 671 B-8

VERMONT
Enosburg Falls, 1,368 F-8
Newport, 4,901 G-8
North Troy, 1,077 F-8
Troy, 1,889 F-8
Swanton, 1,461 E-8

WHEN ENTERING ONTARIO OBTAIN MAP OF THAT PROVINCE FROM A SHELL SERVICE STATION OR DEALER. EN PÉNÉTRANT DANS L'ONTARIO, PROCUREZ- VOUS UNE CARTE ROUTIÈRE DE LA PROVINCE DANS UNE DE NOS STATIONS, OU CHEZ UN DÉTAILLANT SHELL.

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C 212709

ROAD ROUTES - ONTARIO

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From OTTAWA (154,951) - 4 Recce (4 PLDG) 1 Div; NDHQ; Capital of Canada
CH of O (MG)(3)
21 Armd Regt (GGFG) 4 Div.

To KINGSTON (30,126) - RCHA; HQ MD 3; Queen's University

VIA - First Route -	Kemptville	1,232		
	Prescott	3,223		
	Brockville	11,342		
	Gannonoque	4,044		
	TOTAL POPULATION	19,841	MILEAGE 122	
Second Route -	Carleton Place	4,305		
	Smith Falls	7,159		
	TOTAL POPULATION	11,464	MILEAGE 115	
Third Route -	Carleton Place	4,305		
	Smith Falls	7,159		
	Brockville	11,342		
	Gannonoque	4,044		
	TOTAL POPULATION	26,850	MILEAGE 135	
Fourth Route -	Carleton Place	4,305		
	Perth	4,458		
	Smith Falls	7,159		
	TOTAL POPULATION	15,922	MILEAGE 131	

From KINGSTON (30,126) - RCHA; HQ MD 3; Queen's University

To PETERBOROUGH (25,350)

VIA 1.	Napanee	3,405		
	Deseronto	1,261		
	Belleville	15,710		
	Trenton	8,323	- Hast & PER 1 Div.	
	Brighton	1,651		
	Cobourg	5,973		
	Port Hope	5,055		
	TOTAL POPULATION	41,378	MILEAGE 132	

2. Alternative routes are not all first class highways.

ONTARIO

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From TRENTON (8,323) - Hast & PER 1 Div. RCAF Comd HQ 1

To KINGSTON (30,126)- RCHA; HQ MD 3; Queen's University

VIA	-	Belleville	15,710
		Deseronto	1,261
		Napanee	3,405
		TOTAL POPULATION	20,376

MILEAGE 62

From TRENTON (8,323) - Hast & PER 1 Div.

To PETERBOROUGH (25,350)

VIA	-	Brighton	1,651
		Cobourg	5,973
		Port Hope	5,055
		TOTAL POPULATION	12,679

MILEAGE 70

From PETERBOROUGH (25,350)

To TORONTO (667,457) - 48 Highrs 1 Div; HQ MD2; Toronto University
Tor.Scot.(MG) 2 Div HQ Central Comd; Capital
R Regt C, 2 Div of Ontario
QOR of C, 3 Div
3 Armd Recce (GGFG) 5 Div.
Irish Regt, 5 Div.

VIA	-	Port Hope	5,055	
		Bowmanville	4,113	
		Oshawa	26,813	- 11 Armd Regt (Ont R) 1 Armd Bde
		Whitby	5,904	
		TOTAL POPULATION	41,885	

MILEAGE 92

FROM TORONTO (667,457) - 48 Highrs 1 Div; HQ MD 2; Toronto University
Tor.Scot.(MG) 2 Div HQ Central Comd; Capital
R Regt C, 2 Div of Ontario
QOR of C, 3 Div
3 Armd Recce (GGFG) 5 Div
Irish Regt, 5 Div.

To HAMILTON (166,337) - RHLI 2 Div
A & SH of C 4 Div

VIA - First Route - Queen Elizabeth Way (through highway and no populated centres). MILEAGE 35

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C 212711

Second Route -	Swansea	6,988	
	Mimico	8,070	
	New Toronto	9,504	
	Long Branch	5,172	
	Port Credit	2,160	
	Oakville	4,115	
	Burlington	3,815	
	TOTAL POPULATION	39,824	MILEAGE 41

From HAMILTON (166,337) - RHLI 2 Div
A & SH of C 4 Div

To NIAGARA FALLS (20,589)

VIA - First Route - Queen Elizabeth Way
(Through highway and no populated centres) MILEAGE 45

Second Route -	Grimsby	2,331	
	Beamsville	1,309	
	St. Catherines	30,275	- Linc & Welld R 4 Div
	TOTAL POPULATION	33,915	MILEAGE 43

From NIAGARA FALLS (20,589)

To LONDON (78,264) - RCR 1 Div; University of Western Ontario
6 Armd Regt (1H)
(2 Armd Bde)
HQ MD 1

VIA - First Route -	Welland	12,500	
	Dunville	4,028	
	Simcoe	6,037	
	Delhi	2,062	
	Tillsonburg	4,002	
	Ingersoll	5,782	
	TOTAL POPULATION	34,411	MILEAGE 138

From HAMILTON (166,337) - RHLI 2 Div
A & SH of C 4 Div

To LONDON (78,264) - RCR 1 Div; University of Western Ontario
6 Armd Regt (1H)
(2 Armd Bde)
HQ MD 1

VIA - First Route -	Brantford	31,948	
	Paris	4,637	
	Woodstock	12,461	
	Ingersoll	5,782	
	TOTAL POPULATION	54,828	MILEAGE 82

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C 212712

Second Route -	Galt	15,346	-	
	Preston	6,704		
	Kitchener	35,657		
	Stratford	17,038	-	Perth Regt 5 Div
	St Marys	3,635		
	TOTAL POPULATION	78,380		MILEAGE 104

From LONDON (78,264) - RCR 1 Div; University of Western Ontario
6 Armd Regt (1H)
(2 Armd Bde)
HQ MD 1

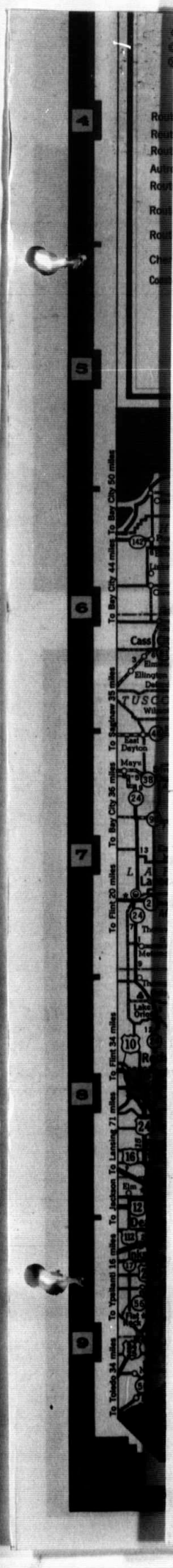
To WINDSOR (105,311) - Essex Scot 2 Div

VIA - First Route -	Chatham	17,369		
	Tilburg	2,155		
	TOTAL POPULATION	19,524		MILEAGE 117
Second Route -	St Thomas	17,132		
	Blenheim	1,952		
	Leamington	5,858		
	Essex	1,935		
	TOTAL POPULATION	26,877		MILEAGE 144

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CANADA

C 212713

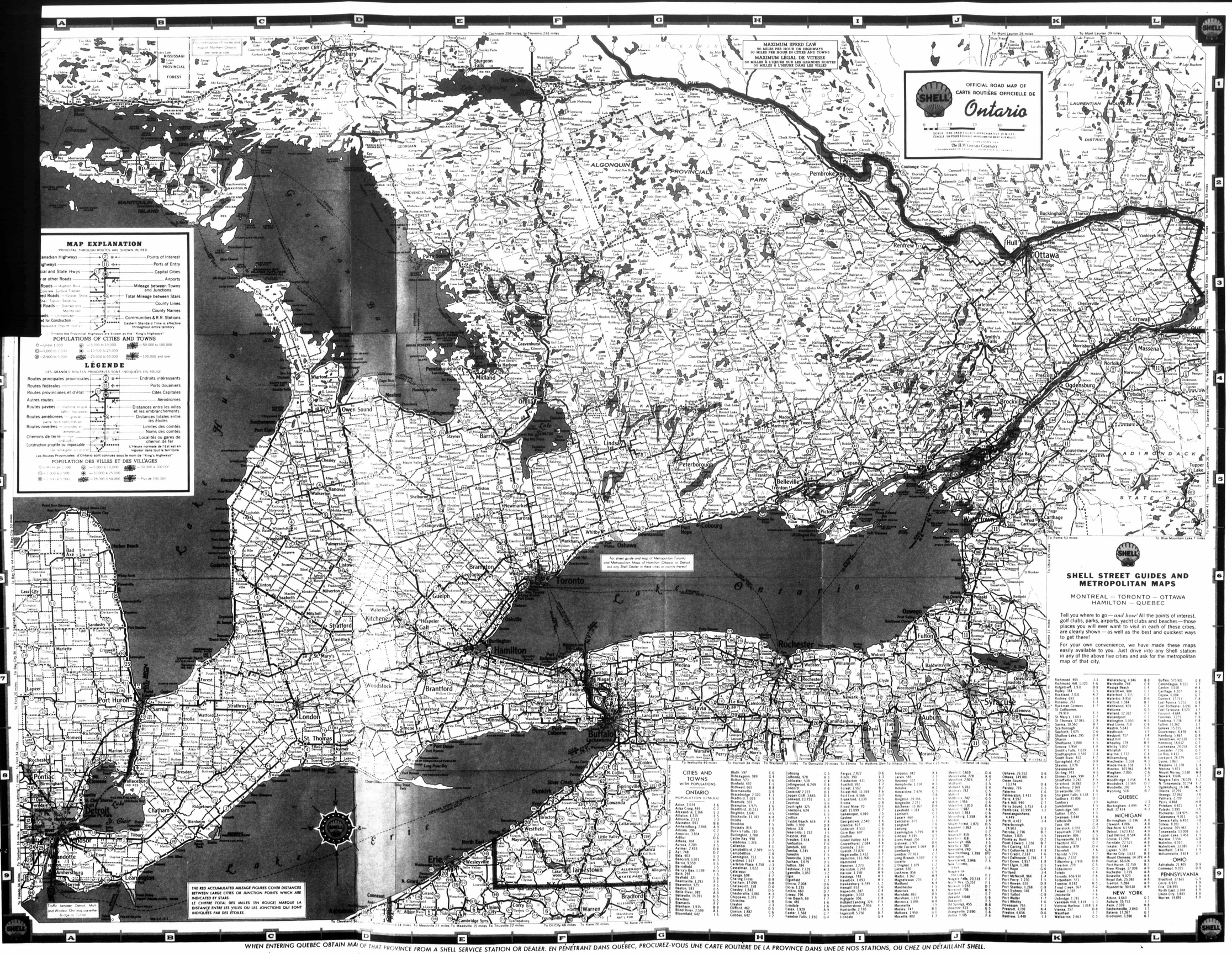


ROAD MAP

Ontario

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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ROAD ROUTES - MANITOBA C 212714

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From WINNIPEG (221,960) - PPCLI, 1 Div. HQ MD 10 & Prairie Comd.
Camerons of C, 2 Div. Capital of Manitoba.
R Wpg Rif, 3 Div
2 Armd Regt (LSH), 5 Div.
10 Armd Regt (Fort Garrys)
2 Armd Bde.

To BRANDON (17,383)

VIA -	Portage la Prairie	7,187	
	Carberry	931	
	TOTAL POPULATION	8,118	MILEAGE 140

MANITOBA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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ROAD ROUTES - SASKATCHEWAN C 212715

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From REGINA (58,245) - Regina Rif, 3 Div. HQ MD 12
Capital of Saskatchewan

To WEYBURN (6,179) - S.Sask. R., 2 Div.

Corinne)
Milestone)
Lang) all under
Yellow Grass) 500
McTaggart)

MILEAGE 69

From REGINA (58,245) - Regina Rif, 3 Div. HQ MD 12
Capital of Saskatchewan

To SASKATOON (43,027) - Sask LI (MG) 1 Div.

VIA -	Moose Jaw	20,753	
	and 9 villages under.....	500	
	ESTIMATED POPULATION	38,753	MILEAGE 206

SASKATCHEWAN

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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CANADA

C 212716

ROAD MAP

Manitoba
Saskatchewan

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

WESTERN CANADA

MAP No. 5 SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 50 75 100
One inch equals about 41 miles.

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HOW TO READ THIS MAP

- Paved Roads
- Gravel Surfaced Roads
- Graded or Unimproved Roads
- Unimproved Connecting Roads
- * 25 * Mileages between Stars
- P.... Ports of Entry
- A.... Principal Aeroplane Landing Fields
- S.... Principal Seaplane Landings

Provincial Highways are shown in wider lines than other roads and are numbered thus (2). Through routes are emphasized in red. Roads shown in broken lines are not likely to be passable.

Approximate populations of cities towns and villages (1931 Census) are
- Over 25,000
- 10,000 to 25,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 2,500 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,500
- Under 1,000

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

ROAD ROUTES - ALBERTA

C 212717

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From EDMONTON (93,817) - L Edmon R, 1 Div. Western Comd. HQ.
Capital of Alberta.

To CALGARY (88,904) - Calg Highrs, 1 Div. HQ MD 13
14 Armd Regt (Calg R)
(1 Armd Bde)

VIA -		
Wetaskiwin	2,318	
Lacombe	1,603	
Red Deer	2,924	
Inniafail	1,223	
Olds	1,337	
TOTAL POPULATION	9,405	MILEAGE 192

ALBERTA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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CANADA

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

ROAD ROUTES - BRITISH COLUMBIA C 212713

To show Populations, Distances and Home Towns of Units of 1 & 2 Corps

From VANCOUVER (275,353) - Seaforth of C., 1 Div. HQ MD 11
28 Armd Regt (BCR), 4 Div.

To NEW WESTMINSTER (21,967) - Westmr R. (Mot) 5 Div.

Estimated 5 miles from Centre to Centre
through built up area.

From VANCOUVER (275,353) - Seaforth of C., 1 Div. HQ MD 11
28 Armd Regt (BCR), 4 Div.

To KELOWNA (5,118) - 9 Armd Regt (BCD), 5 Div.

VIA	-	New Westminster	21,967	- Westmr R (Mot) 5 Div.
		Chilliwack	3,675	
		Merritt	940	
		Penticton		
		TOTAL POPULATION	26,582	MILEAGE 407

From VICTORIA (44,068) - 1 C Scot R, 3 Div. Capital of B.C.

To NANAIMO (6,635)

VIA	-	Duncan	2,189	
		Ladysmith	1,706	
		TOTAL POPULATION	3,895	MILEAGE 77

BRITISH COLUMBIA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4; Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 212719

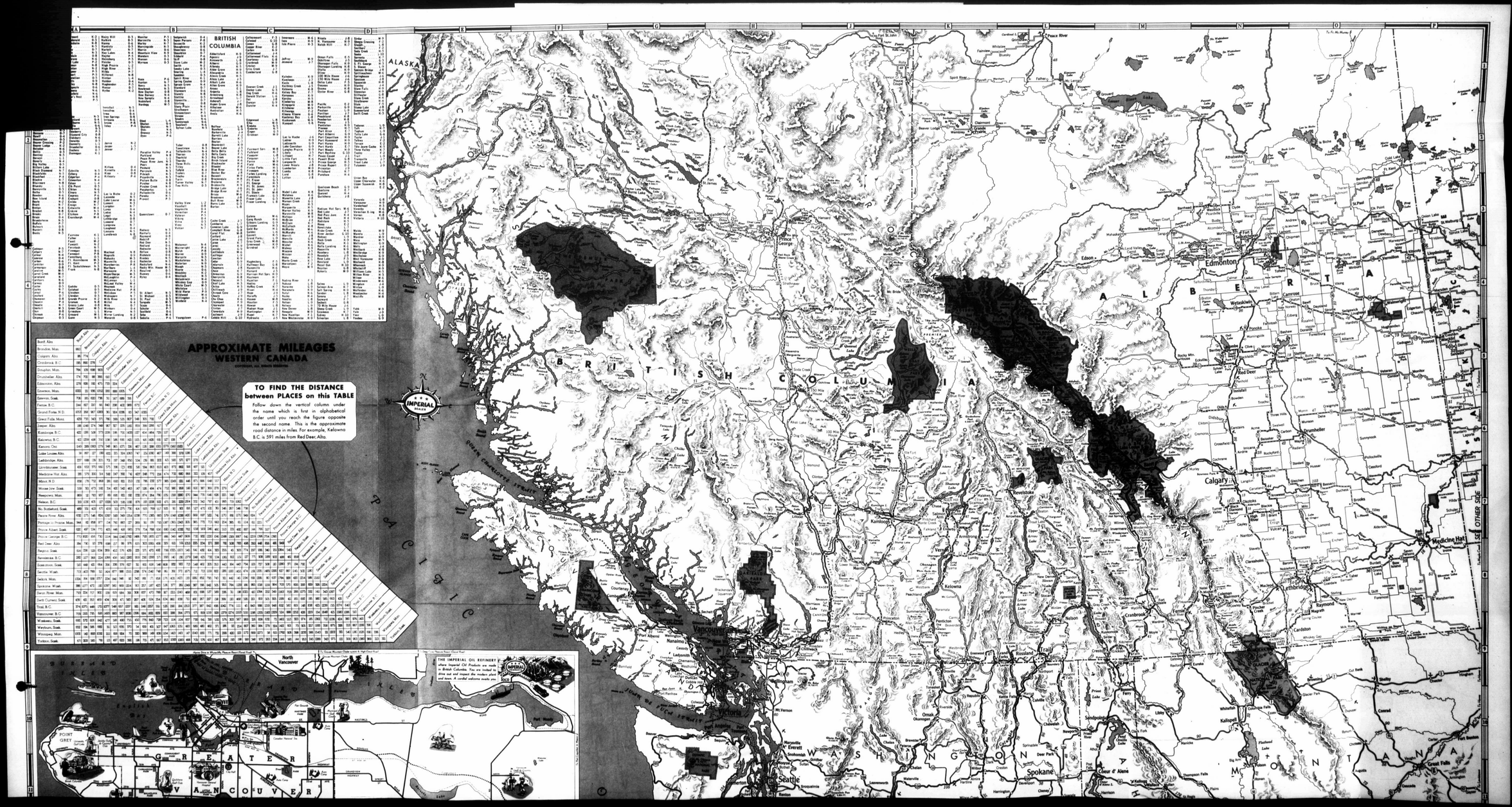
R O A D M A P

Alberta
British Columbia

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PAPIER DE COULEUR



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CANADA

Coloured Paper
Papier de couleur

C 212720

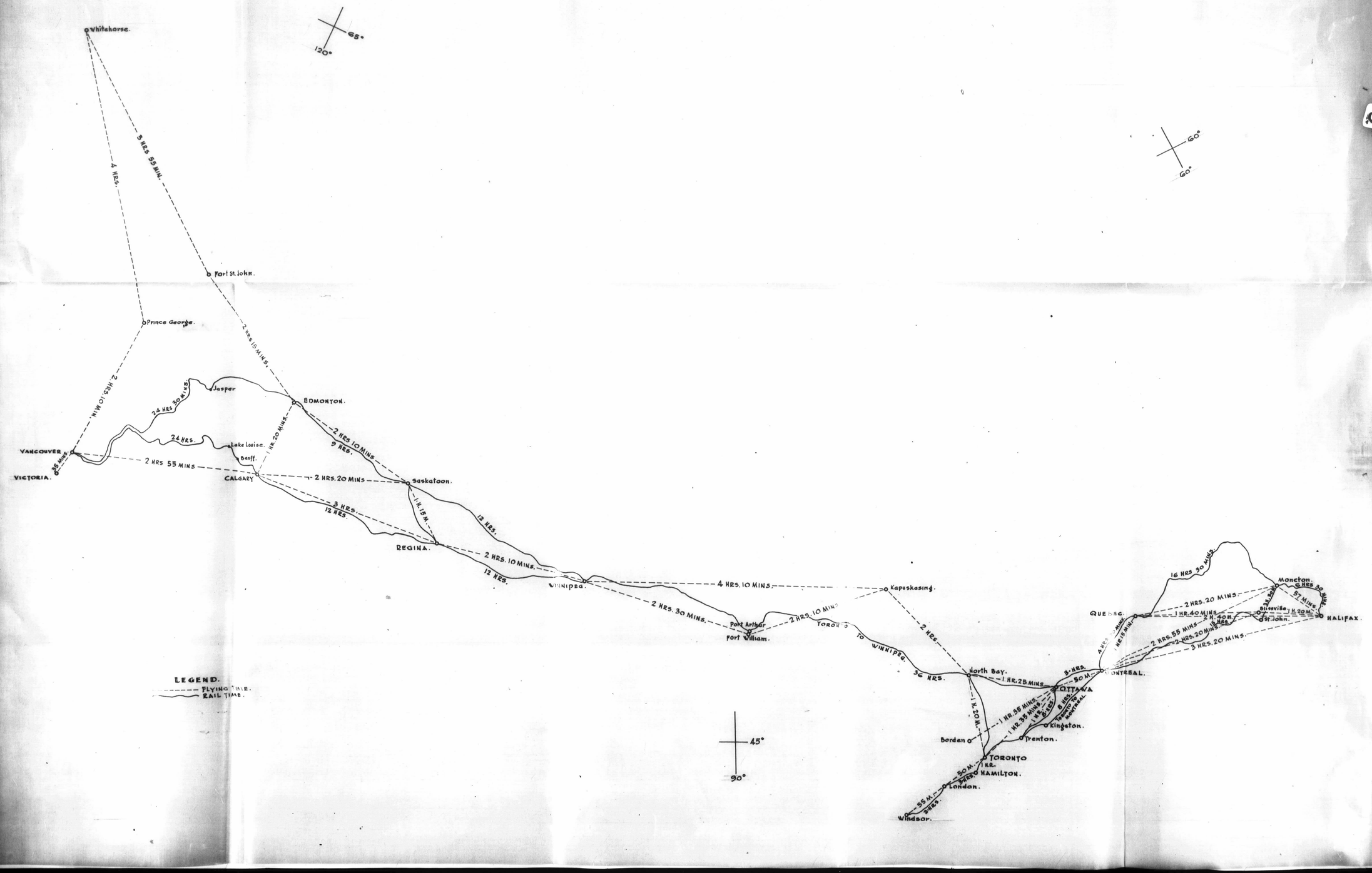
CITIES & AIRPORTS

CITY	AIRPORT	Est Time to Centre of City	DISTANCE
Halifax	Dartmouth	1 hr by road; 15 min by special boat;	25 mi by road
Moncton	Lakeburn	15 min	5 mi
Saint John, NB	Blissville	1 hr & 30 min	45 mi
Quebec	Ancienne Lorette	25 min	7 mi
Montreal	Dorval	35 min	8 mi
Ottawa	Uplands	20 min	5 mi
Toronto	Malton	35 min	10 mi
Kingston	Civic Airport	(Doubtful landing for Lib or Dac)	
Hamilton	Mount Hope	(Emergency field only)	
London	Civic Airport	20 min	5 mi
Windsor	Civic Airport	10 min	4½ mi
Fort William	Civic Airport	10 min	3 mi
Winnipeg	Stevenson Field	7 min	2 mi
Regina	Civic Airport	8 min	3 mi
Saskatoon	Civic Airport	8 min	3 mi
Edmonton	" "	5 min	2 mi
Calgary	" "	10 min	4 mi
Vancouver	" "	20 min	8 mi
Victoria	" "	35 min	14 mi

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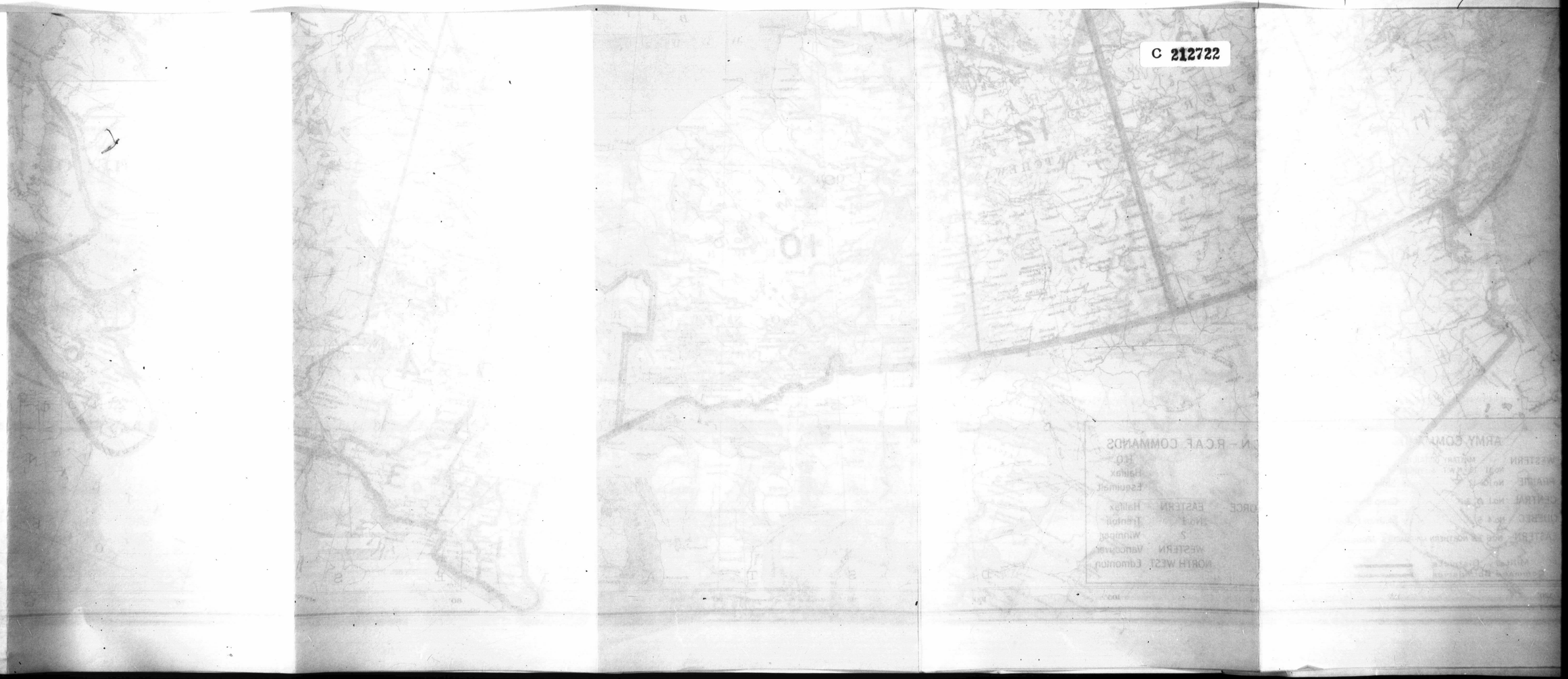
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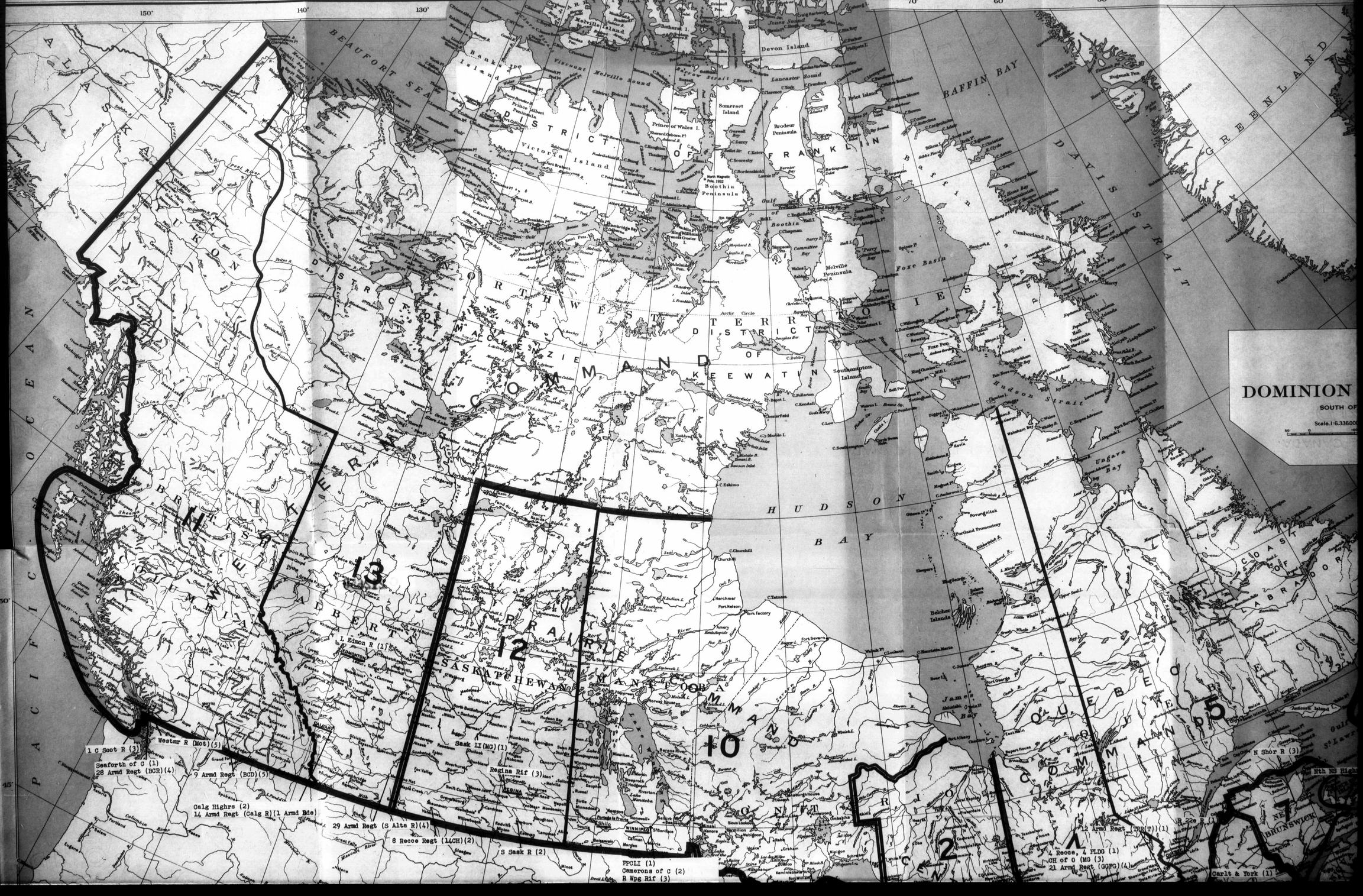
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10F


150°
140°
130°
70°
60°
50°
40°
ALASKA
YUKON
BEAUFORT SEA
Banks Island
Melville Island
Victoria Island
Viscount Melville Sound
Prince Albert Peninsula
Prince of Wales I.
Somerset Island
Boothia Peninsula
Devon Island
Jones Sound
Lancaster Sound
Barrow Strait
Brodeur Peninsula
Gulf of Boothia
Melville Peninsula
Foxe Basin
Cumberland Peninsula
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
GREENLAND
Baffin Island
Southampton Island
Hudson Strait
Ungava Bay
HUDSON BAY
Belcher Islands
James Bay
Arctic Circle
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
COAST OF LABRADOR
NEW BRUNSWICK
Nth NS Highrs
PACIFIC OCEAN
50°
45°
13
12
10
5
2
1
DOMINION
SOUTH OF
Scale 1:6,336,000
1 C Scot R (3)
Seaforth of C (1)
28 Armd Regt (BCR)(4)
Westmr R (Mot)(5)
9 Armd Regt (BCD)(5)
Calg Highrs (2)
14 Armd Regt (Calg R)(1 Armd Bde)
29 Armd Regt (S Alta R)(4)
8 Recce Regt (14CH)(2)
Edmn R (1)
Regina Rif (3)
Sask LI(MG)(1)
3 Sask R (2)
PPCLI (1)
Camerons of C (2)
R Wpg Rif (3)
12 Armd Regt (TRR(T))(1)
4 Recce, 4 PLDG (1)
CH of O (MG (3)
21 Armd Regt (QOFG)(4)
R 22e R (3)
N Shor R (3)
Carlt & York (1)

2 OF

DOMINION OF CANADA

SOUTH OF LATITUDE 75°

Scale 1:6,336000 or 100 Miles to 1 Inch.

50 0 100 200 300

140° 130° 70° 60° 50° 40° 30°

60° 55° 50° 45°

BEAUFORT SEA

BAFFIN BAY

DAVIS STRAIT

GREENLAND

HUDSON BAY

FRANKLIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

Arctic Circle

Banks Island

Victoria Island

Prince Albert Peninsula

Melville Island

Devon Island

Somerset Island

Prince of Wales I.

Boothia Peninsula

Melville Peninsula

Southampton Island

Baffin Island

Cumberland Peninsula

Foxe Basin

Hudson Strait

Ungava Bay

Belcher Islands

COAST OF LABRADOR

NEWFOUNDLAND

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

MANITOBA

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

13

12

10

2

1

5

7

6

EASTERN COMMAND

PRAIRIE COMMAND

CENTRAL COMMAND

QUEBEC COMMAND

Edmonton

Regina

Winnipeg

Fredericton

Halifax

Charlottetown

Sask LI (MG) (1)

Regina Rif (3)

S Sask R (2)

29 Armd Regt (S Alta R)(4)

8 Recce Regt (14CH)(2)

FPCLI (1)

Camerons of C (2)

R Wpg Rif (3)

2 Armd Regt (LSH)(5)

10 Armd Regt (Fort Garry H)(4)

4 Recce, 4 PLDG (1)

CH of O (MG (3)

21 Armd Regt (GGFG)(4)

12 Armd Regt (TR(T))(1)

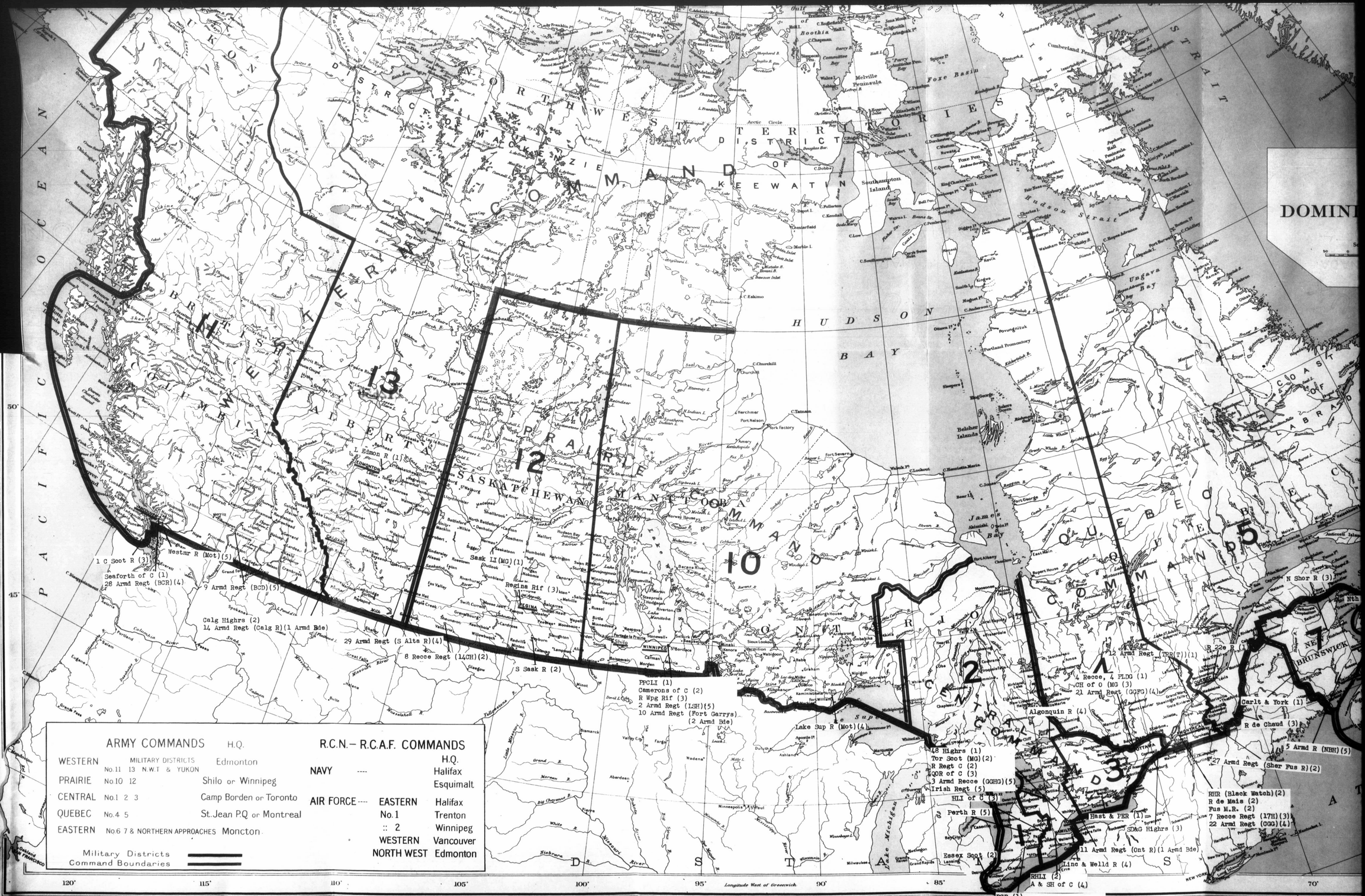
R 22e R (1)

N Shor R (3)

C.B.Highrs (5)

Nth NS Highrs (3)

Carlt & York (1)



30F

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CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA

SOUTH OF LATITUDE 75°

Scale 1:6,336000 or 100 Miles to 1 Inch.

50 0 100 200 300

R.C.N.– R.C.A.F. COMMANDS

			H.Q.
on	NAVY	----	Halifax
nnipeg			Esquimalt
n or Toronto	AIR FORCE	EASTERN	Halifax
or Montreal		No. 1	Trenton
on		:: 2	Winnipeg
		WESTERN	Vancouver
		NORTH WEST	Edmonton

13

12

10

5

6

4

3

2

1

PPCLI (1)
Camerons of C (2)
R Wpg Rif (3)
2 Armd Regt (LSH)(5)
10 Armd Regt (Fort Garrys)
(2 Armd Bde)

Lake Sup R (Mot)(4)

4 Recce, 4 PLDG (1)
CH of C (MG (3)
21 Armd Regt (GGFG)(4)

Algonquin R (4)

12 Armd Regt (TBR(T))(1)

R 22e R (1)

Carlt & York (1)

R de Chaud (3)

5 Armd R (NBH)(5)

27 Armd Regt (Sher Fus R)(2)

West NS R (1)

C.B.Highrs (5)

N Shor R (3)

Nth NS Highrs (3)

4 Highrs (1)
Tor Scot (MG)(2)
R Regt C (2)
GOR of C (3)
3 Armd Recce (GGHG)(5)
Irish Regt (5)
HLI of C (3)
Perth R (5)

Essex Scot (2)

Hast & PER (1)

SDG Highrs (3)

11 Armd Regt (Ont R)(1 Armd Bde)

Linc & Welld R (4)

RHLI (2)
A & SH of C (4)

ROR (1)
6 Armd Regt (1H)(2 Armd Bde)

RHR (Black Watch)(2)
R de Mais (2)
Fus M.R. (2)
7 Recce Regt (17H)(3)
22 Armd Regt (CGG)(4)

29 Armd Regt (S Alta R)(4)

8 Recce Regt (14CH)(2)

S Sask R (2)

Regina Rif (3)

Sask LI (MG)(1)

(BCD)(5)

(2)

(Calg R)(1 Armd Bde)

Longitude West of Greenwich

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CANADA

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JAC/MP
21.2.40

C212723

File

M-601
1940

W-154
1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

1. Mr. Walter Allward has written to ask whether arrangements should be made for the storing of the plaster cast of the figure of William Lyon Mackenzie, which has now been cast in bronze. He explains that if such an arrangement is not made, the plaster cast will be destroyed. As he considers that some section of the Province might, at some future date, wish to have a bust of Mackenzie placed in the open, Mr. Allward suggests that the bust might be stored, and he expresses his willingness to make the necessary arrangements.

   Will the Prime Minister direct the reply he would wish to be returned to Mr. Allward?

2. In previous correspondence Mr. Allward spoke of making a revised model for a King Edward VII memorial. He now mentions that if the Prime Minister should be in Toronto in the near future, he would be glad to have Mr. King see the adapted model, incorporating the figures of "Truth" and "Justice".

3. Mr. Allward also mentions that, at the request of the Quebec National Battlefields Memorial Commission, he has made some designs for a proposed memorial commemorating the visit to Canada of Their Majesties.

A. D. P. H.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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JAC/AP
21.2.40

C212723

File

M-601

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PM/Statements 516

July 8, 1946

Appreciation by the Prime Minister of the late Tom Moore

C212724

The death of Tom Moore will be widely mourned by his many friends in our own and in other countries. In his passing, Canada loses one who, for a quarter of a century, was among the best known, most highly respected leaders in the field of industrial relations; one, who, throughout his life, did everything which lay in his power to advance the cause of social legislation both in this country and abroad.

~~Mr. Moore will long be remembered as a labour leader of wide vision and great wisdom.~~ Throughout his active years, ~~he~~ Mr. Moore consistently manifested high qualities of devotion to the public service, not only in the spirit in which he fulfilled great responsibilities as President of the Trades and Labour Congress but also by his fine work as a delegate to the League of Nations, as a member of the governing body of the International Labour Office in Geneva, and as a director of the Canadian National Railways.

~~Mr. Moore~~ will long be remembered as a labour leader of wide vision and great wisdom. Mr M. ~~He~~ served well his day and generation, ~~and~~ his moderate attitude and constructive approach in the solution of problems arising have ~~[illegible]~~ left, I believe, an enduring influence for good ~~that will be enduring~~ in industrial and international relations.

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister C212725

Ottawa,.....

Senor Juan Antonio Rios Morales,
President of the Republic of Chile,
(Inaugurated April 2, 1942)

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Flare

C212726

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM of conversation Prime Minister had this morning with Lord Moran, at the Dorchester Hotel (12 noon November 24th)

Lord Moran called this morning to tell me he is writing an intimate personal account of his associations with Churchill, describing his actions, etc., on important occasions as they travelled together during the war, for example, after coming back from an interview with Stalin, etc. He is dealing with the whole business as a physician, explaining reaction, etc. He mentioned that as his knowledge of Churchill was wholly of a domestic personal side and did not relate to his public life he would need to check up here and there some of the observations he was making and would welcome very much if I were agreeable to letting him have a statement of about a page, which would help to bring out how Churchill acted at conferences, in the Cabinet, at meetings in Quebec, etc., to make clear whether his services during the w r were more or less peculiar to himself. The question he is trying to answer is how might the situation have developed had Roosevelt and Churchill passed off the scene before the war was over. Who would have been able to take their places as leaders? What were the qualities that gave him the hold that he had, his influence on others, etc.

The men he is consulting in a similar way are the Chiefs of Staff who were with him - not so much Eden with whom he differed. He regrets that all of the President's staff are pretty well gone.

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W.W.II - Pan American Cooperation
Dept of External Affairs
Henry Morgenthau

C212787

JAG:JG
August 19, 1940

The Prime Minister:

Visit of Mr. MORGENTHAU:

Mr. Measures has confirmed through the American Legation that Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau are arriving at Seigniory Club, Quebec, by Canadian Pacific train at 11:44 this morning (D.S.T.). They will probably spend two weeks there, and may possibly be joined later by a son and daughter and a secretary. (Confirmation on this point will be available tomorrow).

The address for letters and for telegrams is simply Seigniory Club, Quebec. The railway station (Canadian Pacific North Shore Line) is Montebello.

J. A. GIBSON

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WWII - Can. American Cooperation -
Dept of External Affairs -
Henry Morgenthau -

D-120-J
1940
U-750
V-1

C212728

JAG:JG
August 21, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Vist of Mr. Henry MORGENTHAU

Mr. Measures has now been informed that the members of Mr. Morgenthau's party, now staying at Seigniory Club, Que., are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau;

Mr. Robert M. Morgenthau (son)

Miss Joan Morgenthau (daughter)

Another son is expected Saturday.

No staff or servants with the party.

J.A.C.

(J.A. Gibson)

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Spain

JAG/FM
21/7/45

C212729

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

Tangier

Original Treaty governing international status of TANGIER (September 18, 1923) was ratified simultaneously by

France)
Great Britain) on May 14, 1924
Spain)

Subsequent ratifications were deposited by

Sweden	Sept. 19, 1924
Belgium	Dec. 6, 1924
Netherlands	Aug. 1, 1925
Portugal	Dec. 23, 1926

A new Treaty was concluded on July 5, 1928,

by Great Britain
France
Germany
Italy

This arrangement has been described as "a condominium of select states, a limited board of trustees, acknowledging no political responsibility to the nations of the world".

(American Journal of International Law, 1929)

During discussions concerning Tangier in 1945, all the signatories of the 1923 agreement, together with the U.S.S.R., have expressed an interest, and, by implication if not in express term, have asserted the right to be consulted about the future disposition of Tangier.

JAG.

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CANADA

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C212730

T-20-1-m
(Corp.)

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

--

I attach the file relating to the letter from Mr. A. R. Morrison which arrived today. I have marked in the file the two letters I wrote to Mr. Morrison and the letter that the Honourable Colin Gibson wrote to him on March 15, 1945.

Mr. Morrison came to see me at the busiest time of the session when it was quite impossible to trouble you with this matter. I did, however, make exhaustive enquiries both with officials and with all the Ministers concerned. Mr. Gibson is inclined to be sympathetic to Mr. Morrison, but never made any commitment to him. It appears that the only way in which relief could be afforded in this case was by retroactive legislation which neither Mr. Abbott nor Dr. McCann was prepared to consider. I know of no case which has received more thorough and, in its early stages, more sympathetic consideration. I am afraid, however, it is clear from Mr. Morrison's letter to you that he is somewhat inclined to misrepresent what has taken place.

--

A draft reply is attached.

J.W.P.

Sept. 23, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212731

To be published on Friday morning, June 28, 1940.
Not to be cabled abroad before 9.35 p.m. Thursday, June 27.

TEXT OF BROADCAST TO BRITAIN, THE EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE RT. HON. HERBERT MORRISON, P.C., M.P., MINISTER OF SUPPLY, 9.20 P.M. JUNE 27, 1940.

You will have heard the account I have given of the progress of arms production in Britain. It is an encouraging account. The output of essential munitions and weapons is rising steadily. As you know, Britain started late with the planning of its rearmament, and started slowly. One cannot atone for these things and make good our losses in Flanders in a week or two, and I am continually anxious not to give the impression that salvation is just around the corner, and that we shall be a nation amply equipped for total and widespread war within a short time; but if you will keep clear in your minds that that is not the position, then I can safely tell you that progress is good, and that it will be better. It springs from the extension of our arms plans, from the accelerating pace that time always brings in mass-production processes and, most encouraging of all, from the tremendous individual efforts that are being made by hundreds of thousands of men and women in the arms factories.

This great speed up at home is the greatest single factor in the country's military revival, and it will remain the greatest factor for many, many months to come, but it is not the only factor even now, and other factors will loom increasingly large as time goes on. I am referring to the great accession to our war equipment that comes to us from the Empire and from the United States of America. We are all conscious to-day that Britain is not either morally or materially just a small island off the west of Europe; on the contrary, she is an outpost of civilisation the world over. She is the strong point that will hold on and hold out in the very jaws of the enemy - while the rest of the civilised world mobilises its resources for victory.

The point I want to make is that this conception of Britain as an outpost is not true merely metaphorically or in an ideal sense, but is a practical fact. We are drawing to-day and we shall draw increasingly with every week and month that passes upon worldwide resources. I am not speaking only of the enormous wealth in general resources and in raw materials of the countries of the British Empire and the United States; I am speaking of weapons of war brought to this country to-day for use in the near future, and of essential materials that come to us to feed our own war factories. Let me give you a brief survey of the position, and bear with me while I pile up the facts for you.

I begin with the great Dominion of Canada, a nation of eleven million people with an extensive industry capable of adaptation to munitions work. Canada has shell filling and explosive plants, a fine Bren gun factory now in production, and aircraft factories, delivering to us Hurricane Fighters and other machines and now at work on the execution of ever-increasing orders from us. The Dominion Government is seeing to it that available war plant in Canada shall work absolutely to full capacity on two or three shifts a day. Apart from this current production, we have been able to draw upon Canada's stocks of weapons and

munitions/

J.561.

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munitions to meet some special needs of our own, and I need do no more than mention the vast resources of the Dominion in copper, nickel, zinc, aluminium, timber and wood pulp on which our own industry draws so freely.

The Commonwealth of Australia has a comprehensive organisation of state-owned munition factories now being expanded in size and enlarged in numbers. These factories supply practically the whole of the needs of the Australian armed forces fighting at the Mother country's side, and the ever-growing surplus which they produce comes to us. The men of the Australian Engineering Union are working 24 hours a day, in two 12 hour shifts, in every Government munition and aircraft factory. So from Australia we are able to draw small arms, cordite, heavy shells, bombs, depth charges, mines and other munitions as well as vital stores of metals such as copper and zinc, and Australia's famous wool crop for the clothing and equipment of our own forces.

New Zealand, with a less developed industrial system, is making every possible contribution to the equipment of those splendid forces that she has sent and is sending overseas and she too gives us essential metals, wool and other raw materials.

South Africa is doing much to meet her heavy responsibilities to her own armed forces, some of them now so actively and gallantly engaged with the Italians, but she is able also to make some direct contribution to our own requirements at home, in addition to such metals as copper and chrome ore which come to her from Rhodesia for trans-shipment to us.

On the contribution of the great Indian Empire I could tell you much if time allowed. India has a system of efficient state-owned factories covering almost every side of war equipment. They are now being rapidly enlarged and are working intensely, not only to equip those forces for which India herself is responsible but also to make substantial and valuable additions to our own stores. In addition to munitions of war in the strict sense, India helps us greatly through her ever-growing production of steel.

From our Colonial empire we do not yet expect substantial help in manufactured goods, though even here such facilities as do exist are at work. Ships are being built and miscellaneous war supplies are being developed in other parts of the Colonial empire. Its main contribution is in raw materials. Many of them are essential food stuffs and food ingredients which lie outside my scope tonight but, besides these, stocks of rubber and tin, potash, bauxite, timber and a stream of other supplies are flowing into the ever-widening mouths of our war factories at home.

And then we pass beyond the bounds of our own Empire to the United States. We have been heartened and encouraged in recent weeks to find the American Government adopting policies which have made possible the release to us of great quantities of existing war supplies of all kinds. Some of these have been in stock for some years, but you must remember that while certain types of war equipment have developed very rapidly in recent times there are other types which have not, and if anyone tells you that because certain types of weapons date back for some few years therefore they are in some way second-rate or inferior you can safely disbelieve him. Apart from these older stocks, we are drawing supplies from American stores which, though technically out of date - and they had to be technically out of date in order that they might be supplied to us - are, in fact, effective fighting weapons. We have drawn and are drawing

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from American arsenals and aerodromes rifles and their ammunition, 75 m.m. guns and ammunition, sub-machine guns - the famous "Tommy guns" - and fighters and bombers of many types, but in addition to all these consignments from stock we are receiving a steady and increasing stream of engines of war, particularly aircraft, made in American plants to our orders. Some of these orders go back to 1938; they were largely increased when war broke out and have been increased and increased again in recent weeks. My colleague, the Minister of Aircraft Production, tells me that they bring into the service of our war machine every leading aircraft firm in the United States and that the machines themselves include the famous Hudson Lockheed bomber, the Douglas bomber, the Brewster figher, training planes and a large number of flying boats, not to mention the Northrop bombers and Curtiss fighters recently released to us. Lord Beaverbrook says that the great and growing orders that have been placed will mean a tremendous acquisition to our fighting strength in the near future, and will mean also that there will have been built up on our initiative a great aircraft producing industry in the United States.

Besides planes many thousands of aero engines were ordered from America in the autumn and many more thousands quite recently. Orders have been placed also for metals essential to aeroplane manufacture and thousands of tons of materials for aeroplane frameworks are already being received. We owe a special debt to America for the great quantities of machine tools which she is supplying, not only in connection with aircraft manufacture but for our aid in the production of many types of war equipment.

When you cast your minds back over the review of war supplies from the Empire and the United States that I have given you, do not think of it only as a stream of particular commodities - guns and shells and aircraft and the like. Think of it also as hundreds of thousands of men and women, speaking our language, sharing our ideals of life, and working for us - working for us day and night. Working for themselves in the same act. Strengthening their own countries now and in the future through that same sweat and toil and devotion that is helping us. We can surely draw much comfort from these facts.

We can rightly draw much comfort from these facts. But let us remind ourselves once again that weapons and munitions of war, essential though they are to our effort, are not all we need. We need resources of mind and will too. We need to rebut the enemy's continual attempts to weaken our moral, to make us doubt ourselves and our power to win. We need to steel our hearts and to blunt the edge of that weapon of terror which is so persistently and so deliberately used against us. The Germans have never yet beaten a country which they had not first weakened and eaten away from within. They will never beat a country which they cannot intimidate, divide and corrupt. I am the Minister of Supply, charged with the provision of our material equipment, but I say to you in all seriousness that the weapon you have in your keeping is the most powerful of them all - the weapon of courage, of calm resolution and faith in the power of a just cause, of a firm refusal to be afraid.

Ministry of Supply,
Press Office,
Adelphi, W.C.2.
27th June, 1940.

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C212733

9.7.40.

Not for publication before 10.40 p.m., Tuesday, July 9th, 1940. No.16

BROADCAST BY MR. HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COLUMBIA AND N.B.C. NETWORKS - JULY 9, 1940, AT 10.30 P.M.

Last week the British government instructed its Purchasing Commission in America to place orders for the largest quantity of military material (other than aircraft) yet ordered at any one time. It was the first instalment of a very much larger programme, and I should like a word with you about it.

By a remarkable combination of propaganda, shock tactics and treachery Hitler's Germany has now obtained effective mastery over the great bulk of the industrial machine of Europe outside Russia. Here are one or two facts which will give you a striking picture of what has happened and what I believe is about to happen.

Germany and the states she dominated up till last May - Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland - had a peace-time steel capacity of some 31 million tons a year compared with the 29 million tons of Great Britain and the Empire, France and Belgium. With the transfer to the German side of French and Belgian resources the German total reaches 42 million tons, against Great Britain and the Empire's 19 million tons. But remember the possibility that there may be added to Britain's 19 million tons the 52 million tons of American steel capacity making a grand total which the whole Nazi empire cannot approach.

We in Britain believe in our power to stave off and beat back the menace that now overhangs us. I lately reminded the British people that the conquest of a community which he was unable beforehand to hollow out, divide and corrupt is an achievement Hitler has not yet attained; and one which I believe he never will attain.

The issue before us in these islands is clear. On the one hand we face the ordeal of ruthless attack on our homes and cities, our ports and factories, by air, by sea and perhaps on land. A terrible prospect of destruction and waste to be contemplated by a free people which has been busily engaged for years past on the constructive tasks of peace!

But the alternative that we would have to contemplate is defeat, tyranny, slavery, a crushing of freedom and decency, a mental blackout that would leave life not worth living. We will not have that. There is no choice. The melancholy events at Oran have shown that there is no task, whatever it may be, heavy or bitter enough to overtax the resolution of this people. We will face what comes and win through.

Our confidence in our ability not merely to hold off the Nazi attack, but ultimately to meet and master it, is partly also the measure of our confidence in America's readiness to add her great resources to our own for the destruction of that which menaces her no less surely, though a little less nearly, than it menaces us. We rejoice to see that you in America are not making the mistake that has already brought so many neutral countries to ruin. You do not think that because the attack has not yet been launched upon you you can afford to wait passively until it comes. You know that there is no limit to Nazi ambitions. We in this country are inspired by the sight of America awake and preparing.

Against/

J.926.

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Against the tremendous material strength of a European continent organised for aggression there is only one sure industrial counterpoise in all the world, and that is to be found in the capacity of Great Britain and the United States. You and we must dovetail our resources and our methods. You must plan your capacity to send us arms, as you have already planned it to send us aircraft, so as to ensure the greatest and speediest possible supply of what we most need and can best use.

We are sending and will send you the orders which will set for you your objective. We look to you as our armoury, and we ask no more than this.

Britain's duty to herself and the world is to stand up and fight the good fight. Will you lay your plans in close concert with us, and send us in an ever-increasing flood the machines and munitions of victory?

Ministry of Supply,
Press Office,
Adelphi, W.C.2.
9th July, 1940.

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Press Notice

C212735

SUPPLY MINISTER ON EMPIRE'S EFFORT.

The following is extracted from a broadcast to the Empire, by Mr.Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, on August 7th,1940 at 2.30 p.m.

"The ordinary citizen is brought into direct touch with the fact and meaning of Empire support when he sees troops from the Dominions on leave in the streets of his own town or village, and is reminded by this sight of those other armies of Empire troops training in their own territories, massing in other parts of the world, fighting in certain theatres of war.

As Minister of Supply I am brought into direct touch, as the ordinary citizen is not, with another form of contribution made to the war effort by the Empire countries. I know the mighty efforts that are being made in the industrial countries of the Empire - the Dominions and India - to build up arms industries for the equipment of their own forces and the supply of war weapons of every kind to the mother country. I know of the ceaseless stream of metals, raw materials and products of every kind that comes to us not only from these countries but from the great colonial territories. I am well aware that the intense personal effort which is being made by millions of men and women here at home is matched by the intensity of the effort that is being made overseas.

So it is not through any want of appreciation of your achievements that I appeal to you now to continue and still further to increase your efforts.

Though the outcome of the war will have the most immediate and far-reaching effects upon the fortunes of every state and territory in the Empire, you are remote from the immediate shock of the contest. It is natural that in these circumstances normal civilian interests and activities should loom larger, [redacted], than is the case with us at home, where almost every waking thought and almost every waking hour of every citizen in the country is filled with the thoughts and the pursuits of war. This means that you have at present a greater margin of capacity and effort over and above war activity than we have. Long may you continue to enjoy it.

But perhaps you will ask yourselves whether there may not be some part of this margin that you can bring over and harness to the war effort. Whether it be a margin of production, or of money, or of personal service and effort, it is greatly needed in the service of the common cause.

There is no need to remind you how great that cause is. You know the horror and barbarism against which we fight. You know what a Nazi victory over Britain would mean. You know that there is scarcely one of you, however remote, whose liberties would not be immediately and directly threatened by the Nazi lust for world domination and the spread of the Nazi system of brutal tyranny. You know that the hope of human progress in this generation, in your own society and in every forward-looking community throughout the world, depends upon the overthrow of this menace.

However grievous is the burden that you and we together are called upon to bear, however heavy the national and personal sacrifices demanded of us, we cannot doubt that they are well worth while for the sake of the victory for which we strive. Come then, let us go together to the altar of liberty, and place our all upon it."

Ministry of Supply,
Press Office,
The Adelphi, W.C.2.
7th August, 1940.
K.813.

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Press Notice: for publication morning papers, Monday, August 19th, 1940.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, spoke on Sunday afternoon at a variety concert organised by the citizens of Hackney in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Fund. The concert was held in the Hackney Empire and the Mayor of Hackney (Councillor W.T. Wayman, J.P.) presided. After making a strong appeal on behalf of the Red Cross, Mr. Morrison continued:-

"On this, the first opportunity that I have had to address you in person since I became Minister of Supply you will naturally wish to hear first from me what I can tell you about the arming and equipping of our forces.

Three months ago, the position was serious - indeed grave. Not only were we called upon with alarming suddenness to face the consequences of years of small-scale planning and small-scale thinking, but we had lost in Flanders a great part of the equipment that we had built up. At that moment Britain was in great peril.

When I think back to the problems and difficulties of that period my mind is filled with thankfulness at the transformation that has taken place between that time and the present. I do not say that everything is perfect to-day; indeed, on every occasion when I have spoken of the progress that has been made I have been scrupulously careful to remind my hearers, as I must remind you now, that we started far behind scratch, that we have not yet made up arrears, and that the position is not yet fully satisfactory. But we have put into the hands of our Army weapons sufficient to enable it to perform its immediate task successfully, even if the call should come tonight.

Some part of this has been accomplished through the help of our American friends, who drew freely upon their reserves of weapons and ammunition so that we might be able to fill certain immediate and dangerous gaps. But as you know, a great part of what has been done we owe to the outstanding achievement of the British arms industry, old and new - to the Royal Ordnance Factories, to the great armament works, and to the hundreds of factories and plants formerly engaged upon civil production and now brought over in increasing numbers to the uses of war. In all these it has been a triumph of unsparing personal effort on the part of management and workpeople, and everyone concerned can look back with pride upon the achievement.

These last ten or twelve weeks have shown us the epitome of the qualities and the circumstances which will give Britain victory. Behind the shield of the Navy, helped by the vast resources of the Empire and of the United States and other neutral countries, our own native qualities of initiative, ingenuity and an absolutely impenetrable refusal to admit the thought of defeat, have combined together to put us in a few short weeks in a position where we can face any eventuality with calm and reasonable confidence.

I can assure you that those of us who are responsible for equipping Britain's forces are not stopping at the thought of defence. The ground plan of our future production activity is drawn on the assumption that our task will be a world offensive when the moment comes. Once the immediate peril of these next few days or weeks has passed we shall all of us together be able to look forward to a steadily mounting tally of armed might and striking power.

Raw Materials: A Great Business Organisation.

But in our natural pre-occupation with the production of arms I don't want us to overlook another and extremely important side of the work of the Ministry of Supply: the Raw Materials Department. This immense organisation provides a basis not only for the work of the production departments of the Ministry of Supply itself and the other Supply Departments, but also for the work of our export industries and those which are active in providing us with essential home needs. In fact, the Raw Materials Department deals with commodities, problems and functions which lie at the base of the whole

economic/

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economic life of the country.

Those of you who remember the last war will know that the idea of controlling raw materials came late. For some time the special demands which war always brings for a number of vital commodities were allowed to operate unchecked. There was an untidy scramble for what was needed, prices rose to undreamed-of heights, and there were injustices and shortages. This was corrected later in the war, and on the present occasion, having been taught our lesson, we acted on the assumption that a planned control of raw materials was essential from the very outset.

As soon as war broke out the Government assumed control of a score of substances - iron and steel, other metals, cotton, wool, timber, paper, special ores for making alloys, and many others. The controls are charged with three main duties. They have to do everything possible to ensure that the total supply of each commodity is adequate; they have to apportion it properly among the various interests which require it; and they have to provide against any undue increase in prices.

The first of these tasks, the provision of adequate supplies, is achieved by different means in different instances. In the case of many metals and wool the Ministry of Supply itself has bought the whole or nearly the whole output of entire countries overseas for the duration of the war, and a little time after.

For textiles and timber the Ministry has made centralised purchases which eliminate competitive buying and ensure orderly acquisition and reasonable prices. In the case of iron and steel, and of hides, bulk purchase is arranged, not directly by the Government, but under its auspices and direction through the organised co-operation of the trades concerned.

By one method or another the overlapping and waste of independent purchasing, which, whatever compensating advantage it might have in peace, is entirely inappropriate in war, are avoided and the Government is able to secure vitally necessary substances at the least possible cost.

When it comes to the work of allocation, again different methods are adopted. Some raw materials are rationed out to producing industries in accordance with the extent and scale of their past productive operations. A great many are allocated by licence according to what is decided by the comparative importance of various war needs, export and civilian requirements. Generally speaking the raw material controls apply the principles of planning and forethought to the problem of rationing supplies of their long list of essential commodities.

One aspect of this work is that the Ministry of Supply becomes a very great trading department. The annual turnover of raw materials handled by the Ministry is of the order of £90,000,000 for wool, £50,000,000 for timber, £30,000,000 for non-ferrous metal, £18,000,000 for paper, and so on, to a grand total of well over £200,000,000 annually. Within recent months the total has begun to be swelled by very substantial purchases of finished steel made by the Ministry from America.

As you know, we have been cut off from some of our former sources of supply of iron ore on the continent and in North Africa, and for a time the Germans were very busy telling the world that Britain was starved of raw material for steel. Not only was this suggestion fantastically untrue in itself, since we have great sources of iron ore supply in the Empire and foreign countries, but we were able to lessen the demand on our shipping and ports by importing more and more steel in finished form, which is much less bulky than the equivalent quantity of iron ore. This supply of finished steel is one more extremely important contribution which the United States is making to our war effort.

The/

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The form of planned economy represented by the raw material controls is a very great asset to the country, and we must consider with great care whether it would be wise for us to abandon it when peace returns, as happened after the last war. I am of opinion that measures of central control, not necessarily on the present model, may be as great a help to us in confronting and solving the problems of post-war reconstruction as they are now in dealing with the needs of war.

We must not get into the way of thinking that all forms of war organisation are temporary or are mere necessary evils. Many of them represent real advances. We all of us want to see a better Britain emerge from the fires of war. We want to see inequalities toned down or removed, unfair privileges abolished, the threat of avoidable hardship and insecurity taken away from people's lives, and opportunities given to all for a fuller, freer, more creative existence.

In the last resort a great many of the weaknesses of our pre-war Britain came down to one thing - muddle, waste of every kind, springing from lack of proper planning and control. We should emerge from the war a more thoroughly planned country than ever before. We shall do well to keep as permanent features of our national life the best of what the war has taught us.

Ministry of Supply,
Press Office,
Adelphi,
W.C.2.

18th August, 1940.

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MORRISON, Right Hon Herbert (Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security)

Excerpts from a recent speech (quoted in House of Commons by M.J. Coldwell, M.P. - Unrevised Hansard, December 3, 1940, p. 679)

If we are fighting only to end the nazi threat to our future, if we have no aim but to get back to pre-nazi Europe, we are chasing a will o' the wisp, and we shall fall into the mire. The roots of nazism are not all to be found in the original sin of the Prussian temperament: the roots of war lie deep in our present ways of living, and we have the chance now to dig some of them out. Upheavals and landslides there will be.

To-day, necessary measures to control our economic system in the interests of the community, and in the urgent cause of winning the war, are being resisted and attacked in the name of freedom. We need to be on our guard, evening and morning, against this prostitution of a fine word. The freedom of private business is often another name for economic anarchy, which has always led to war—and always will.

While we must be ready to surrender a measure of national sovereignty, we must maintain the cultural freedom of nations and a proper measure of independence in their political life. We must cling to an ideal of government, whatever its actual form, as something which exists to serve peoples and not to dominate them.

And we must remember that this is no mere internal question, since the governments that dominate at home are often the peacebreakers abroad.

Next, the nations must come together and tackle international economic problems, including the problem of colonial possessions, on international lines, even if this means the limitation of national sovereignty.

Then we must organize the industry, trade, commerce and raw materials of the world with the idea not of bolstering up the special privileges of any class or group, but of achieving a higher standard of life for all.

Next, we must insist upon achieving international control of arms manufacture and armed forces, once again giving up some of the old ideas of national sovereignty in order to bring that about.

Lastly—

—the nations—victors, vanquished and neutrals alike—must agree that none will seek to be judge in its own cause. That each will submit its grievances and its quarrels to impartial judgment, and will abide by the outcome.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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C212733

MORRISON, Right Hon Herbert (Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security)

Excerpts from a recent speech (quoted in House of Commons by M.J. Coldwell, M.P. - Unrevised Hansard, December 3, 1940, p. 679)

If we are fighting only to end the nazi threat to our future, if we have no aim but to get back to pre-nazi Europe, we are chasing a will o' the wisp, and we shall fall into the mire. The roots of nazism are not all to be found in the original sin of the Prussian temperament: the roots of war lie deep in our present ways of living, and we have the chance now to dig some of them out. Upheavals and landslides there will be.

To-day, necessary measures to control our economic system in the interests of the community, and in the urgent cause of winning the war, are being resisted and attacked in the name of freedom. We need to be on our guard, evening and morning, against this prostitution of a fine word. The freedom of private business is often another name for economic anarchy, which has always led to war—and always will.

While we must be ready to surrender a measure of national sovereignty, we must maintain the cultural freedom of nations and a proper measure of independence in their political life. We must cling to an ideal of government, whatever its actual form, as something which exists to serve peoples and not to dominate them.

And we must remember that this is no mere internal question, since the governments that dominate at home are often the peacebreakers abroad.

Next, the nations must come together and tackle international economic problems, including the problem of colonial possessions, on international lines, even if this means the limitation of national sovereignty.

Then we must organize the industry, trade, commerce and raw materials of the world with the idea not of bolstering up the special privileges of any class or group, but of achieving a higher standard of life for all.

Next, we must insist upon achieving international control of arms manufacture and armed forces, once again giving up some of the old ideas of national sovereignty in order to bring that about.

Lastly—

—the nations—victors, vanquished and neutrals alike—must agree that none will seek to be judge in its own cause. That each will submit its grievances and its quarrels to impartial judgment, and will abide by the outcome.

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WM. MEASURES TO WLMK.

W.H.M.
4.1.46

C212740

Memorandum for the Prime Minister JAN. 4, 1946.

Prime Minister's Dinner for Mr. Morrison

Dept. of External Affairs
Herbert Morrison

D-12-J
1946

Labour Boards

D-15-12
1946

The attached comprise the personnel of the National War Labour Board and the War-time Relations Board. The Chairmen of both these Boards are absent from Ottawa, Mr. Justice Archibald in Nova Scotia and Mr. Justice G.B. O'Connor in Edmonton.

Mr. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, says there is just a possibility that Mr. D.A. McNiven of Regina, Vice-Chairman of the N.W.L.B., may be in Ottawa on Saturday but he is not sure.

Mr. MacNamara says the other members of these two Boards are not in Ottawa except Mr. A.H. Brown of the Department of Labour, who is Vice-Chairman of the W.L.R.B., Mr. A.R. Mosher (whom you have already invited) and Mr. W.L. Best. Mr. M.M. MacLean is also here. However, Mr. MacNamara expressed the personal opinion that for the present purpose he thought it was unnecessary to include the subordinate personnel of these two Boards if the Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen are not available.

Would the Prime Minister indicate his wishes regarding the inclusion of personnel of these two Boards?

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National War Labour Board
(responsible to the Minister of Labour)

Chairman: Hon. Mr. Justice M.R. Archibald, in N.S. (Local 6463)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. D.A. McNiven, Regina

Alternate Chairman: Judge J.C.A. Cameron.

Members: Mr. Lucien Dugas,
Mr. J.A. McClelland, O.B.E., Valois, Que.

Technical Advisers:

George Hodge, C.P.R. Montreal
J.A. McClelland, Valois, Que.

Wartime Labour Relations Board

Chairman: Hon. Mr. Justice G.B. O'Connor,

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A.H. Brown, Department of Labour

Members: H. Taylor, Toronto
E.R. Complin, Montreal
A. Deschamps, Montreal
A.J. Hills, Montreal
A.R. Mosher, Ottawa
J. Arthur D'Aoust, Wrightville, Que.
W.L. Best, Ottawa
H. Harmegnies, St.Joseph d'Alma, Que.
Gerard Picard, Quebec

Chief Executive Officer: M.M. MacLean,
Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Secretary: B. Wilson

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

D-12-9
1945

C212742

Additional Material re Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison

Herewith are:

(1) A selection of newspaper clippings re Mr.Morrison and his views;

(2) "Prospects and Policies" a reprint of five speeches on post-war subjects, by Mr. Morrison;

(3) "Bevin and Co." by Patricia Straus, with chapter (pplll ff) on Mr. Morrison.

P.A.

December 31, 1945.

PA/McK

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W.H.M.
29.xii.45

D-12-5
1945

Visit of Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P.,
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons
of the United Kingdom

Programme

We are informed by the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom that the following programme has been made for Mr. Morrison's visit to Canada:

Wed. Jan. 2

Arrive Halifax, S.S. Maurentania
Proceed by train for Ottawa

Thurs. Jan. 3

Arrive Ottawa 12:45 p.m. by train
Stay at Earnscliffe

Fri. Jan. 4

Luncheon at Government House
Press Conference, probably at Earnscliffe

Sat. Jan. 5

12.30 p.m. Luncheon Canadian Club of Ottawa, Speech to be
8.00 p.m. Dinner by the Prime Minister broadcast.
of Canada

Sun. Jan. 6

Leave Ottawa by air for Quebec
Luncheon at Spencerwood
5.50 p.m. Leave Quebec by train for Montreal
10.15 p.m. Arrive Montreal; stay at Windsor Hotel

Mon. Jan. 7

Luncheon, Canadian Club of Montreal; Speech
Visit I.L.O.
Dinner, Canadian Chambers of Commerce at Mount Royal Club
11.00 p.m. Leave Montreal by train for Toronto

Tues. Jan. 8

7.00 a.m. Arrive Toronto: Stay at Royal York Hotel
12.30 p.m. Luncheon by the Government of Ontario
Small dinner by Mr. E.W. Bickle (Board of Trade) to
meet business men.

Wed. Jan. 9

Visit to Niagara Falls power plants, etc., arranged
by Government of Ontario

Evening: Meeting with Toronto Branch of Canadian
Institute of International Affairs.

Thurs. Jan. 10

12.30 Luncheon with Council of Toronto Board of Trade
6.30 p.m. Dinner by Toronto Board of Trade. Speech to
be broadcast

Fri. Jan. 11

8.30 a.m. Leave Toronto by air for New York.

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W.H.M.
29.xii.45

C212746

Visit of Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P., Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom

Programme

We are informed by the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom that the following programme has been made for Mr. Morrison's visit to Canada:

Wed. Jan. 2

Arrive Halifax, S.S. Maurentania
Proceed by train for Ottawa

~~(If ship is late, Mr. Morrison may fly to Ottawa)~~

Thurs. Jan. 3

Arrive Ottawa ~~(exact time not yet known)~~ 12.45 ~~p.m.~~ by train
Stay at Earnscliffe

Fri. Jan. 4

Luncheon at Government House
Press Conference, probably at Earnscliffe

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12.30 p.m. Luncheon Canadian Club of Ottawa, Speech to be broadcast.
8.00 p.m. Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

BF.

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

D-12-J
1946

C212745

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Secretary called this evening to say that Mr. MacDonald will be holding a small reception for Mr. Morrison at Earnscliffe on Saturday, Jan. 5th, from 6 to 7 o'clock. Mr. MacDonald would be very glad if you could attend.

R.G.R.

3rd January, 1946.

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FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO C212746

Mr. Gordon Robertson: Jan.

The Prime Minister "may go, but if he should not be able to go it will be on account of the dinner in the evening."

Mr. MacDonald may like to have this word.

1/4/45 Telephoned to A. MacDonald's secretary 4/1/45. P.M.K.

EH

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gos BF17

W.H.M.
29.xi.45

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

C212747

Visit of Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison

The dinner by the Toronto Board of Trade, who initiated the visit, is January 10th. The following is a tentative programme outlined by Earnscliffe:

Dec. 27 Leave United Kingdom

Dec. 28 Arrive Baltimore
Visit in United States until January 2nd.

Thurs.)
Jan. 3) In Ottawa
Fri. " 4) Stay either at Government House or at Earnscliffe.
Sat. " 5) During visit: Speech to Ottawa Canadian Club, informal talks with Canadian Cabinet Ministers, C.C.F. Representatives and Trade Unionists.

Sun. " 6)
Mon. " 7) In Montreal
During Montreal visit speech to Montreal Canadian Club or perhaps combined Service Clubs.

Tue. " 8)
Wed. " 9) In Toronto
Thu. " 10) Dinner by Toronto Board of Trade January 10th.

Fri. " 11 En route to Baltimore.

Sat. " 12 Leave Baltimore for United Kingdom.

When the programme becomes more definite, you may wish to consider the nature and extent of federal Government hospitality to be extended to Mr. Morrison. Would you approve our arranging for a Government railway car to take Mr. Morrison from Ottawa to Montreal to Toronto?

I suppose it is not at all certain that all the government, C.C.F. and Labor representatives whom Mr. Morrison wishes to see will be in Ottawa so soon after the Christmas and New Year holiday.

N.A.R.

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GS/LSTA
19-12-45

type secret

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Visit of Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison

Further to my memorandum of November 29th, concerning Mr. Morrison's visit to Canada, the following developments have come to our knowledge in this connection:

(a) The Governor General wishes to entertain Mr. Morrison at luncheon or dinner, on Friday, January 4th;

(b) The Country Club is not available Friday evening, January 4th, but would be available on January 3rd or January 5th, for eventual Government entertainment;

(c) Mr. Morrison will be arriving at Halifax on January 2nd, and flying to Ottawa, on a chartered plane, the same day.

In view of the uncertainty of weather conditions, if it is felt appropriate to organize a Government dinner in honour of Mr. Morrison, it would seem desirable to leave January 3rd free, and to set Saturday, January 5th, evening, as the date for this event.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have indicated their desire to ask Mr. Morrison to speak over the radio during his stay in Canada, or to authorize the broadcasting of one of the speeches which he will be giving at his luncheon engagements, presumably the Canadian Club luncheon in Ottawa. Would you let me know if you approve of this, in order that Mr. Morrison may be eventually advised through "Earnscliffe".

N.A.R.

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For approval & despatch
by NAR.

FROM:

TO: Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison

C212749

Ottawa, December 28, 1945

Welcome to America. Much looking forward to your visit to Canada in the New Year. All good wishes for its months and days.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

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C212750

W.H.M.
28.xii.45

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Prime Minister's Dinner for Mr. Morrison

Draft invitation card is submitted herewith.

Mr. Morrison's designation

This is as given in the United Kingdom Hansard.

Dress

Earnscliffe say Mr. Morrison is bringing a dinner jacket; he is not flying across the Atlantic and is therefore not restricted in baggage. (They say, by the way, that dress for the Toronto Board of Trade dinner is white tie and "tails" and that they have cabled Mr. Morrison about this.)

Invitation approved by P.M. W.L.M.K. 31-12-45.

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C212751

W.H.M.
29.xii.45

Visit of Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P., Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom

Programme

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Proceed by train for Ottawa

Thurs. Jan. 3

Arrive Ottawa (exact time not yet known) 12.45
Stay at Earnscliffe

Morrison to Earnscliffe — 7 — (?)
Bruce Embassy — tales

Fri. Jan. 4

Luncheon at Government House
Press Conference, probably at Earnscliffe

Sat. Jan. 5

12.30 p.m. Luncheon Canadian Club of Ottawa, Speech to be broadcast.
8.00 p.m. Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada

Sun. Jan. 6

Leave Ottawa by air for Quebec
Luncheon at Spencerwood
5.50 p.m. Leave Quebec by train for Montreal
10.15 p.m. Arrive Montreal; stay at Windsor Hotel

Mon. Jan. 7

Luncheon, Canadian Club of Montreal; Speech
Visit I.L.O.
Dinner, Canadian Chambers of Commerce at Mount Royal Club
11.00 p.m. Leave Montreal by train for Toronto

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7.00 a.m. Arrive Toronto: Stay at Royal York Hotel
12.30 p.m. Luncheon by the Government of Ontario
Small Dinner by Mr. E.W. Bickle (Board of Trade) to meet business men.

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Evening: Meeting with Toronto Branch of Canadian Institute of International Affairs

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29-XII-45

C212752

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Re: Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison

Attached is a brief biographical outline.

It might be appropriate to make special reference to:

Humble origin and demonstration of opportunity to reach highest positions afforded by democratic England;

Long experience in local government in London (borough of Hackney and London County Council): exceptional grasp of practical problems of administration;

Essentially a Londoner - typical of qualities which made Londoners the admiration of the world in the terrible days of bombing;

Great wartime task as Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security to administer civil defence in a total war. Essentially a task which was close to the lives of the people. Measure of their confidence he now enjoys is a tribute to success of wartime task;

Remarkable series of speeches two years ago which served to give new direction and new vigour to policies of the Labour party - especially in relation to industry;

As Lord President of Council he is now in position to direct application of policies advocated in closing period of war.

J W P.

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Biographical Notes
re C212753

RT.HON.HERBERT STANLEY MORRISON, P.C., M.P.

(Sources: British Who's Who, 1945,
Current Biography, 1940,
Clippings from London Times)

b. 3 Jan. 1888 (Brixton, suburb of London)

s. of Henry Morrison (London policeman) and Priscella M; m. 1919 Margaret Kent, one daughter.

Educ. Elementary School.

Errand boy; shop assistant, telephone operator; deputy newspaper circulation manager;

Secretary to London Labour Party, 1915-40;

Chairman of National Labour Party, 1928-29;

Mayor of Hackney, 1920-21;

Alderman, L.C.C. Leader of the Council 1934-40; J.P. County of London;

M.P. (Lab.) S.Hackney, 1923-24, 1929-31, and since 1935;

Minister of Transport 1929-1931;

Minister of Supply 1940;

Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security 1940-45;

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Member of War Cabinet 1942-45;

Lord President of the Council 1945-

P.C. 1931;

Publications: Socialization and Transport, 1933;
How Greater London is Governed 1935;
Looking Ahead, 1943.

Travelled widely in U.S. in 1936 to 1937

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Rt. Hon. Herbert S. Morrison C212755

President of the Council, Leader of House of Commons

1st guest in the New Year

How invitation extended

Thanks for coming - Press interview
Canadian Club address

Pleased to have here

1) An old friend: (1) visited May 1937
Bridge at Chelsea

(2) Visit to troops 1941

2) Morrison says to get acquainted with Empire

3) " " " " " with persons
leaders of government
- personal touch etc.

4) Others say - C.C.F.

---

5) As a member of Crown
Organized government party, etc.

Foremost British Statesman in 3 governments

---

6) For himself - life most
public service
- reconstruction of London
- improvement capital

7) Imperalism and example to others
refusal accept money

8) New Year - atomic age

Wishes to colleagues, people, himself.

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W.H.M.
29.XII.45 C212756

**Visit of Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P.,
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons
of the United Kingdom**

Programme

We are informed by the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom that the following programme has been made for Mr. Morrison's visit to Canada:

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Proceed by train for Ottawa

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Mr. ~~Matte~~.

C212757

Copy for: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation to dinner at Earnscliffe, 7:15 p.m., Thursday, January 3rd.

(Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was informed by telephone Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.)

Black tie if convenient - but not essential.

P.A.

January 2, 1946.

PA/MC

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C212758

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Saturday
January 5, 1946

HOUR— 8.00 p.m.

EVENT— Dinner

NAME— The Prime Minister
on behalf of the
Govt. of Canada

PLACE— Country Club

PHONE No.— 2-4867

REMARKS—

Car ordered for 7.30 p.m.

Black Tie.

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C212759

transfer to Box of Engraved

C212759

DINNER

GIVEN BY

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

IN HONOUR OF

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT MORRISON, P.C., M.P.

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

AT

THE COUNTRY CLUB, OTTAWA

SATURDAY, JANUARY FIFTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Mr. W. H. Measures,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Percy Philip,
President, Parliamentary
Press Gallery

Dr. R. A. MacKay,
Dept. of External Affairs

Mr. R. M. Firth,
Official Secretary, New
Zealand High Commissioner's
Office

Mr. F. L. C. Pereira,
Assistant Secretary to
the Governor General

Mr. Stephen Holmes,
Deputy High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom

Hon. Alphonse Fournier,
Minister of Public Works

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald,
High Commissioner for
the United Kingdom

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour

ENTRANCE

**Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada**

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison,
Lord President of the Council
and Leader of the House of Commons
of the United Kingdom

Hon. Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National
Health and Welfare

Hon. P. R. Viljoen,
High Commissioner for
the Union of South Africa

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
Co-operative Commonwealth
Federation

Mr. John M. Conway,
Official Secretary, Office
of the High Commissioner
for Ireland

Dr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour

Mr. Laurent Beaudry,
Asst. Under-Secretary of
State for External Affairs

Flight-Lieutenant John McClure,
Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting to
the Governor General

Mr. A. R. Mosher,
President, Canadian
Congress of Labour

Mr. Norman Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Hon. H. F. G. Bridges,
Minister of Fisheries

Hon. Alfred Stirling,
High Commissioner for
Australia

Hon. Gaspard Fauteux,
Speaker of the House
of Commons

H. E. The Hon. Ray Atherton,
United States Ambassador

**His Excellency Major-General
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone,
Governor General of Canada**

Senator The Hon. W. McL. Robertson,
Leader of the Government
in the Senate

Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret,
Chief Justice of Canada

Senator The Hon. James Murdock

Mr. George J. McIlraith, M.P.

Mr. Arnold Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council

Mr. J. A. R. Pimlott,
Private Secretary to the
Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison

Mr. Fred McGregor,
Commissioner, Combines
Investigation Act

Mr. Gordon Robertson,
Prime Minister's Office

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To have the honour of meeting The Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison,
P.C., M.P.

Lord President of the Council, and Leader of the House of
Commons, of the United Kingdom

(CREST)

The Prime Minister of Canada

requests the pleasure of the company of

.....

at Dinner

on Saturday, January 5, 1946 at 8.00 p.m.

at the Country Club.

R.S.V.P.
to the Private Secretary
to the Secretary of State
for External Affairs, Ottawa

Dress
Dinner Jacket
or Serviee Dress

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Press Release
May 25, 1943

C212762

The late Honourable W. R. Motherwell.

The Honourable W. R. Motherwell, whose death occurred yesterday, had lived to the great age of 83 years. He was best known, and known at his best, from 1921 to 1930, ~~in~~ the years he held the position of Minister of Agriculture in the federal government, ~~which were from December, 1921, to August, 1930.~~ Before 1921, Mr. Motherwell's public career had been identified mostly with Saskatchewan, of which province he was the Minister of Agriculture from 1905 to 1918. He was first elected to the House of Commons at the general election of 1921, and became the Minister of Agriculture in the Liberal Administration formed in that year. This position, excepting for the brief interlude in 1926 during which ~~when~~ Mr. Meighen's administration was in office, he held continuously till 1930, at which time the then Liberal administration was defeated. Mr. Motherwell continued as a Member of Parliament ~~from 1930~~ until 1940.

As Minister of Agriculture ~~during the years 1921 to 1930,~~ Mr. Motherwell rendered a service to agriculture in Canada which has not been surpassed by ~~any citizen of the Dominion.~~ anyone He inaugurated reforms and promoted measures which have left their permanent imprint on our national economy.

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In politics, Mr. Motherwell was an ardent supporter of Liberal principles and policies. There was never any doubt as to where he stood on important public issues; there was no sacrifice he was not prepared to make for friends or principles in which he believed. While his unyielding loyalty cost him many hard battles, especially in the years immediately preceding his entry into the House of Commons, he had, during ~~the~~ had years of service ~~in the federal arena~~, the satisfaction of enjoying an ever-increasing measure of confidence on the part of those whose interests he championed, at times with a ~~forward~~ force and vigour quite exceptional in one of his years.

By those who knew him intimately and shared his confidence and friendship, Mr. Motherwell will always be remembered as ~~one of the most upright and progressive of men,~~ a Christian gentleman possessed of the highest integrity, the kindliest of natures, and broad human sympathies. His name will hold a ~~high~~ enduring place in the honour role of Canadian statesmen, who have served ably and faithfully their day and generation, and who throughout a long public career have helped to maintain in our country the highest and best standards of public life.

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Press Release
May 25, 1943.

C212764

The Late Honourable W. R. Motherwell

The Honourable W. R. Motherwell, whose death occurred yesterday, had lived to the great age of 83 years. He was best known, and known at his best, from 1921 to 1930, the years he held the position of Minister of Agriculture in the federal government. Before 1921 Mr. Motherwell's public career had been identified mostly with Saskatchewan, of which province he was the Minister of Agriculture from 1905 to 1918. He was first elected to the House of Commons at the general election of 1921, and became Minister of Agriculture in the Liberal Administration formed in that year. This position, excepting for the brief interlude in 1926 during which Mr. Meighen's administration was in office, he held continuously till 1930, at which time the then Liberal Administration was defeated. Mr. Motherwell continued as a Member of Parliament until 1940.

As Minister of Agriculture Mr. Motherwell rendered a service to agriculture in Canada which has not been surpassed by any one. He inaugurated reforms and promoted measures which have left their permanent imprint on our national economy.

In politics Mr. Motherwell was an ardent supporter

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Liberal principles and policies. There was never any doubt as to where he stood on important public issues; there was no sacrifice he was not prepared to make for friends or principles in which he believed. While his unyielding loyalty cost him many hard battles, especially in the years immediately preceding his entry into the House of Commons, he had, during his years of service, the satisfaction of enjoying an ever-increasing measure of confidence on the part of those whose interests he championed, at times with a force and vigour quite exceptional in one of his years.

By those who knew him intimately and shared his confidence and friendship, Mr. Motherwell will always be remembered as a Christian gentleman possessed of the highest integrity, the kindliest of natures, and broad human sympathies. His name will hold an enduring place in the honour role of Canadian statesmen, who have served, ably and faithfully, their day and generation, and who throughout a long public career have helped to maintain in our country the highest and best standards of public life.

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C212766

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE Ottawa, 25 mai 1943.

LE DECES DE L'HONORABLE W.-R.MOTHERWELL

L'honorable W.-R. Motherwell, dont la mort est survenue hier, avait atteint l'âge respectable de 83 ans. Le temps où il fut le plus remarqué et où il donna sa pleine mesure fut de 1921 à 1930, alors qu'il occupait le poste de ministre de l'Agriculture dans le gouvernement fédéral. Avant 1921, la carrière publique de M. Motherwell s'était identifiée principalement avec la province de Saskatchewan, dont il fut ministre de l'Agriculture de 1905 à 1918. Il fut élu à la Chambre des communes pour la première fois à l'élection générale de 1921 et devint ministre de l'Agriculture dans l'administration libérale formée la même année. Il occupa cette position jusqu'en 1930, date de la défaite du parti libéral, sauf pour une brève période en 1926, alors que l'administration Meighen était au pouvoir. M. Motherwell resta membre du Parlement jusqu'à 1940.

Comme ministre de l'Agriculture, M. Motherwell a rendu à l'agriculture canadienne des services inestimables. Il institua des réformes et prit des mesures qui ont laissé une marque permanente à notre économie nationale. En politique, M. Motherwell était un adepte fervent des principes et de la politique libérale. Il ne laissa jamais de doute

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sur les positions qu'il prenait au sujet des questions publiques importantes; il était prêt à tous les sacrifices pour aider ses amis et défendre les principes qu'il avait adoptés. Bien que sa loyauté indéfectible lui ait imposé de dures batailles, surtout dans les années qui ont précédé immédiatement son entrée à la Chambre des communes, il eut la satisfaction durant ses années d'office de se voir accorder une confiance de plus en plus grande de la part de ceux dont il défendait les intérêts souvent avec une force et une vigueur rares chez un homme de son âge.

A ceux qui l'ont connu intimement et ont bénéficié de sa confiance et de son amitié, M. Motherwell laisse pour toujours le souvenir d'un gentilhomme chrétien de la plus haute intégrité, d'un naturel le plus aimable et de la plus large humanité. Son nom occupera une place d'honneur dans la liste des hommes d'Etat canadiens qui ont servi de façon habile et fructueuse leur temps et leurs compatriotes, et qui, au long d'une longue carrière publique, ont contribué à maintenir dans notre pays la vie publique à son plus haut niveau.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C212768

MEMORANDUM

January 31, 1947

THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Japanese Sword

Mr. Claxton's office have now let me know that the Minister thinks your suggestion to present the sword to the Headquarters Officers Mess of the R.C.A.F. in Ottawa is the best one, and he wonders if you would care to present it yourself at some appropriate ceremony?

I attach a draft reply to Lord Mountbatten.

J.A.G.

I do not mean any ceremony but the draft letter I can send with the Sword - the draft letter can be from the [illegible]

1-2-47

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C212769

MEMORANDUM

February 4
1947

THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Japanese Sword

I. The letter to Group Captain Wilkins, President of the R.C.A.F. Officer's Mess, together with the sword, have been delivered to the Mess.

2. G/C Wilkins mentions that there will be a Mess Dinner on Thursday evening, at which Mr. Claxton is to be present. He suggests that the Minister might hand the sword, on your behalf, to the Chief of the Air Staff, who would in turn hand it to G/C Wilkins for custody and keeping.

3. Will this proposal be agreeable to you? If so, we could give out to the press a note about the sword and Lord Mountbatten's letter, to coincide with reports of the dinner which will appear in Friday's papers.

J.A.G.

noted & fav
Wilkins informed
✓ 5/2/47

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MEMORANDUM C212770

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, February 3, 1947

RECEIVED at the R.C.A.F. Officers' Mess, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Gloucester Street# Ottawa, parcel stated to contain a sword, together with covering letter addressed to Group Captain F.S. Wilkins

J. Sinclair

(return to JAG)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

file

C212771

In addition to the schedule of dates which Mr. Pearson is preparing, you will wish to have in mind:

1. That the Governor General is returning to Ottawa on August 21.

2. That Lord and Lady Mountbatten arrive on Sunday, August 22, to stay until the 26th and return for Sunday the 29th.

3. That the Progressive Conservative Convention meets on September 30, and October 1 and 2.

J W P.

9th August, 1948.

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August 13, 1948
WHM/LF

file

Draft Invitation List

Dinner by the Prime Minister [redacted]
in honour of Lord Mountbatten
Wednesday, August 25, 1948
Country Club, 8.00 p.m. Evening Dress and Decorations

Prime Minister
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., O.M., M.P.

Guests
Rear Admiral The Rt. Hon. the Earl Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., etc.
The Countess Mountbatten

Governor General
His Excellency the Governor General
Her Excellency the Viscountess Alexander of Tunis

The Cabinet
The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, P.C., M.P.
Mrs. Howe
The Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, P.C., M.P.
Mrs. Gardiner
The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, M.P.

Colonel the Hon. Colin Gibson, M.C., M.P.
Mrs. Gibson
The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.
Mrs. St. Laurent
The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.
Mrs. Mitchell
The Hon. Alphonse Fournier, M.P.
Mrs. Fournier
The Hon. Ernest Bertrand, M.P.
Miss Bertrand (sister)
The Hon. Brooke Claxton, M.P.
Mrs. Claxton
The Hon. Joseph Jean, M.P.
Mrs. Jean
The Hon. Lionel Chevrier, M.P.
Mrs. Chevrier
The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P.
Mrs. Martin
The Hon. Douglas Abbott, M.P.
Mrs. Abbott
The Hon. Dr. J. J. McCann, M.P.
Mrs. McCann
Senator the Hon. Wishart Robertson
Mrs. Robertson
The Hon. Milton Gregg, V.C., M.P.
Mrs. Gregg
The Hon. Robert Mayhew, M.P.
Mrs. Mayhew

United States Ambassador (on departure)
His Excellency the Hon. Ray Atherton
Mrs. Atherton

High Commissioners

Hon. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G.,
Lady Clutterbuck
Sardar the Hon. Hardit Singh Malik
Sardarni Malik

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Chief Justice of Canada
The Rt. Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, P.C.
Mrs. Rinfret

Parliament
Mr. John Bracken, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition)
Mrs. Bracken
Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P. (C.C.F.)
Mrs. Coldwell (invalid)
Mr. Solon Low, M.P.
Mrs. Low

Chiefs of Staff
Lt.-General Charles Foulkes, C.B., C.B.E.
Mrs. Foulkes
Vice-Admiral H.T.W. Grant, C.B.E.
Mrs. Grant
Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, C.B., C.B.E.
Mrs. Curtis

Department of External Affairs
Mr. L. B. Pearson
Mrs. Pearson

Government House and Mountbatten Staff
A.D.C. to the Governor General
Lady in Waiting to Lady Alexander
A.D.C. to Lord Mountbatten

President, Press Gallery
London Times

Mr Watt, Canada Club
Total Crowd

Queries

Include Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Measures
Mr. and Mrs. Pickersgill
General H.D.G. Crerar and Mrs. Crerar.

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C212774

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Re: Visit of Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma

-- Attached are the following which you may wish to have in connection with the forthcoming visit:

a) Biographical note on Earl Mountbatten

b) Draft notes for possible use in remarks at the dinner to be held on August 25th.

c) A selection of newspaper clippings relating to Earl and Countess Mountbatten.

d) Extract from Who's Who, 1948, on Earl Mountbatten.

e) Article at page 42 of "United Nations World" on Earl Mountbatten.

R. G. R.

August 21, 1948.

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General Assembly of United Nations
Paris — Sept. 21st

Meeting of Commonwealth P.M.'s
London — Oct. 11th ?

a) - Jubilee of Queen Wilhelmina — Aug 31st
b) - Abdication " " — Sept. 4th
c) - Enthromenment of Juliana — Sept. 6th
THE HAGUE

VISITORS TO CANADA

Earl Mountbattan - — Aug - 22-30

Premier Costello of Ireland — Aug 30th (N.Y.)
Toronto (Sept 1,2,3)

(Mr. Hearne is to call on P.M. possibly to-morrow, Aug. 10th when dates of Ottawa visit may be available)

Shipping Dates to follow-

MEM
Aug. 9th

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C212776

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

FOR THE VISIT OF LORD AND LADY MOUNTBATTEN TO CANADA

(All Times Daylight Saving Time)

Sunday, August 22nd

1.10 p.m. Arrive Montreal (by Plane) Met by Captain E.C.Sherwood, R.C.N.

2.00 p.m. Leave Montreal for Ottawa. (By motor)

4.00 p.m. Tea at Seigniory Club, Montebello.

6.00 p.m. Arrive Ottawa.

Monday, August 23rd

1.00 p.m. Address Ottawa Canadian Club.

6.00 p.m. Reception Government House.

Tuesday, August 24th

Wednesday, August 25th

Thursday, August 26th

10.20 a.m. Leave for Toronto by train.

6.25 p.m. Arrive Toronto. Stay at Royal York Hotel.

Friday, August 27th

Toronto.

Saturday, August 28th

Toronto.

Midnight. Leave by train for Ottawa.

Sunday, August 29th

8.35 a.m. Arrive Ottawa.

8.00 p.m. Small Dinner Government House.

Film.

Monday, August 30th

9.30 a.m. Leave Ottawa for Montreal by Motor.

1.00 p.m. Address Montreal Canadian Club.

5.30 p.m. Plane leaves Montreal.

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C212777

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Re: Canadian Club Luncheon for Prince Louis of Battenberg

As I mentioned to you over the telephone this morning, the Canadian Club luncheon for Prince Louis was exactly forty-three years ago today -- -- August 24, 1905. Attached herewith are the following newspaper extracts:

a) Ottawa Citizen, August 24, 1905, giving the text of your address as President of the Canadian Club;

b) Ottawa Citizen, August 24, 1905, describing the arrival of Prince Louis;

c) Toronto Globe, August 25, 1905, giving an account of the Prince's visit to Ottawa.

(Also attached are duplicates of the above three clippings which you might wish to have.)

d) Toronto Globe, August 22, 1905, concerning the visit of Prince Louis to the Canadian National Exhibition;

e) Ottawa Journal, August 24, 1905, describing the arrival in Ottawa of Prince Louis.

August 24, 1948. R.G.R.

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C212778

Luncheon tendered His Serene Highness Prince Louis, by the Canadian Club, in the Russell House - August 24, 1905

Extract from introduction by Mr. King:

..... "As Canadians, we are grateful for the opportunity which permits us to honor, as a fellow British subject, one who by birth, by profession and example, unites us to all that is best in the common heritage we share.

"From earliest youth, three splendid traditions have lighted the imagination and inspired the patriotism of those who belong to the British race--the throne of the sovereign of England, linking our present politics with the dawn of national history; the British navy, the symbol of imperial unity, the bulwark of imperial greatness, personal service to mankind and to the state, which holds all that is immortal in glory, and which has given to the pages of British history a record of personal sacrifice and patriotic devotion not to be equalled in the annals of any nation in the world.

"The presence of Your Serene Highness inspires us anew with the memory and power of these traditions.

"The members of this club are proud to honour in Your Serene Highness, one who by marriage is related to our gracious sovereign, His Majesty King Edward.

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.....

"The hallowed memory of our greatly beloved late sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is with us at this time.

"We are also proud to honor in the person of Your Serene Highness, not only a prince but a sailor, a distinguished ~~sailor~~. We are not unmindful of the fact that nowhere, perhaps, is rank more the imprimatur of merit than in the commissions of the admiralty, and we have reason to know that to your sustained and earnest endeavors, no less than to your splendid ability and guiding genius, much of the present efficiency of the British navy is due.

"But proud as we are to do honor to a prince and an admiral, we are prouder still, if that may be to honor in your distinguished person, one who has not made

"His high place the lawless perch
of winged ambition, .
"Nor a vantage ground for pleasure."

"but has given to the world another illustrious example, than which there is nothing finer in human nature, of one who, endowed by birth and fortune with opportunities beyond the reach and power of other men, has, under the guidance of lofty ideals and a sense

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 C212780

of the finest honor, seen well to recognize in opportunity a responsibility, and in capacity, a duty; and has consecrated both to the service of his country and the welfare of h's fellow-men."

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C212761

Notes for possible use
at
GOVERNMENT DINNER
in honour of
LORD AND LADY MOUNTBATTEN
August 25, 1948

On behalf of government and all present, as well as personally, extend warm welcome to Lord and Lady Mountbatten (and to daughter, Lady Pamela)×

× It is doubtful whether Lady Pamela is coming. Toronto reports say she is, but Government House have no such information.
WLMK
21/VIII/48

- both Lord and Lady Mountbatten have been in Canada before
- but were wartime visits
- this first post-war visit.
- much hope it will be simply the first of several visits to us.

Often feel that remarks of this sort must include some words in character of introduction.

- no such need here for either of distinguished guests.

Lady Mountbatten well known to Canadians personally through tireless work in last war.

- 1941 came to Canada as superintendent of St. John's Ambulance Nursing Brigade
- visited Toronto, Hamilton Winnipeg, Montreal
- also widely known for work in India in recent years.

- very great pleasure to all that Lady Mountbatten able to come to Canada at present.

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C212782

As for Lord Mountbatten, his distinctions and accomplishments so varied it is difficult to know which to speak of first.

- do not know whether to welcome him as
- almost legendary commander of destroyer H.M.S. Kelly during war; or as
- outstanding naval, land, and air commander in charge of combined operations -- as Mr. Churchill said, a true "tri-phibian"; or as
- Supreme Allied Commander in South-east Asia; or as
- last Viceroy of India; or as
- first Governor-General of India.

And even then the dilemma and complication is not ended, for Lord Mountbatten is only 48 and we do not know what new world he may conquer next.

This brief catalogue will indicate -- if anyone needed indication -- that Lord Mountbatten has had a career of utmost distinction and of amazing variety.

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- Lord Mountbatten a sailor of the breed of
  Drake and Nelson
  - by the time he was 18 had already had many years service in time of war.
  - between the wars, served in most types of ships in Navy, including submarines; also attached to naval air division.
  - not only interested in the strategical aspects of his service but also in technical aspects of naval warfare.
  - an expert in communications, spent several years in wireless research and development.
  - an inventor
    - his research led to installation in nearly all of H.M.'s ships of navigating device ensuring greater accuracy from gunnery concentrations of a whole fleet.

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- At beginning of last war Lord Mountbatten a Captain in command of the Destroyer Kelly and the 5th Destroyer Flotilla in the Mediterranean
  - recall the glorious exploits of those grim days
    great qualities of courage, leadership, vision
    stories of the destroyer Kelly and the bravery of her commander became legend.
- Later became Chief of Combined Operations with the rank of Vice Admiral, Lieutenant-General and Air Marshal
  - As such he trained the famous Commandos and planned their operations
- Member of British Chiefs of Staff Committee responsible for advising on grave matters of policy.

- 1943-46 Allied Commander Southeast Asia
  - overcame appalling problems in jungle warfare.
  - Burma campaign one of the most difficult in the war
    - difficulties of organization
    - not high on the list of priorities for equipment
    - terrible climate

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- Success achieved attributable in large measure to Lord Mountbatten's knowledge of combined operations, administrative skill and improvisation, inspiration infused into those around him, tact and diplomacy

- While Lord Mountbatten's achievements in war were of first magnitude, perhaps even greater in significance was his tenure of office as last Viceroy and then first Governor General of India
  - we all are aware of the serious communal strife; what many do not know is that many more people might well have been slaughtered but for Lord Mountbatten's untiring efforts, his personal diplomacy, his patience, his tact and his perseverance.
  - by limiting the passions that were unleashed Lord Mountbatten in the short time that he was there rendered immense service to India, to her inhabitants and to humanity as a whole.

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C212766

- Lord Mountbatten's task in India was incredibly complex
  - advise as to method of transferring power to Indian hands
  - carry out plan agreed upon
  - showed skill of the ablest diplomat in
    - mediating between hostile factions
    - finding conciliatory formulas
    - respecting customs of that ancient society.
- Best tribute to efforts of Lord Mountbatten came from the present Governor General of India (the first Indian to hold the office) who said that the work of his predecessor was "a marvellous instance of detachment, devotion and energy on the part of one who, though not belonging to India, worked as one who did belong to her and did his work in a spirit that is laid down in the Scriptures."

Are indeed pleased and proud to have Lord Mountbatten with us

- have greatest confidence in his execution of whatever tasks he may be called upon to undertake in future.

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C212787

DINNER

GIVEN BY

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

IN HONOUR OF

REAR ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, K.G., P.C., ETC.

C212788

AT

THE COUNTRY CLUB, OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST TWENTY-FIFTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT

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Mr. Gordon Robertson
Prime Minister's Office

Captain Edson Sherwood
Senior A.D.C. to the Governor General

Mrs. Hardy
Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James
Acting Chief of the Air Staff

Mrs. Douglas Watt
Dr. O. M. Solandt
Chairman, Defence Research Board

Mrs. Measures
Hon. Robert Mayhew
Minister of Fisheries

Mrs. Houghton
Hon. Dr. J. J. McCann
Minister of National Revenue

Mrs. Low
Hon. Ernest Bertrand
Postmaster General

Lady Clutterbuck
Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

ENTRANCE FROM LOUNGE

Her Excellency
The Viscountess Alexander of Tunis
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Rear Admiral The Rt. Hon.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Mrs. Gregg

Col. the Hon. Colin Gibson
Secretary of State of Canada
Sardarni Malik

Hon. Lionel Chevrier
Minister of Transport
Mrs. Heeney

Hon. Paul Martin
Minister of National Health
and Welfare
Hon. Mrs. Milbank

Mr. Solon Low, M.P.
Social Credit
Mrs. Solandt

Mr. L. B. Pearson
Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs
Mrs. James

Major Mark Milbank
Comptroller of the
Governor General's Household

Lt.-Colonel A. C. Taylor
Staff Officer to Lord Mountbatten

Mr. H. Reginald Hardy
President, Parliamentary Press Gallery

Mr. A. Inglis
London *Times*

Mr. J. F. Delaute
Asst. Secretary to the Governor General

Miss Bevan
Major General Churchill Mann
Acting Chief of the General Staff

Mrs. Taylor
General H. D. G. Crerar

Mrs. Pearson
Hon. Sardar Hardit Singh Malik
High Commissioner for India

Mrs. Bracken
Hon. Joseph Jean
Solicitor General

Mrs. Atherton
Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Countess Mountbatten of Burma
His Excellency the Governor General

Mrs. Howe
H. E. the Hon. Ray Atherton
United States Ambassador

Mrs. Jean
Hon. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck
United Kingdom High Commissioner

Mrs. McCann
Hon. Milton Gregg
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Mrs. Crerar
Mr. John Bracken
Leader of the Opposition

Mrs. Delaute
Mr. Arnold Heeney
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mrs. Robertson
Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton
Vice Chief of the Naval Staff

Mrs. Inglis
Mr. J. Douglas Watt
President, Canadian Club

Mr. Howard Measures
Chief of Protocol

C212788

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C212789

Copy of Card accompanying Sword

Supreme Allied Commander
South East Asia

Japanese Officer's Sword Surrendered 1945

Presented by

Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten

Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia

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C212780

Former Governors General of Canada
Who Have Also been Viceroys of India

Name	Tenure of Office Canada	India
1/ Sir C. T. (Baron) Metcalfe - Served in East India Company - Governor of Agra - Governor of Jamaica	1842-1845	1835
2/ The Earl of Elgin - Governor of Jamaica in 1842 at age of 30. - Special Envoy to China 1856, when England at war with Chinese.	1846-1854	1862-1863
3/ The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Dufferin - Under-Secretary of India (1864-66) Under-Secretary for War (1866) in Lord Palmerston's and Earl Russell's ministries. - Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster under Gladstone. - After leaving Canada was Ambassador to Russia. - Annexation of Burma to India took place during his vice-royalty.	1872-1878	1884-1888

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C212791

Name	Tenure of Office: Canada	Tenure of Office: India
4/ The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne	1883 - 1888	1888 - 1894

- a lord of the Treasury (1869-72)
- under secretary for war (1872-74)
- under secretary for India (1880)
- Secretary of State for War (1895-1900)
- Foreign Secretary (1900-06)
  - Anglo-Japanese Alliance
  - Entente cordiale with France
- leader of Unionist Party in House of Lords
- in Asquith Government during first war.

5/ The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto	1898 - 1904	1905 - 1910

- war correspondent in Spain, Turky, Afghanistan and Egypt
- military secretary to Lord Lansdowne when Governor-General of Canada
- Great reforms when in India.

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C212792

Name	Tenure of Office Canada	India
The Rt.Hon. Viscount Willingdon	1926-1931	1931-1936

- M.P. 1900-12
- Junior Lord of Treasury 1905-12
- Governor of Bombay 1913-19
- Governor of Madras 1919-24.

Aberdeen
Elgin
Lansdowne
Minto
Willingdon

Aberdeen & Minto
J Hallamay

Aug. 24 - 1905 (Can Club address)
= 5 years 7 m
= 43 years m

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August 28, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAURENT BEAUDRY:

Luncheon for Chinese Legislative Yuan Mission.

On the telephone this afternoon you remarked that the Chinese Embassy had suggested that a General Mow would be a suitable guest for the luncheon which was being planned for Tuesday, September 2, for the Chinese Legislative Yuan Mission. Mr. Maybee has been in touch with Mr. Mao of the Chinese Embassy and has procured some information about General Mow.

2. General T.T. Mow is the Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Air Force. He was one of the founders of the Chinese Air Force and has attended the civil aviation conferences at Chicago and the ICAO conference in Montreal as the Chinese representative. He is now stationed in Washington to look after the affairs of the Chinese Air Force in the United States. He is considerably senior to the Chinese Air Attache at the Chinese Embassy in Washington. General Mow is coming to Ottawa for a short visit on Monday, September 1.

POLITICAL III.

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Dept. External Affairs
C212794

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

D-12-J
1947
C-12
v.2

General T. T. Mow

External Affairs has provided the following information about General T. T. Mow, who will be one of the guests at the luncheon on Tuesday next:

> "General T. T. Mow is the Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Air Force. He was one of the founders of the Chinese Air Force and has attended the civil aviation conferences at Chicago and the ICAO conference in Montreal as the Chinese representative. He is now stationed in Washington to look after the affairs of the Chinese Air Force in the United States. He is considerably senior to the Chinese Air Attaché at the Chinese Embassy in Washington. General Mow is coming to Ottawa for a short visit on Monday, September 1."

J. W. P.

August 30, 1947

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C212795

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. Clare Moyer telephoned at 2.10 p.m. to say that his Mother had died today in Stratford. Mr. Moyer leaves tomorrow evening to go to his sister's (Mrs. Fred Lofft, St. Mary's, Ontario) from whose home the funeral is taking place on Friday.

L.B.
Nov. 30 [1949]

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C212796

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I.

Member of the Viceroy's Council

Leader of the Indian Food Delegation.

Delegate of India to San Francisco Conference (Chairman of the Economic & Social Committee)

and to Preparatory Commission, U.N.O., London

President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Representative of India at Pacific War Council, London, 1942-43

In Canada before

Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto, 1933

Leader, Indian Delegation, Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Mont Tremblant, Quebec, December, 1942.

W. H. M.

March 2, 1946.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212797

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I.,
Member of Viceroy's Council
of India -

To luncheon at Laurier House
Saturday, March 2, 1946

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C212798

Re: Sir William Mulock.

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Re: Sir William Mulock.

Today, one of Life's most venerable pilgrims has finished the long course, has reached the goal and has passed beyond the ken of his fellow-travellers - nor shall they soon see his like again.

Great of stature, of mind and body alike, Sir William Mulock was indeed one of the remarkable figures of our time. His great age, combined with his clear mental powers, enabled him to recall well-night a century of Canadian history and strange indeed and varied must have been his memories.

He had watched a sparsely settled country become a prosperous province, part of a great Dominion, and of a greater Empire. He had seen towns and cities spring up where once were dense forests. He had beheld handicraft superseded by machinery, the ox-cart and the stage coach disappear, and railroads stretch from sea to sea. Had watched the building of great ships, ofmotor cars and of aeroplanes. In his day, science made discoveries verging on the miraculous: all the world was linked together by her great invetions and electricity became a part of human economy. Nor was he an idle spectator of the changing panorama. We find him ever an active participant in the life of his country. Graduating from the University of Toronto at the age of 19. Education and his Alma Mater were to him a very vital interest and when 92 we find him the vigorous and dignified Chancellor of the great University, a lawyer and jurist of clearest judgment, and uprightness. At the same great age, he was, with scarcely diminished powers, still the Chief Justice of Ontario.

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As politician (statesman) he served with honour and distinction to himself and to Canada in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier - as Postmaster General - (please insert what he did.)

In later years, when for obvious reasons active participation was no longer possible, he still retained his interest in the affairs of State or of Liberalism in its broad sense. It was a great joy to him when he sat an honored guest, once again, on the floor of the House of Commons to see his grandson take his place as a member of Parliament for his old riding of North York. Sir William Mulock was born a poor boy. Son of an Irish doctor who emigrated to the New World, his early years were spent in application to his studies and in the hard toil which was the lot of the early pioneers. So that at the age of 19, when graduating from college, and entering upon his law studies we find him fortified by great physical strength and vigour. Indeed to this active boyhood, Sir William attributed in large measure his longevity - and his powers of resistance.

Something may have been owing also to the Irish ancestry which can boast of so many long lived persons in its lists. And though the years mounted, the spirit never grew old. At 90 he, in his own beautiful phrasing, is "still at work with my hand to the plow and my face to the future". The evening shadows lengthen but morning is in my heart." If memories were dear, hopes were still present and he lived in happiness surrounded by griends, young and old, enjoying his books, his pictures, his gardens and his orchards - a keen sportsman and lover of nature, he found the first of May still "an enchanted day". Sorrows

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he had known, great sorrows, but he had never allowed grief to shadow either his work or his friendships. To the last he kept the torch erect and brightly burning, and so at last nightfall came and he ceased, from his labours, his work completed, his task done.

Much shall we miss him - picturesque, philosophical, patriotic, poetic, a lover of the pleasant things of life and a joyous active figure in all its ways and paths. A great citizen and a grea Canadian, when evening came he was able, like another beloved figure, to honestly whisper "Adsum".

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To-day (1) one of life's most
venerable pilgrims has finished
the long course, has reached
the goal & has passed beyond
the ken of his fellow-travellers
nor shall they soon see
his like again — C212802
Great of stature, of mind &
body alike, Sir Wm. Mulock
was indeed one of the remarkable
figures of our time - His great-
age, combined with his clear
mental powers, enabled him to
recall well-nigh a century of
of Canadian history and strange
indeed and varied must have
been his memories —
He had watched a sparsely
settled (colony) country become a
prosperous province, part
of a great Dominion and of
a greater Empire - He had seen
towns and cities spring up
where once were dense forests.
He had beheld handicraft
superseded by machinery

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The (2) ox-cart - the sleigh coach
disappear and Railroads
Sketch from Sea to Sea -
Had watched the building
of great Ships of Motor car
and of aeroplanes - In his
day, Science made discoveries
surging on the Miracalous
~~and~~: all the world was
linked together by her
great inventions and
Electricity became a part
of human economy -
Nor was he an idle spectator
of the changing panorama
We find him ever an
active participant in
the life of his country.
Graduating from the University
of Toronto at the age of 19.
Education and his Alma
Mater were to him a very
vital interest and when 92 we
find him the vigorous and
dignified Chancellor of the great University

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(3)

A lawyer and jurist of clearest judgement and uprightness. At the same great age he sits with scarcely diminished powers still the Chief Justice of Ontario.

C212804

As Statesman and Politician he served with honour and distinction to himself and to Canada in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier - as Postmaster General. - (Please insert what he did!!)

In later years when for obvious reasons active participation was no longer possible he still retained his interest in the affairs of State & of Liberalism in its broad sense - It was a great joy to him when he

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Sir Wm Mulock once again on the floor of the House of Commons. to see his grandson, take his place as a member of Parliament for his old riding of N.W.
Sir Wm Mulock was born a poor boy. Son of an Irish doctor who emigrated to the New World, his early years were spent in application to his studies and in the hard toil which was the lot of the early pioneers. So that at the age of 19 when graducting from college and entering upon his law studies, we find him fortified by great physical strength and vigor. Indeed to this active boyhood Sir Wm attributed in great large measure his longevity and his powers of resistance

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November **ENGAGEMENTS** C212806 1935

(6)

		A.M.	P.M.
SUNDAY 3	He loved it Keppel surrounded by friends, young and old.		
MONDAY 4	*Fox Hunting begins.* Enjoying his books his pictures. his Gardens and his		
TUESDAY 5	orchards — A keen sportsman and lover of Nature. He found		
WEDNESDAY 6	the first of May still "an Enchanted day" — Sorrows he had known. great		
THURSDAY 7	Sorrows. but — he had never allowed grief		
FRIDAY 8	to shadow either his work or his friendship — To the		
SATURDAY 9	last — he kept the torch aloft — and brightly burning		

Lord Mayor's Day.

Ent. Sta. Hall. *Asprey & Co. Ltd., New Bond Street, W.1.*

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C212807

When Sowing Cecil
he uses a[illegible] like another
beloved figure. To
honestly whispers
"Adsum"

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October **ENGAGEMENTS** (5) 1935

C212803

		A.M.	P.M.
SUNDAY 27	Something may have been owing also to the Irish ancestry		
MONDAY 28	which can boast of so many long-lived persons in its lists.		
TUESDAY 29	And Ilo' years mounted, the spirit never grew old		
WEDNESDAY 30	At 90. he in his own beautiful phrasing is "Still at work		
THURSDAY 31	with my hand to the plow and my face to the future -		
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1	The Sowing shadows lengthen but morning is in my heart."		
SATURDAY 2	If memories were dear hopes were still present and		

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C212807

When Sonning Came
he was old, like another
beloved figure, to
honestly whisper
"Adsum"

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November **ENGAGEMENTS** 1935

C212808

		A.M.	P.M.
SUNDAY 10	And so at last night-fall came		
MONDAY 11	And *Armistice Day (1918).* he ceased from his labours, his work completed		
TUESDAY 12	his task done — Much shall we miss him — pictures		
WEDNESDAY 13	philosophical, patriotic, poetic. A lover of the		
THURSDAY 14	pleasant things of life and a		
FRIDAY 15	forest. Active figure in all its haunts and parts. A great		
SATURDAY 16	citizen and a great Canadian. (over)		

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October **ENGAGEMENTS** (5) 1935

C21280.9

		A.M.	P.M.
SUNDAY 27	Something may have been owing also to the Irish ancestry		
MONDAY 28	which can boast of so many long-lived persons in its lists.		
TUESDAY 29	And Ilio' years mounted, the spirit never grew old —		
WEDNESDAY 30	At 90. he in his own beautiful phrasing is "Still at work		
THURSDAY 31	with my hand to the plow and my face to the future -		
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1	The Sorrowing shadows lengthen but morning is in my heart - "		
SATURDAY 2	If memories were dear hopes were still present and		

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C212810

Count of a draft tutrelle in the event of Sir Wilfrid's death

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Fitzroy

On very important than the Canadian contribution was welcome, but still more welcome was the evidence of friendliness and of a desire to be helpful in such ways as to ensure a closely knit and loyal Nation. J Kellock

" Expeditiously - forcing and limiting defences to return. J Kellock JPS

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Declares - S. Court judgments before 1904

C212812

He played a notable role in the
imperial and international scene. In
1904 he represented Sir for I.C.T.C. - his
former chief stood to lose ~~his~~ his
loss if the result / then pro. up by new
The terms. ~~of~~

In 1903 he was met by Lewis Tellier
Co. rep - Alaska Boundary Tribunal
Sterling Lodge awards

1903 Before The Hague Tribunal agents
Counsel, privy councillors
Chief Justice Winfield
K.C.M.G. Harvard

Skelton: his intellectual height and
strength and individuality proved
in volumes under.

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Burke

Sir Allen Aylesworth elected the House of Commons in 1905 ~~as member for the Constituency of York~~, as a Liberal-Conservative precipitated by the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. During the 6 years in the House he was ~~[illegible]~~ a member of the Militia Council ~~[illegible]~~ Minister of Justice. He retired from ~~politics~~ at general election 1911 and was succeeded by C.C. Ballantyne.

In 1923 I was happy to appoint him to the Senate in which he served for twenty years

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Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth entered upon his active political career in 1905. In that year Sir William Mulock resigned his seat inrthe House of Commons and the prtfolios of

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Mr. King to see.

D R A F T

C212815

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR MR. HANDY: C212821

It may be well to take along on Toronto trip attached drart of statement re Sir William Mulock, in event of any mishap.

P.A.

January 17, 1944.

PA/MP

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C212822

Confidential 25.5.44

Draft only To be used only in event of death of Sir William Mulock.

I have been greatly pained to learn of the passing of an old, and very dear friend..

It is only a little over four months since, on January 19th, I had the pleasure of being one of a small group assembled at Sir William Mulock's home in Toronto to extend our heartfelt congratulations to him on his one hundredth anniversary. It was a pleasure then to find him, notwithstanding his advanced age, in full possession of his faculties and deeply interested in all the changes through which the world today is passing. In his death, Canada loses a patriarch of public life who was distinguished both by the length and by the height of his achievements; and I myself lose something more.

The friendship which I enjoyed with Sir William Mulock, went back to my days as an undergraduate at the University of Toronto. It had its origin in a mutual desire to improve the conditions of labour and to promote friendly relations in industry. As a consequence of my collaboration with him on labour problems, while still a student at the University, I was subsequently asked by Sir William and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to organize, under the direction of the former, the new Department of Labour at Ottawa. In conveying the invitation in the manner he did, Sir William had not a little to do with my abandonging a teaching career which I had in contemplation, for one which led ultimately to public life.

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June 11, 1937. Revised March, 1942. Revised May. 1944

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C212828

Draft Only To be used only in event of death of Sir William Mulock.

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June 11, 1937. Revised March 1942

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy.

C212839

I enclose new first page, revised to date, of draft statement for consideration by the Prime Minister in the event of the death of Sir William Mulock.

Will you please substitute this for the first page of the draft which I sent you in January, at the time of the trip to Toronto?

P.A.

25th May, 1944.

PA/JMC

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Confidential 25.5.44

Draft only To be used only in event of death of Sir William Mulock.

I have been greatly pained to learn of the passing of an old, and very dear friend.

It is only a little over four months since, on January 19th, I had the pleasure of being one of a small group assembled at Sir William Mulock's home in Toronto to extend our heartfelt congratulations to him on his one hundredth anniversary. It was a pleasure then to find him, notwithstanding his advanced age, in full possession of his faculties and deeply interested in all the changes through which the world today is passing. In his death, Canada loses a patriarch of public life who was distinguished both by the length and by the height of his achievements; and I myself lose something more.

The friendship which I enjoyed with Sir William Mulock, went back to my days as an undergraduate at the University of Toronto. It had its origin in a mutual desire to improve the conditions of labour and to promote friendly relations in industry. As a consequence of my collaboration with him on labour problems, while still a student at the University, I was subsequently asked by Sir William and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to organize, under the direction of the former, the new Department of Labour at Ottawa. In conveying the invitation in the manner he did, Sir William had not a little to do with my abandonging a teaching career which I had in contemplation, for one which led ultimately to public life.

My friendship with Sir William had its associations, as well, with his friendship with my father, and with his close identification with the historic riding of North York. Throughout the whole of his member-

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25.5.44

17.1.44
(revised March
1942)

C212941

CONFIDENTIAL

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Confidential 25.5.44 C212842

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Sir William was the first Minister of the Crown in Canada to hold the portfolio of Minister of Labour. During the five years he held that office, I was associated with him in the capacity of Deputy Minister. In this period, our friendship deepened; it continued unbroken and unabated in all the years which followed. Sir William was a frequent visitor with me in Ottawa, and I but seldom went to Toronto without seeing him. I shall always remember with feelings of gratitude the encouragement which I never failed to receive from him, both as a younger man, and, later, throughout the course of my public life. Sir William's kindly presence and affectionate nature will be greatly missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

The passing of Sir William Mulock removes one of the truly great figures of the national life of Canada. His career has few, if any, parallels in his own or other lands. At the close of a strenuous political career, in

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Sir William spanned in his own lifetime the years which separated the Canada of the 1840's from the Dominion of today. At the time of his birth, the British

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Sir William sat in the House of Commons with Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and the Hon. Edward Blake. His death removes one of the last remaining direct links with those great figures of the nineteenth century who participated in the work of Confederation and in the political life of Canada in the decades immediately following. It diminishes, as well, the ranks of those who served, alike on the hustings and in Parliament, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His death brings sharply to mind how rapidly are passing from our midst those whose names were household words among us in the period before the ~~Great~~ First World War.

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June 11, 1937. Revised March, 1942.

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June 11, 1937. Revised March, 1942.

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C212855

B-450M
1944

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Newspaper coverage of the death of Sir William Mulock

1) The mounted material, classified as to

news stories,
editorials,
photographs,
the Prime Minister's tribute

is ready now (at the East Block) and will be sent to Kingsmere today.

2) The clipping room reports that no newspaper carried the Prime Minister's tribute in full; the account in the Ottawa CITIZen (attached) is the nearest to complete which has been noted. The account in the Windsor Star is almost identical.

October 7, 1944 J.A.G.

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Mr Pickersgill C212856

I have asked the Clipping Room to send down the papers intact. It is not for me to judge about the "inadequacy" of the ~~[illegible]~~ referred to, but there was no wasted effort at East Block between 6.30 and 11.00 PM on the day in question. Jack.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, C212857

To

FOR INFORMATION

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Mr Gibson C212858

I have the clipping room to get copies of the Citizen. Will you let them know whether you want papers 9x44 white or clipped. Yours.

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October 1st, 1944.

C212859

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, KC.M.G.,
(Brief appreciation by the Prime Minister of Canada.)

Revised

This was only the draft - 2nd. Typed

Shd be filed 1st

Canada has said farewell to her oldest and most honored citizen.

Sir William Mulock's earthly life, brought to a restful close this morning, covered more than a century of Canadian history; a time that equals in length one-third of the entire history of our country. He lived from the forties of the last century to the forties of the present century. His career as a citizen of Canada, sharing actively in the public life of our country extended over the years of Canada as a Dominion. In length and kinds of public service, it was without parallel in our country, and admits of few parallels in any land. His death removes one of the last remaining direct links with the statesmen of the nineteenth century who participated in the work of Confederation. It diminishes as well the number of those who served in the Parliament of Canada with Sir John A. Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir William's life was as notable for its many-sided activities, and for the importance of the

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interests and causes with which it was identified as for its endurance and duration. His was not an easy life, nor a life of ease. Of the storms and stress it had its full share. Above ~~x~~ all it was a life of great industry; a life which sought continuously to better conditions, to widen opportunities, to ~~xx~~ right existing wrongs, and in as many ways as possible to advance the interests of Canada and her people. Parliament, the university, the judiciary were spheres of his special interest, and in all he ~~xxx~~ achieved the highest distinction, but throughout he was ~~xxxxxx~~x equally a foremost citizen giving of his time and means to social, religious and charitable causes, and to the patriotic demands of the world wars.

I first came to know Sir William when I was an undergraduate at the University of Toronto. That was fifty years ago. It was at his instance that ~~xx~~ in 1900 I entered the public service of Canada, as Deputy Minister of the newly created Department of Labour, of which Sir William was the first Minister. Together over several years, we collaborated on the problems of labour. ~~xxxxx

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Canada, Sir William's many years of representation of North York in the parliament of Canada, and the privilege I also enjoyed of representing that historic constituency in my first years of office, was another association which created a strong bond in our friendship. These ~~worthy~~ were the foundations of a friendship which extended over fifty years , and which grew but stronger with the years.

I think I knew Sir William Mulock as well, if not more intimately, than ~~many~~ any of his many friends. Sir Wilfrid Laurier ~~x~~ once said to me: "Mulock has the largest heart of any man I know". It was a tribute bestowed. Above all else, it was his broad and human sympathies that endeared Sir William so greatly to those who knew him.

On his hundredth birthday anniversary, I had the honour, on behalf of "the men of the trees", of presenting Sir William with a large walnut tree which was subsequently planted in one of the public parks. With its soundness of heart, its buffetings in the open that test and make the sinews of a man, no less than the fibers of a tree, it will become increasingly a fitting symbol of his life. Today the nation mourns that one of its greatest has been laid low by the weight of years. Through time to come, Canadians will think of him as one thinks of some mighty

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C212862

tree that has helped to shelter the generations that have rested beneath its boughs. They will remember him as one who throughout a long and active life was at all times a friend of the oppressed, a lover of liberty, a champion of freedom, one who held high and firm the standards of right and truth and justice. For these qualities of heart and mind, and what they represent of true greatness, even more than for his many attainments which were of the highest, his name will be held in and honoured memory by future generations. He will be remembered as one whose life extended over a century of years, and which throughout was devoted to the public good.

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WWII - Pan. American Cooperation
" - Public Information

NAR/ET Publicity
15 April, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212863

We have received from the United States Minister an official invitation from the City of Charleston, South Carolina, to Mr.Mulock to be the guest speaker at a luncheon to be given on the occasion of the 8th Annual Azalea Festival at Charleston on April 25th. It is expected that upwards of seven hundred federal, state and municipal officials will be in attendance at the luncheon. I understand that the City of Charleston have arranged to send an airplane to Ottawa for Mr. Mulock if he is able to accept the invitation.

I think this is the sort of spontaneous invitation which can usefully be accepted from time to time. I promised Mr.Mulock that I would let you know about it, and find out whether you thought he should accept. He may mention the subject to you at Council this afternoon.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212864

February 14, 1944

D-380
1944
MacKenzie
8-462
1944

MR. TURNBULL:

Please telephone to the 1944
Postmaster General enquiring on 8-455
my behalf about his mother. Say
I did not know she had been injured.

W.L.M.K.

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Toronto Telegram
Feb.8/44

C212865

Fall Injures Mother Of Postmaster-General

Mrs. William Mulock, mother of Postmaster-General of Canada, daughter-in-law of Sir William ..., was admitted to Wellesley ... yesterday with a fractured ... suffered in a fall at her ... Her condition to-day was re-... improving.

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MD

P.C.4141

C-300-m
1945

C212866

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General on the 9th June, 1945.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that the resignation of the Honourable W.P. Mulock, as Postmaster General, be accepted.

A. D. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Noted
W.L.M.K.

The Right Honourable
the Prime Minister

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Czechoslovakia

NAR/ET
7 May, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212867

I am attaching a draft passage for inclusion in your speech introducing the Departmental Estimates. It deals with the coming visit of President Benes and makes it clear that Canada shares the United Kingdom view that the Munich arrangements are void.

Dr.Pavlasek has been for some time very anxious to have some such statement made in Ottawa, and the forthcoming visit of the President of Czechoslovakia provides an appropriate occasion. I do not think we should go any further to meet his wishes than the draft statement goes.

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 JWH/LF
7.5.43.

We are looking forward to a visit in the near future from the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Benes. I should like to take this opportunity of referring to the exchange of notes between the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, Mr. Eden, and the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. Masaryk, which took place on August 5th of last year. In his note Mr. Eden stated that in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, he desired to declare that as Germany had deliberately destroyed the arrangements concerning Czechoslovakia reached at Munich in 1938, his government regarded themselves as free from any engagements in this respect. He stated further that at the final settlement of the Czechoslovak frontiers to be reached at the end of the war, the British Government would not be influenced by any changes effected in and since 1938.

The Canadian Government has not considered it necessary to enter into a similar exchange with the Czechoslovak Government, since Canada was not a party to the Munich Agreement. I am glad,however, to take this occasion to state that the Canadian Government fully shares the view of the United Kingdom Government that the Munich Agreement is void.

It is not without interest that when ~~this~~ Government amended the Defence of Canada Regulations in order to remove any possibility of Czechoslovaks being regarded as enemy nationals, the amendment stated that for the purposes of these Regulations,

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Czechoslovakia means "Czechoslovakia as it existed on the first day of January, 1938". It is the earnest wish of ~~this~~ our fourth ~~country~~ that the day will not be far removed when the brave people of Czechoslovakia will again enjoy those liberties which enabled them to make their very real contribution to the democratic life and culture of Europe.

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JAG/Z
5-5-43

C212870

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - 1943

Note on position of Czechoslovakia.

Since the last occasion on which I made in this House any extended review of development abroad, the United Kingdom Government, through the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, has announced that the provisions of what was known as the Munich Agreement (September, 1938) are considered to have been abrogated, and that in the making of any post-war settlement, the United Kingdom Government would not consider itself to be bound by any undertaking given in 1938.

The Government of Canada was not a party to any of the agreements now considered to have been abrogated, but I should like to take this opportunity to clarify the position which the Government has taken regarding the present status of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic in exile.

Hon. members will recall that during the session of 1941 the Special Committee considering the Defence of Canada Regulations recommended that certain among these regulations should be amended for the purpose of eliminating the application thereof to persons who are or were nationals of or were born in Czechoslovakia. The necessary amendments

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were effected by an order in council, P.C. 2420 of April 7, 1941, which was, in turn, published as an extra of the Canada Gazette of April 10, 1941.

For the purposes of these amendments, Czechoslovakia was defined to be Czechoslovakia as it existed on the first day of January, 1938.

I call attention to this circumstance, and to the form of definition, as an indication that the Government of Canada has never contemplated any course of action which would deny to Czechoslovakia an eventual restoration of the territorial status and extent which it enjoyed prior to the time of the Munich agreements.

The form of the amendment, and the fact that the Amending authority was given by a resolution of the House of Commons, may be said to have given an additional sanction to the recognition which Canada has given to the Government of Czechoslovakia since the establishment of the Republic in 1918. There has been no interruption of that recognition, which I am very glad to say has been cordial throughout.

Recognition of the Government of Czechoslovakia, presently established in England, has been strengthened by the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Czechoslovakia and Canada. As I announced in this House on

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July 17th last, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, formerly Consul-General at Montreal, was appointed to be the first Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic to Canada. Dr. Pavlasek presented his credentials in Ottawa on August 14th.

In November last, General George P. Vanier was appointed to be Canadian Minister to the several Allied Governments established in London. It is expected that he will shortly present his credentials to the President of the Republic. We shall have much satisfaction in seeing this formal rounding-out of our relationships with a gallant ally in the common struggle for freedom.

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It may be useful for me to say a word about the months which the Government of Canada has taken in recording its present status as the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic in exile

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

In this connection I should like to take this opportunity of referring to the exchange of notes between the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, Mr. Eden, and the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. Masaryk, which took place on August 5th of last year. In his note, Mr. Eden stated that in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, he desired to declare that as Germany had deliberately destroyed the arrangements concerning Czechoslovakia reached at Munich in 1938, his government regarded themselves as free from any engagements in this respect. He stated further that at the final settlement of the Czechoslovak frontiers to be reached at the end of the war, the British Government would not be influenced by any changes effected in and since 1938.

The Canadian Government has not considered it necessary to enter into a similar exchange with the Czechoslovak Government, since Canada was not a party to the Munich Agreement. I am glad, however, to take this occasion to state that the Canadian Government fully shares the view of the United Kingdom Government that the Munich Agreement is void.

It is not without interest that, when this Government amended the Defence of Canada Regulations in April of 1941, in order to remove any possibility of Czechoslovaks being regarded as enemy nationals, the amendment stated that for the purposes of these Regulations, Czechoslovakia means "Czechoslovakia as it existed on the first day of January, 1938". It is the earnest wish of this country that the day will not be far removed when the brave people of Czechoslovakia will again enjoy those liberties which enabled them to make their very real contribution to the democratic life and culture of Europe.

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C15

C212874

JWH/LF

see U.K.-U.S. Relations June 2-43

DRAFT STATEMENT ON THE CANADIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

(for use by the Prime Minister at the press conference with President Benes, June 3, 1943)

I should like to take this opportunity of referring to the exchange of notes between the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, Mr. Eden, and the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. Masaryk, which took place on August 5th of last year. In his note Mr. Eden stated that in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, he desired to declare that as Germany had deliberately destroyed the arrangements concerning Czechoslovakia reached at Munich in 1938, his government regarded themselves as free from any engagements in this respect. He stated further that at the final settlement of the Czechoslovak frontiers to be reached at the end of the war, the British Government would not be influenced by any changes effected in and since 1938.

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C212875

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file P.M.O

C212876

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: April 30th, 1943.

SUBJECT: Application from City of Toronto for power to permit encroachment on highways.

REMARKS: Letter from City Solicitor attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL: April 30th, 1943.

ACTION TAKEN: Action to meet request approved. Referred to Department of Justice to consider whether Order should not be general in its application, and to draft submission.
30/4/43 J.L.R.

DISPOSED OF:

Request referred to the Minister of Justice for consideration by Law Officers.

a D.P. Heeney
to writer

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CITY OF TORONTO

C. M. Colquhoun, K.C.,
City Solicitor and
Counsel to the Corporation

W. G. Angus,
Deputy City Solicitor

Please reply: City Solicitor
Attention Mr. Angus

City Hall
Toronto, April 26th, 1943.

A. D. P. Heeney, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary
to the Cabinet,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the City Council, I was instructed to make application to you for an Order-in-Council, authorizing the Corporation of the City of Toronto to permit such encroachments on the highways as Council might consider desirable in the facilitation of the war effort, such privileges to be effective for the operation of The War Measures Act or such lesser period as the Council of the Corporation might decide. There have been at least four instances in which this situation arose, and the Council approved of the application, subject to the Provincial Legislature undertaking to validate such action. The Legislature has, however, declined to do so, taking the position that the matter should be accomplished by an Order under The War Measures Act, as the Dominion Government has the conduct of the war. These instances are as follows:-

1. The Royal Canadian Air Force required the use of Sherbourne Street, between Queen's Quay and Fleet Street for the purpose of erecting thereon stores buildings for the duration of the war.

2. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police requested the Smith Manufacturing Company, engaged in war work, to place a guard at the entrance to their building, and for his protection to erect a guard house on the boulevard of Princess Street for use during the winter months. This application was approved by the City on condition that the legislature validate same by special legislation, and an application was made for this purpose at the session recently closed, but was denied.

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3. The Canadian Industries Limited, engaged in war work occupying lands on both sides of Heward Avenue of this City, made application to fence off a portion of the blind end of this street abutting their lands. Council likewise approved of this application, but the Provincial authorities declined to validate same.

4. The John Inglis Company, also engaged in war work, desired to erect a fence and guard house on the boulevard of Strachan Avenue, and the City likewise approved of this application, but the Provincial authorities declined to validate same.

In addition to these individual applications, the City requested the Attorney-General to enact general legislation for this purpose as follows:-

(1) A municipal corporation may, for the duration of the present war, permit or authorize any person or corporation engaged in war work to do any act, matter or thing in connection with any highway under the jurisdiction of the council of the municipal corporation as the said council may deem advisable for the better prosecution of the said war.

(2) Subsection 1 shall have effect from the 3rd day of September, 1939.

The Government also declined to introduce a bill for this purpose. I should therefore be obliged if you would give consideration to the passing of a general Order-in-Council authorizing the Council to approve of applications of this nature for the periods above set out and for the facilitation of the war effort.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) C. M. Colquhoun

initialled
W.G.A.

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C212873

Ottawa, April 30th, 1943.

C. M. Colquhoun, Esq., K.C.,
City Solicitor and
Counsel to the Corporation,
City of Toronto,
Ontario.

For the attention of Mr. Angus

Dear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of April the 26th was placed before Council and considered at this morning's meeting.

It was agreed that the specific problem of your Corporation should be considered in relation to the general question of municipalities throughout the country, before action were taken upon your application. The question has, therefore, been referred to the Department of Justice for recommendation. You will be informed later as to the decision taken.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King

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C212880

Ottawa, April 30th, 1943.

The Honourable L. S. St. Laurent, K.C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

I am sending you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the City Solicitor of Toronto, requesting that consideration be given to the passing of an Order in Council permitting the municipal corporation to approve applications for encroachments upon local highways.

This communication was considered in Council this morning, it being agreed that action to meet this request should be taken. Before doing so, however, the government wish to have your Law Officers consider whether it would not be preferable to have a general Order passed, rather than one applying to a single municipal corporation.

When your Officers have arried at their decision, I shall look forward to receiving a submission upon which an appropriate Order can be prepared.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King

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C212881

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
OTTAWA, CANADA

February 1st, 1941.

Memorandum to the Prime Minister:

My visit to the United Kingdom has indicated that Canada must concentrate on building types of war equipment that cannot be obtained from the United States, it being kept in mind that United States is only prepared to build for Britain such munitions as are in common use for United States war purposes. Sucy items include Mark-3 tanks, small arms including Lee-Enfield rifles, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns and anti-tank machine guns, all of which use ammunition of sizes not made in the United States. Canada is specializing on ammunition for these guns, for which large production has already been arranged, and increased production will be arranged as a result of my visit. Canada is also well situated for the manufacture of explosives, and Britain has asked us to enlarge our already extensive explosives programme.

We have also become the chief supplier outside Britain for a wide range of naval guns, and twenty-five pounder field guns, and this programme is being enlarged. We will manufacture loaded shells and ammunition for all these guns. Canada has large orders for Bofors anti-tank guns for infantry use and for heavy 3.7 anti-aircraft guns for defence pruposes, and the large capacity that has been created will be fully used in meeting our coast defence requirements and supplementary British requirements.

Canada is now the only supplier outside Britain for motor transport vehicles, and it is worthy of note that practically all the motor vehicles used in the African campaign are of Canadian manufacture. As a result of my visit additional orders for motor transport vehicles are being placed in Canada. Orders for Universal carriers have also been greatly increased, and here again Canada will be the only supplier outside the United Kingdom. The same situation applies to heavy infantry tanks. Heavy cruiser tanks are a common type with the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, and for that reason Canada will only build the number of cruiser tanks required for its own operations abroad and at home.

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Canada's shipbuilding industry has rendered an excellent account of itself through the manufacture of small naval vessels, and a number of these are now operating in European waters. We are now devoting part of our capacity to the manufacture of merchant ships, which will be produced here in increasing numbers.

Our aircraft industry will devote its attention to making Canada self-sufficient for aeroplanes for the Air Training Programme, and surplus capacity will be diverted to the manufacture of long range bombers, which can be flown across the Atlantic. While Canada has given a good account of herself in supplying Britain with high speed fighting planes, the need for this type of plan is less urgent, and Canadian industry must be adjusted accordingly.

To meet the needs of this extensive programme, the production if ingot and alloy steel must be increased and our production of all metals must be stepped up to the maximum output. The entire programme depends on delivery of machine tools, and the production of Canadian tools and gauges is being further enlarged.

Every citizen of Canada can assist the war programme by buying less and saving more. The production of perishable goods such as automobiles, washing machines, electrical supplies, radios and luxury productions means use of machines and men that could otherwise be employed in the manufacture of war materials. The men and women of England are willing to do without these luxuries in order that their country may be adequately defended. The purchase of an automobile for the family means one less motor transport vehicle for Britain; just as the purchase of other manufactured goods may mean fewer guns for Britain. Every citizen is anxious that Canada shall do its full part, and to make that possible every man and woman in Canada must do his or her share in reducing purchases to a minimu, The slogan of the campaign "work, save and lend" is the key to full Canadian participation in the defence of Britain.

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Memo/ Sec for file C212883

Sale of armaments to Foreign Governments

Decision of Cabinet May 24/46

See External Affairs Memdum May

See also Cabinet Conclusions
June 27/46, paras. 20-21

29/VI/46

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Annexe

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Sale of Armaments (including ammunition and implements of war) to foreign governments

Under existing legislation the export of arms from Canada is forbidden except under permit. (See Appendix).

Since the end of hostilities exports to foreign governments have been limited to cases where provision had been made under Mutual Aid (the United Kingdom and China). Arms, surplus to Canadian military requirements and located in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, have been sold to the Netherlands.

It was hoped that Canada could refrain from engaging in the arms traffic until the Security Council had an opportunity of considering the regulation of the traffic by international agreement. We have accordingly refused to sell armaments for demilitarized Canadian vessels purchased by Chile and the Dominican Republic. This policy conformed to that of the United States Government which has refused similar requests from Chile, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

Now, however, the Mexican Government is negotiating for the purchase from War Assets Corporation of up to twelve demilitarized Canadian frigates and it is probable that they will seek to obtain armaments for the ships from Canada.

The Canadian Embassy in Washington learns that while the United States still refuses to sell to most Latin American countries they are willing to grant export permits for arms to Mexico and Brazil. It is accordingly advisable to determine what the Canadian reply should be to the probable request from the Mexican authorities and to possible requests from others.

2. ...

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There appear to be three possible courses of action:

(1) We can continue our present policy and refuse to sell arms to all countries, save those such as the United Kingdom and the United States with whom we have exceptionally close political relationship and a clearly established community of defence interest.

(2) We can parallel the present policy of the United States and permit sales to some additional countries, such as Brazil and Mexico, and refuse to sell to others.

(3) We can sell freely to all countries.

There appears little difficulty in continuing the first course. The second course would lay us open to charges of discrimination from the countries we have already refused and from those which we shall have to refuse. It would put us in the position of paralleling the arms policy of the United States while our political interest in Latin America is neither as great as nor identical with that of the United States. If we adopt the third course we might invite strong protests from the United States Government.

I think the weight of the argument is in favour of maintaining the present policy, and is reinforced by the facts (1) that we could count on a good deal of United States diplomatic opposition if the equipment we were trying to sell was of United Kingdom type and standard, and (2) that it would be a pretty unprofitable business selling United States type and standard equipment in competition with prices comparable to those which the United States Army has offered to the Canadian Army in the recently approved equipment deal.

Appendix ...

April 30th, 1946.

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TOP SECRET

APPENDIX

The Canadian Customs Act, Section 290, as amended by Statutes 1937, Chapter 24, Section 10, empowered the Governor in Council to prohibit, restrict or control the export of arms, and by P.C. 1838 of July 30th, 1937, amended by P.C. 2488 of April 8th, 1941, the export of arms was forbidden except under permit.

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ODS/HMP.
December 21, 1940.

DS 1/54

MEMORANDUM

C212887

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER -

Attached is a note from Mr. Stone regarding a letter from a very old friend of his in the United States Displomatic Service with whom he shared a house when in Paris. Tuck evidently thinks the Argentine Minister a good choice.

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December 20, 1940.

U

CONFIDENTIAL

C212883

Memorandum for Dr. Skelton

I had an airmail letter this morning from Tuck in the Argentine (of the United States Embassy). You will be interested in a confidential postscript which he added to his letter as follows:

> "You will probably have heard by now that the Argentine Government has decided to send a lad called Santos Munos as Minister to Canada. He is Secretary General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; talks very good English, has been lightly under suspicion of holding pro-totalitarian views, which I think is an unjust estimate, as he is, in my opinion, far more a nationalist in the Argentine sense of the term than pro-totalitarian, personally I like him very much and he has been damn useful to us. Your Government, again in my opinion, would not have much to complain of if he comes to Ottawa."

T.A.S.

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file J.A.G./MAC D15
25.2.41

New Ministers to Canada

C212889

ARGENTINE

Senor Pablo SANTOS MUNOZ

doctor of law, Buenos Aires 1922 (with honours)
in Argentine diplomatic service since 1927

prior to appointment to Canada was Secretary-General
of Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs

previously Secretary in Argentine Embassies in
Washington and London
also as Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, 1938

Secretary of Argentine delegation, Disarmament
Conference, 1931

Member of Spanish-Argentine Mixed Trade Commission 1934, and
delegate to numerous other inter-American Conferences

holds a number of decorations from European Governments

Argentine Government, in an official communication of
November 13, 1940, cordially accepted the proposal to
exchange diplomatic representatives.

Appointment of Senor Santos Munoz made November 23, 1940.

Approval of H.M. The King notified on January 15, 1941.

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Memo for the Prime Minister

DS/SA/A

W.H.M.
29.5.41.

C212890

Arrival of Dr. Pablo Santos Muñoz,
Minister of Argentina

Dr. Santos Muñoz, newly appointed Minister of Argentina arrived at Ottawa by train from New York this morning at 11.00 a.m.

He was accompanied by:

Mrs. Santos Muñoz, his wife.

His small daughters (aged about three and one years).

Dr. Hector Scarpellini, Attache, and his wife.

Mr. G. E. Leguizamon, who is Chancellor and (Mr. Aguilar says) has no diplomatic status. Mr. Leguizamon is a son of Sir G. Leguizamon, Chairman of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway.

A nurse, Miss Wnorowska, who is Polish.

The Minister and the Chancellor speak good English but the others do not.

Mr. Rodriguez Araya who has been appointed First Secretary of the Legation did not arrive with the Minister. He and his wife and small child are en route here from Rome.

The Minister was met at the station by Mr. Pereira, representing the Governor General, by Mr. Norman Robertson, Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs; and by Mr. Measures who conveyed to the Minister a welcome to the Capital on behalf of the Prime Minister.

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NAR/SR
3.6.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER C212891

Arrangements have been made for the Argentine Minister, Senor Pablo Santos Munoz, to present his letters of credence to the Governor General on Tuesday at 11 A.M. The Minister will be accompanied by the Argentine Consul General, Mr. Aguilar, and by two members of the Legation staff. The Third Secretary of the Legation is on his way to Ottawa and expected in the next week or two.

Dr. Santos Munoz was the Secretary General of the Department of External Affairs in Buenos Aires. He is a pleasant, well spoken man with a good command of English. He would like to pay his respects to you as soon as possible after his reception as Minister. Would it be convenient for you to see him some time this afternoon or would you prefer to make an appointment for Wednesday?

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Confidential

4.6.41
W.H.M.

C212892

Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz

Minister of the Argentine Republic

Dr. Santos Munoz presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor General yesterday, June 3. The following information is given by the British Ambassador at Buenos Aires, Sir Esmond Ovey:

Diplomatic Service

1922	Doctor of Law, (honours) Buenos Aires University
1923-1927	With National Petroleum Wells.
1927	Third Secretary, Washington
1931-1933	First Secretary, London
1934	Department of External Affairs, Buenos Aires
1936	" Assistant Secretary
1937	" Counsellor
1938	Charge d'Affaires, Rio de Janeiro
1939	Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro
Last appointment:	Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs.

Conferences

1931	Secretary Argentine delegation, Disarmament Conference.
1934	Member of Spanish-Argentine Mixed Trade Commission
1935	Delegate to Pan-American Commercial Conference
	Member Argentine delegation Inter-American Conference for consolidating peace
	Delegate Bolivia-Paraguay Peace Conference
	Delegate to Regional Conference, Montevideo

Decorations

Commander, Bolivian Order Condor of Andes
German Red Cross Order of Merit
Austrian Order of Merit
Finnish Order of the White Rose
Spanish Republican Order -
Companion of the Netherlands Order of Orange Naseau

Legation

Dr. Santos Munoz is accompanied by his wife (who is expecting another child in July), and his small daughters Beatriz (4) and Anne Marie (2).

The members of the Argentine Legation are:

First Secretary: Dr. Rodriguez Araya, en route from Rome. (married)
Commercial Attache: Dr. Hector Scarpellini (married) Does not speak English.
Chancellor: Mr. G. Eduardo Leguizamon: son of Sir G. Leguizamon, Chairman of the Buenos Aires great Southern Railway. Educated at Harrow, England; speaks excellent English.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 307, pages C212483-C212919

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Journey

The new Minister left Buenos Aires in the S.S. "Argentine" on May 3rd, arrived New York on May 19th, and in Ottawa on May 29. He is at present staying at the Chateau Laurier, but has taken a furnished house for the summer months at 248 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park.

British Ambassador's Confidential Report (Jan. 6, 1941)

"Has legalistic mind and is affable, but is generally not considered as pro-British."

Topic

Visit to Argentine Republic of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

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C212894

NAR/SR
13.11.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Argentine Minister came in to see me this afternoon before departing on leave for Buenos Aires. He expects to leave by air about the end of next week, taking his wife and children with him. He and Madame Santos Munoz will be back about the middle of January. They will leave their children in Argentina, where the climate seems to be easier on them.

In the course of conversation, he mentioned spending a day or two recently with their new Consul General in Toronto, Mr. Piaggo, who had been stationed in Berlin at the Argentine Embassy until about four months ago. He told Santos Munoz that, with two exceptions, the whole neutral diplomatic corps in Berlin hoped and believed in an Allied victory. The military attaches however were, not unnaturally, all pro-German. I think the Minister himself was genuinely very pleased with the week's news from North Africa. As he put it, the United Nations deserve a real victory after three years of fighting, and so do their friends in neutral countries who have been giving what support they could to their cause, without getting too much encouragement from the events of the war.

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DS / Arg C212895

OTTAWA, December 5, 1942.

AIRMAIL

Dear Dr. Santos Munoz,

The Prime Minister, just before he left for New York and Washington, asked me to let you know how much he appreciates your kindness in presenting him with a copy of your book "La Libertad de Testar". He is grateful to you for this evidence of your kind regards.

I hope that you and your family had a pleasant trip to Buenos Aires.

With all best wishes to Mrs. Santos Munoz and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

N. A. ROBERTSON

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Dr. Santos Munoz,
c/o Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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~~CH~~ DS/Argentine NAR/ET
2 Jan.1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

CZ12896

I learned the other day from Dr.Araya,the Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Legation,that his Minister,Dr.Santos Munoz,who took his family to Buenos Aires about a month ago, is now not expected to return to Canada to resume the duties of his post. When he left, he told me he expected to be back about the end of January,though he would have to leave his children for reasons of health in Argentina. It may be that the change in his plans is due to these personal and family reasons. There may also be some political significance to it. The Argentine Government may have hoped,through its Legation here, to secure some economic concessions from Canada which the United Kingdom and United States were not prepared to accord. We felt that we had to maintain the same line of policy with regard to exports to Latin American countries as did our allies, and I have no doubt the Argentine Government were disappointed at this attitude.

Another factor that may have influenced their decision to retain Dr.Santos Munoz in Argentina is that he is a very intelligent and industrious man,who would be a very useful member of any country's Foreign Service. He was a student and worker with no particular flair for representation, and it might well be that his Government concluded there was not enough real work for him here under restrictive war conditions.

The Charge d'Affaires,who is in charge of the Legation,Dr.Araya, makes no secret of his personal sympathies with the Allies' cause, and professes to fear that his neutral Government may recall him at any moment for his indiscreet sympathy with the United Nations.

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P/12 P.C. 1/11242 C212897

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 11 DECEMBER 1942

MINES AND RESOURCES

The Board recommend that the Directorship of Soldier Settlement and of the Veterans' Land Act be combined and that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, Gordon Murchison, Director of Soldier Settlement be also appointed Director of the Veterans' Land Act, with salary for the combined positions at the rate of $8,000 per annum, effective November 25, 1942.

A. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
The Prime Minister

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FORD, ARTHUR R. - "AS THE WORLD WAGS ON"

Pp. 74-75

"In later years there developed a fine quarrel between Mr. Murphy and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King. The beginning of the difference it is said arose out of a plan of Mr. King to take Mr. Murphy's old enemy, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, into the Cabinet. This was too much for Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy not only objected, but proposed to resign and generally kick over the traces.

"If the letters which Mr. Murphy wrote in regard to Mr. King and which he circulated among many friends were ever published, they would make a political sensation. They would be a fine addition to the great letters of history. Mr. Murphy had not lost the art of letter writing. He supported Lord Byng in the controversy with Premier King in 1926, and in these letters claims that Lord Byng had an understanding with Mr. King that after the election of 1925, if he could not carry on a government, then Mr. Meighen would be given a chance. Mr. King was defeated in the House and demanded dissolution, and made an issue of it with the electorate when Lord Byng called upon Mr. Meighen. Mr. King, as later in his quarrel with Hon. Mitchell,F. Hepburn, calmly ignored Mr. Murphy and never made a reply or retort. Politically it was the smart thing to do.

"Strange as it may seem from such a hard-boiled politician, Mr. Murphy had as a hobby Canadian flora. It was this hobby which brought Lord and Lady Byng and Mr. Murphy so close together. Mr. Murphy, until the days of the Byng occupancy of Rideau Hall, seldom visited the Governor-General's residence. He was not socially inclined. When he first met Lady Byng he found that she was an enthusiastic botanist and was interested in Canadian flora. As a result he became intimate with Lady Byng and her husband. With that well-known Irish trait, loyalty for friends, he supported with vigour the position taken by Lord Byng in the constitutional controversy in 1926. The fact that he had already quarrelled with Mr. King on other matters doubtless added ardour to his defence of Lord Byng.

"The last time I saw Mr. Murphy he was in his office in the basement of the Senate - it looked like the headquarters of a Fenian organization. He had just discovered that the new carilloneur for the bells in the Peace Tower was from the Rockefeller Church in New York. This made him angry, and in his denunciation of Mr. King he said he had traced the trail of oil clean up to the Tower of the Parliament Buildings."

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C212893

BIOGRAPHY - E. P. MURPHY

Born in Ottawa, July 17, 1887.

Educated in the Public Schools, Ottawa Collegiate Institute and Queens University (Civil Engineering).

Licenced to practice - R.P.E. - Registered Professional Engineer, Province of Ontario. M.E.I.C. - Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

1907-16 Joined the Engineering Staff of the Department of Railways and Canals as Assistant Engineer, located at Trenton, Ontario, on the construction of the Trent Canal. This work covered the construction of seven locks, dams and bridges; large quantities of excavation, both dredging and dry.

1916-19 Engineer in charge of reconstruction of St. Peter's Canal, St. Peter's, Cape Breton. This work covered the re-allignment and reconstruction of the entire facility including the construction of a 400' tidal lock together with a large amount of tidal dredging, the construction of concrete cribs, gates, bridges, fixed and movable, and all other facilities.

1919-21 Senior Engineer on the construction of the Severn Division of the Trent Canal. This work included the construction of locks, dams, power houses, transmission lines, telephone lines and so forth.

1921-27 Senior Assistant Engineer on Sections 3 and 4 of the Welland Ship Canal. This work covered the construction of the twin flight locks, guard gate, power house, diversion of the railways and of the power lines, telephone and telegraph systems, and the construction of vertical lift and rolling lift bridges.

1927-32 Division Engineer in charge of construction of Section 8 of the Welland Ship Canal. This work included the construction of locks, dams weirs, break walls, quay walls and large quantities of

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rock and earth excavation both submarine and dry. This work covered also the diversion of the major part of two towns.

1932-37 Superintendent of Operation, Southern Division, Welland Ship Canal. This work covered the control and supervision of all operations on different structures and facilities together with the large personnel required for the system.

1937-39 Engineer with the Department of Transport during the period of reorganization. At this time the Department of Railways and Canals, Marine and part of the Department of National Defence were combined to form the Department of Transport. This work covered the consolidation of the stores, plant and equipment of the three Departments.

1939-40 Construction Engineer, Defence Purchasing Board and War Supplies Board. The work here covered the negotiation and enforcement together with the supervision of the different construction contracts as awarded by these Boards for the defence projects being carried out by the Department of National Defence, Army, Navy and Air Force.

1940-42 Director of Construction, Department of Munitions and Supply. This work covers the negotiations and enforcement together with the overriding supervision of all the work undertaken by the Department of National Defence, Army, Navy and Air Force as defence projects. Since the inception of the Defence Purchasing Board, contracts negotiated by this Branch have a total value of $230,357,599. For the R.C.A.F. - all the construction required for the operational bases in Newfoundland and on the East and West Coasts together with that required for the large programme carried out during the last two years for the Joint Air Training Plan.

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For the Army - the construction of all the Military Training Centres throughout Canada, numerous concentration camps and the construction of the coast defence projects in Newfoundland and on the East and West Coasts. For the Navy - the construction of the training bases at Halifax and Esquimalt and the operational bases in Newfoundland and on the East and West Coasts. It also covers the negotiations of the contracts together with the design and supervision of the construction of wharves, docks, fitting-out berths, buildings and so forth required for other Branches of the Department of Munitions and Supply and for wholly-owned Government Companies.

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RADIO-CBC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212902

3.8.42

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Murray has sent the attached article from "Saturday Night" to a number of members of the Cabinet, with a letter in almost identical terms. His statement that he has not "met the writer" may be technically correct as there is no G. C. Whittaker. This is the nom de plume for "Buck" Buchanan, appointed by Bennett as publicity man with the old Radio Commission, and, later, discharged. Murray knows Buchanan well, and the fact that he writes as Whittaker should be known to Murray, as this is common knowledge in press circles.

Buchanan's articles as Whittaker in "Saturday Night" have not been favourable to the Prime Minister. One, headed "Ministerial Revolt Is Possible", is attached.

W. J. T.

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1942
FC-901
V.6(A)
G7-151
1944

Canadian

Broadcasting Corporation

With the Compliments

of the

General Manager

GLADSTONE MURRAY

TO W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C212904

High Opinion of Major Murray Expressed by His Former Teacher

Toronto Globe & Mail Aug. 5, 1942

To the Editor of The Globe and Mail:
I want to congratulate you on your timely and admirable editorial on Major Gladstone Murray. I am sure that ever so many people will have read it with the same sympathy and agreement as I did.

I have known Major Murray for many years, over thirty years, ever since he was an undergraduate in my classes at McGill. I taught him economics, and if he has in any way fallen down in point of economics I must take part of the blame. But, with or without economics, Gladstone Murray made his mark at McGill as one of the most gifted and farsighted students we had in the forty years I have known the place. He made his mark and left it there, especially in the foundation of the McGill Daily, a famous journal now, but, as seen by most of us at its inception, a visionary impossibility. Nor has Gladstone Murray ever lost his connection with his university, remaining now an honored and helpful visitor to the college campus and the press room.

Proud of His Achievements.

At McGill we all felt proud of his appointment to a Rhodes Scholarship, of his brilliant career at Oxford and, still more, of his fine and patriotic service in the war. After the war I had special occasion to follow his rising fortune and to admire his singular ability in the world of journalism and radio. Our only regret—I speak for myself and for many others—was that it seemed as if Gladstone Murray's services were to be lost to Canada. Our satisfaction was therefore all the greater when circumstances changed and he came home, six years ago, to devote his talents to his own country.

I need not refer to the unfortunate difficulties of friction and jealousy, as between races and classes, that exist in Canada and against which all our public and patriotic men must struggle as best they can. Major Murray has had his share of them. If he has been too British in his sympathies I for one am all with him, but I am certain that at any rate he has never allowed such sympathy to lead him into unfair play.

Young People Helped.

But I have had very special opportunity to appreciate Gladstone Murray's work here in one respect; that is, in the way in which he has been willing to seek out and encourage talent. His own bright intelligence invites a response from young people. When I was young, half a century ago, it was very hard for any one without special political influence or money to break through and succeed on ability alone. Canadians were so absorbed in the question of the market for beef that they had little thought of the market for brains. As a result many young men of real talent spent weary years in routine occupations waiting and working.

Major Murray in his work here has been helping to change all that. Young people, beginners with something to give, Canadians with a talent to develop, have never knocked at his door in vain. Indeed they have found him on the threshhold.

May I say that I think it would be a great loss to the intellectual development of Canada if any untoward circumstances discouraged Gladstone Murray from remaining in the service of the Canadian public.

Orillia. Stephen Leacock.

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orials Ottawa "Citizen"
C212903 Aug. 5, 1942

The Important Question

In its final report submitted to Parliament on July 25, the House of Commons committee on radio broadcasting said a lot of things about Gladstone Murray. the present general manager of the B.B.C. But with only one thing which the committee said has there been general agreement.

It is the statement that "Mr. Murray has rendered great service to Canadian broadcasting." That is an undeniable truth. And one of the reasons why Gladstone Murray has rendered great service to Canadian broadcasting is that he is the ablest radio man in Canada and one of the ablest in the world. He has had twenty years of radio experience—with all its vexations as well as triumphs—thirteen with the British Broadcasting Corporation and seven with the C.B.C.

On Tuesday, The Citizen printed an editorial from the Toronto *Globe and Mail* which drew attention to two important factors in the case of Mr. Murray. One is his radio experience, which is unique; the other is that much of the criticism levelled at Mr. Murray has nothing to do with radio directly. It has to do with the general manager's expense account. The Toronto newspaper referred to the personal antagonisms revealed by the evidence and then declared:

> But beyond all that there is only one question that should be of concern today. That is this: Is or is not Major Murray a good radio man?

The Citizen believes that this aspect of the case is the real one and should be kept steadily in mind by the Board of Governors and the government.

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C212906

CBC RADIO CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER

Enclosure re memory.

Ottawa -
July 31st 1942

Dear Mr. Henry.- The Prime Minister might care to have his attention drawn to the enclosure, which represents the independent views of the writer, whom I have met.

Sincerely yours
Gladstone Murray

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C212907

THE OTTAWA LETTER

CBC Report is a Plaunt Document

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

WE COME neither to praise Gladstone Murray nor to bury him but merely to make a record of our conclusion that the projected burial of Mr. Murray by the House of Commons committee which has been looking into the affairs of CBC appears to be motivated very largely by a desire to erect a monument to one who is already dead and gone.

Unlike the inquiry into the Hong Kong affair, the committee investigation of CBC was not secret. Anybody who followed it is privileged to come to a conclusion as to the significance of the evidence taken. Our personal conclusion is that the evidence antagonistic to Mr. Murray and on which the committee has based its recommendation that he be removed from the executive control of CBC was directed towards vindicating the late Mr. Alan B. Plaunt, who, having been largely responsible for Mr. Murray's appointment as General Manager of CBC in 1936, subsequently took issue with the manner in which Mr. Murray discharged the duties of that office and resigned from his post as a member of the Board of Governors of CBC when neither the Board nor the Minister to whom it was responsible was able to concur in his criticism of Mr. Murray.

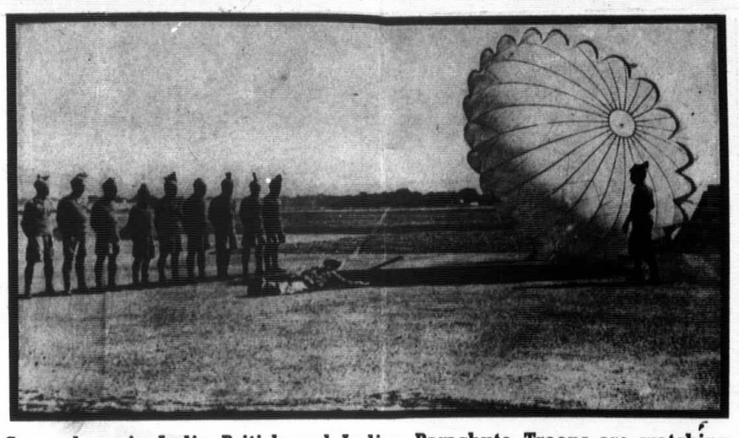
The witnesses whose testimony forms the basis of the committee's recommendation for Mr. Murray's removal were clearly partisans of the late Mr. Plaunt. Moreover, they appeared to have been called as witnesses at the instance of members of the committee who had been influenced by Mr. Plaunt before his death. These witnesses made it quite clear that they fully shared the late Mr. Plaunt's views as to how the CBC should be run. To support those views they offered evidence obviously designed to reflect on Mr. Murray. Members of the committee who had been in contact with Mr. Plaunt were as obviously concerned to bring out such evidence.

Biased Evidence

The suggestion we seek to make is that Mr. Murray as the head of the state-owned radio broadcasting system should be judged strictly on his own fitness for that position and not on the obviously biased evidence of the loyal friends of one who clearly had quite other ideas from those of Mr. Murray as to how the system should be conducted. The impression left by the proceedings before the committee and by the report made to the House of Commons is that the major concern was to vindicate Mr. Plaunt and that to accomplish this it was necessary to condemn Mr. Murray.

It seems to us that it would have been more directly in the interests of the public service broadcasting system for the committee to have considered how the system was being operated and how its operations could be improved rather than the partisan views of witnesses who could only make a case for the late Mr. Plaunt's position by offering criticism of a course of management of which Mr. Plaunt had disapproved. The public service broadcasting system is too close to the life of the people to escape scrutiny by the people's representatives in Parliament. Parliament would have been more responsive to public interest in the system had it insisted on more frequent examination by committees. The current examination of the affairs of CBC, it is admitted in the report, came about only because one member of the Board of Governors was at odds with others who were in control of the system. Parliament, one would think, might have been more interested in the conduct of this important service than to have waited for such an excuse before taking the trouble to see how it was being run.

The committee prefaces its findings with an expression of confidence in the framework provided for the public service broadcasting system by the Canadian Broadcasting Act of 1926. The implication is that Canadians could have a very satisfactory broadcasting system if full advantage were taken of the Act. But neither the evidence adduced at the committee's hearings nor the conclusions submitted by the committee in its report deal with any major departures from the system authorized by the Act. Some officials of CBC whose ideas as to how certain departments of the system should be operated were not in agreement with those of the General Manager resigned their positions and they were invited by the committee to testify about matters on which they were by no means specialists. On the strength of their evidence the committee proposes important changes in the CBC organization. It might very profitably have explored in a more detached way the question of whether the legislation it admires was fully availed of for the operation of a satisfactory public service broadcasting system. One of the most important characteristics of the legislation was the independence from governmental and political control conferred on the organization charged with conducting the service. Questions might very well have been asked regarding the degree to which this independence was exercised, but they were not asked. Some of the evidence indicated that ministerial and political interference was not only not resisted but was even invited, but this element in the conduct of CBC appeared to hold little interest for the committee. The committee has concluded that the General Manager lost the confidence of the Board of Governors of CBC, but there is little in the evidence to support this conclusion, and since the report points out that for several years the board was not fully constituted it would have been difficult to ascertain what the judgment of a fully functioning board might have been.



Somewhere in India British and Indian Parachute Troops are watching an Instructor give a "dragging" demonstration with a parachute. The technique of landing is rather complicated.

CBC Weaknesses

Evidence heard by the committee indicated certain weaknesses in the conduct of CBC but the weaknesses which bear on the quality and character of the service given by CBC are not those which form the basis of the committee's recommendations for changes. Those who are interested in whether Canada's public service broadcasting system is operated in the best interests of the country are not likely to get much satisfaction out of a report which concerns itself mainly with the evidence of disgruntled ex-officials who had ideas peculiar to themselves as to how the service should be run.

If the control of CBC were what the Canadian Broadcasting Act intended it to be any action on the committee's report would be a matter for the decision of the Board of Governors in a recommendation to the government. In practice, however, decisions of this kind are not made independently of ministerial wishes. It might have been better for CBC and for Mr. Murray as General Manager of the system had the independence envisioned by the Act been more scrupulously preserved.

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C212908

With the
Compliments of Gladstone Murray

Victory Building, Toronto

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file re Biographical Please See page 2 Sir.

C212909

Also note on speech material on the Scotch.

CANADA IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

The St. Andrew's Society of Toronto

8 P. M., Thursday, February 14th, 1946
Granite Club, Toronto

Text of Address by

Gladstone Murray

A REMINISCENCE OF ABERDEEN

Twenty years ago this month, at the invitation of my old friend, Sir George Adam Smith, I had the honour of addressing a group at Aberdeen University on the subject, "The Future of Canada". It was not until later that I discovered what lay behind that invitation, and then from Sir George's talented daughter, Miss Janet Adam Smith, who, in the interval, had joined my staff in the BBC in London.

I believe my distinguished audience at Aberdeen knew as much about Canada as I did as a Canadian. What they were really concerned about was my attitude to Scotsmen and to Scotland. It had reached them that I had then a good deal to do with deciding the place of Scotland in the British Broadcasting firmament. The BBC was still in its formative state, and there was a marked cleavage of opinion about the degree in which it should be centralised in London. My hosts at Aberdeen University argued, with characteristic indirectness, that they would be able to judge my attitude to Scotland in broadcasting by my attitude to Scotsmen in the future of Canada. They knew of course that my father was born in Tain, and spoke only Gaelic until he was thirteen, and that my mother was a Mackay of 100% Highland stock; they knew also that I had been at McGill University, which of course is accepted as a Scottish institution; but they would have been better pleased if at Oxford I had joined Balliol instead of New College. The real anxiety, however, was to determine whether I had fallen under the spell of the "centralisers" in London.

Fortunately I spoke in a way which removed at least some misgivings. I hope, but without much assurance, that I told them something about Canada they didn't know. Anyway the deduction concerning my attitude to Scotland was so satisfactory that some days later I received a special message of thanks from Compton Mackenzie then busy in trying to strengthen the Scottish Nationalist Movement. It was left to Janet Adam Smith to clear up, two years later, the mystery of the message and the real reason for the invitation to speak in Aberdeen.

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THE SCOT IN CANADA

So, when I received the gracious invitation to address the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, I naturally recalled the experience in Aberdeen. The conclusion was soon reached that it was clearly desirable not to ignore the Scottish equation in any discussion of the future of Canada. Actually however this aspect presents no difficulty. No survey of the Canadian scene, past, present, or future, can ignore the Scottish equation without failing to be either comprehensive or true. The Scot is an indispensable ingredient of Canada, one that will bulk increasingly if this country is to accept the challenge of her destiny. And I do not use the name of the Scot in any narrow racial sense; in actual numbers we are of no account; what matters is our spirit and our example leavening the mass of the more numerous but less richly endowed. The Scot long ago shed the inhibitions of political or racial nationalism; he is at home anywhere in this world, and there is good reason to believe that he is no stranger in the happier part of the next world!

To this gathering it is unnecessary to point out the wide range of and decisive nature of the contribution which the Scot has made to the building of Canada. The Scot is the outstanding pioneer, coloniser, settler, explorer, prospector and missionary; Scottish administrators and engineers have constructed and directed our transportation systems, public works and private works; in farming, industry, science, architecture, mining, law, medicine, journalism, banking and business, there is the indelible stamp of the Scot. In education and in the Church, the Scot runs things or gets them run, that is, when they are properly managed. It was a Scot, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was the decisive political architect of this young nation. And to-day the qualities of shrewdness, practical understanding, vision, and resilience, displayed by Mr. Mackenzie King, are undoubtedly due to the Scots strain in our unique Prime Minister.

There is no need to labour these facts. They proceed from a recognised law of nature! And, mark you, the Scot in Canada is 100% Canadian; in this respect he is the nearest approach we have to the Charter-Canadians, our French-speaking fellow-subjects. In the emergence of Canada from trading post to pioneer settlement, to colony, to Dominion, in struggles against injustice and oppression, you find the Canadian of Scottish origin serving the cause of freedom, progress, and enlightenment.

All of which is of good augury for the future of this country, if we can only continue to bear with the idiosyncrasies of others less happily oriented!

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A GLANCE BACK

The twenty-first century is only fifty-four years away; a trifling span in history. Yet we stand at one of a few points where the course of history halts a moment in its long and sometimes perilous way.

In the Victorian Era of happy memory, there were great expectations of the Twentieth Century. It seemed that the barometer of civilisation was "set fair" to universal prosperity, peace, and cultural development. True, there was much avoidable misery, injustice, and ignorance; but the area of freedom was expanding, invention recognised no limits, intellectual curiosity was reaching out in all directions. The social conscience was stirred by the ferment of new ideas, but there was a feeling of basic stability. The Pax Britannica, applied invisibly by the Royal Navy, enabled men of all nations, creeds, and colours to go freely about their lawful occasions.

No doubt the "good old times" wear the special grace of fragrant and hallowed memories. Yet no young man or young woman of to-day has ever known a world -- and yet it existed until 1914 -- in which anybody could move about from China to Peru, with perfect freedom. In the last thirty years something has happened which is unprecedented in history; we have seen not merely individuals and groups but whole nations shut in behind the prison bars of their own frontiers. Since 1918, most of the citizens of Europe have become mere appendages to their identification papers. We talk of the world having become small by the speed of air-transport, but it is not so easy to move about a dungeon as to travel thousands of miles unimpeded. When the world was first circumnavigated in eighty days, it seemed a wonder. To-day it takes longer than eighty days to complete and get approved the forms required for a global circuit of two or three days.

HOPE DEFERRED

Alas for the expectations of the Victorian Era! The Twentieth Century dawned as America's Century. "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way" was the slogan of this Continent. But in a few short years came the "Black-out". The Pax Britannica, which, as we now see, was what made possible not only the general stability, progress and prosperity of the 19th century but also the rise of the New World, was challenged and weakened by the powers of darkness. The Prussian War Lords, under the Kaiser, failed to recognise the truth that their rapidly growing

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industrial power and prosperity were due to the Pax Britannica -- to the British doctrine of free trade. Envy and jealousy fed the mad lust of nationalism and tribalism. If the German War Lords had taken the trouble to study the "City" of London in the early years of this century, they would have discovered the only effective way to challenge the wealth and the power of the English. They would have seen the representatives of the tiny race in North Britain reaching ascendancy in business, in government, and in the arts, by their own individual qualities of hard work, thrift, intelligence and piety.

With the beginning of World War One in 1914, there collapsed irretrievably the structure of the Victorian Era which historians now regard as the nearest approach to the ideal Golden Age that man has so far attained.

BEGINNING AFRESH ON RUINS

From the misery and wreckage of two world wars, and the intervening truce of exhaustion, we now begin to re-build. Some of the institutions and traditions of the Victorian Era have either gone entirely or are discredited. True, there is substantial satisfaction in the repulse of two wanton attempts to put us all in a cruel bondage that would have snuffed out the flickering candle of humane tradition. But the cost is incalculable. I do not speak of destruction of property and resources, appalling as that is. The loss of the cream of the youth of two generations leaves a permanent scar on the hearts of men and women and on the pages of history; it deprives us of the natural reservoir of resolute contemporary leadership. Property can be restored in time even when obliterated art treasures and cultural heritages exist only in memory. But there is something far more serious. Spiritual and ethical values have been distorted and debased. Doubt, cynicism, and materialism have cast their baneful spell even over the eternal verities.

STRANGE DOCTRINES

There is a vogue of strange doctrines and strange voices. After fighting two world wars for freedom we are urged to abandon it of our own accord. Democracy itself is suspect. A characteristic example of the confusion of thought and disturbance of values is the impudent claim that the only real democracy in the world is to be found in a fully regimented, one-man, one-party state, modelled on the materialist and totalitarian doctrine of Karl Marx.

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THE LURE OF THE SHORT-CUT

Another sign of contemporary confusion is the ready abandonment of respect for the simple virtues. It would appear, indeed, that the sure formula for success in starting a new political movement is to devise a sophistry that promises an effortless short-cut to prosperity. The tendency has penetrated the thinking of all political parties, old and new. What we have got in effect is a breathless competition in Socialism, - if not in methods certainly in results. Fortunately there are signs here and there that the rash disregard of ultimate truth is being overdone. Much will depend upon the extent of this revolt of common sense from illusion.

CANADA AND HER CARETAKERS

Canada is a half-continent now relatively uninhabited. The twelve million caretakers occupy a fringe of widely separated communities and farming areas. True, the caretakers have made a good job of things so far; certainly in war we have accomplished what would have been creditable to a nation two or three times as numerous. In doing this we have moved into the status of an intermediate power, respected alike by the great powers and the little powers. By the same token, we have undertaken taxation burdens that can be carried only if we go forward into a new period of intensive development and expansion.

THE INEVITABILITY OF IMMIGRATION

Most people have forgotten that when the trans-Continental railways were undertaken, they were justified financially on the money markets of London and New York by the express assurance that, within a reasonable time, and certainly by 1910, they would be serving a population of not less than twenty millions. Thirty-six years have elapsed since 1910 and we are still eight millions short of the 20,000,000 used as an argument to attract capital for the railways. The Wars of course intervened and held us back. Now when we look forward to the year 2,000 Anno Domini, just fifty-four years away, we can be sure of at least one thing; in a world, huge areas of which are over-populated, the caretaker conception cannot persist in Canada. This business of population is no longer ours alone to decide. If only by virtue of the elementary instinct of self-preservation, the anarchy of competing independent sovereignties is to be replaced by a world order, which, in another fifty years, should see the United Nations transformed into the United States of the World, the trail blazer for which is the British Commonwealth. So there is a great deal of unreality about

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the arguments concerning immigration policies. There is no possible alternative to the abandonment of the caretaker psychology. Incidentally, without this abandonment, we simply cannot meet the commitments already made.

SELLING TO THE WORLD

If the twenty-first century is to be Canada's Century, then we shall become much more export-conscious than we are now. In the past, we have developed huge exports, chiefly of natural products, without having to go out and get the markets. In the next fifty years, once the dislocation of war is overcome, tremendous new markets will open up. With an inevitable rise in the standard of living and prosperity of China, India, Russia and the Middle East, there will be demands for products, goods and services without parallel both in volume and in duration. Nor is South America, just two doors away, to be minimised. But we shall have to go out and get the business, our proper share of it. And we start with unique goodwill - Canada's prestige to-day is an asset of incalculable value.

BEWARE THE TIMID

There is one sure way in which we can ruin the chance to make the twenty-first century, Canada's century: if we listen to the counsels of the timid, those of little faith, those who are instinctively afraid of destiny. People of this ilk can be picked out without much trouble. There is an ingredient of die-hard"introspecters"-- people who continue to argue that Canadians can do what they like with Canada instead of accepting the responsibility of being trustees to humanity for half a continent. Then there are those who would batten us all down below decks, and "call it a day"; I mean the fanatical closed-economy planners who in concentrating on legislation for our lives from the womb to the tomb would have us evicted even as caretakers.

The new age will be a time of high adventure, of risks gladly accepted, of vision, and tireless energy -- no paradise for faddists.

FRENCH CANADA AN ASSET

And there is another set of folk to be on guard against; the dismal Jeremiahs who never cease croaking about the impossibility of national unity; who say that Canada is "Balkanised" beyond repair. These people usually do not get much farther than warnings; they rarely suggest a remedy, unless in the form of an oblique hint of suppression of minorities in the best Nazi style. The truth of course is that

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our diverse racial strains are to be an increasingly valuable asset in the years ahead, when we have to go out and sell to the rest of the world. Moreover, the element of Canadians that is French-speaking is not only the custodian of culture and traditions that should be treasured; it is a stout anchor against the pulls and strains of the frothy "isms" that infiltrate so easily elsewhere in Canada.

French-speaking Canadians do not claim perfection; they have their faults, as have the rest of us. For one thing, I believe they are wrong about immigration; but they can hardly be blamed for exercising their native talent in playing the political game with greater subtlety and skill than the English-speaking Canadians; but they are intensely democratic and logical; although they argue with impetuosity before a decision, they accept the majority verdict with good grace; and, another thing, the French-speaking Canadians are the keenest Canadians of all. When we take the French-speaking Canadians as they are and not as they are caricatured; when we treat them as the first of the authentic Canadians of the white race, we have their wholehearted co-operation, and we shall aid them in discounting their own extremists whose chief justification now is the nonsense talked by the sorry remnants of racial antagonism that persist among the English-speaking Canadians.

Here is a job for which the Scot is particularly well qualified. We have always got along well with the French; the Celt and the Gaul have ties that have withstood the strain of centuries. When Her Majesty, the Queen, during the Royal Tour of 1939, spoke to French-Canada in the French tongue she reminded her multitude of attentive listeners of Scotland's historic friendship with France - a friendship with which the forbears of Her Majesty had a lot to do.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

I have voiced some confidence that in the next century we shall see the United Nations evolve into the United States of the World, in which the anarchy of competing sovereignties will be displaced by the rule of law. My expectation may be over-sanguine; the rule of law in world affairs may be farther off. Whether or not I am wrong, however, does not affect one substantial matter; I refer to the continuance of the British Commonwealth. If we reach our new world order in the next century it will be by building upon the British Commonwealth, in indissoluble association with the United States of America; if we fail to get our world order in the next century then the British Commonwealth will be all the more important. And in the British Commonwealth Canada has to play an increasingly

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important part. We should prepare ourselves for assuming some of the burdens which the United Kingdom has been carrying unassisted between wars.

And here again the influence of the Scot should be decisive. When an Englishman goes abroad to live or work he always harks back to England's "green and pleasant land"; he longs for the day when he can return to live in England. With the striking exception of those who have gone to Vancouver Island, the Englishman does not transplant easily. The Scot, on the other hand, always takes a bit of Scotland with him wherever he goes; he is proud of his birthplace and of course looks forward to revisiting it but he does not want to go back to Scotland to live there. Why should he when he has helped to make New Scotlands all over the earth? And this is why the Scot is a better builder of the British Commonwealth than the Englishman is. Until in international affairs we get something demonstrably better we must hold fast to the British Commonwealth, and the leaven of the Scot in the Canadian people is a powerful aid.

KEYS TO GREATNESS

Let us consider a few rules or "directives" that must be applied if Canada is to go forward as we would all like:

First, Canada must be reasonably well populated by the kind of settlers that have the strength, faith, and intelligence to "make good" in the twenty degrees of latitude in which man can develop the highest degree of energy of body and mind.

Second, spiritual values must be recognised, accepted and applied.

Third, education must be a dominant concern - education for all and not at school only but throughout life, - the dissemination of real knowledge and not the perversion of education designed to inculcate the doctrines of special pleaders.

Fourth, by applying sturdy common sense to our affairs both public and private, sifting what is worth-while from the "isms", and refusing to be stampeded by fanatics of any kind.

Fifth, a saving sense of humour to see ourselves as others see us.

There, in brief, are the psychological fundamentals for future greatness, And it so happens that these are the characteristics that have distinguished the Scot all over the world. It is clear, therefore, that, in dealing objectively and comprehensively with the future of Canada, there is no danger of the Scot being neglected.

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These thoughts remind me of something said by that great Scottish pulpit orator and author of the 19th century, Ian Maclaren (the Rev. John Watson). Proposing the toast at Burns Night in New York in 1897, Ian Maclaren said this:

> "It follows as a natural consequence for the inhabitants of a country so poor as Scotland to emigrate when there are so many rich lands to go to. And while everywhere the Scot goes, he takes charge, yet he retains his characteristics. Never revolutionary, he is for culture and everything that is for the welfare of his adopted country. The only problem for Scotsmen going to other countries, is "How did they get along until we got here!"

THE ASCENDANCY OF SCOTS HUMOUR

No student of history could deny fairly that humour has a high place in the qualities that make for greatness either in an individual or in a nation. The ignorant and malevolent have said the Scot has no sense of humour whereas in fact the humour of the Scot is the only humour embodied in imperishable literature.

When an Englishman sees a joke in the distance, he immediately capitulates and laughs right out. He takes the joke home for the punishment of his family, and even the neighbours are disturbed by his raucous guffaws. For days afterwards the man plagues his friends and acquaintances with the tale. To the Scot on the other hand, when a jest is presented, the question arises - Is it a jest at all? And it is given a careful and analytical examination. If after twenty-four or forty-eight hours, the thing continues to appear to be a jest, then it is accepted and done honour. Even then it may not cause a laugh. As some grief is too deep for tears, so some humour is appreciated without demonstration; a truth which the Scot alone shares with the immortals of literature.

Irony is the most profound form of humour, and in that department of humour the Scot is unexcelled.

There is also a grim side to Scottish humour. Ian Maclaren once said that the grimmest example of Scots humour he had ever heard was this tale:

> A criminal had been convicted and condemned to death in Edinburgh. Just before the execution, the man's counsel went to see if there was anything he could do for him. The condemned man said he had only one request, and it was this: "Would you go to my chest and fetch my Sabbath blacks?" "And what do you want with your Sabbath blacks?" enquired the visitor. "I wish to wear them as a mark of respect for the deceased", was the answer.

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Here is another example of humour exclusively Scottish:

On the links at Fort William, I noted this warning displayed at the first tee:

"Players are requested to refrain from picking up lost balls until they have stopped rolling."

TALES OF ABERDEEN

On one of my visits to Aberdeen I had the privilege of being allowed to inspect some of the jests kept in that Royal Burgh's publicity department. You know of course, that the jokes about Aberdeen are manufactured or collected there and distributed from The Granite City itself. The canny Aberdonian's keen sense of publicity values has paid big dividends! I recall a few; they are not new but I believe they wear well.

An encounter between a temperance advocate and an Aberdonian enjoying his pint of Scotch Ale:

After a lengthy lecture, with a good deal of emphasis upon what happens to drink addicts in the next world, the teetotaler offered the Aberdonian a shilling if he would throw away his ale:

After reasonable meditation, the other countered as follows: "Give me sixpence and I'll throw hauf of it away".

Mrs. McPherson of Aberdeen informed her gude mon one morning that she expected a party of guests that afternoon. He immediately got up and put all the umbrellas away.

"Why Alex, said the wife, "dae ye fear ma guests will steal the umbrellas?"
"Nae Maggie" was the reply, "I fear they will recognise them."

An Aberdonian went to the races, and won a ten-to-one chance, with a sovereign on. It was in the days of real sovereigns. When the bookmaker handed the Aberdonian his winnings, he proceeded carefully to bite each sovereign, whereupon the bookmaker exclaimed: "Look here, mon, the sovereigns I gied you were guid ones".

"Maybe aye" replied the backer, "but I'm jist lookin to sae if the yin I gied you is among them."

"Sandy, did ye no hear me callin ye, when ye were gangin intae that pub the other day?" sternly demanded an elder of an Aberdeen kirk as the congregation was assembling one Sabbath morning.

"Aye, and I did," replied Sandy, "I heard ye right enough, but I had only the price of yin drink."

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THE MESSAGE OF ROBERT BURNS

There need be no anxiety about the future of Canada if Scottish virtues prevail among our people: God-fearing faith with no short-cuts or detours to salvation, thrift, canniness, robust independence, resolute ambition, diligence, intelligence, loyalty and humour.

Robert Burns like William Shakespeare is above nationality; he is in the line of the few great prophets of humanity for all the journey.

The American poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, proposing the Toast to the "Memory" on the Burns centenary night of the Boston Burns Club on January 25th, 1859, said these moving words:

> "In order for his destiny, his birth, breeding and fortunes were low. His organic sentiment was absolute independence, resting, as it should, on a life of labour. No man existed who could look down on him. They that looked into his eyes saw that they might look down the sky as easily. His muse and teaching was common sense, joyful, aggressive, irresistible. His satire has lost none of its edge. His musical arrows yet sing through the air. The songs of Burns are the property and solace of mankind".

This is what we have to try to live up to in the whole range of thought and action. The Scot does not dominate; he does not need to; he points the way by example, he leavens and strengthens the mass. Adapting Emerson's words "No man lives who can look down on the true Scot. They that look into his eyes see that they might look down the sky as easily".

Let us hope and pray that the influence of the Scot will grow mightily in Canada over the next century.

We shall be better Canadians, better citizens of the British Commonwealth, better citizens of the World Commonwealth, as we sing with Robert Burns:

> "Its coming yet, for a' that
> That man to man, the warld o'er
> Shall brothers be for a' that."

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Empire Parliamentary Association
Canadian Branch.

Luncheon for Hon. Walter Nash
New Zealand Minister to the
United States.

May 21, 1942.

Great pleasure to welcome Mr. Nash to Ottawa.

First visit since assuming very important an d significant office as New Zealand Minister at Washington.

Special pleasure at welcoming him also at a luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Mr. Nash a member of N.Z. Parliament from 1929 until last year, when he came to U.S.

Long connection with political life of New Zealand, and especially with the Labour Party of which he has been

a member of National Executive
(1919 - 1937)

Secretary (1922 - 1932)

National President (1935-1936)

Minister of the Crown (Finance)
1935 - 1941.

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A distinguished representative of New Zealand at many international gatherings.

International Labour Conference, Geneva.

Institute of Pacific Relations(in)Canada
British Commonwealth Relations(1933
Conference.)

Imperial Conference - 1937 -

recall pleasure of meeting him at that time - have since seen him at Washington at meeting of Pacific Council.

Representation of the United Nations, and especially of the Nations of the Commonwealth at Washington

has taken on a special importance since hostilities have spread so far into the Pacific -

an area in which Canada, in common with New Zealand, has a vital concern.

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War effort of New Zealand itself deserving of high praise.

Direct representation in Canada as well as in United States, now provides a closer link between the two Governments.

Would like also to add a word of special welcome to

Hon. Frank Langstone,
first High Commissioner for
New Zealand in Canada.

(formerly Minister of Lands and Native Affairs, and recently of the New Zealand Supply Mission in Washington.)

Glad that with his appointment the circle of Commonwealth representation at Ottawa is complete.

Hope that Mr. Nash will find it possible to visit Ottawa at intervals in the future.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: D-120-J
1943

Mr. Firth, official Secretary in the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, called to explain that when Mr. Nash was in Ottawa on Friday he was unable to call on the Prime Minister as he had to fulfil all his engagements in the one day here.

Ottawa, January 9, 1943. W.J.T.

Lists sent:
Dept. External Affairs
New Zealand
Walter Nash

sent also
N-104
K-1

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D-120-J
1944
N-100
V1

June 24th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Walter Nash of New Zealand will be arriving in Ottawa at about 11.30 next Tuesday morning and will leave for Montreal (where he intends to meet Mr. Fraser on his arrival) at 4 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Nash has an appointment with Mr. Ilsley for 4 p.m. on Tuesday and he will probably see Mr. Howe on Wednesday morning. Will you let me know when it will be convenient for you to see him?

I gather that he will head the New Zealand delegation at the Monetary Conference in New Hampshire which begins on July 1st and will return to New Zealand shortly after that. He is relinquishing his temporary post as New Zealand Minister in Washington.

Mr. Nash will be with Mr. Nash. Since this is a private visit it seems unnecessary to arrange any special hospitality for Mr. and Mrs. Nash during their brief stay here.

(J. W. PICKERSGILL ?)

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(N.A. ROBERTSON TO W.L.M.K.) July 9, 1946

Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Requests for Dr Dennis
New Zealand

NAR/SR
9.7.46

D-12-D
1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212925

N-17-1
V-1

I explained to Mr. Wilson, the New Zealand High Commissioner, that, in view of your unexpectedly early departure for Paris and the pressure of work that that would entail, it would be impossible for you to make an appointment for Friday to discuss shipping and publicity questions with Mr. Nash, and suggested that he might see the Charge d'Affaires of our Embassy in Washington, who would transmit Mr. Nash's views for consideration here.

Mr. Wilson said that he would so inform Mr. Nash, but he thought it likely that the latter would still wish to come to Ottawa, as he was planning to visit Mr. Wilson for the day before returning to New Zealand. If he does come to Ottawa, he will probably wish to discuss Pacific shipping questions with Mr. Howe.

The New Zealand High Commissioner is an old friend and former Cabinet colleague of Mr. Nash, and would, I know, appreciate it very much if he could arrange even a short general interview for his Deputy Prime Minister while he is in Canada. I know that Friday is a particularly bad day, but would suggest that you try and arrange a few minutes before three o'clock. If you approve, I could arrange a small Ministerial luncheon for Mr. Nash, perhaps in the New Zealand Room of the Parliamentary Restaurant, so that he could meet some of your colleagues while he is here.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C212926

Ottawa, July 9/46

To O. M.C. R.G. Robertson

~~Miss Hooper~~
~~Mr Hatch~~
~~A Leboutillier~~ PA
~~M Matheson~~

FOR INFORMATION

Seen by W.L.M.K.

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

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C212927

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for W.H. Measures, Esq.,
Department of External
Affairs.

D-12-J
1946

The Prime Minister has approved the holding of an official luncheon on Friday at one o'clock at the Country Club for the Hon. Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand. Mr. King has indicated that he will try, if at all possible, to be present.

Mr. Nash is coming from Washington on Friday morning. He is travelling by special plane, which is scheduled to leave there at eight o'clock, and to arrive here at twelve o'clock noon.

The members of Mr. Nash's party are:

Mr. Nash; Mrs. Nash
B.C. Ashwin, Secretary of the Treasury
A.B. Taylor, Treasury Adviser
D.F. Campbell, Secretary to Mr. Nash

Mr. Robertson suggests that you should drop alternative lists for a luncheon as indicated - one list to include Mrs. Nash and one for men only.

R.G.R.

July 10, 1946.

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C212928

W.H.M.
12.vii.46

file

D-12-J
1946

Memorandum for The Prime Minister

re MR. NASH

All concerned have been informed that the luncheon will be a dinner at 7.00 p.m., Country Club, Business Dress.

The following Cabinet Ministers regret they are unable to attend the dinner:

Rt.Hon. L.S. St.Laurent,
Hon. Lionel Chevrier,

and Mr. Claxton says he may be leaving for the Country before the dinner.

Do you wish me to ask any of the following Ministers to replace the above:

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Hon. J.A. Glen,
Hon. Paul Martin,
Hon. H.F.G. Bridges.

12.50 p.m.

The New Zealand High Commissioner says Mr. Nash's plane eventually took off, but had to return to the Airfield. Mr. Nash is still in Washington but has assured the High Commissioner that he will be here in time for dinner.

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COPY FOR Mr. Handy
Miss Horne
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
~~Miss Moore~~

MEMORANDUM for the Secretariat

C212929

Re Visit of Rt. Hon. Walter Nash,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance
of New Zealand

Thursday, March 11th

~~7.15 p.m. - arrival by air~~
~~(to be met by Mr. Measures)~~
(arrived Friday am by train)
not met by P.M.

Friday, March 12th -

1.15 p.m. - government luncheon,
New Zealand room,
Parliamentary Restaurant.

5.30 p.m.
to7.30 p.m. - reception, New Zealand
High Commissioner's
residence. not attended

Saturday, March 13th -

1.00 p.m. - luncheon ~~given~~ by
Mr. Claxton
5.00 pm Tea - Laurier House
7.30 p.m. - departure of Mr. Nash.
by train

N.B. Interviews, etc. being arranged
through External Affairs.

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Engagements of The Rt. Hon. Walter Nash

for Saturday, Mar. 13,1948

10.15 a.m. Interview with Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe

12.30 p.m. Call on His Excellency the Governor General

1.00 p.m. Luncheon, by Hon. Brooke Claxton

(Afternoon more or less free)

6.00 p.m. Reception - Residence of Air Marshal Curtis

7.30 p.m. Departure - Uplands Airport -
via Colonial Airlines

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file re JWP

C212931

Luncheon for Right Honourable Walter Nash

Suggested Points for Remarks

Mr. Nash himself an old friend.

Associated with many Canadians at Commonwealth and International Conferences.

Several visits to Ottawa -

1942 - 1944 - 1946 - and now 1948.
(Every second year - a good habit!)

New Zealand and Canada

Partners in Commonwealth

Side by side in two world wars.

Commonwealth Air Training Plan

- brought New Zealanders in Canadian homes.

Common interest in trade

- both great exporting nations.

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RGR

C212932

- Welcome to Rt.Hon. Walter Nash

  - visited Canada on previous occasions

    - to Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff and to Conference of Pacific Port Authorities at Toronto, 1933

  - comes from months of work at Havana on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and on World Trade Organization

    - both of great importance

  - glad to welcome Mr. Nash both personally and as representative New Zealand

    - fellow member of Commonwealth

    - always cordial relations -

      - High Commissioners -

        New Zealand - Hon. James Thorn
        Canada - Mr. Alfred Rive

    - ties of friendship made closer by presence of New Zealand men in Canada in Commonwealth Air Training Plan

    - particular interest in advanced social legislation of New Zealand

  - Pleased to learn a few days ago that N.Z. to be favoured in 1949 by visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret Rose.

    - visit to Canada 1939 still fondly remembered

    - great experience for Canadian people.

    - feel sure visit to N.Z. will be equal success.

  - In serious times of present, particular pleasure to have representative and leading figure of country that ~~shows~~ shares belief in freedom and democracy.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

P-304
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MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C212933

Mr. Paul Horsdal telephoned to suggest that you should, on your way to or from Kingsmere, observe a building which is going up about a mile and a quarter from Chelsea on the way to Kingsmere. He believes it is being erected for a sister of Park Superintendent Richards, and in Horsdal's opinion it is a most unattractive structure. He suggests that if this type of dwelling or cottage is to go up in the park, it will largely defeat the whole intent of making the park a national one.

W. J. T.

July 28, 1943.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212934

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

You may recall that I pointed out to the Chairman of the Federal District Commission the complaint of Mr. Paul Horsdal in regard to the type of building going up in the Gatineau Park area.

I am now told that the Commission has no control over construction of property in the park. Such control as exists is exercised by the Municipality of West Hull. This would seem to leave it rather wide open to misuse of the park area, and it may be desirable to have the Commission itself deal with this matter in some fashion or other.

Would you like me to have a word with Mr. Bronson in the matter?

W. J. T.

September 7, 1943.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

N 305-10
1941
N 305-14
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N-350
1941

C212935

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mrs. George O. Spencer brought to the office, the attached letters enclosing resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada, urging:

1. Appointment of a well known Canadian woman to assist in co-ordinating of women's services for war work. For this appointment they recommend Dr. Edna M. Guest of Toronto.

2. The appointment of a well known and qualified woman as a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. For this appointment they recommend Mrs. W. R. Lang.

The National Council of Women of Canada is an extensive and influential organization. Would the Prime Minister care to have these resolutions considered in Council?

A draft acknowledgment for the Prime Minister's signature is attached.

W. J. T.

January 25, 1941

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(W.R. MARTIN TO W.L.M.K.)

Fld C212936
(AUG. 10, 1948.)

Meeting of the Government with a Delegation from the National Dairy Council of Canada.

8-10-17
1948

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(1) The following members of the Government were present:

Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent	-	Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Honourable D. C. Abbott	-	Minister of Finance
Honourable Brooke Claxton	-	Minister of National Defence
Honourable Alphonse Fournier	-	Minister of Public Works
Right Honourable J.G. Gardiner	-	Minister of Agriculture
Honourable Colin Gibson	-	Secretary of State
Honourable Joseph Jean	-	Solicitor-General
Honourable Paul Martin	-	Minister of National Health and Welfare
Honourable R. W. Mayhew	-	Minister of Fisheries
Honourable Humphrey Mitchell	-	Minister of Labour
Honourable J. J. McCann	-	Minister of National Revenue
Honourable Wishart McL. Robertson	-	Leader of Government in the Senate.

(2) The following members of the National Dairy Council of Canada were present:

J. H. Duplan (President)
W. R. Aird
B. A. Campbell
G. M. Carlyle
J.P. Coyle
J. E. Graydon
E. A. Lewis

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C. G. MacLennan
Lea Marshall
C. E. McMonagle
K.H. Olive
F.J. Reynolds
R. C. Smellie
W. K. St. John
J. W. Speirs
J. S. Turnbull
K.L. Wallace

(3) Mr. St. Laurent welcomed the Delegation and asked Mr. Duplan to read the brief. (Attached).

(4) Mr. Gardiner commented upon the brief and said that he thought the figures given therein were approximately the same as those of the Department of Agriculture. He said that, although the Government was hopeful of sending more cheese to the United Kingdom, as production was nearly at its lowest level in the history of the industry it might not be possible to carry out this undertaking.

The butter situation was most acute. There had seldom been sufficient to meet the demand throughout the country, and this year the supply of butter was in an even more precarious state. So far, it has not been possible to secure more than 1,000 boxes outside of the country. New Zealand and Australian butter production is being largely purchased by the United Kingdom and, as we in Canada eat more butter than anywhere else in the world, it is difficult to get enough to satisfy the high demand. If anything can be done to secure quantities outside the country at a reasonable price, it will be done.

As far as the long-term policy is concerned, he felt that if ceilings were removed there would be good reason for people to demand that no floor be placed under the price of butter. Personally he felt that butter was a product, the price of which in this country should not be allowed to fluctuate widely during the year. He thought that some regulation should be made as to the winter and summer prices of

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butter. The immediate concern is the prospective shortage for this year.

(5) Mr. Duplan said that the Council's aim was not towards higher prices, but was to increase the supply of butter in storage and to prevent a re-occurrence of the situation that took place last year. He said that the Dairy Council would like to see supplies augmented by either importation of butter or a suitable substitute. He understood that there were supplies of butter available. Mr. Gardiner assured him that if this was so and if prices were reasonable, butter would be brought in. Margarine in the United States was selling at half the price of butter. Forty-five to fifty per cent of milk production goes into butter; twenty-five to thirty per cent is sold as fluid milk, four per cent as processed milk, and the remainder goes into cheese or is used on the farm. As returns on processed milk are greater than on butter and cheese production, if government controls were not on production of processed milk more fluid milk would be used in this manner, and there would be less butter and cheese. He would like to see parity of return for butter producers and for producers of other milk products.

Mr. Duplan was questioned as to reasons for the shortage, the means of preventing it, the high level of consumption in Canada, the price of margarine, and the problem of distribution of a substitute for butter.

(6) Mr. Smellie said that there were two matters for concern confronting the industry -- the present shortage and the matter of controls. So far as the first was concerned, the brief indicated what he would like to see done to remedy the situation. He felt that all controls should be removed from the dairy industry. The present ceiling price was making it very difficult for some producers to operate, in fact, the industry was right out of gear. Despite this statement, he felt that it was possible to have a floor price for butter without considering a ceiling.

(7) Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Olive emphasized the difficulties facing the dairy farmer in connection with the most recent

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W.P.T.B. Order in connection with butter.

(8) Mr. St. Laurent assured the Delegation that the brief which had been presented would receive careful consideration by the Government.

W. R. M.

August 10, 1948

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August 10th, 1948.

The Right Honourable The Prime Minister

and Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada:

We consider it a distinct privilege to have the opportunity of meeting with you today for the purpose of making known the views of The National Dairy Council of Canada concerning the present and prospective situation with respect to the supply and requirements outlook for milk and milk products. Your action in facilitating this meeting suggests that the Government of Canada is aware of the importance of our industry in the national economy, and as to the urgency of determining solutions to the problems confronting us in the interests of the citizens of this Dominion.

This appreciation was emphasized quite clearly by one of your colleagues, when he, in addressing a national meeting of dairymen this year, stated in part:

> "Dairying is a natural and indispensable part of the form of husbandry to which our people are accustomed, and which suits our natural resources. Without it, mixed farming would hardly be possible at all, and without it and the mixed farming of which it is so important a part, the way of living of all our people would be seriously affected and would have to undergo very substantial changes".

In appraising the Canadian dairy situation, we think it is desirable to consider the following aspects and trends:

1, At the Dominion Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa in December 1947, it was estimated that 17,300 million pounds of milk would be required in 1948 to meet a minimum domestic demand and fill the export contract for cheese. Based on milk production trends for the first six months of 1948, total production for the year will be approximately 16,500 million pounds, the lowest since 1940.

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2. The number of milk cows on farms as of December 1st, 1947, was 3,666,000 or seven percent lower than the 1937 to 1941 average of 3,949,000 head. The number of heifers reported on farms is also discouraging and shows a decline of 2.9 percent for December 1947, compared with December 1946. The export of dairy cattle to the United States continues in increasing numbers totalling more than 50,000 head for the first six months of this year, or double that of the corresponding period a year ago. On the basis of the average production per cow, the milk produced by dairy cows exported during the first six months of 1948 would represent about one quarter of a billion pounds of milk, or the equivalent of more than 10 million pounds of butter.

3. Our population has increased from 11,381,000 in 1940 to an estimated 12,850,000 in 1948. The total number of births in 1947 was the highest on record. This increase of one and one-half million consumers, represents a growth of 13 percent in Canada's population since 1940. Milk production, on the other hand, is not expected to be more than 3 percent above production in 1940. In 1942 Canadians consumed 1,283 pounds of milk per capita in all dairy products. In addition 800 million pounds were fed on farms. At this rate of consumption, it would require 17,300 million pounds of milk in 1948 to supply domestic requirements alone.

4. Fluid milk and cream sales, while down somewhat from the high consumption level of 1947, are still above the average reported during the years 1942 to 1946.

5. Cheese production for 1948 is not expected to exceed 100 million pounds. The domestic market which is generally recognized as the most profitable outlet, requires 55 to 65 million pounds of cheese annually. On the basis of a total production of 100 million pounds, this would leave only 35 to 45 million pounds of cheese for export.

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6. Concentrated milk production continues to expand and a ready market appears to be available at the present time for all evaporated whole milk, condensed whole milk and whole milk powder that can be produced. A Skim Milk Powder contract for 16.8 million pounds to be provided by Canada for the International Children's Emergency Fund will ensure a ready export market for this product during the current year.

7. The butter situation continues to present the most acute supply problem confronting the Canadian Dairy Industry.

This product, which utilizes from 45 to 50 percent of our total milk production, has not been produced in ample quantity to meet the requirements of the domestic market for a period of approximately seven years.

A report published in May 1948 by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in referring to the Canadian Dairy Industry, states in part:

> "The dairy export situation in Canada during the war and in subsequent years has largely been governed by the needs of the United Kingdom".

In part to give effect to the policy referred to, the Government in its wisdom, shortly after the commencement of hostilities, implemented a flexible over-all programme controlling the operations of the dairy industry through the media of maximum prices, support prices, subsidies, and regulations governing the diversion of milk, all of which were administered in a manner designed to assure production of those products deemed most urgently required in the prosecution of the war effort and post war rehabilitation.

We believe that informed Government authorities and all of those engaged in the many phases of the dairy industry recognize the above as statements of fact, and that to a large extent the domestic dairy situation has been, and is, the direct result of such policies. It would appear most unfortunate however, that there is not a more general awareness of this situation on the part of the people of Canada.

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Ceiling prices on butter, the only dairy product now subject to price control, have been, with one interlude, maintained for many years, and have not allowed a return to the farmer in line with returns from alternative outlets for milk and other agricultural commodities. Under the circumstances the butter branch of the industry has not been, and is not, in a position to acquire a sufficient portion of the total production of milk to enable it to meet the Canadian demand.

Few consumers appear to realize that it requires 9 quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, and that the present ceiling price will give the producer only about 68 cents for the milk used in the production of that pound of butter, compared with returns of about 95 cents for an equivalent amount of milk sold on the fluid market.

We believe it is significant to note that during the period of free marketing of butter, June to December 1947, the rising market, which was rapidly reflected in advancing prices paid to the producers of butterfat, was accompanied by an increase in production to the extent of nearly 17 million pounds over that of the previous year.

Dairymen were gratified to observe the findings of the House of Commons Special Committee on Prices that profiteering on the part of the industry did not take place.

It is doubtful if any significant increase in butter production can be anticipated during the balance of the year ending April 30th, 1949.

Experience has indicated that price ceilings can be maintained effectively only if the supply of the product approximates the demand. During the war years the available supply was distributed through the medium of consumer rationing and governmental direction of the movement of butter from areas of surplus into areas of shortage. Consumer rationing and governmental distribution controls are not in effect at the present time.

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The result of the present maximum price order, apart altogether from the discriminatory inequalities in the order itself, has been and will continue to be that distribution is diverted from regular law-abiding Industry channels into the hands of unscrupulous dealers. Many examples may be cited.

It is our considered opinion that unless the butter supply is augmented by imports in sufficient quantity to meet minimum needs, it will continue impossible to maintain orderly or equitable distribution of available supply through to April 30th, 1949. It is estimated that stocks of creamery butter on August 1st, 1948, were nearly 13 million pounds less than a year ago. When it is considered that supplies of this product in 1947 were about 10 million pounds short of meeting requirements during the 1947-48 winter period, it is apparent that even under the most favourable production conditions we cannot hope to satisfy the demand without obtaining supplies from other sources. To do so would require an increase in creamery butter production over last year of approximately 20% from September 1st, 1948 to April 30th, 1949.

We would respectfully submit that the problem of most immediate concern is that occasioned by the short butter supply situation position, and in this regard we would recommend --

1. That the Government of Canada take immediate steps to import a sufficient quantity of butter to satisfy the minimum requirements of the consumers of Canada;

2. That in the event the Government finds it impossible to import a sufficient quantity of butter to satisfy the minimum requirements of the consumers of Canada, provision be made for the re-introduction of consumer rationing;

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3. That in the event the Government cannot implement the recommendations set forth in paragraphs one and two above, the sale of the necessary quantity of a suitable substitute product should be authorized until such time as the butter supply is sufficient to meet the demand;

4. That in the event the supply of butter is augmented as recommended, the maximum price order be revoked and thereby enable the Industry to resume normal orderly distribution.

We contend that the present position with which the Industry is confronted is the direct result of the conditions outlined above. The Industry extended its complete co-operation to the Government throughout the long period of controls and we feel that in the interest of producers, operators and consumers the Government has a moral obligation to exert every effort to alleviate the present difficult situation by whatever means it may have at its disposal.

Further, we believe it to be of the utmost importance that the Government should examine the over-all situation in the light of all information available with a view to announcing its intentions as they may relate to the long-term position of the Industry. Such an announcement is required to enable the Industry to formulate policy and plan its operations in such a manner as to provide the maxima of health-giving milk and milk products to meet the growing demands of our citizens.

It is our view that the information presented in this Brief constitutes a national problem of considerable magnitude, and that its solution is of the utmost importance in the public interest and the future prosperity of our dairy economy.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Duplan,
President,
The National Dairy Council of Canada.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C212946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. H. O. McCurry, Director of the National Gallery, feels that a most effective war poster could be developed around the theme of the words which were left on the desk of the late Norman McLeod Rogers, and which you used in your words during the service in the Hall of Fame.

If you think well of this idea, Mr. McCurry will have designs prepared and submit them for approval. He adds, that in his opinion, the National Gallery Board will be willing to pay for this design and any other poster designs which might be found useful to the government in the present crisis.

Submit 2 or 3 designs (War or Service) of one design

July 25th, 1940. W. J. T.

Posted to Board July 26th 1940

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C212947

Opening of Exhibition of Chinese Art

National Gallery of Canada

A tribute to the Chinese and in recognition of their effort to keep alive their cultural traditions in the midst of war and invasion.

Exhibition illustrates work of

Prof. Shu-Chi Chang -
member of Arts Education Commission of Republic of China

Japanese bombing and invasion of Nanking compelled Prof. Chang to abandon his art work until he could re-establish himself in Chungking

Exhibition is one of a series arranged by National Gallery of Canada as tributes to United Nations

Day of Exhibition, October 10, commemorates the founding of Republic of China

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C2129-18

Present-Day Chinese Artist To Display Work At Gallery

Prof. Chang Shu-Chi Will Be Present Himself for Special Exhibition of 80 Paintings Opening on Saturday.

As a tribute to the Chinese, and in recognition of their effort to keep alive their cultural traditions in the midst of war and invasion, a special exhibition of 80 paintings by a present-day Chinese artist will be held at National Gallery of Canada, the gallery announced last night.

The exhibition will be opened Oct. 10, China's national day, by the Chinese minister to Canada, Dr. Liu Shih Shun, with the artist himself, Professor Chang Shu-Chi, present.

Prof. Chang, a member of the Arts Education Commission of the ministry of education of the Republic of China, has envolved a special technique of delicate shading with two-color brushes, and broke with classical Chinese tradition by the use of white in his water colors.

When the Japanese invaded and bombed Nanking, Prof. Chang was compelled to abandon his art classes, his home and his gardens. He withdrew to Chungking, where he found new inspiration in the rocky landscape of that vicinity.

He completed the painting, "One Hundred Doves," commissioned by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as a gift to President Roosevelt. This painting is "a symbol of peace; a peace not of appeasement but of the unconquerable will of free men." It was presented to the President by the artist himself, and now hangs in the White House.

Another of Professor Chang's works, showing an eagle soaring over a river which rushes between jagged rocks, was presented to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

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C2129·18

Present-Day Chinese Artist To Display Work At Gallery

Prof. Chang Shu-Chi Will Be Present Himself for Special Exhibition of 80 Paintings Opening on Saturday.

As a tribute to the Chinese, and in recognition of their effort to keep alive their cultural traditions in the midst of war and invasion, a special exhibition of 80 paintings by a present-day Chinese artist will be held at National Gallery of Canada, the gallery announced last night.

The exhibition will be opened Oct. 10, China's national day, by the Chinese minister to Canada, Dr. Liu Shih Shun, with the artist himself, Professor Chang Shu-Chi, present.

Prof. Chang, a member of the Arts Education Commission of the ministry of education of the Republic of China, has envolved a special technique of delicate shading with two-color brushes, and broke with classical Chinese tradition by the use of white in his water colors.

When the Japanese invaded and bombed Nanking, Prof. Chang was compelled to abandon his art classes, his home and his gardens. He withdrew to Chungking, where he found new inspiration in the rocky landscape of that vicinity.

He completed the painting, "One Hundred Doves," commissioned by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as a gift to President Roosevelt. This painting is "a symbol of peace; a peace not of appeasement but of the unconquerable will of free men." It was presented to the President by the artist himself, and now hangs in the White House.

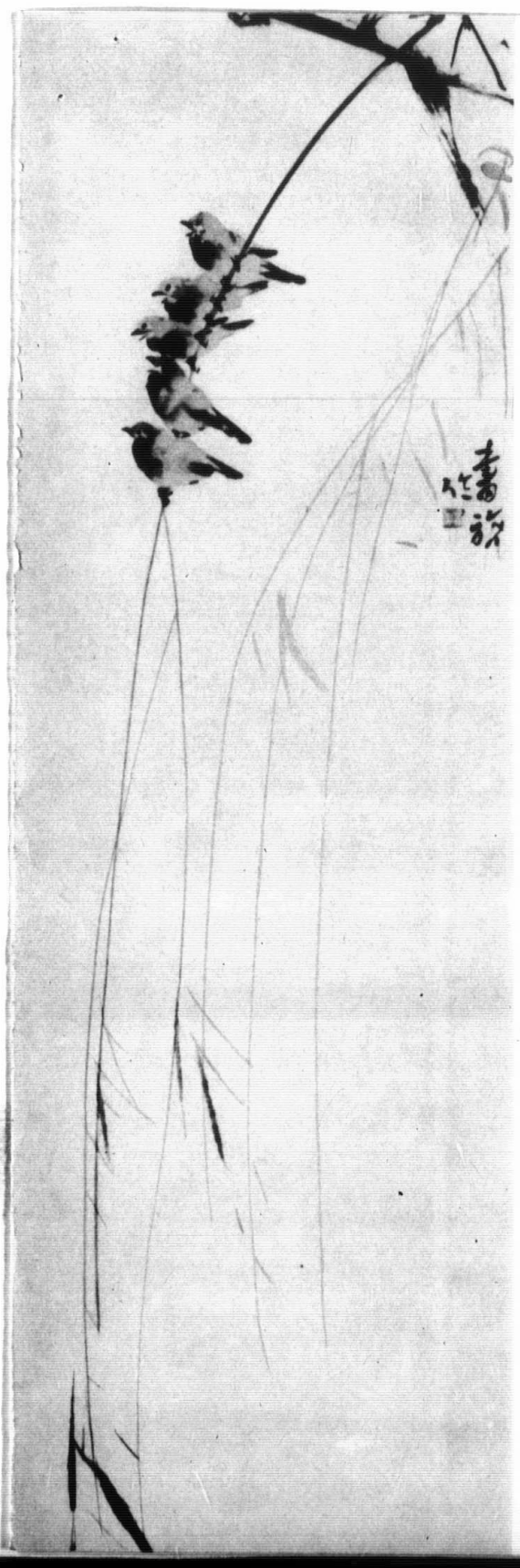
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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR



C212949

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

by

PROFESSOR
CHANG SHU-CHI

of

CHUNGKING

China Day
October 10th
1942

THE NATIONAL GALLERY
OF CANADA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 308, pages C212920-C213627

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C-12950

C212950

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY

PROFESSOR CHANG SHU-CHI

1. WHITE PEACOCK
2. A HAPPY GROUP
3. HARMONIOUS PAIR
4. WHEN LADIES MEET
5. BLACK AND WHITE
6. SOUTHERN GLORY
7. POWER DIVE
8. AT PEACE
9. DOVES OF PEACE
10. SEARCHER
11. BELOW THE LAKE
12. WHITE WISTARIA
13. SPRING BAMBOO
14. DUCK AND PLUM BLOSSOM
15. SPRING IN THE MOUNTAINS
16. COCKATOO
17. EAGLE AND PINE
18. HAPPY PAIR
19. FISH
20. MOON-NIGHT
21. PEONY
22. AZALEA
23. CHRYSANTHEMUM
24. AUTUMN INSECTS
25. KINGFISHER
26. HERALD OF SPRING
27. BAMBOO
28. BAMBOO
29. SPRING WILLOW
30. FLYING PAIR
31. WHITE ROSE AND GREEN BAMBOO
32. CORN
33. AUTUMN WILLOW
34. LOQUAT
35. BIRD AND ROSE
36. PALM TREE
37. BABIES
38. SPRING BLOSSOMS
39. EXCITEMENT
40. AUTUMN BY THE RIVER
41. HENS
42. PROCLAIMER OF PEACE
43. GEESE
44. AZALEA
45. AUTUMN MOON
46. PEAR BLOSSOM
47. SPRING
48. RED COTTON
49. DOVES
50. AUTUMN LOTUS
51. THE BRIDE
52. A HAPPY GROUP
53. DOMINANT
54. SWALLOW, SWALLOW, FLYING SOUTH
55. FIDDLE LEAF
56. GOLD-FISH
57. A TENSE MOMENT
58. ECSTASY
59. CHICKEN
60. PEAR BLOSSOM
61. GLORY
62. SPARROWS
63. SWALLOWS
64. LANDSCAPE
65. THE BEAUTIES OF AUTUMN
66. ROSE
67. BLACK HENS
68. THE ROOSTER AND THE HOLLYHOCK
69. FLYING SPARROWS
70. CHRYSANTHEMUM
71. CHICKEN AND AZALEA
72. SPRING BAMBOO
73. AUTUMN GRASS
74. QUIETNESS
75. HERON
76. SUNFLOWERS
77. COCK AND CHRYSANTHEMUM
78. PEACOCK
79. FARM-YARD

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NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

PRESS RELEASE

(for Saturday papers)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, April 13, 1946.

The Prime Minister informed the press today that he had received word from the Right Honourable Vincent Massey that he and Mrs. Massey, acting as Trustees of the Massey Foundation, are presenting to Canada's National Gallery a collection of seventy paintings by contemporary English artists. The collection is one which has been assembled by Mr. and Mrs. Massey during the ten years of their residence in the United Kingdom. It includes the work of thirty-five artists, only six of whom are at present represented in the National Gallery at Ottawa.

It is the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Massey that after an initial exhibition arranged by the Director and Trustees of the Gallery in Ottawa, the pictures should be exhibited in various parts of Canada. They also hope that in the future the paintings may be loaned as widely as possible for the benefit of lovers of art throughout the country.

As announced this week from London, the pictures are at present being exhibited in London at the reopening of the Tate Gallery.

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C212952

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER K-box

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Confidential

Re: Vacancy on Board of Trustees of National Gallery.

There is still one vacancy on the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery. This is one position where the appointment of a woman would be very well received. In view of representations from the Liberal Federation and other sources, you might wish to consider such an appointment.

One person who would fill the position admirably is Mrs. Alan Plaunt, of Ottawa. She is herself a very considerable collector and exceptionally well regarded by artists, in addition to being politically acceptable.

J. W. P.

February 14, 1948

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Prime Minister C212953

re Massey Collection

The attached release has been concurred in by Mr. McCurry. If you approve, it can be cabled to Mr. Massey tonight (draft telegram attached)

Jas. L.

11/IV/48

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Arts + Letters in Canada
Dept. External Affairs
National Gallery of Canada
Oakes, Sir Harry
D-12-5-0
1948
N-20
1948
P-20
and 1948 (Ottawa Corp.)
J-15-1
1948

Ottawa, May 1st, 1948.

C212954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Use of Oak Hall (Lady Oakes' former property)

McCurry of the National Gallery told me the other day that, at the request of Public Works, he had made an examination of this property which, as you know, was presented to the government by Lady Oakes for cultural purposes. McCurry was apparently asked to determine the suitability of the house for art exhibitions. His report to Public Works reads as follows:

"It is my opinion that the building with its estate is eminently suitable as a cultural centre. Its location at the most important border entry into Canada greatly enhances its value for this purpose. It is the centre of the most thickly populated areas of Canada and the United States.

The Trustees of the National Gallery are prepared to accept the responsibility for developing the property as a branch of the National Gallery of Canada and to provide suitable exhibitions and other appropriate activities which will be of high cultural value to the residents in that area and an attraction to tourists. The Board would expect to be exclusively responsible for all exhibitions and other artistic activities which might be held at Oak Hall, and that the Department of Public Works would be responsible for the upkeep of buildings and grounds, including the necessary cleaning and char service, and that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be responsible

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for the adequate protection of the property and of any exhibitions which may be displayed there.

It might not be advisable at first to keep Oak Hall in active operation throughout the year but it could be open from June 1st to September 30th and the period extended in accordance with the growth of interest.

It is recommended that if these plans are acceptable, preparations be made to open at least a part of the house to the public on July 1st with a suitable exhibition of Canadian paintings and such other material as may be deemed advisable. If this date is to be aimed at, the necessary renovation of the building should be undertaken without delay. It is estimated that the additional expense to be incurred by the National Gallery during the current fiscal year for extra staff and exhibitions would be $15,000. The project holds unlimited possibilities as a factor in the development of the arts in Canada and eventually it could be made to some extent self-sustaining."

I understand that the Minister of Public Works may be making a submission to Council to obtain authorization for the expenditure involved and I thought you might wish to have the above information in advance, in case it is brought up in Cabinet.

In speaking to me, McCurry added that, in his opinion, the property might also be used for other cultural activities such as musical programmes and drama, for which he thinks it is well-suited, particularly because of its proximity to the populous area across the border.

A.D.P.H.

A.D.P.H.

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C212956

COPY

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

Office of the
Director

OTTAWA

April 23, 1948.

Dear Mr. Murphy,

As requested, I visited Niagara Falls on Thursday, April 15th, 1948, and examined Oak Hall, recently presented to the government for cultural purposes, with a view to determining the suitability of the house for art exhibitions.

It is my opinion that the building with its estate is eminently suitable as a cultural centre. Its location at the most important border entry into Canada greatly enhances its value for this purpose. It is the centre of the most thickly populated areas of Canada and the United States.

The Trustees of the National Gallery are prepared to accept the responsibility for developing the property as a branch of the National Gallery of Canada and to provide suitable exhibitions and other appropriate activities which will be of high cultural value to the residents in that area and an attraction to tourists. The Board would expect to be exclusively responsible for all exhibitions and other artistie activities which might be held at Oak Hall, and that the Department of Public Works would be responsible for the upkeep of buildings and grounds, including the necessary cleaning and char service, and that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be responsible for the adequate protection of the property and of any exhibitions which may be displayed there.

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unlimited possibilities as a factor in the development of the arts in Canada and eventually it could be made to some extent self-sustaining.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

H. O. McCurry,
Director.

E. P. Murphy, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works,
O T T A W A.

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P.C. ~~3549~~

Draft.

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

C212958

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada 1939, the National Film Board was established to discharge such duties as the Governor in Council might from time to time request it to undertake, and particularly to review Government film activities and advise the Governor General in Council in connection therewith;

AND WHEREAS by section 9 of the said Act the Government Film Commissioner, appointed under section 8, is directed to advise as to methods of securing quality, economy, efficiency and effective co-operation in the production, distribution and exhibition of Government films;

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioner has reported that to secure quality, economy, efficiency and effective co-operation in the production and distribution of Government films, it is expedient that the Government Motion Picture Bureau, which is presently administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, be transferred from that Department to the administration, control and supervision of the National Film Board, with the exception of that section of the Bureau concerned with the production and distribution of still photographs;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and under the authority of the Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, Chapter 165 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to order that the control and supervision of the Government Motion Picture Bureau, with the exception of that section of the Bureau concerned with the production and distribution of still photographs, be and it is hereby transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to, and vested in, the National Film Board.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

~~The Civil Service Commission~~.

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C212953 M-752 / 1940

Record of Film Commissioner's File on March of Time picture "Canada at War"

Letter from J. G. to Turnbull, Oct. 27, on authorization for film on Canada at War.

Letter from J. G. to Louis de Rochemont, Nov. 1.

Dear Mr. de Rochemont,

I am now acting as Government Film Commissioner for the Canadian Government and this involves making many of the plans for government production and distribution. So far as the war is concerned, it also involves building up the film side of the country's information service.

I am anxious to get away quickly with a film on Canada's war activities and the thought in my mind is that it would be interesting to most people to show just what happens to a country's national organizations when it goes to war. I should like to see a film which not only describes the military aspects of mobilization, but what happens in the reorganization for war of economic, financial and other related aspects of the national life.

Could you spare me a script writer to prepare the scenario? I am thinking of Bob Richards. If you agree to letting me have him for three or four weeks we could get down to the details of the arrangement.

My personal regards to you and I wish you all luck with your big feature.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) John Grierson.

Rec'd for file 9/3/40

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Nov. 3.

Telegram from Louis de Rochemont to John Grierson.

Your air mail letter received March of Time very anxious do picture for world release on Canada along lines you described STOP Rather than supply you with script can't we work this out so that our camera crews can come into Canada to do photographic work and make available to you all cuts not used in our release Kind regards

Louis de Rochemont

Nov. 3.

Telegram from John Grierson to Louis de Rochemont.

Personally would be very happy to cooperate as suggested and will act immediately to remove formal obstacles of which you are aware STOP will contact you as soon as possible with definite proposals Regards

John Grierson

Nov. 4.

Telegram from de Rochemont to Grierson.

For your information London Ministry of Information and Admiralty delighted with March of Time's recent release "The Battle Fleets of England" STOP Would word from London bigwigs help expedite matters? I am sure Winston Churchill will write if necessary personal letters to officials in Canada Regards

Louis de Rochemont

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Letter from Grierson to Turnbull, Nov. 4, reporting March of Time suggestion and recommending favorable action on it.

Memorandum Nov. 7.

I spoke to Mr. Rochemont today on the telephone. He said he would be bringing in a director, a camera man and a sound man but that he would be willing to hire the electrician in Canada. His apparatus would consist of a camera, a sound outfit and lights. He intimated that he would be willing to use the processing facilities at Associated Screen News and also that he would expect to bear the whole cost of the picture so long as we could guarantee him a rich supply of facilities.

I intimated to him that the government would naturally keep control of the film so that nothing would go out of the country without permission and that I should wish to supervise the picture both in Canada and during its editing in New York. He agreed to this.

J.G.

Nov. 8.

Telegram from John Grierson to Louis de Rochemont.

Government has decided as special measure to accede to your request but please keep confidential for present STOP Inform when you will send script writer for survey of story.

John Grierson

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Nov. 14.

Letter from John Grierson to Louis de Rochemont.

Dear Mr. de Rochemont,

This is to confirm my telegram and say that the government has agreed that you should have facilities in respect of Customs and Immigration to make the film on Canada's war effort. I also add that I shall arrange for the fullest facilities and co-operation.

War conditions, as you will appreciate, make it necessary to say that the film will have to be subject to the terms of national censorship. At the same time, I shall be supervising such arrangements on behalf of the government and I have no doubt that we can work well together. I certainly look forward to cooperating with one of your units.

For purposes of Immigration, will you give me details of when Richards will come to Canada and by what route, so that I can have the necessary facilities arranged at the border.

Yours sincerely,

John Grierson.

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C212963

Letter from J. S. to Turnbull Oct 27. on authorisation to film on Canada at war.

Letter from J.G. to Louis de Rochemont. Nov. 1.

Dear Mr de Rochemont,

I am now acting as Government Film Commissioner for the Canadian Government and this involves making many of the plans for Government production and distribution. So far as the war is concerned, it also involves building up the film side of the country's information service.

I am anxious to get away quickly with a film on Canada's war activities and the thought in my mind is that it would be interesting to most people to show just what happens to a country's national organisations when it goes to war. I should like to see a film which not only describes the military aspects of mobilisation, but what happens in the re-organisation for war of economic, financial and other related aspects of the national life.

Could you spare me a script writer to prepare the scenario? I am thinking of Bob Richards. If you agree to letting me have him for three or four weeks we could get down to the details of the arrangement.

My personal regards to you and I wish you all luck with your big feature.

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Louis de Rochemont.

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Telegram from John Grierson to Louis de Rochemont

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Nov 4
Telegram from de Rochemont to Grierson.

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Letter from Grierson to Turnbull Nov 4 reporting March of Time suggestion and recommending favourable action on it.

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Memorandum. NOV 7.

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NOV 14.

Letter from John Fraser to Louis de Rochemont.

Dear Mr. de Rochemont,

This is to confirm my telegram and say that the Government has agreed that you should have facilities in respect of Customs and Immigration to make the films on Canada's war effort. I also add that I shall arrange for the fullest facilities and cooperation.

Your conditions, as you will appreciate, make it necessary to say that the films will have to be subject to the terms of national censorship. At the same time, I shall be supervising such arrangements on behalf of the Government and I have no doubt that we can work well together. I certainly look forward to cooperating with one of your units.

For purposes of Immigration will you give me details of when Richards will come to Canada and by what route, so that I can have the necessary facilities arranged at the border.

Yours sincerely,
John Fraser.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Date WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for Miss Souliere:

M-75-2
1940

C212967

Herewith are accounts submitted by the Acting Film Commissioner covering expense accounts in connection with the filming of the picture "Canada At War". I do not know if any money has been set aside for this purpose out of our own funds, but in any event these are legitimate charges and should be fixed up in some way.

March 29, 1940. W. J. T.

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Prime Minister may recall my suggestion that Colonel Cooper, the Acting Film Commissioner, had been to some degree at least, responsible for bringing the March of Time picture to the attention of Premier Hepburn, and subsequently having it banned. I have no proof of this, but am quite certain however, that this is the case. Certainly Colonel Cooper said to me that as a Tory he would much prefer that the picture should not be shown until after the general election.

Colonel Cooper's political activities might not in themselves warrant his removal from the position he is now holding as Film Commissioner, but I am disturbed by reports reaching me regularly that he is wrecking the work which Mr. Grierson was trying to get under way before he left for Australia. Not once or twice, but at least six times I have been told that Colonel Cooper is doing everything he can to embarrass and annoy the men who are trying to produce pictures for the government.

Today Mr. Lash, Director of Public Information, and Mr. Legg, the man who was brought over from England by Mr. Grierson to supervise film production, called on me and said that it was impossible to carry on with Colonel Cooper and hope for worth-while results.

Some word of this may have reached Mr. Euler, but it is doubtful if any action will be taken by the board unless some direct suggestion is made. A way out is indicated by the National Film Board Act itself which specifies:

> (Section 5) No one shall be eligible for appointment to the Board as one of the three members from outside the Public Service of Canada, who has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, individually or as a shareholder or partner, or otherwise, in the production, distribution, or exhibition of photographs or motion pictures, or in the manufacture or distribution of photographic or motion picture apparatus.

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C212969

While the Government Film Commissioner is not mentioned in this section, it is clearly [redacted] the intention that no one shall be connected with government film activities who is drawing his livelihood from private motion pictures. Mr. MacNeill of the Justice Department has confirmed my opinion in this matter.

Colonel Cooper is the president of the Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors Association of Canada, and is drawing his salary from that organization, serving as Acting Film Commissioner without remuneration. Thus he clearly comes under the prohibitory clause of the act.

Public interest would seem to call for the removal of Colonel Cooper without delay, and the legal necessity for so doing exists. The duties of the position are not heavy. They could be looked after perhaps by Mr. Brockington, who is acting in an advisory capacity to the Board. His position in connection with Public Information would thus be more clearly defined. In any event, the question of a successor is not as important as getting rid of Colonel Cooper before he does any further damage.

April 1, 1940.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

M-752
1940

C212970

Ottawa, December 13th, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Government Film Commissioner

The Prime Minister may wish to be reminded that he was to speak to Mr. Crerar, as Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, with regard to Mr. Grierson's resignation.

A. D. P. H.

2 on
R file

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JWP/MS
19.12.40

M-752
1940

C212971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: National Film Board

In accordance with the Prime Minister's direction, I spoke to Mr. Crerar about Mr. Grierson's resignation and explained that the War Committee, in his absence, had discussed the matter and had decided that an effort should be made to retain Mr. Grierson's services. Mr. Crerar, I understand, brought the matter up again at the War Committee on Friday.

I had a further discussion with him today during which he informed me that he had planned to arrange a special showing of the government films for members of the Cabinet to give them a better appreciation of the work which has been accomplished. He also contemplated calling a meeting of the National Film Board to consider the situation created by Mr. Grierson's resignation. Mr. Crerar now thinks that, in view of Mr. MacKinnon's imminent return, it would be preferable to postpone this action until he had an opportunity of talking to Mr. MacKinnon.

Mot about Grierson in the interim

Mr. Crerar feels that most of the difficulty has arisen because of a misapprehension that the Film Board is a division of the Department of Trade and Commerce rather than a co-ordinating agency and that if this misunderstanding can be cleared up and if, at the same time, the Motion Picture Bureau, now a division of Trade and Commerce, could be put under the direct authority of the Film Commissioner, the existing difficulties would disappear.

There are, at present, three vacancies on the National Film Board. The terms of two members expired on August 31st and no appointments were made in their places. A third vacancy was created by the death of Colonel Smart. Mr. Crerar feels that these vacancies should be filled in order to strengthen the Board. There seems no reason why they should not be filled immediately.

-- The attached draft reply to Mr. Cowan's letter is based upon the discussion with Mr. Crerar, who told me that he had already seen Mr. Cowan.

J. W. P.

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Mr. Turnbull to see and file

WJT/MDS
23.1.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C212972

M-762
1941

-- The attached letter from Mr. Grierson, with the
-- accompanying memorandum by Mr. Pickersgill, sets forth certain facts in regard to Mr. Grierson's resignation.

In my opinion, the difficulty has largely been caused by the Department of Trade and Commerce' tendency to "departmentalize" the Film Board.

This Board was created to serve as the agency of all departments, but instead it is being dominated by one department. The Minister of Trade and Commerce acts as Chairman, the Deputy-Minister is on the Board, the Secretary of the department acts as Secretary of the Board, the Treasury Officer of the department is the Treasury Officer of the Board. If this state of affairs continues, no matter who may be Commissioner, difficulties are bound to ensue. I would suggest that the department should be content with one representative, in the person of the Minister, as Chairman, that the Secretary be chosen from another department, and that the Board have its own Treasury representative.

If Mr. Grierson's services are to be retained he is entitled to some direct word from the Minister, who has already accepted his resignation. This, however, if done, will probably be in a grudging fashion, a sort of "if you want to stay, we

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C212973

will let you".

I had something to do with the drafting of the Film Board Act and I am sure it was never the intention to have more than one representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce associated with the Board.

W. J. T.

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JWP/MDS
23.1.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C212974 M-762 1941

RE: NATIONAL FILM BOARD

During Mr. MacKinnon's absence, I discussed with Mr. Crerar, at the Prime Minister's direction, the resignation of Mr. Grierson, which was subsequently discussed in Council. Mr. Crerar then had an informal talk with Mr. Grierson who agreed not to make definite arrangements to leave Canada until Mr. MacKinnon's return.

Mr. Crerar's view was that the following action should be taken:

1. Fill the vacancies in the Film Board (there are three).
2. Call a meeting of the Board to ask Mr. Grierson to reconsider his resignation.
3. Transfer the Motion Picture Bureau from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the direct jurisdiction of the Film Board.

Mr. Crerar thought that if this action was taken and Mr. Grierson was assured of a sympathetic board he would agree to remain.

The Prime Minister has written to a number of persons including Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. C. G. Cowan, Dr. Walter Murray and Mr. de Rochemont, assuring them that an effort is being made by the government to retain Mr. Grierson's services. It now appears from -- the attached letter from Mr. Grierson that Mr. MacKinnon has never approached him and that it has only been from his informal talk with Mr. Crerar and from the newspapers which published the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Sidney Smith that he has learned there was any desire on the part of the government to retain his services.

JWP
J. W. P.

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Mr Turnbull

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C212975

M-75-2
1941

February 1, 1941

For the Prime Minister:

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, who telephoned from Montreal, has sent a message to the Prime Minister through his secretary, to say that he had tried to get in touch with Mr. Grierson between the time of the meeting of Council and the time of the departure of his train. He is sorry to report that he could not reach Mr. Grierson, as Mr. Grierson will be out of town until Tuesday.

Mr. MacKinnon will be back on Monday and will make it a point to follow this matter up.

H.H.

Message given to Mr. Pickersgill as directed by the P.M. 1-2-41

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M-752
1941
C212976

NATIONAL FILM BOARD
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN

Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon
Chairman of the National Film Board
invites you to a special showing
of two new films produced by the Board
for the Director of Public Information.

"EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD"

The first film to show the total war effort of the British Commonwealth. Its theme is taken from President Roosevelt's address to Congress on January 6 in which he spoke of the four freedoms which the democracies must maintain.

"PEOPLES OF CANADA"

The story of Canada's growth and of Canada's debt today to many peoples. The film has been widely hailed in press reviews as the most ambitious and most successful documentary film so far produced in Canada.

"UN DU XXII ieme"

Entiérement tourné en français, c'est l'histoire d'une nouvelle recrue dans le fameux Vingt-deuxieme Regiment de Quebec

Capitol Theatre, Ottawa,

Thursday, February 27th,

11 A.M.

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C212977 B7 2a

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

M-752
1941

The National Film Board is producing, in one of its wartime series 6-300 for 1940 a picture on Ottawa as a wartime Capital.

The Director feels that this picture would be incomplete without showing Parliament in session and also showing members of the Cabinet emerging from the Privy Council entrance to the East Block. Accordingly, permission has been asked to take photographs of the House in session shortly after it re-assembles on April the 28th.

Pls said: Bring up on return

April 7th, 1941. W. J. T.

see also H-100-V
1941

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C212973

M-750
1941
Dup

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

see M-752
1941

WJT/MS
1.5.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

-- The attached letter and enclosures from Mr. Grierson indicate that, as yet, no action has been taken by the Minister to meet the situation which originally caused Grierson's resignation as Film Commissioner.

Mr. Grierson is now recommending that, under the Transfer of Duties Act, the direction of that part of the Motion Picture Bureau having to do with films be vested in the National Film Board. This device had not occurred to me but it appears to be legally sound, and should, if agreed to, clear up the problem which apparently is still causing the strained situation.

Please forward
May 5/41 W. J. T.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C212973 M-752 1941

For the Prime Minister:

The Film Board are proceeding with their plans for a motion picture dealing with Ottawa, and have already taken a number of views around Parliament Hill and in the main building. They have now requested permission to take a photograph of the Cabinet coming out of the Privy Council chamber. There will be no inconvenience caused to anyone by the arrangement proposed. It simply involves setting up a camera in the hall and taking one view as members of the Cabinet come out of the room, preferably in a group, headed by the Prime Minister in conversation with one of his senior colleagues.

W. J. T.

May 6, 1941.

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C212980

file M-752
1941

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES:
JOHN AND SUSSEX STS.

Canadian Government
Motion Picture Bureau

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE Nº

Ottawa

Re: filming of War Cabinet, ministers leaving Privy Council Chamber and walking down corridor;

Can the ministers be advised, at the close of the cabinet meeting, that the hallway is lighted for motion pictures and cameras are set up;

Can the ministers oblige by (a) leaving fairly closely together as a group, and not spaced out too far,

(b) leaving by the Privy Council chamber door only, and not by the side doors,

(c) not watching the camera ahead of them, but maintaining conversation and carrying on in a natural manner.

Can a signal be given from the Privy Council Chamber at the ending of the meeting, allowing the cameramen a moment for their lighting and to catch the first opening of the Privy Council chamber door.

Recd for file
15/5/41

Prime Ministers to come out first with a colleague - chatting

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C212981

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

M-752
1941

T/MP
21.11.41

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Cowan, of the National Film Board, is asking for an interview at the Prime Minister's convenience. He states that the suggestion ror a talk with you has the approval of the Minister, Mr. Thorson.

W. J. T.

Lucas
R-100-6"
1941

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

M-752
1942

MEMORANDUM C212982 21.11.42

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

We discussed yesterday the appointment of someone to the Film Board, vice Mr. Justice Davis. You pointed out the valid objections to Mr. Heeney's going on the Board, and asked for any further suggestions.

Mr. John MacNeill, Law Clerk of the Senate would, in my opinion, be an excellent appointment. He drafted the Film Board Act and is probably more familiar with the needs of the Film Board than anyone else outside the immediate circle of the Board itself. He was, as you may know, one of the senior officers of the Department of Justice, and in the running, I believe, for the post of Deputy, but on account of ill health, sought the Senate position. As a result of the less onerous duties there, his health has, in fact, much improved, and he could readily take on, and would probably welcome, the additional opportunities for public service presented by appointment to the Board. He has always been an admirer and supporter of yourself.

a good suggestion
I am pursuing it W. J. T.

November 21, 1942.
T/MP

attach to carbon

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IH/10 P.C. 7826

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

C212983

M-752
1942

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and pursuant to Section 3 of the National Film Act, 1939, is pleased to re-appoint and doth hereby re-appoint Mr. Charles G. Cowan, Ottawa, Ontario, a member of the National Film Board for a period of three years as from August 31st, 1942.

A. P. Harvey.
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
the Prime Minister.

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P.C. 7827

IH/10

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

C212984

Feb

M-752
1942

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and pursuant to Section 3 of the National Film Act, 1939, is pleased to re-appoint and doth hereby re-appoint Mr. Justice T.C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, a member of the National Film Board for a period of three years as from August 31st, 1942.

A. D. P. Heeney.
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
the Prime Minister.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

M-752
1942

MEMORANDUM

C212985

For the Prime Minister.

On November 23rd you indicated your willingness to appoint Mr. John MacNeill to the vacant position on the Film Board.

I have not taken any further action in the matter but perhaps it was your intention to have this brought up in Council or to have Mr. Heeney prepare an order. If you wish, I can pass on this instruction and, as well, let General LaFleche know of your views about this appointment. General LaFleche is the Chairman of the Film Board but appointments to the Board are a matter for Council generally, rather than for any one Minister other than yourself.

W.J.T.

December 16, 1942.

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Mr. John MacNeill, Law Clerk of the Senate would, in my opinion, be an excellent appointment. He drafted the Film Board Act and is probably more familiar with the needs of the Film Board than anyone else outside the immediate circle of the Board itself. He was, as you may know, one of the senior officers of the Department of Justice, and in the running, I believe, for the post of Deputy, but on account of ill health, sought the Senate position. As a result of the less onerous duties there, his health has, in fact, much improved, and he could readily take on, and would probably welcome, the additional opportunities for public service presented by appointment to the Board. He has always been an admirer and supporter of yourself.

C212965

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

RANDUM

C212987

M-752
1942

M-305
1942

For the Prime Minister.

On November 23rd you indicated your willingness to appoint Mr. John MacNeill to the vacant position on the Film Board.

I have not taken any further action in the matter but perhaps it was your intention to have this brought up in Council or to have Mr. Heeney prepare an order. If you wish, I can pass on this instruction and, as well, let General LaFleche know of your views about this appointment. General LaFleche is the Chairman of the Film Board but appointments to the Board are a matter for Council generally, rather than for any one Minister other than yourself.

Appointment agreed to - Cabinet

W.J.T.

December 16, 1942.

WJT/CEB.

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WLB

NAR/SR
12.6.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C212988

Since Pearson's transfer to Washington he has continued to remain a member of the Canadian Film Board. This has not been a very satisfactory arrangement, either from his point of view or from that of the Film Board or of the Department. Pearson and Grierson have both raised the matter on a number of occasions and I had intended to bring the position to your attention before this. Circumstances have prevented Pearson attending the last three meetings of the Board, on which we all feel that External Affairs should have an active representative. I think that Keenleyside, who works closely and well with Grierson, would be a good representative in Pearson's place. If you approve of this change, I will advise Grierson and have the necessary nominating submission prepared.

Noted

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Resolution Passed at the Conference
on Films in Rural Education
Saskatoon, August 31 to September 4, 1943.

To the Prime Minister of Canada and
To the Minister of National War Services

Whereas the films produced and distributed by the National Film Board have clearly played a vital part in the wartime information of the Canadian people and contributed in a significant way to their war effort, and

Whereas the excellent results obtained by the showing of National Film Board 16 mm. films both on rural circuits and in the cities indicate great possibilities in the use of such films as a means of public education:

Be it resolved that following the cessation of hostilities, the National Film Board be continued with a program of film production and distribution adequate to peacetime needs and that provincial governments, educational institutions, and organizations be asked to co-operate in these plans.

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C212990

Departments and Organizations Represented
at the Conference on Films in Rural Education
Saskatoon, August 31 to September 4, 1943.

ALBERTA

Department of Education
Department of Agriculture
University Extension Department
Department of Public Health
Alberta Wheat Pool
Alberta Federation of Agriculture
United Grain Growers
Alberta Farmers' Union
R.C.M.P. Traffic Safety Patrol

SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Education
Department of Agriculture
University Department of Women's Work
University Extension Department
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators
United Grain Growers
Farm Radio Forum
Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation
Homemaker's Clubs
Cooperative Consumer Union
Local Council of Women, Saskatoon
Provincial Council of Women
Credit Union League

MANITOBA

Department of Education
Women's Institutes
University Adult Education
Manitoba Federation of Agriculture
Manitoba Pool Elevators
United Grain Growers
Manitoba Cooperative Wholesale.

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SFR/LF
28.9.43.

PREPARATION OF FILMS ON BASIC ENGLISH BY NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Mr. Churchill's Harvard Speech, delivered in Cambridge on September 6th, has given considerable impetus to the "Basic English" movement. He referred to the Cabinet Committee set up in the United Kingdom to study and report on Basic English, and mentioned his discussions with the President on this subject. He also drew attention to the work of Richards and Ogden and the Harvard Commission on English language studies.

The United Kingdom Committee is made up of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, (Chairman), Mr. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information. The Committee was set up to enquire into the possibility of extending the use of English as an international language, and to work in cooperation with the British Council in this field. There is no doubt that English as a world language has increased steadily in importance, and the teaching of English has been considerably advanced as a result of the new studies of Basic. According to a recent article by E.W. Harrold (Ottawa Citizen, September 21st, 1943), Basic English is now being taught in thirty countries including Russia.

2. I understand that Dr. I.A. Richards of Harvard has raised with John Grierson the question whether the National Film Board could properly produce a series of films on "Basic English" for instructional use both inside and outside of Canada.

3. One main point should be borne in mind. In some quarters, Basic English is regarded as a further indication of Anglo-American "imperialism", and as an attempt to impose the English language on the non-English speaking world. There is, I think, a real danger that unqualified support promoting the instruction of Basic English might give rise to a good deal of opposition within Canada. This difficulty could be met by broadening the present proposal to include the preparation of films which would also assist in the teaching of elementary French. While technically there is no "Basic French", Dr. I. A. Richards of Harvard University, who is now in Ottawa to discuss this general subject with Grierson, feels that a simplified French could be taught. If the Film Board were to undertake the preparation and distribution of such films on this basis, there is a real possibility that such steps would help to remove one of the barriers in the way of better understanding between the English and French-speaking peoples of Canada.

noted

Grierson has been advised
24.10.43 R

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C212991

SFR/LF
28.9.43.

PREPARATION OF FILMS ON BASIC ENGLISH BY NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Mr. Churchill's Harvard Speech, delivered in Cambridge on September 6th, has given considerable impetus to the "Basic English" movement. He referred to the Cabinet Committee set up in the United Kingdom to study and report on Basic English, and mentioned his discussions with the President on this subject. He also drew attention to the work of Richards and Ogden and the Harvard Commission on English language studies.

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noted

I should like to speak
to Mr. Grierson about
this before any decision
is reached on
either of
these
suggestions.

Grierson has been advised
24.10.43 R

23-X-43

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C212992

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

NO. 1704

CODE

Ottawa, 28th September, 1943.

Some consideration has been given by the Wartime Information Board and National Film Board to the production of films on basic English and also on simplified French. Before proceeding further we should like to know whether the sub-Committee of the Cabinet dealing with basic English which was referred to by Mr. Churchill in his Harvard speech has considered any plans for teaching basic English through films on an international scale. We wish to ensure that there would be no duplication of effort before making any commitments here.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Sec. Mins. for France file 23-X-43

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P.C. 7813

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

C212993

Folio
M-752
1943

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and pursuant to Section 3 of the National Film Act, 1939, is pleased to re-appoint and doth hereby re-appoint Dr. J. G. Bouchard, Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to be a member of the National Film Board for a period of three years from August 31st, 1943.

Noted EB

A. D. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
The Prime Minister.

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SS/12

P.C. 7814

C212994

M-752
1943

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services, and pursuant to Section 3 of the National Film Act, 1939, is pleased to re-appoint and doth hereby reappoint Mr. Donald Cameron, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, to be a member of the National Film Board for a period of three years from August 31st, 1943.

A. D. P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable,
The Prime Minister.

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C212995

W - 319
avril 1943
(Engl.)

Confidential

Ottawa, April 4th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Some time ago Grierson, in his capacity as Special Adviser on Information, spoke to Claxton, Robertson and myself about the desirability of his making a short visit to Britain to review, on the spot, the operation of existing Canadian information services. All of us agreed that such a visit might serve a useful purpose.

I have just learned that General LaFleche, disturbed by Mr. Adamson's recent references in the House to the Film Board's activities, takes the view that Grierson should not be away at this time. I should not myself have put much weight upon Mr. Adamson's criticisms.

As Minister responsible for the Film Board, of which Grierson is, of course, Commissioner, the General is, I believe, taking the matter up directly with him. I should think the matter could be settled between them.

Unrevised Hansard, March 30th, attached. p. 2072-6

Grierson discussed with Gen. LaFleche - decides G. shd not go now Apl 6-44

A.D.P.H.

A.D.P.H.

Please speak to me of this at some time when I am in Ottawa next week.

4-4-44

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WJT M-76-2 1944

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C212996

The National Film Board have telephoned to say that the British Ministry of Information have sent to Ottawa a copy of "Tunisian Victory" for showing here, with the suggestion that you have a private look at it if this can be arranged to suit your convenience. The Film Board will be very pleased to do this any day you can select.

W.J.T.

14th April, 1944.

For answer

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C212997

NAR/SR
24.2.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I told Grierson that you had some misgivings about the Film Board making, at this time, a picture on general international organization. When I spoke to you I did not know what sort of picture he had in mind, or how he thought the general theme might suitably be developed. I asked him, therefore, to give me a descriptive note which I could pass on to you for your comments. Attached is the outline of the proposed film "And Now - The Peace", which I have received from him. I am inclined to think that the wide distribution in Canada of a film along the lines indicated would probably be quite helpful support for the reception of the new general security organization.

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A sentinel, on lonely duty in occupied enemy territory, is thinking beyond the damaged landscape around him. In his mind, as in the minds of the marching, working peoples of the Allied nations, the old question arises with a new urgency: What have we been fighting for?

He thinks of the dreams of a better world, expressed earlier in the war in the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. Why did the last peace fail, when ideals not incomparable to these were advanced?

The last peace failed - the film continues - partly because the Wilsonian conception was not close enough to the realities of the times. The sovereign states constituting the League failed to give collective support to the concept behind it; and the League itself was thus unable to make realistic, effective decisions.

But over the graves of this war's dead, the voice of Wilson is heard again: The things we have fought for are sure to prevail; they may come in a better way than we proposed.

To San Francisco the world now looks for that better way.

The film then explains the security proposals put forward at Dumbarton Oaks, and on which the United Nations are now called for their judgement. It points out that these proposals have their basis in the constant consultations between leaders - consultations in which Canada has played a significant part - which have marked the Allied management of the war. It outlines the proposed structure of the world organization which may eventually be charged with the prevention of war: the Assembly, the Security Council, the Military Staff Committee, and the national forces - including Canada's - to be at its disposal. It indicates that the special powers proposed for the Security Council each have a reason in history - a reason associated with a specific aggression or a specific situation against which the terms of the League Covenant could not adequately guard.

The film now turns to the social and economic side of Dumbarton Oaks, pointing out that while the security clauses are

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necessarily the ones in the public eye at the moment, it may well be in the sphere of international economic cooperation that the creative inspiration of the peace may ultimately lie.

The physical wealth of the world is now examined in the light of the conception of it as a common human possession. It is pointed out that this conception has partly matured during the war in the pooling of resources on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Canada through the Combined Boards.

It is suggested that the Assembly and the Social and Economic Council of the new world organization may well come to be regarded as an instrument whereby the nations - and especially the younger nations like Canada, with their fresh outlook and their rising economic strength - can expand the cooperations of wartime to their mutual advantage, and thus secure the basis of a constructive as well as a preventative peace.

The film then surveys the fields of common international interest which will come within the co-ordination of the world organization's social and economic machinery; the health and welfare agencies formerly under the aegis of the League; the I.L.O.; civil aviation; shipping; tele-communications; and agreement for the control of cartels and the orderly marketing of world surpluses.

It examines in some detail the three great fields of human need in which the world's states have already agreed to pool a part of their national wealth to augment their common wealth: Relief, Food and Money. It describes in this light the work of U.N.R.R.A., and the implications of future benefit to all nations - Canada among them - which have signified their intention of becoming members of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund and Bank.

It is pointed out that these three fields of agreement on mutual aid in peace are now being extended to other creative areas of human endeavour. In each of these Canada - with her growing strength in the world of economic function - has played and will

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play her full part, for she, like so many of the younger countries, is aware that if peace is to be a constructive adventure more lastingly attractive than the gamble of war, the proper study of mankind is that of finding with his neighbours a common ground for mutual progress in the daily management of his world.

That is why Canadians are looking to San Francisco in the hope that the pattern of peace there evolved will envisage not only the concept of security, but the opportunity to unleash across the earth a mighty tide of creative human will.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

M-702
1945

C213001

O-103
1945

For Mr. W. D. Matthews,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Turnbull has asked me to send the attached Film Board Invoice, No. 5118, to you for payment. Details explained in attached memo to Mr. Turnbull.

$440

P.A.

March 30, 1945.

PA/MP

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MQD/JD
6.6.45

C213002

M-752
1945

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Turnbull

The National Film Board will hold a showing of films for members of the Department on Thursday, June 14th at 8:30 p.m. in the Film Board Theatre on Sussex and John Streets.

The programme will be divided into two parts. The first will include:

(a) IRAN - a British film, showing the development of oil production in Iran. (Running time 20 minutes)

(b) NECESSARY JOURNEY - a Ministry of Information film, showing the organization of the British Railways in wartime. (Running time 20 minutes)

(c) NOW - THE PEACE - a recent National Film Board "World in Action" film which outlines for Canadians how military and economic forces can be disposed to win the peace. (Running time 20 minutes)

(

The second part of the programme which will begin at approximately 9:30 will show the War Crimes Commission's film on the Kharkov trials. This picture has a running time of almost one hour. The commentary is in German and Russian and there are no English sub-titles.

Members of the Department may plan to see the complete programme or come only for that part in which they are particularly interested.

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MQD/JD
25.4.46

Jais ✓
EH ✓

NOTE FOR:

C213003

The National Film Board is holding a film showing for the children of the diplomatic missions on Saturday, April 27, at the National Research Council auditorium. The invitation has been extended to the children of officers of the Department of External Affairs.

.... Copies of the programme are attached for circulation in your Division.

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C213004

Ottawa July 21, 1945

Dr. J.A. Gibson,
Laurier House

There will be a showing for members of the Department of External Affairs of the films named below at the National Film Board Theatre on Sussex Street on Wednesday, July 25 at 8:30 p.m.

1. Valley of the Tennessee - an OWI production showing the development of T.V.A.
2. Mamprusi Village - an MOI film showing life in a village on the Gold Coast illustrating the manner in which the natives develop interest in self-government.
3. Our NorthernNeighbours - N.F.B. "World in Action" production on Russia's Foreign Policy.
4. Library of Congress - an OWI film showing the various services on the Library.
5. The United Nations Conference on International Organization - This film was made at the Conference and includes a few shots of the Canadian Delegation - it was presented to the Delegates with the compliments of the Motion Picture Industry of the U.S.A.

Running time 1 hour and 35 minutes.

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CONFIDENTIAL

C213005 JWP

M-25-1
Personnel

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Re: National Film Board

Dr. McCann's first letter attached refers to the desirability of renewing the appointment of Mr. C. G. Cowan, who is one of the public members of the Board. I understand that the term of Mr. J. F. McNeil, K. C., who is one of the members of the Board chosen from the public service also expires at the end of this month.

It has been my understanding and experience that Mr. Cowan and Mr. McNeil are the two most useful and reliable members of the Board. With Grierson's retirement, their experience and judgment would be more useful than ever. If you approve, I could suggest to Dr. McCann that he recommend the appointment of both of these gentlemen.

Dr. McCann's second letter refers to the resignation of Senator Crerar which presumably will not be accepted until the Board meets on the 14th September.

Regardless of what Minister is given the responsibility for the Film Board in the forthcoming redistribution of governmental functions, I believe the Government's (and the party's) best interests would be served by having Mr. Claxton as one of the two government members of the Film Board. He has more experience and a better understanding of the use of information and of its dangers, than most of the members of the Government.

J. W. P.

Ottawa,
August 26, 1945.

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All P.C. 5833 C213006

M-75-1
1945
Cabinet

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL --

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services, and pursuant to Section 3 of the National Film Act, 1939, is pleased to re-appoint and doth hereby re-appoint Mr. Charles G. Cowan, Ottawa, Ontario, a member of the National Film Board for a period of three years as from August 31st, 1945.

A. D. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable
the Prime Minister.

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M-75-1
Pearson

for Cabinet
1st
20-10-46

C213007

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Government Film Commissioner

The Honourable J. J. McCann asked me to let you know that he had received a cable from Mr. Claxton, recommending that Mr. McLean's appointment to succeed Mr. Grierson as Film Commissioner be made by the Board at its forthcoming meeting next week. In Mr. Claxton's absence, Dr. McCann is Acting Chairman of the Board.

Mr. McLean has been Acting Commissioner since Mr. Grierson resigned about a year ago, and the Board, some time ago, unanimously recommended his appointment as successor. Mr. Claxton added, however, that he did not think action should be taken by the Board, without prior approval from you, and it was your opinion that Dr. McCann asked me to obtain.

J. W. P.

October 19th, 1946.

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C213008

M-75-1
1946

MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
OTTAWA, CANADA

December 2, 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER

1. You will recall my communicating to you the recommendation of the National Film Board that Ross McLean be appointed successor to John Grierson.

2. When I first put this before you a year ago you felt that we should not proceed with this appointment at that time. I understand that the reasons which led you to take this view then have disappeared. McLean has been acting for more than a year and has done a good job despite the fact that he had neither the authority nor the salary of the Commissioner. It would not be fair to continue this situation longer than necessary.

3. Consequently, I would be glad if it would be possible to name him.

4. The salary previously paid to Grierson was $10,000 and that is the lowest salary recommended for Deputy Ministers. The Board recommended that Mr. McLean be appointed a year ago at $8,000. He is now paid $6,000. When the matter came up a week ago at the Board, Dr. McCann thought that $8,000 would be right although other members of the Board, including myself, thought that the circumstances would justify something more.

5. If you are prepared to put through this appointment now and felt that $8,000 was the right figure to begin with, perhaps it might be understood that the figure might be reviewed by the Director General of Services when appointed in accordance with the Gordon Commission Report.

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A. D. P. HEENEY ✓WW II - BCATP ✓Harbours C213009

g-100-32 v.5

P.C. 2941

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 4th day of JULY, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS under The National Harbours Board Act, 1936, authority was given for the appointment of a Board to be known as the "National Harbours Board" consisting of three members for the administration of the harbours, works and properties set forth and referred to in the said Act;

AND WHEREAS by Order in Council (P.C. 2330) dated the 10th day of September, 1936, Mr. Bennett John Roberts was, inter alia, appointed a Member of the National Harbours Board;

AND WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 145) dated the 13th day of January, 1940, Mr. Roberts was appointed under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to act as Financial Adviser to the Government of Canada as Administrator of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in pursuance of Article 13 of the Memorandum of Agreement in that behalf made between the respective governments, effective the 1st day of January, 1940; the said Order in Council specifically ordering and directing that such appointment, however, shall not affect Mr. Roberts' status as a Member of the National Harbours Board;

AND WHEREAS by Order in Council (P.C. 1963) dated the 15th day of May, 1940, Mr. Roberts was, in addition to the functions of Financial Adviser under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, designated, under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Financial Comptroller (Air Service) with authority to perform in relation to the Air Service, Department of National Defence, such administrative duties as may from time to time be approved by the Minister of National Defence and to sign as a substitute for the Acting Deputy Minister (Air Service);

AND

see also H-151 / Confd / 1940

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P.C. 2941

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Transport reports that a proper administration of the National Harbours Board necessitates from time to time visits to, and the holding of meetings at, the various harbours, works and properties by a quorum of the said Board; and

That by reason of the additional duties imposed upon Mr. Roberts by the above cited Orders in Council, it is deemed advisable to appoint a fourth member of the National Harbours Board in order that the said Board may efficiently carry on its duties.

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in The National Harbours Board Act, 1936, is pleased to appoint and doth hereby appoint Frederick William Riddell, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, Executive Secretary of the National Harbours Board, a fourth member of the National Harbours Board without any remuneration other than that paid to him as Executive Secretary of the said Board, in which capacity Mr. Riddell shall continue to act.

HIS Excelleney in Council is further pleased to order that whenever at any meeting of the National Harbours Board there shall be a tie vote of the Members present on any matter under consideration the Chairman of the National Harbours Board shall have an additional or casting vote.

Sgd. A.D.P.Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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N.A. ROBERTSON TO WLMIC. C213011 NAR/ET
17 Oct.,1943

PERSONAL
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: Mackenzie, C. J. ✓
Mackenzie, A. G. L. ✓

I assume that you wish to discuss in Cabinet McNaughton's message(No.2473 of Oct.12) tendering his resignation as President of the National Research Council. It is a very generous offer but I doubt whether you would wish to accept it, particularly at this juncture when the Army Command may be dissolving as the result of the decision to send a corps to Italy.

The presidency of the National Research Council is among the highest paid posts in the gift of the Canadian Government,and I think it would be unfortunate if General McNaughton should feel that he had to relinquish it from a sense of loyalty at a time when his personal position must seem uncertain.

By all reports Dean McKenzie has done a really first-class job at the Research Council,and would,if the field were free,be an admirable permanent appointment to it. I understand that the "attractive university post" which Dean McKenzie has been offered is the presidency of the University of British Columbia. I know he was approached by the Selection Committee a few weeks ago and that he has been considering the appointment very seriously.

N.A. ROBERTSON

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mackenzie, c.j. ✓
mcnaughton, a.g.l. ✓

N.A. ROBERTSON TO WLMK.

NAR/SR
22.10.43

C213012

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am not very happy about the wording of this draft message to General McNaughton about the National Research Council and its Presidency. In some ways it might be better to tell him that we were protecting Dean McKenzie's position in the matter by asking the University of British Columbia to defer action on its Presidency for a month, but to do so might be implied as forcing the issue of the Army Command.

I have already written to the Selection Committee of the University of British Columbia, asking them to leave matters in statu quo for a month,

mem re mackenzie

N.A. ROBERTSON

noted

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✓ Health - Mat. C213013

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

P-306 V.2

The attached letter from the Minister of Health and Public Welfare in the Province of Manitoba, outlines the history of Dr. J.R.Davidson's work in the field of cancer research, and sets out the circumstances leading to the present situation in the matter.

In view of the Federal Government's decision not to proceed with an investigation into the merits of his work because of lack of jurisdiction, the Provincial Government proposes to appoint a committee to investigate and make a report.

The Provincial Government desires assurance that, if the investigation discloses merit in Dr. Davidson's work and indicates that further work should be done, the Federal Government will recommend to the National Research Council that it should assume full responsibility for such further work.

Mr. Mackenzie feels such assurance should be given and desires your concurrence.

W.J.T.

W. J TURNBULL.

4th September, 1944.

WJT/JMC

Davidson
H-301-D
1944

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C213014

not sent

HSF/TAS
19.6.40

file

N.B.D.
1940

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: An article on Canadian unity by John P. Humphrey published in "Canadian Forum", May, 1940.

- British North America Act - Amendments
- Bilingualism in Canada
- Dominion Provincial Relations
- National Status

Mr. Humphrey's main thesis is expressed thus: "Whatever else the war may bring, it will like the last war accelerate the movement in the British dominions towards national independence."

He then proceeds to examine the constitutional and political barriers to national independence. He sums them up as follows:

Constitutional:

1. Canada's lack of authority to amend its own constitution.

2. The practice of making appeals to the Privy Council in legal cases.

3. The lack of a national flag.

4. The fact that as yet no Governor-General has been a Canadian.

Mr. Humphrey regards the last two obstacles as purely formal. The lack of power to amend the constitution arises out of inability of Canadian political interests to agree on the requisite machinery. Mr. Humphrey believes there is no popular basis for appeals to the Privy Council and they would be immediately abolished.

Regarding Canada's status as a nation under international law, Mr. Humphrey says: "Canada was officially and judicially neutral between September 3--10, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain was then at war."

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Political:

Due to internal dissension Canada may disintegrate into a number of small states, and, like Cuba and Nicaragua, will pass under American political control. Real national independence is, however, possible if the following obstacles are overcome:

(1) Inequality in the standard of living as between different provinces. This inequality is perpetuated by the inability of the federal government to deal with political and social questions affection the standard of living. Certain interests favour the continuation of this federal disability.

(2) Vested interests of politicians and civil servants in provincial governments which prevent an alteration of the status quo.

(3) The existence of a minority whose loyalties are directly to London and not to Canada.

(4) The existence of a minority of separatists in Quebec whose loyalties are primarily provincial and not national.

(5) Unwillingness of the majority of English-speaking Canadians to learn the French language and share in French-Canadian culture. This produces a snobbish aloofness on the one hand, and a mistrustful introversion on the other. This can be remedied by extending the right and duty to use both the French and English languages.

J. W. P.

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NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

COPY

C 213016

WHEREAS we represent a substantial and important minority of the citizens of the City of Quebec:

WHEREAS for many generations we have lived in peace, harmony and good fellowship with the citizens of all races, creeds and nationalities, and in particular with those who compose the majority of our population; and moreover owing to this condition of affairs we were never refused our fair share of employment in public works and appointments to public offices:

WHEREAS within the past few years this situation has been radically changed and in such a manner, as to lead us to the conclusion that we are being discriminated against with deliberate intent, not by our fellow citizens, but by the Government of Canada. For instance, in several public Departments, a number of positions formerly held by citizens of Irish nationality have become vacant and in nearly every case the appointee of the Government has been of another nationality:

WHEREAS we cannot but feel grieved at, and disappointed with the conduct of a Government, the majority of whose adherents have ever been pledged to the support of minority rights.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by this the United Irish society of Quebec, that this Society-

1. is of the opinion that the present position has become intolerable:

2. Protest energetically against the unjust treatment at present being meted out to Quebecers of Irish descent;

3. Expresses the hope that your attention having been called to this important question, better conditions will exist in the future:

4. Declares that unless some effort is made by the Government to restore the former fair and equitable manner of filling public positions, this Society will be forced to the conclusion, that the Irish population is being deliberately ostracised and is being treated as an alien race in a country which its ancestors helped materially to develop; and unless some action is taken, it considers that the Government of Canada is sowing seeds of discord among races whose relations have hitherto been of a most cordial nature and is thus destroying that Canadian spirit the cultivation of which its leaders declare to be the primary object of their policy.

(SGD) Wm. R. Peacock

President.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Mr Eddbount:

C213017

" Every element in this country, every one of us has a duty to realize that we are not the only element in Canada. "

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C213018

Speaking of Ernest Lapointe
Mr Godbout said:
"I should like with him
to proclaim that Canadians
in all parts of the country
have a duty to understand
their compatriots of other origins"

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Office of
The Prime Minister

C213013

Name of Publication Le Canada

Date July 6/42

Subject Premier Godbout at Riviere du Loup

Le premier ministre prononce un discours magistral à Rivière-du-Loup, à un banquet en l'honneur de l'hon. Léon Casgrain — Les Canadiens français ont des droits et aussi des devoirs

PAR PAUL CIMON

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 5.—Le premier ministre de la province de Québec, l'hon. Adélard Godbout, assistait hier soir au grand banquet donné par les électeurs de Rivière-du-Loup-Kamouraska, en l'honneur de l'hon. Léon Casgrain, procureur général de la province et député de leur comté, à l'hôtel Le Manoir, sous la présidence conjointe de M. Jean-François Pouliot, c.r., député de Témiscouata aux Communes, et de M. L.-P. Lizotte, c.r., député de Kamouraska aux Communes.

"Celui qui prêcherait aux Canadiens un nationalisme étroit serait un traître aux siens, a déclaré le premier ministre. Chaque élément de ce pays, chacun d'entre nous a le devoir de se rendre compte que nous ne sommes pas seuls au Canada. Les Canadiens de toutes les régions du pays doivent non seulement savoir quels sont leurs droits mais aussi et surtout quels sont leurs devoirs envers la patrie. Donnons-nous d'abord à nos devoirs et le reste viendra par surcroît. Ne négligeons aucun de nos devoirs de Canadiens et demain les Canadiens français ne seront pas les derniers soyez en sûrs.

"M. Casgrain, comme moi est dans la politique pour servir, a continué l'hon. M. Godbout. Ce n'est pas par plaisir que nous y sommes entrés et ce n'est pas par plaisir que nous y restons. Le nouveau procureur général de la province est le serviteur de ses électeurs, mais il est aussi leur chef.

"Il faut guider le peuple"

Le premier devoir d'un homme public, c'est de guider le peuple. Et c'est une honte pour un homme public que de s'avachir devant l'opinion publique, quelle qu'elle soit. Il doit dire la vérité aux siens et ne pas masquer la situation de peur de les blesser. Les électeurs ont droit de savoir tout ce qui se passe afin de connaître tout le sens de leur devoir.

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"Le comté de Rivière-du-Loup comptait parmi ses enfants un des plus grands Canadiens français, le regretté Ernest Lapointe. Je voudrais dans la vie politique, interpréter, imiter de loin l'oeuvre de ce grand homme. Jamais on n'a vu Ernest Lapointe dire aux Canadiens ce qui n'était pas la vérité. Je voudrais prêcher avec lui que les Canadiens de toutes les parties du pays ont le devoir de ne pas ignorer leurs compatriotes des autres dénominations. C'est en ne négligeant aucun devoir à l'égard de leur patrie que les Canadiens français deviendront grands.

"A cause de la générosité de son chef d'Etat, le T. H. William Lyon Mackenzie King, le Canada sera reconnu demain comme l'un des premiers pays du monde. Ne l'oublions pas, notre patrie ce n'est pas Québec, c'est tout le Canada.

"Je tâche d'exprimer ce sentiment dans la politique de notre province, qui veut être de collaboration. Surtout à la période que nous traversons, il est très important que tous mettent l'épaule à la roue.

Cette guerre est notre guerre

"Regardez les choses bien en face, ne jugez pas avec vos nerfs, jugez plutôt avec votre raison. La guerre actuelle n'est pas celle des autres, c'est notre guerre à nous, à vous, celle de chacun de nos foyers. Les sacrifices imposés sont faits pour nous et le peuple de toute la province les fait allègrement.

"Il faut que nous soyons tous au combat. Prêcher le contraire est plus facile, mais c'est lâche. Il n'est pas un vrai Canadien qui ne soit prêt à faire tous les sacrifices nécessaires.

"Notre jeunesse, dit encore le premier ministre, nous voulons la préparer à jouer demain son grand rôle en lui donnant tous les moyens de s'y préparer. C'est pourquoi j'attache une importance toute spéciale à l'éducation". Je voudrais qu'après notre passage du gouvernement de Québec on puisse dire: le gouvernement Godbout a fait quelque chose pour l'éducation. L'éducation est la meilleure garantie de la prospérité future de tout le Canada. Je dis bien tout le Canada, car je ne veux pas que l'on diminue la patrie des Canadiens français à la seule province de Québec.

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C213020

Dr Lyndall
This is the article to which I referred when James Eadie Co Toronto

A Balanced View of Mr. King

MOST Canadians are so close to their own politics and so concerned with the advocacy and success of their own parties that it is sometimes difficult to gauge the merits or demerits of their leaders by any objective standard. It is therefore interesting to quote the judgment of a newcomer to the Canadian scene, Mr. A. Inglis, who arrived in Ottawa last January to assume the duties of Canadian correspondent to the London Times. In a long cabled despatch to his newspaper, published on Feb. 10, he set forth some of his conclusions regarding Mr. Mackenzie King in the following terms:

> In spite of political acerbities arising from deep-rooted domestic and sectional problems, Canadian political thought is imbued with a spirited nationalism. The country is now well established as a distinct, self-contained, constitutional entity, which found its fullest expression in Canada's independent declaration of war; and while British and French interests frequently run counter to one another, geographic, historical, racial and economic factors have resulted in a synthesis that can only be described as Canadian.
>
> It is his enunciation of this Canadianism that gives the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, his dominating position in current Canadian politics. Long associated with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he has taken to heart that statesman's dictum that the greatest task which a Canadian party leader can assume is to prevent a widening of the fissures between French and British Canada. The adherence to nationalism inherent in this belief enabled Mr. Mackenzie King to bring a united Canada into the war; and although domestic issues, particularly the plebiscite on conscription for oversea service, have disturbed that unity, they have not destroyed it. Canadians as a whole strongly endorse the policy of giving the fullest aid to the common cause. English Canadians do so with an almost embarrassing insistence; and French Canadians, having agreed to conscription for home defence, are ready enough to defend their homeland, although they have their own ideas about the merits of conscription for oversea service. . . .
>
> More might have been done by the government in power to convince the French Canadians of the need for conscription, but less would have been achieved in maintaining national unity had some one other than Mr. Mackenzie King been Prime Minister when the conscription issue arose. Canadian politics rage round the Prime Minister with a vehemence which his public record scarcely deserves; for among his colleagues and opponents few are endowed with a political flair equal to his, and none possesses his qualities as a parliamentarian. The fact that he rather than his government is chosen as the target for political criticism only gives emphasis to the commanding position which he holds. . . .
>
> His political shrewdness, his patient prudent, persistent efforts to harmonize racial differences, and his long service to his country in office, have certainly ripened his political attributes into a matured if unspectacular statesmanship, which has contributed notably to the allied cause both in the home field and in the international arena. . . .
>
> In the war against Hitlerism, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have fired the imagination of the world by their genius as war leaders Mr. Mackenzie King's leadership assumes a different form in response to a different problem. His leadership reflects an infinite capacity for taking pains to ensure that Canada will contribute in the fullest measure to the enemy's defeat and will play her distinctive part in designing a new world order.

Reproduced from "Winnipeg Free Press" of March 6, 1943

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

~~MR. GIBSON:~~ C213021

Mr. King asks if you would look in last week's papers for article on back page re Nationalism.

EH

March 27

Is the attached the right one? / Be.

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Ottawa Citizen March 25/47

Blocking World Unity

Jealous nationalism, commented writer, closes path to peace

C-1302

Over forty years ago, in *A Modern Utopia*, H. G. Wells asked what there is to prevent the civilized powers from making a parallel movement towards a common ideal.

Bitterly he answered his own question: "Stupidity—nothing but stupidity, a stupid brute jealousy, aimless and unjustifiable. The coarser conceptions of aggregation are at hand, the hostile, jealous patriotisms, the blare of trumpets and the pride of fools; they serve the daily need though they lead to our disaster. The real and the immediate has us in its grip . . . . The little effort of thought, the brief sustained effort of will, is too much for the contemporary mind."

Disaster has been with us in the shape of two world wars since that was written, yet we are as liable to disaster now as we were in 1914 and 1939.

In the *New English Weekly*, London, Mr. Philip John Stead calls attention to a book on the present state of the world and the anatomy of nationalism by Mr. Adam de Hegedus who insists that not only does nationalism make war inevitable but that it also makes peace altogether impossible.

History, he says, is the record of the gradual integration of mankind. Since the decay of the fragile internationalism of Charlemagne and the Popes, the modern system of national states has gone from strength to strength. The international mission of the French Revolution was silenced for ever on the field of Waterloo. As A. K. Chesterton wrote, in *The Secret People*:

"In foam and flame at Trafalgar, on Albuera plains,
We did and died like lions, to keep ourselves in chains."

But the world evangelism of the Revolution, notes Mr. Stead, had died long before the last military catastrophe. Danton and Robespierre converted it into militant French nationalism. Something similar overtook the Russian Revolution. Stalin dispensed with Trotsky and national socialism took the place of world socialism in Russian planning. The workers of the world have always taken a short view and unless a miracle occurs it is to be feared that they always will.

* * *

Economically it is generally realized (even if it is not acted upon) that the world must be regarded as one; politically we are no nearer to world-government than we were in 1918. America is more tenacious of her standard of life; Russia is more fearful of contact with hydra-headed capitalism; and many countries are divided on foreign issues.

Nationalism has succeeded, says Mr. de Hegedus, in paralysing two movements aimed at the unification of the world—Christianity and Socialism. It has taken the place of both as a *ne plus ultra* of progressive endeavor. The iron curtain is of national origin.

We live, declares Mr. Stead, in the twilight of nationalism nowadays—a twilight rising from the two great wars past and the uncertainty of time to come. The insularity of nationalism has given us great gifts—the heritage of vernacular tongues, the traditions of art and thought, the working out of a congenial way of life: and these are things that no one will willingly let die: but as a political be-all and end-all it is clear that the nation-state is a dangerous anachronism. What shall we do about it?

Probably very little. The individual has surrendered so much power that he is reluctant to step any further into the dark. When one is not satisfied with the activities of the borough council or with those of Parliament, is it very likely that people will hasten to confer power upon a government even more remote and uncontrollable from the individual point of view? And the old enemy is as powerful as ever it was in the time of Wells' *Modern Utopia*. The individual's necessary preoccupation with the everyday struggle for existence leaves him little energy for setting right the disjointed time. Much must be written and discussed and even darker disasters threaten before the majority of people will devote themselves to the problem of how states are to live together.

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Ottawa Citizen March 25/47

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C213022

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MEMORANDUM ON A PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL GAS IN THE TURNER VALLEY FIELD

1. The Turner Valley Field has, from the beginning, been regarded as either a distillate or an oil producing area, and no complete program for the conservation of the gas in the field has ever been put into effect, although several attempts were made to do so, and while a considerable reduction in the quantity of gas dissipated has been made in the last four or five years, the volume going to waste is still excessive, being substantially greater than that required for all normal demands of the gas markets.

2. The impact of the was has greatly increased the production of natural gas from this field to meet the requirements for iso-butane. The seriousness of the resulting effect upon the remaining life of the gas service dependent upon this supply, necessitated the search for a practical rational plan for saving the excess production from this field, not only for the benefit of the fuel markets, but also to provide the source of supply of the many valuable chemical products which recent research has shown to be available from natural gas.

3. After several months' study and negotiation, the following plan has been developed under which gas now being flared (mainly oil well gas) will be gathered, processed for iso-butane etc., and sent to markets to the maximum extent possible, replacing for this purpose large volumes of gas cap gas. Amounts in excess of market requirements will be returned (to the extent possible) to the gas cap reservoir, and to the Bow Island field.

4. This plan proposes that to the greatest extent possible within the capacity limits of the facilities provided, residue crude gas shall be purchased from the producers, and that the only gas that will be flared will be that in excess of the plant facilities, and such additional gas as it may be impracticable or impossible to gather for processing. This will result in holding back within the gas cap and thereby, in effect, producing an equivalent storage or conserving of a large quantity of gas which would otherwise be required for the market from the gas cap if this plan were not put into effect.

5. The effect of the application of this plan will be to permit the operation of all of the wells in the field in full accordance with the provisions of the Brown Plan.

6. Agreements will be made among the three companies operating gazoline plants, namely the British American, the Gas and Oil Products and the Royalite Companies, under which exchanges of gas in the field will be made for the purpose of the integration of the separate sources of gas supply tributary to the respective absorption plants and to augment the supplies as much as possible to the B.A. and G. & O.P. plants in order to increase their yield of iso-butane.

7. Royalite has already met with A.W.S.C. and subject to its arrangement with A.W.S.C.

(a) will move its existing No. 2 Plant to the No. 1 Plant and consolidate the two. This will involve the construction of a new Booster station, designated as No. 3, and pipe lines for the delivery of its gas supplies from the south portion of the field to the consolidated plant site No. 1.

(b) will offer to purchase all of the crude gas produced with adequate pressure in the north portion of the field and build the necessary facilities for transporting the gas from the wells to the gasoline plant as well as the gas line required for the return of the dry gas to the field for drilling or other purposes. The financing of this dry gas line is the subject of negotiations already inaugurated by Royalite with the Allied War Supplies Corp.

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8. Gas will be scrubbed, transported to Bow Island, compressed and stored in that field under the plan in effect in former years between Royalite and the Gas Company. The cost of this operation will be borne by these two companies, and the total cost thereof is estimated at $16,000 per year and continuing for a period of probably 10 years. Total cost $160,000.

9. The B.A. and G. & O.P. Companies propose to develop plans for gathering the greatest practicable quantity of crude gas for treatment in their plants and will submit to the A.W.S.C. proposals for the construction of dry gas lines from their plants back to the leaseholds.

10. A transmission system will be built for the purpose of conveying the residue gases from the B.A. and G. & O.P. plants to the new Royalite Consolidated plant, consisting of the following:-

a) An eight inch pipe line from the B.A. Plant, 3.6 miles to a compressor station site adjacent to the G. & O.P. plant.
b) An eight inch pipe line from the G. & O.P. plant, 0.284 miles to the new compressor station site designated under (a)
c) A compressor station on the new site, having a delivery capacity of 20 millions of cubic feet of gas per day.
d) An eight inch pipe line from the new compressor station, 7.2 miles to the site of the Royalite consolidated plant.

This entire system, consisting of items, a,b,c and d, is designated The First Stage Plant, and requires an estimated investment of $348,000.

11. A storage system will be built for the purpose of sending back into the formation excess gas produced over and above that required for the gas markets and field and plant uses. This will consist of the following:-

a) A compressor station at the site of the Royalite consolidated plant, having a delivery capacity of 15 millions of cubic feet of gas per day.
b) Pipe lines of various sizes and lengths from the above station to the input walls in the gas cap area.

This entire system, consisting of items a and b, is designated The Second Stage Plant, and requires an estimated investment of $152,000.

12. The total estimated investment required for the transmission and storage of residue gases under this plan is thus, $500,000.

13. The operating expenses of the First Stage Plant are estimated to be $56,200 per year, not including any fixed charges on the plant, and it is estimated that the operating life of this plant will be 17 years, thus entailing an aggregate expenditure over the period amounting to $615,400.

14. Similarly, the bare operating costs of the Second Stage plant are estimated to be $11,000. per year over a period of 12 years, or a total of $132,000.

15. The estimated cost of gas storage in Bow Island, during a ten year period is shown in paragraph 8 to be $160,000.

16. Thus the total operating costs over the life of this project amount to an aggregate of $907,400.

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17. It is proposed that the price to be paid for that proportion of the gas to be purchased from the producers, which represents the part currently to be used to supply the markets, will be 2¢ per M.C.F., and the price to be paid for that proportion represented by the gas to be stored will be ½¢ per M.C.F. It is estimated that during the productive life of the field, the total volume of gas necessary to be purchased will be 120 billions of cubic feet, and that the total amount of money expended for it will be $1,296,000.

18. The total amount of money required for the consummation of this project but not including the capital requirements of the British American and Gas and Oil Products Companies as outlined in paragraph 8 is as follows:-

INVESTMENTS:

a)	Royalite consolidation (Para. 7)	$400,000.00 ?
b)	First Stage Plant (Para. 10)	348,000.00
c)	Second Stage Plant (Para. 11)	152,000.00

OPERATING EXPENSES:

d)	First Stage Plant (Para. 13)	615,400.00
e)	Second Stage Plant (Para. 14)	132,000.00
f)	Bow Island Project (Para. 15)	160,000.00
g)	Cost of gas purchased (Para. 17)	1,296,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	$3,103,000.00

19. The estimated gas reserves available for use without the storage program here proposed amount to 262 billions of cubic feet, corresponding to a service life of 20 years. This plan will add 120 billions to the supply with an estimated increase of 10 years in the life of the field.

20. Of the 120 billions of cubic feet of gas to be conserved by this program, 19.24 billions or 16 per cent has been caused by the excess production necessary to meet the iso-butane requirements for a period estimated to continue for 3 years, namely to the end of 1945. Consequently, it is considered that 16 per cent of the total cost of $3,103,000 incurred in the salvaging operation, or $496,480 furnishes the measure of the share of the cost burden which the war demand places upon the operation if the field is to be conserved and protected. Therefore it is proposed that the A.W.S.C. be asked as its share of the program to provide the capital required for the facilities necessary to carry it out, estimated to be approximately $500,000., the remaining cost of $2,603,000 to be provided by Royalite and the Gas Company.

Montreal
May 24th, 1943.

JEM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 308, pages C212920-C213627

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3rd March, 1943.

Outline of a Proposed Plan for Production of Isobutane and the Elimination of Waste of Gas in the Turner Valley Field.

This Plan is founded upon the continued application of the Brown Plan of Allowables and the maintenance of the status quo of all existing contracts.

The minimum isobutane production rate is assumed to be 329 barrels per day requiring a gas supply of 88 millions of cubic feet per day.

Royalite will be asked to move its existing No. 2 Absorption Plant to the site of their No. 1 Plant and to consolidate and improve these plants to bring about a material increase in efficiency.

Royalite will also install additional booster and pipe line facilities to deliver the required quantity of wet gas to the new consolidated plant and to withdraw wet gas from the north field and deliver back to that field residue gas as required for drilling and lease operations. This will assure the recovery of the isobutane content of such gas before it is used as a fuel.

Royalite will have to recover the gas which is now being flared from its No. 2 plant and purchase additional supplies of gas from the northern field in order to provide the requisite volume of gas to make its quota of isobutane.

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Royalite, British American and Gas and Oil Products Companies have been asked to meet in Toronto on March 16 to agree upon an acceptable allocation of the gas supplies of the entire Turner Valley field to the three absorption plants that will exist after consolidation of the two Royalite plants above provided for.

All three of these companies will be asked to eliminate the wasteful use of gas pressure for power purposes and to instal efficient motive power for their pumping and other purposes.

All plants and wells will be required to abandon the flaring or other dissipation of gas except in special cases where it is impractical to gather and transmit the gas to absorption plants, in which cases special permission must be secured from the Conservation Board.

It is proposed that the present practice be continued under which the several plants provide for the gathering and delivery to the plants of the wet gases from the producing wells.

It is proposed that a pipe line be built from the B.A. plant to transmit all residue gas from there to the Gas and Oil Products plant and that a Compressor station and dehydration plant be built near the site of the G. & O.P. plant and a pipe line be laid from the G. & O.P. plant to a suitable area of the gas cap near the site of the present No. 1 plant of the Royalite Company to compress and deliver to such area all of the residue gas from both B.A. and G. & O.P. plants for storage in the gas cap.

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In view of the benefit to be derived by the Gas Company by virtue of the extended life of its gas supply under this plan, that Company will be asked to bear a portion of the costs incurred by the added investments and operating expenses involved to make the Plan effective.

If the life of the Gas Company contract with the Royalite Company is to be extended it will be necessary for the Royalite Company either to face the prospect of purchasing the stored gas as and when the exhaustion of the Royalite reserves makes it necessary in order to meet the gas demands, at prices which may at that time be arbitrary and excessive, or to secure possession of this gas now by buying and storing it as it is produced. This plan contemplates the current purchase of the residue gas as it is produced and that this gas to be stored in an isolated portion of the gas cap entirely under the control of Royalite, as provided above, in order that possession of the gas so purchased will be retained by Royalite.

It is proposed that the price to be paid by Royalite for all gas to be purchased and stored under this Plan be based upon 50% of the profit which it is estimated will be realized from its sale at the expiration of the service life of the existing Royalite reserves, discounted to present worth as of today.

It is proposed that whenever the gas available from Royalite's own reserves is not sufficient to meet the current gas demands, the gas supplies necessary to be purchased to meet such

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demands be bought at a uniform current price to be negotiated by Royalite with the Producers and other operators and the proceeds from such purchases be distributed to all of the producers in proportion to the total volume of gas derived from them irrespective of the origin of the particular gas which is utilized to meet the demand requirements. Likewise the excess of the total gas delivered by the producers over and above that necessary to meet the gas demands will be stored and the discounted future price to be paid for it will be distributed pro rata among the producers in accordance with their several contributions to the supply. This will result in impartial and equitable treatment of the producers in the entire field irrespective of the ultimate destination of their particular gas.

"Thos. R. Weymouth"

Thos. R. Weymouth.

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C213030

CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1945

No.9

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

WITH RESPECT TO THE

LOAN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

VESSELS OWNED BY CANADA

Signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945

DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE DECEMBER 3, 1943.

OTTAWA
1945

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 308, pages C212920-C213627

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH RESPECT TO THE LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF VESSELS OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945.

ARTICLE I

The Government of Canada agrees to lend and the Government of the United Kingdom agrees to accept on the terms and conditions hereinafter set out the vessels listed in the schedule annexed hereto and such other vessels as may from time to time be delivered and accepted pursuant to and under the terms of this agreement for a period commencing with the respective dates of delivery of the vessels and continuing (subject as hereinafter provided) until terminated by mutual agreement between the two Governments but not extending beyond the cessation of hostilities with the last enemy Power with which the United Kingdom and Canada are both at war. This agreement will apply with respect to all the vessels notwithstanding that certain of the vessels have been delivered to and accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom prior to the execution hereof.

ARTICLE 2

The vessels will be delivered to the Government of the United Kingdom at such places and times as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 3

The vessels will, if practicable, be surveyed before delivery in order to determine their condition, but will be accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom in the condition in which the vessels then are, provided, however, that the Government of Canada, if requested to do so by the Government of the United Kingdom, and so far as it is legally possible to do so, will take all practicable steps to enforce any guarantee given by the builders of the vessels or by the suppliers of any machinery or equipment on board the vessels.

ARTICLE 4

No hire will be paid for the vessels.

ARTICLE 5

An agreed inventory of all stores on board, both consumable and nonconsumable, will be made by representatives of the respective Governments on delivery, and again on redelivery of each of the vessels. The Government of the

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United Kingdom will have the use of all outfit, equipment, appliances, fuel, consumable stores and spare and replacement parts belonging to the Government of Canada and on board the respective vessels at the time of their delivery. Any such items or any similar items on board the respective vessels at the time of their redelivery will become the property of the Government of Canada. Any shortages in inventory at the time of redelivery will be for the account of the Government of the United Kingdom and any such shortage or other discrepancy between the inventories will be adjusted by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 6

The Government of the United Kingdom may move, alter or add to any of the fittings, or arrangements, on board any of the vessels.

ARTICLE 7

During the currency of this agreement, the vessels will be under the complete control of the Government of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 8

All damage incurred by any of the vessels during the currency of this agreement will be borne by the Government of the United Kingdom, and the vessels will (unless lost) be redelivered to the Government of Canada in the same order and condition (ordinary wear and tear expected) as when delivered to the Government of the United Kingdom, or, at the option of the Government of Canada, as changed or altered pursuant to Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 9

Should any of the vessels sustain such damage or be in such a position as would appear to the Government of the United Kingdom to render it inadvisable that it should be repaired or salvaged, the Government of the United Kingdom will forthwith notify the Government of Canada. The decision as to whether the vessel is deemed to be lost will rest with the Government of Canada.

ARTICLE 10

No compensation will be payable by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of Canada with respect to any vessel lost or deemed to be lost during the currency of this agreement.

ARTICLE 11

The Government of the United Kingdom will bear all costs, expenses and claims of whatever nature arising out of or flowing from the operation of the vessels respectively during the currency of this agreement.

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ARTICLE 12

During the currency of this agreement, the vessels may be registered in the name of the Minister of War Transport of the United Kingdom but such registration will not affect the title to the vessels, which will remain vested in the Government of Canada.

ARTICLE 13

Each of the vessels will be redelivered by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of Canada at the port of original delivery or at such other port as the Government of Canada may designate.

ARTICLE 14

Notwithstanding any other provision of this agreement, the Government of Canada may require redelivery of all or any of the vessels following the cessation or substantial cessation of hostilities in the European theatre of war.

ARTICLE 15

This agreement is made pursuant to the agreement dated at Ottawa the 11th day of February, 1944,(1) between the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to the United Kingdom under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943, of Canada, and is deemed to have been made as of the Third day of December, 1943.

Done at Ottawa, this 17th day of August 1945.

Signed in duplicate for
and on behalf of the
Government of Canada:

W.L. MACKENZIE KING,

C.D. HOWE.

Signed in duplicate for
and on behalf of the
Government of the United
Kingdom:

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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(1) Treaty Series 1945, No.3.

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(...) 6 1945.No. 9

S C H E D U L E

10,000 TON "FORT" SHIPS DELIVERED TO
BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT

NORTH SAND TYPE

Name of Ship	Date of Delivery
Fort Aklavik	March 3, 1943
Fort Bedford	March 11, 1943
Fort Cadotte	March 19, 1943
Fort Nakasley	March 23, 1943
Fort Buffalo	March 26, 1943
Fort Chesterfield	March 27, 1943
Fort Wrigley	April 1, 1943
Fort Connolly	April 4, 1943
Fort Enterprise	April 6, 1943
Fort Ash	April 13, 1943
Fort Grouard	April 15, 1943
Fort Dease Lake	April 20, 1943
Fort Glenlyon	April 21, 1943
Fort Assinboino	April 28, 1943
Fort McPherson	April 30, 1943
Fort Mingan	May 3, 1943
Fort Gelnora	May 4, 1943
Fort Carillon	May 6, 1943
Fort Caribou	May 6, 1943
Fort Maisonneuve	May 6, 1943
Fort Vercheres	May 8, 1943
Fort Fidler	May 15, 1943
Fort Athabaska	May 16, 1943
Fort Gloucester	May 18, 1943
Fort Turtle	May 21, 1943
Fort Erie	May 21, 1943
Fort Sturgeon	May 23, 1943
Fort Cumberland	May 25, 1943
Fort St. Paul	May 27, 1943
Fort Albany	May 28, 1943
Fort Capot River	May 29, 1943
Fort Coulonge	May 31, 1943
Fort Grant	June 1, 1943
Fort Dauphin	June 2, 1943
Fort Bell	June 9, 1943
Fort Carlton	June 16, 1943
Fort Brandon	June 17, 1943
Fort Wellington	June 18, 1943
Fort LaTour	June 23, 1943
Fort St. Regis	July 19, 1943
Fort Norfolk	July 19, 1943
Fort Rouille	July 30, 1943
Fort Missanabie	August 25, 1943
Fort Romaine	September 8, 1943
Fort Frontenac	October 4, 1943
Fort Crevier	October 12, 1943
Fort Lennox	October 18, 1943
Fort Covington	October 21, 1943
Fort Moose	October 30, 1943
Fort Michipicoten	October 30, 1943
Fort Richelieu	November 8, 1943
Fort Esperance	November 10, 1943
Fort St. Joseph	November 19, 1943

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Name of Ship	Date of Delivery
Fort Henley	November 18, 1943
Fort La Prairie	November 26, 1943
Fort Pic	December 3, 1943
Fort Ticonderoga	December 7, 1943
Fort Beausejour	December 10, 1943
Fort Brunswick	December 20, 1943
Fort Musqurro	May 19, 1944
Fort La Cloche	June 9, 1944
Fort Mattagami	June 29, 1944
Fort Highfield	July 24, 1944
Fort Nottingham	August 10, 1944
Fort Miami	September 21, 1944
Fort Spokane	September 27, 1944
Fort Nisqually	October 13, 1944

VICTORY TYPE

Fort Columbia	July 13, 1943
Fort Astoria	July 19, 1943
Fort Yukon	July 28, 1943
Fort Kullyspell	August 2, 1943
Fort Hall	August 4, 1943
Fort Crevecoeur	August 17, 1943
Fort Bellingham	August 18, 1943
Fort Clatsop	August 27, 1943
Fort Kaskaskia	September 3, 1943
Fort Boise	September 17, 1943
Fort Massac	September 18, 1943
Fort Colville	September 19, 1943
Fort St. Nicholas	September 29, 1943
Fort La Baye	October 3, 1943
Fort Panmura	October 8, 1943
Fort Prudhomme	October 9, 1943
Fort Sakisdac	October 20, 1943
Fort Marin	October 27, 1943
Fort Venango	October 30, 1943
Fort Machault	November 10, 1943
Fort Saleesh	November 13, 1943
Fort Orleans	November 20, 1943
Fort St. Croix	December 9, 1943
Fort St. Antoine	December 17, 1943
Fort Biloxi	December 18, 1943
Fort Dearborn	January 18, 1944
Fort Wallace	February 19, 1944
Fort Perrot	February 25, 1944
Fort La Have	March 8, 1944
Fort Island	March 16, 1944
Fort Brisbois	March 25, 1944
Fort Aspin	July 21, 1944

V. S. I. SHIPS

Fort Dunvegan	April 15, 1944
Fort Constantine	April 26, 1944
Fort Kilmar	June 14, 1944
Fort Providence	July 8, 1944
Fort McDonnell	August 2, 1944
Fort Alabama	August 23, 1944
Fort Edmonton	September 14, 1944
Fort Wrangell	December 22, 1944

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C213036

CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1945

No. 10

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
SUPPLEMENTAL TO
AN AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE LOAN
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF
VESSELS OWNED BY CANADA

Signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945

DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE DECEMBER 3, 1943

OTTAWA
1945

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN AGREEMENT DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE AS OF THE 3RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1943, WITH RESPECT TO THE LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF VESSELS OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945.

ARTICLE I

By an agreement deemed to have been made as of the 3rd day of December, 1943,(1) provision was made for the loan by the Government of Canada to the Government of the United Kingdom of certain vessels upon the terms and conditions therein contained. With respect to the vessels listed in the schedule annexed hereto, it is agreed that the Government of Canada shall lend and the Government of the United Kingdom shall accept such vessels pursuant to and under the terms and conditions of the said agreement, subject to the following variations, namely,-

Article 11 and Article 13 of the said agreement shall not apply to the said vessels which shall at all times be the property of and shall remain registered in the name of the Government of Canada, but may also be registered in the name of the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom, and all or any of the said vessels shall be redelivered to the Government of Canada at any time upon the request of the Government of Canada notwithstanding any provision of the said agreement.

ARTICLE 2

This agreement is supplemental to the said agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom deemed to have been made as of the 3rd day of December, 1943, which shall be read herewith.

Dated at Ottawa this 17th day of August 1945.

Signed in duplicate for and on behalf of the Government of Canada:

W.L. MACKENZIE KING,

C.D. HOWE.

Signed in duplicate for and on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom:

MALCOLM MACDONALD.

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(1) Treaty Series 1945, No.9.

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S C H E D U L E

4,700 TON VESSELS DELIVERED TO BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT

Name of Vessel	Date of Delivery
Camp Debert	January 27, 1944
Dartmouth Park	February 1, 1944
Woodland Park	February 25, 1944
Ainslie Park	March 14, 1944
Chignecto Park	March 29, 1944
Montmorency Park	April 4, 1944
Kensington Park	April 17, 1944
Confederation Park	June 3, 1944
Avondale Park	June 10, 1944
Cataraqui Park	June 30, 1944
Lansdowne Park	July 3, 1944
Manitou Park	July 31, 1944
Taber Park	August 28, 1944
Crescent Park	November 15, 1944
Willow Park	December 20, 1944

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Naval Policy in Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister C213039

You wished to be reminded to speak to Mr. Claxton about the news item on the radio on December 30, about the growth of the Canadian Navy (one carrier now manned, another carrier expected to be manned in the new year, etc.).

J. A..G.

J. A. GIBSON

Dec. 30, 1946.

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Toronto Globe
& Mail
December 31, 1946.

C213040

Peacetime Navy Is 8,600 Strong And Still Growing

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The end of the demobilization program, the steady reconversion to peacetime requirements and the inauguration of a solid training program, ashore and afloat, summarize the work of the Royal Canadian Navy during 1946.

By the beginning of 1947, it is estimated that the strength of the Royal Canadian Navy will be in the region of 8,600 of an authorized peacetime complement of 10,000. The navy is recruiting new entries and re-entries at the rate of about 200 a month, while applications for entry are amounting to more than 2,000 a month.

The prewar fleet of a handful of destroyers and minesweepers has been replaced by a modern fleet that includes an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, destroyers, frigates and Algerine escort vessels. It is anticipated that a second aircraft carrier will be added in the latter part of 1947. The naval bases at Halifax and Esquimalt, B.C., have been steadily adapted to new requirements and training is carried out there and at 19 naval divisions across the Dominion, the latter, however, being limited to the training of reserve personnel.

Training Equipment

Retention of radar, wireless, gunnery and other equipment from warships declared surplus to naval requirements after the end of the war has made it possible to provide inland naval divisions with unequalled training facilities. The recruiting emphasis up to now has been on building the permanent force, but the peacetime reserve has about 10 per cent of its authorized strength of 18,000 and is growing steadily.

The ships' disposal program, begun after the collapse of Germany, was completed in 1946. Only two corvettes—the Sackville and Woodstock—remained of the scores of this class of ship which had guarded the North Atlantic sea lanes. Both of these had been stripped of their armament and assigned to auxiliary duties. The last Bangor minesweeper, HMCS Quinte, was decommissioned and turned over to War Assets Corporation for disposal in November.

A regretted but necessary action in the course of the reversion of the navy to peacetime organization was the disbandment of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, which was established in 1942 and which ended its duties on July 31, 1946. During the war 6,675 young Canadian women had served in the Wrens.

Mission of Mercy

Errands of mercy and tasks in the interest of safety figured in naval activities during the year. Japanese mines, washed up on the shores of British Columbia, were destroyed; the destroyer "Crescent" sped through 400 miles of Alaskan fog to rescue 12 members of the crew of a U.S. floating drydock, which foundered while being towed from Alaska to the United States; naval airmen made two "mercy flights" from Halifax to Toronto with seriously ill children of service personnel, and naval ships sailed from Halifax to assist vessels in distress.

On one such mercy voyage, the Algerine escort vessel "Middlesex" ran aground on the Nova Scotian coast and had eventually, after all efforts to refloat her had failed, to be abandoned. Fortunately, her loss was not accompanied by personal injury or loss of life and it was possible to salvage all movable equipment of value.

Casualties during the year included the deaths of one officer and 15 men, for the most part from natural causes.

The year ended with the realization that the Royal Canadian Navy had been able to make definite progress, even while the demobilization and disposal programs were being carried out.

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Toronto Globe
& Mail
December 31, 1946.

C213040

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Ottawa, October 13, 1949. C213041

Visit to Canada of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

Programme

Niagara Falls, Ont., and Ottawa

EST - Eastern Standard (New York) Time.
EDT - Eastern Daylight (Ottawa) Time.
CST - Central Standard (Chicago) Time.

Saturday Oct. 22	EST	EDT	
	3.00 pm	4.00 pm	Leave New York in United States aircraft, accompanied by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Heeney.
	4.15 pm	5.15 pm	Arrive Buffalo airport. Canadian protocol officer meets party at Buffalo airport. Proceed in Canadian automobiles across Peace Bridge, Fort Erie, Ontario. Motor from Fort Erie through Niagara Falls Park to Niagara Falls, Ontario. (Approx. 20 miles) Stay at General Brock Hotel.
Sunday Oct. 23			
Eastern Daylight Time			Lunch privately at General Brock Hotel.
		1.45 pm	Leave Niagara Falls by automobile for Malton airport, near Toronto. (Approx. 85 miles)
		3.45 pm	Arrive Malton airport.
		4.15 pm	Leave Malton airport in Canadian government aircraft for Rockcliffe airport.
		5.45 pm	Arrive Rockcliffe airport. Met by the Prime Minister of Canada. Proceed by automobile to Rideau Hall where Pandit Nehru stays as guest of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Alexander.
		8.00 pm	Dinner by Their Excellencies.
Monday Oct. 24			
Eastern Daylight Time		10.00 am	Off the record meeting with the Press at the High Commissioner's house, Coltrin Lodge, Rockcliffe Park.
		11.30 am	Recording of radio message for United Nations Association; at Coltrin Lodge.
		12.30 pm	Luncheon by the High Commissioner for India at the Rideau Club.
		2.45 pm	Speakers of both Houses receive Pandit Nehru at Main Entrance of Parliament Buildings.
		3.00 pm	Address to Members of both Houses of Parliament in House of Commons chamber (Broadcast and recording).
		8.00 pm	Dinner (for men) by the Prime Minister at the Country Club. Dress: Dinner jacket.
Tuesday Oct. 25			
Eastern Daylight Time		Morning	No official engagements. Private talks with Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Massey, and others.
		1.15 pm	Luncheon by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.
		5.30 pm	Reception by the High Commissioner for India at his house.
Wednesday Oct. 26			
		8.00 am EDT	Leave Rockcliffe airport, Ottawa, by air for Chicago in Canadian government aircraft.
	11.00 am CST		Arrive Chicago.

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C213042

Ottawa, October 13, 1949.

Visit to Canada of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

Suggested Programme

Unofficial "civic" visit to Vancouver, B.C.

Wednesday
Nov. 2
Local
Vancouver
Time

2.00 p.m. — Arrive Vancouver airport in U.S. aircraft.
Welcome at airport by federal, provincial and civic authorities.
(Mayor Charles E. Thompson is co-ordinating arrangements for Pandit Nehru's visit)
Proceed to Hotel Vancouver to suite on the top floor reserved by the Mayor of Vancouver.

5.00 p.m. — Meeting with Indian nationals.

8.00 p.m. — Dinner by the Mayor on behalf of the City of Vancouver.

Thursday
Nov. 3

10.00 a.m. — Parade; salute by armed forces (arranged by Department of National Defence).

11.00 a.m. — Conferring of the freedom of the City of Vancouver at the City Hall.

12.15 p.m. — Joint luncheon by:
Canadian Club of Vancouver
Chamber of Commerce
United Nations Association
and any other local organizations.

(A visit to University of British Columbia at 3.30 p.m. as previously arranged with Dr. Norman MacKenzie, has had to be cancelled because of lack of time.)

3.00 p.m. — Leave Vancouver by air in United States aircraft.

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Ottawa, October 17, 1949.

Visit to Canada of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

Visit to Vancouver, B.C.

Wednesday Nov. 2 Vancouver Time	2.00 p.m.	Arrive Vancouver airport in U.S. aircraft. Guard of honour with band; artillery salute of 19 guns. Welcome at the airport by Senator J.W. deB. Farris on behalf of the Government of Canada, by representatives of the Province of British Columbia and by Mayor Charles E. Thompson and other municipal representatives. Proceed to Hotel Vancouver, with stop en route at City Hall to meet Indian nationals.
	5.00 p.m.	Meeting with Indian nationals.
	8.00 p.m.	Dinner by the Mayor, on behalf of the City of Vancouver, at Hotel Vancouver. Pandit Nehru responds to speeches of welcome.
Thursday Nov. 3	9.45 a.m.	Leave Hotel Vancouver in procession through the city with municipal organizations and detachment of Defence Services; later leave Vancouver Hotel for drive through campus of University of British Columbia.
	11.00 a.m.	Presentation of the Keys of the City of Vancouver and the signing of the Register, at the City Hall.
	11.45 a.m.	Return to Hotel Vancouver.
	12.15 p.m.	Joint luncheon at Hotel Vancouver by: Canadian Club of Vancouver, Chamber of Commerce, United Nations Association, and any other local organizations.
	5.00 p.m.	Leave Vancouver Airport in United States aircraft.

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ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

ORDER BY THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF

250-4-1 (DPA)

Ottawa Ont
20 Oct 49

Visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to Ottawa, Ont, 23 Oct 49

GENERAL

1 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will visit Ottawa on Sunday, October 23, arriving at RCAF Station, Rockcliffe, by air at approximately 1745 hours.

DIGNITARIES ARRIVING BY AIR

2 Dignitaries arriving by North Star will be:

The Right Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Her Excellency, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Mrs. Indira Gandhi
The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai
The Honourable S.K. Kirpalani
Mr. M.O. Mathai
Brigadier D. Chaudhuri
Colonel Unni Nayar
Mr. Bhalla
Mr. Shah
The Honourable L.B. Pearson
Mr. A.D.P. Heeney
Mr. Howard Measures

THE OFFICIAL WELCOMING PARTY

3 On arrival, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be welcomed by the Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, KC, Prime Minister of Canada, and any others whom he may wish to accompany him. The location of the welcoming party prior to the arrival of the aircraft is shown in position 1 of appendix "A" (diagram).

4 Other officials meeting the Prime Minister of India will remain at position 2 as shown in diagram.

BAND

5 The Royal Canadian Regiment Band will be in attendance, they will report to the Adjutant of RCAF Station, Rockcliffe, at 1500 hours, 23 Oct 49.

GUARD OF HONOUR

6 A Guard of Honour of 100 airmen, with a Flight Lieutenant in command is to be mounted in front of 412 Squadron Hangar, RCAF Station, Rockcliffe, at 1730 hours, 23 Oct 49.

7 The position of the Guard of Honour and Band is shown in the diagram.

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ARTILLERY SALUTE

8 An Artillery Salute of 19 guns will be fired under arrangements by 30 Field Regiment RCA. The salute is to be timed to synchronize with the Salute given by the Guard of Honour when the Prime Minister of India arrives at his position on the saluting dais.

ARRIVAL OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

9 When the aircraft is on final approach the Guard Commander is to order the trumpeters to sound the "STILL".

10 When the aircraft has arrived at the position where the dignitaries will disembark, the welcoming party will move forward to greet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

11 When he steps from the aircraft, the Guard Commander is to order the trumpeters to sound the "ALERT".

12 The Prime Minister of Canada will welcome the Prime Minister of India on deplaning and escort him to the saluting dais. The remaining dignitaries arriving by air and the welcoming party will remain in the vicinity of the aircraft at position 3, as shown in diagram.

HONOURS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

13 When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is in position on the dais, the Guard Commander is to give the command "ROYAL SALUTE, PRESENT ARMS". The band is to play "JANA GANA MANA".

14 On the first note of the Salute:

(a) the Canadian and Royal Canadian Air Force Ensigns and Indian Flag will be broken at the mastheads of the flag poles on the right and left of the saluting dais; and

(b) the Artillery Salute of 19 guns will commence firing.

INSPECTION OF THE GUARD OF HONOUR

15 On completion of playing the Salute by the band, the Guard Commander is to give the commands "SLOPE ARMS" and "ORDER ARMS" and then report to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

16 The Prime Minister of India, accompanied by the Guard Commander and the Prime Minister of Canada, will inspect the Guard of Honour.

17 After the inspection of the Guard of Honour, the Prime Minister of India, accompanied by the Prime Minister of Canada, will return to the party at the aircraft and will be joined by those from position 2.

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C213046

DEPARTURE OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

18 When introductions have been completed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and party will depart by car.

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND BAGGAGE

19 Transportation from Rockcliffe to Ottawa for the Prime Minister of India and party will be arranged by Government House.

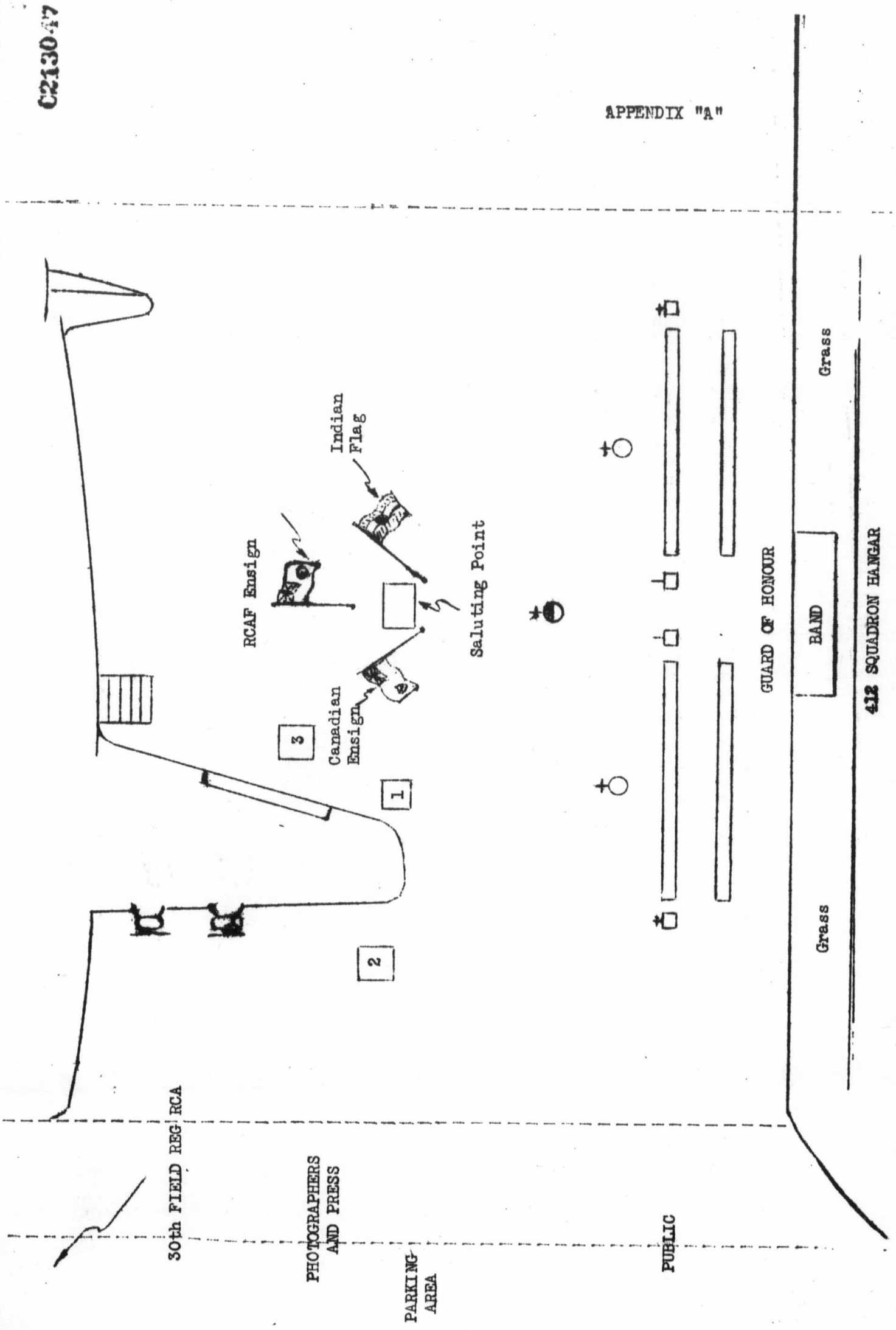
(JL Plant)
Air Vice-Marshal
for Chief of the Air Staff.

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APPENDIX "A"



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OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY

C213043

Mr. King

I thought you might like to have copies of the material prepared in the Department in connection with Mr. Nehru's visit — particularly with reference to Kashmir

Oct 24 – 1947

D.R.H.

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COPY

Mr. King

SECRET C213049

October 20, 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I attach for your information

(1) a biographical note on Pandit Nehru;

(2) a note on the Kashmir question;

(3) a copy of Mr. Nehru's speech of October 17 at Columbia University. I have marked what I think are some of the more important passages in this speech but as a whole it is a most significant analysis of Indian foreign policy with which I think you would sympathize and which is well worth reading for the light it throws on Mr. Nehru's international standpoint.

We are also preparing notes for your use in introducing Pandit Nehru in the House of Commons and for the state dinner.

Pandit Nehru is not only the undisputed political leader of his country but he is also in a peculiar way the embodiment of its aspirations and the inheritor of the mantle of Mahatma Gandhi.

Throughout his active life he has been alternately involved in passionate resistance to British rule in India, periods of imprisonment, and prolonged intervals of profound reflection. His strongly philosophical and idealistic mind has been deeply affected by his participation in the creation of the new India and his external policies are clearly a direct outcome of his extraordinary life's experience.

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COPY

Rm. King

SECRET C213043

October 20, 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

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(2) a note on the Kashmir question;

(3) a copy of Mr. Nehru's speech of October 17 at Columbia University. I have marked what I think are some of the more important passages in this speech but as a whole it is a most significant analysis of Indian foreign policy with which I think you would sympathize and which is well worth reading for the light it throws on Mr. Nehru's international standpoint.

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They are also strongly influenced by the internal conditions of India itself.

The economy of India was severely damaged by partition and will take years to restore. Its population of over 350 million is growing at the rate of 4 millions a year: there is a desperate need of foodstuffs and the elementary necessities of life and of increasing production: and the organization and expansion of domestic industry under the new regime present the most formidable problems.

Mr. Nehru, like other rulers of countries with a low standard of living and a newly-awakened appetite for the benefits of a "welfare" state is faced with a dilemma. He was responsible for the declaration by the National Congress before India gained its independence, of a policy of nationalization. It is now apparent that owing to other preoccupations he may not be able to press on with this programme as rapidly as many of his people would wish. In consequence, his more radical followers are disappointed at the delay in socialist reform, and the Socialist Party opposition to the Congress Party is growing. At the same time there is some reason to believe that the policy of nationalization to which Mr. Nehru is committed in principle and towards which left wing elements are pushing him, may tend to deter foreign and even native industrial investment.

The partition of the sub-continent has added further to its economic disturbances. India has devalued the rupee in step with the pound. Pakistan has not. This has further dislocated trade between the two countries, and it is reported that India takes such a serious view of the situation that it has placed an embargo on the great bulk of Pakistan imports into India.

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Political troubles are added to economic. Disputes with Pakistan have arisen over the diversion of the waters of rivers flowing from India into Pakistan: and over the disposition of refugee property on both sides. And most serious of all, there is the Kashmir question - on which a separate memorandum is attached.

Communism in India is growing and has led to near chaos in many parts. Large numbers of Communists have been imprisoned, the party has been banned in certain areas, and Mr. Nehru himself went to Calcutta a few weeks ago to quell the Communist-inspired riots in that city. He is acutely aware therefore of the national and international dangers of Communistic activity but will not align India with any major power or group of powers.

The principles of Mr. Nehru's foreign policy are the outcome of the domestic burdens of his government. His immediate needs as he has said are economic betterment and a higher standard of living. Above everything else he needs time and opportunity to concentrate on building the economic and social fabric of his country.

As regards his relations with the outside world, he desires "detachment" and as he says "we do not wish to forfeit the advantage that our present detachment gives us". Hence while adhering to the U.N. and its obligations, India wishes to make its contribution "in our own way and of our own choice". At the same time its policy, he declares, is neither negative nor neutral.

He is extremely sensitive then both to the danger of entangling relations with other nations and to any hint of interference with the policies of India. Hence his resentment over the personal letters to him from Mr. Attlee and Mr. Truman in August in which they publicly urged that the Government of India accept the

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proposal of the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan that the issues involved in a truce agreement on the Kashmir question be submitted to arbitration.

All these circumstances will affect Mr. Nehru's public utterances and behaviour while in North America. At the same time, in private, occasion may arise to touch on one or two matters which are of direct concern to Canada.

The chief issue is the Kashmir dispute about which we are apprehensive. It is a threat to the peace of the Indian peninsula and a heavy drain on the military and financial resources of both countries. It is also a tempting ground for Russian trouble-making.

Indonesia is another matter with which we are concerned. Indonesia's future is now being discussed at a Round Table Conference at the Hague. No agreement has yet been reached on financial and military matters. In the Security Council Canada has from the start supported the aspirations of the Indonesians for self-government, which is in keeping with Mr. Nehru's emphasis on the need for emancipation of the people of Asia and Africa. We also consider that the Dutch still have a real contribution that they can make to the development of Indonesia. Because of the great influence which India has in that part of the world we would hope that Mr. Nehru would continue to represent to the Indonesian leaders that the achievement of real national independence lies not merely in the severance of all bonds with other nations - even the former colonial power. Rather, independence for Indonesia is to be secured also through international cooperation in particular, we believe, cooperation with the Western World, including the Dutch, who are able and willing to help the Indonesians.

Communist expansion in Asia

The expansion of areas of Communist control in Asia threatens to engulf half the world's population and some of its most important raw materials. Canada's

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direct stake in China is small (500 missionaries, some resident businessmen, a $20 million annual trade, and a $75 million loan), but as a Pacific nation we cannot but view with concern the Communist victory in China and its threat to Southeast Asia. Mr. Nehru is believed to minimize the danger of Communist China becoming a tool of Soviet imperialism and to favour establishment of relations with the new Communist Government as less dangerous than isolating them and forcing them into the arms of Russia. He is also known to favour supporting nationalist movements in Southeast Asia and extensive western assistance to economic development projects as a means of countering Communism. It might be useful to draw out his views on this subject.

In his speech to Columbia University on October 17, Mr. Nehru summarized the basic causes of war as: the attempt of one country to dominate another: racial discrimination and the assumption of racial superiorities: and the misery and want of the masses of humanity. While we must never "surrender to aggression" or "compromise with evil", it is clearly his belief that a concerted attack on these "root causes" and not on the "symptoms" is the true way to reconciling the two hostile camps into which the world is now divided and dissolving "the terrible fear" that darkens men's minds.

Canada's relations with India

Since April 1947 when the B.C. legislature enfranchised the "East Indians" or "Hindus" as they have been termed in certain B.C. statutes the Indian community has suffered from no serious disabilities in Canada. Its members, as British subjects, enjoy federal and provincial voting and other political rights. Consisting almost entirely of some 1500 Sikhs (one quarter of whom are over 60 years of age) and resident on the B.C. coast, it now seems to have no grievance about its treatment. Its main complaint

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is about the restriction on the entry of near relatives, friends and business associates from India. But after legal entry under the immigration regulations there is no discrimination against Indians as to nationality or citizenship.

Immigration of Indians to Canada

Order-in-Council P.C. 2115 of September 16, 1930, prohibits the entry into Canada as immigrants of all persons of Asiatic race except the wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age of Canadian citizens legally resident in Canada and in a position to care for their dependents. The provision applies to "British Indians" as well as to other "Asiatics", this term being used in a geographical or continental sense. This is a form of discriminatory legislation which is not unnaturally resented by Indians. The former Indian High Commissioner in Ottawa has made some representations to the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources regarding the operation of this Order-in-Council, and the latter has agreed to consider some minor modifications whereby fiancees will under certain conditions be admitted in the same way as wives, and children over eighteen will in certain cases be admitted provided original application was made before December 7, 1941. These minor changes can only be carried out by individual Orders-in-Council and do not affect the basic policy.

Pandit Nehru may raise the problem and object to the Canadian regulations because of the exclusion of Indians on the grounds of their "Asiatic race". It might be mentioned to him that consideration has been given from time to time to the possibilities of devising an immigration policy which would control the entry of persons from Asia without imposing a total exclusion on grounds of race. The Canadian Citizenship Act contains no discrimination of any sort on a racial basis and this country gives a basic equality of treatment for all races now living in Canada. It might be useful, however, to refer to the

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statement made by Mr. Mackenzie King, as Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on May 1, 1947, when he said that the Canadian Government "is prepared at any time to enter into negotiations with other countries for special agreements for the control of admission of immigrants on a basis of complete equality and reciprocity."

Canadian trade with India

Canada's export trade with India has greatly increased both relatively and absolutely in the decade since 1938. In that year Canadian exports to India were valued at $2,863,000, whereas in 1948 they had arisen to $41,473,000. This increase is accounted for primarily by expanded exports of capital goods such as locomotives, railway rails and automobiles. Exports of newsprint paper and some base metals (aluminum and copper) are also significant. The Indian Government has, on many occasions, attempted to increase imports of Canadian wheat to India and the inability of the Wheat Board to meet Indian demands has been a continuing source of friction. In 1946, wheat to the value of $20,110,000 was exported to India. The following year the Wheat Board were unable to supply India with any wheat, although flour to the value of $16,792,000 was made available. In 1948, the value of exports of wheat and flour were $1,637,000 and $763,000 respectively.

Imports from India have also increased substantially during the last 10 years, although not so sharply. The value of imports from India in 1938 was $8,181,000. By 1948 this had risen to $34,706,000. The composition of these imports has remained comparatively stable. They consist chiefly of jute fabrics, tea, vegetable oils and peanuts. On a number of occasions, there has been considerable difficulty in procuring sufficient quantities of vegetable oils and peanuts (which form the raw materials for a number of food processing manufacturers). This problem was particularly acute in 1947, when the Indians attempted to bargain exports of peanuts and peanut oil against imports of Canadian wheat.

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Wheat

In Washington Mr. Nehru has raised with Mr. Acheson the matter of India obtaining a reserve stock of wheat from the United States and Canada. Since nothing definite was suggested, Mr. Nehru may mention the matter while in Ottawa.

The proposal would meet the same difficulties as the suggestion of Mr. Bevin that Canada might stockpile wheat in the United Kingdom, while retaining the ownership of it.

In this connection an approach was made last July by the Cabinet Secretariat in New Delhi to our Mission there. One of the members of the Secretariat told the Acting High Commissioner that he would be grateful for information on three points:

(1) What is the nature and extent of Canada's industrial development, particularly since the war, and to what extent could Canada be regarded by India as a potential source of supply of capital goods?

(2) What are the possibilities of Canadian technicians coming to India to assist in the building up of new industries?

(3) What are the possibilities of Canadian capital being invested in India?

It was suspected here that this information might be wanted in order to brief Pandit Nehru for his visit to Ottawa. But the Acting High Commissioner could not confirm this. Information for the use of the Cabinet Secretariat was provided both by our Mission in New Delhi and by the Department of Trade and Commerce here. The Department of Trade and Commerce, in providing the

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information, made the point that, although there is very little doubt Canada is well equipped to supply India with capital goods, the basic question remains of how the Indians could pay for them.

As to investments and loans there is evidently a view that of the Commonwealth countries Canada alone is in a position to invest or grant loans on a large scale to India, and that Canada next to the United Kingdom could, "given the will", greatly help India's industrialization by supplying capital goods, both on credit and for cash.

Political

In general our political relations with India are very satisfactory. There are no matters which can be regarded as purely Canadian-Indian problems, the main contact between the two countries arising from their membership in the Commonwealth and in the United Nations. We have endeavoured to consult with the representatives of India and to seek their views on a number of questions such as the Italian Colonies, etc., and thereby to let that country know of the importance we place on her strategic position as an active link between the Western point of view and the abnormally active and complex issues that are now emerging in the East.

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C O P Y

C213058

NEHRU, Pandit Jawaharlal

Born November 14, 1889 in Allahabad, a son of a rich lawyer of Kashmir descent and of the highest Hindu caste, who joined Congress in its fight for independence. He went in 1905 to England where he studied at Harrow and Cambridge. He became thoroughly at home in England and European civilization, writing an English style of great distinction, and conversant with the literature and history of most leading European countries. In 1912 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple and returned to India where he joined the Indian National Congress and became active in Indian politics. Married to a wife of Kashmiri race, now deceased; one child. Soon he was prominent as a follower of Gandhi and was for the first time arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in 1921. The vicissitudes of the Indian national struggle brought him several times into jail, for as a result of his brilliant education and his exemplary devotion to the cause he became second in rank to Gandhi himself. He was elected for the first time in 1929 president of the Indian National Congress, an office he occupied three times. Though he remained always loyal to Gandhi, he did not share the latter's traditionalist, conservative and pacifist views. His outlook was world-wide and cosmopolitan. He is a socialist, outspokenly anti-fascist, and from the beginning opposed the policy of appeasement of German or Japanese fascism. He has been deeply interested in agrarian reforms and in the improvement of the living conditions of the Indian masses. He found an enthusiastic following in the Indian youth and has visited Europe, the Soviet Union and China several times. He wrote an autobiography which was published in England in 1936 and which became there a best-seller. An American edition appeared in 1941 under the title Toward Freedom. While in jail he wrote letters to his daughter published later as Glimpses of World History (Eng. ed. 1934, Am. ed. 1942). His addresses and articles were collected as the Unity of India. Served as Secretary-General for ten years and President four times, Indian National Congress; Chairman, National Planning Co.; Vice-President and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Interim Government of India, 1946-47. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of India, August 1947. Residence: Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, India.

(Amalgamated from articles in Encyclopaedia Britannica 1949, World Biography 1948.)

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October 20, 1949.

THE KASHMIR QUESTION

In view of the economic conditions on the Indian sub-continent and the situation in Asia, the increasing deterioration of Indo-Pakistan relations is serious. A number of disputes have arisen between the two countries but the most explosive of them concerns the political allegiance of Kashmir. The United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (U.N.C.I.P.) recently left the Indian sub-continent for Geneva to make another interim report to the Security Council. The achievements of the Commission are:

(a) the agreement of the Indian and Pakistan governments to a number of principles on which a truce agreement might be implemented;

(b) a cease-fire on January 1, 1949, and agreement in July on a complete demarcation line in Kashmir between the forces of the two countries.

The Commission failed to secure sufficient agreement to warrant a joint high-level meeting to discuss a truce agreement and later failed also to secure the acceptance by the Indian government of a proposal for arbitration of the points in dispute regarding implementation of the truce.

The Commission has made it known that the main obstacles to implementation have been the following:

(a) the schedule of withdrawal of troops;

(b) the status and disbandment of the Azad ("Free") Kashmir forces;

(c) the defence and administration of the mountainous and sparsely populated area in the north of the State.

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The prestige of the Commission in the eyes of the Pakistan and Indian governments has declined considerably. The decline may be attributed partly to the apparently conflicting statements made by the Commission in the course of its correspondence with the two governments and partly perhaps to the anxiety of both governments to bring the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion at an early date.

Technically speaking India has handled its case well. The de jure government of Kashmir (headed by a Hindu Maharaja and a Moslem Prime Minister) acceded to India after the rise of the Azad Kashmir forces and the incursion of the tribes across Pakistan territory into the State. India accepted the accession subject to ratification in due course by a plebiscite. This procedure was legally justifiable since after the 1947 partition of the sub-continent and the termination of United Kingdom sovereignty any State was free either to accede to India or Pakistan or to remain independent. India has declared that it chose the course of peace, rather than of war against Pakistan, in appealing to the Security Council.

Pakistan has handled the matter less skilfully. When charged with sending its own troops into Kashmir, the Pakistan government first denied and then admitted the truth of the charge. There is also some evidence that it may have connived at the passage of the raiding tribes across its territory. Thirdly, it has taken over operational control of the Azad Kashmir forces and merged them with its own frontline troops. It thus damaged its original case that the "standstill agreement" between Pakistan and the Maharajah of Kashmir gave Pakistan rights over the State analogous to those of the old Imperial Government.

From the standpoint of equity, however, the Pakistan case is much stronger than the Indian. India has argued that its trade routes and its own defence give it a vital interest in Kashmir. Pakistan is able to base its case not only on an equally great, or even greater, strategic interest in Kashmir but on the very principle upon which the partition of the sub-continent was based. The population of Kashmir is predominantly Moslem (about 77 per cent.). The Hindus constitute 20 per cent. and the Sikhs under 2 per cent. The ruling house is Hindu. Geographical and economic factors also favour the Pakistan case. Two main rivers, the Chenab

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and the Jhelum, flow out of the Kashmir hills and through West Pakistan to join the Indus. The import and export trades of Kashmir link the State closely with Pakistan, while Karachi would seem to be the most suitable port. Pakistan can also point out with a certain rough justification that in the States of Junagadh and Hyderabad the Indian government used pressure to depose Moslem rulers in favour of the presumed will of the predominantly Hindu populations. Junagadh had acceded to Pakistan.

Both sides are commited to a plebiscite as the means of determining the future allegiance of the people of Kashmir. There is room for doubt that India is now so enthusiastic on this point. Feeling about the dispute runs very much higher in Pakistan than in India, where it is said only Mr. Nehru and official circles feel at all strongly about the matter.

Canada desires to see the termination of this unfortunate dispute between two member nations of the Commonwealth and to support a solution that will not sow the seeds of chronic conflict on the Indian sub-continent; the dispute could well spread alarmingly were India and Pakistan to go to war. Pakistan has already uttered vague threats that in the event of war help would be sought "elsewhere", wherever it could be found. The Commonwealth is regarded as having failed either to help the just cause of Pakistan or to provide adequate machinery for a settlement. Pakistan charges the Western powers with playing up India as the main bulwark against Communism in Asia and consequently carefully avoiding offence to India with respect to Kashmir.

(Signed) E. R.

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C213062

Pandit Nehru's Address at Columbia on Receiving Honorary Doctorate

NEW YORK TIMES, October 18, 1949.

The text of the address by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a convocation held in his honor at Columbia University last night follows:

Mr. President:

I am deeply grateful to this great university and to you, sir, for the honor you have done me in inviting me today and in conferring the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. It is an honor to be associated with this university and with the many men of learning and seekers after truth of this university and I shall treasure it. To have that signal honor conferred upon me by one who has played such a distinguished part in both war and peace adds to its value.

I have come to you not so much in my capacity as a Prime Minister of a great country or a politician, but rather as a humble seeker after truth and as one who has continuously struggled to find the way, not always with success, to fit action to the objectives and ideals that I have held. That process is always difficult but it becomes increasingly so in this world of conflict and passion today.

Politicians have to deal with day-to-day problems and they seek immediate remedies. Philosophers think of ultimate objectives and are apt to lose touch with the day-to-day world and its problems. Neither approach appears to be adequate by itself. Is it possible to combine those two approaches and function after the manner of Plato's philosopher-kings? You, sir, who have had the experience of a role of a great man of action as also that of a philosopher as head of this university, should be able to help us to answer this question.

In this world of incessant and feverish activity men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today, and on whom the burden of life's problems will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation.

The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on man's part in this generation. It is a terrible price and the tragedy of it is that, even after that price was paid, we have not purchased real peace or a cessation of conflict, and an even deeper tragedy is that mankind does not profit by its experience and continues to go the same way which led previously to disaster.

Real Objectives Forgotten

We have had wars and we have had victory and we have celebrated that victory, yet what is victory and how do we measure it? A war is fought presumably to gain certain objectives. The defeat of the enemy is not by itself an objective but rather the removal of an obstruction towards the attainment of the objective. If that objective is not attained, then that victory over the enemy brings only negative relief and indeed is no real victory. We have seen, however, that the aim in wars is almost entirely to defeat the enemy and the other and real objective is often forgotten.

The result has been that the victory attained by defeating the enemy has only been a very partial one and has not solved the real problem, or if it has solved the immediate problem, it has at the same time given rise to many other and sometimes worse problems. Therefore it becomes necessary to have the real objectives clear in our minds at all times, whether in war or in peace, and always to aim at achieving that objective.

I think also that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right, but the means are wrong, that will vitiate the end or divert us into a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past, but unfortunately it is seldom remembered.

I am venturing to place some of these ideas before you, not because they are novel but because they have impressed themselves upon me in the course of my life which has been spent in alternating periods of incessant activity and conflict, and enforced leisure. The great leader of my country, Mahatma Gandhi, under whose inspiration and sheltering care I grew up, always laid stress on moral values and warned us never to subordinate means to ends. We were not worthy of him and yet to the best of our ability we tried to follow his teaching. Even the limited extent to which we could follow his teaching yielded rich results.

After a generation of intense struggle with a great and powerful nation, we achieved success, and perhaps the most significant part of that achievement, for which credit is due to both parties, was the manner of it. History hardly affords a parallel to a solution of such a conflict in a peaceful way, followed by friendly and cooperative relations. It is astonishing how rapidly bitterness and ill-will between the two nations have faded away giving place to cooperation, and we in India have decided of our own free will to continue this cooperation as an independent nation.

Cites Peaceful Revolution

I would not presume to offer advice to other and more experienced nations in any way. But may I suggest for your consideration that there is some lesson in India's peaceful revolution which might be applied to the larger problems before the world today? That revolution demonstrated to us that physical force need not necessarily be the arbiter of man's destiny and that the method of waging a struggle and the way of its termination are of paramount importance. Past history shows us the important part that physical force has played. But it also shows us that no such force can ultimately ignore the moral forces of the world, and if it attempts to do so, it does so at its peril.

Today this problem faces us in all its intensity because the weapons that physical force has at its disposal are terrible to contemplate. Must the twentieth century differ from primitive barbarism only in the destructive efficacy of the weapons that man's ingenuity has invented for man's destruction? I do believe, in accordance with my master's teaching, that there is another way to meet this situation and solve the problem that faces us.

I realize that a statesman or a man who has to deal with public affairs cannot ignore realities and cannot act in terms of abstract truth. His activity is always limited by the degree of receptivity of the truth by his fellow men. Nevertheless the basic truth remains truth and is always to be kept in view and so far as possible, it should guide our actions. Otherwise we get caught up in a vicious circle of evil when one evil action leads to another.

India is a very old country with a great past. But it is a new country also with new urges and desires. Since August, 1947, she has been in a position to pursue her foreign policy. She was limited by the realities of the situation which we could not ignore or overcome. But even so she could not forget the lesson of her great leader. She has tried to adapt, howsoever imperfectly, theory to reality in so far as she could.

India's Potential Resources

In the family of nations she was a newcomer and could not influence them greatly to begin with. But she had a certain advantage. She had great potential resources which no doubt would increase her power and influence. A greater advantage lay in the fact that she was not fettered by the past, by old enmities or old ties, by historic claims or traditional rivalries. Even against her former rulers there was no bitterness left. Thus, India came into the family of nations with no prejudices or enmities, ready to welcome and be welcomed. Inevitably she had to consider her foreign policy in terms of enlightened self-interest, but at the same time she brought to it a touch of her idealism. Thus she has tried to combine idealism with national interest.

The main objectives of that policy are: the pursuit of peace, not through alignment with any major power or group of powers, but through an independent approach to each controversial or disputed issue; the liberation of subject peoples; the maintenance of freedom, both national and individual; the elimination of racial discrimination; and the elimination of want, disease and ignor-

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ance which afflict the greater part of the world's population.

I am asked frequently why India does not align herself with a particular nation or a group of nations, and told that because we have refrained from doing so, we are sitting on the fence. The question and the comment are easily understandable because in time of crisis it is not unnatural for those who are involved in it deeply to regard calm objectivity in others as irrational, short-sighted, negative, unreal or even unmanly.

Policy Is Not Negative

But I should like to make it clear that the policy India has sought to pursue is not a negative and neutral policy. It is a positive and a vital policy which flows from our struggle for freedom and from the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi. Peace is not only an absolute necessity for us in India in order to progress and develop, but is also of paramount importance to the world. How can that peace be preserved? Not by surrendering to aggression, not by compromising with evil or injustice, but also not by talking and preparing for war. Aggression has to be met, for that endangers peace. At the same time the lesson of the last two wars has to be remembered and it seems to me astonishing that in spite of that lesson we go the same way.

The very process of a marshaling of the world into two hostile camps precipitates the conflict which it is sought to avoid. It produces a sense of terrible fear and that fear darkens men's minds and leads them into wrong courses. There is perhaps nothing so bad and so dangerous in life as fear. As a great President of the United States said: There is nothing really to fear except fear itself.

Our problem, therefore, becomes one of lessening and ultimately putting an end to this fear. That will not happen if all the world takes sides and talks of war. War becomes almost certain then.

We are a member of the family of nations and we have no wish to shirk any of the obligations and burdens of that membership. We have accepted fully the obligations of membership of the United Nations and intend to abide by them. We wish to make our full contribution to the common store and to render our full measure of service. But that can only be done effectively in our own way and of our own choice. We believe passionately in the democratic method and we seek to enlarge the bounds of democracy both on the political and the economic plane, for no democracy can exist for long in the midst of want and poverty and inequality.

Immediate Needs Economic

Our immediate needs are for economic betterment and raising the standards of our people. The more we succeed in this, the more we can serve the cause of peace in the world. We are fully aware of our weaknesses and failings and claim no superior virtue, but we do not wish to forfeit the advantage that our present detachment gives us and we believe that the maintenance of that detachment is not only in our interest but also in the interest of world peace and freedom.

That detachment is neither isolationism nor indifference, nor neutrality when peace or freedom is threatened. When man's liberty or peace is in danger we cannot and shall not be neutral; neutrality, then, will be a betrayal of what we have fought for and stand for.

If we seek to ensure peace, we must attack the root causes of war and not merely the symptoms. What are the underlying causes of war in the modern world?

One of the basic causes is the domination or the attempt to dominate one country by another. Large parts of Asia were ruled till recently by foreign and chiefly European powers. We ourselves were part of the British Empire, as were also Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. France, Holland, Portugal still have territories over which they rule.

But the rising tide of nationalism and the love of independence have submerged most of the Western Empires in Asia. In Indonesia I hope that there will soon be an independent sovereign state. We hope also that French Indo-China will achieve freedom and peace before long under a Government of its own choice. Much of Africa, however, is subject to foreign powers, some of whom still attempt to enlarge their dominions. It is clear that all remaining vestiges of imperialism and colonialism will have to disappear.

Asks Better Racial Relations

Secondly, there is the problem of racial relations. The progress of some races in knowledge or in invention, their success in war and conquest, has tempted them to believe that they are racially superior and has led them to treat other nations with contempt. A recent example of this was the horrible attempt, so largely successful, to exterminate the Jews. In Asia and Africa, racial superiority has been most widely and most insolently exhibited.

It is forgotten that nearly all the great religions of mankind arose in the East and that wonderful civilizations grew up there when Europe and America were still unknown to history. The West has too often despised the Asian and the African and still, in many places, denies them not only equality of rights but even common humanity and kindliness. This is one of the great danger points of our modern world; and now that Asia and Africa are shaking off their torpor and arousing themselves, out of this evil may come a conflagration of which no man can see the range of consequences.

One of your greatest men said that this country cannot exist half slave and half free. The world cannot long maintain peace if half of it is enslaved and despised. The problem is not always simple nor can it be solved by a resolution or a decree, but, unless there is a firm and sincere determination to solve it, there will be no peace.

The third reason for war and revolution is the misery and want of millions of persons in many countries and, in particular, in Asia and Africa. In the West, though the war has brought much misery and many difficulties, the common man generally lives in some measure of comfort—he has food, clothes, shelter to some extent.

Food, Shelter Basic Problems

The basic problem of the East, therefore, is to obtain these necessaries of life. If they are lacking, then there is the apathy of despair or the destructive rage of the revolutionary. Political subjection, racial inequality, economic inequality and misery—these are the evils which we have to remove if we would ensure peace. If we can offer no remedy, then other cries and slogans make an appeal to the minds of the people.

Many of the countries of Asia have entered the family of nations; others we hope will soon find a place in this circle. We have the same hopes for the countries of Africa. This process should proceed rapidly, and America and Europe should use their great influence and power to facilitate it.

We see before us vast changes taking place not only in the political and economic spheres, but even more so in the minds of men. Asia is becoming dynamic again and is passionately eager to progress and raise the economic standards of her vast masses. This awakening of a giant continent is of the greatest importance to the future of mankind and requires imaginative statesmanship of a high order. The problems of this awakening will not be solved by looking at it with fear or in a spirit of isolationism by any of us. It requires a friendly and understanding approach, clear objectives, and a common effort to realize them.

The colossal expenditure of energy and resources on armaments, that is an outstanding feature of many national budgets today, does not solve the problem of world peace. Perhaps even a fraction of that outlay in other ways and for other purposes, will provide a more enduring basis for peace and happiness.

That is India's view, offered in all friendliness to all thinking men and women, to all persons of goodwill, in the name of our common humanity. That view is not based on wishful thinking, but on a deep consideration of the problems that afflict us all, and on its merits I venture to place it before you.

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LAURIER HOUSE

C213064

Oysters on half shell

Cream of Tomato

Filet of Sole

Turkey

Garden Peas Potato Chips

Orange and Grapefruit Salad

Wine Cream

Dessert Coffee

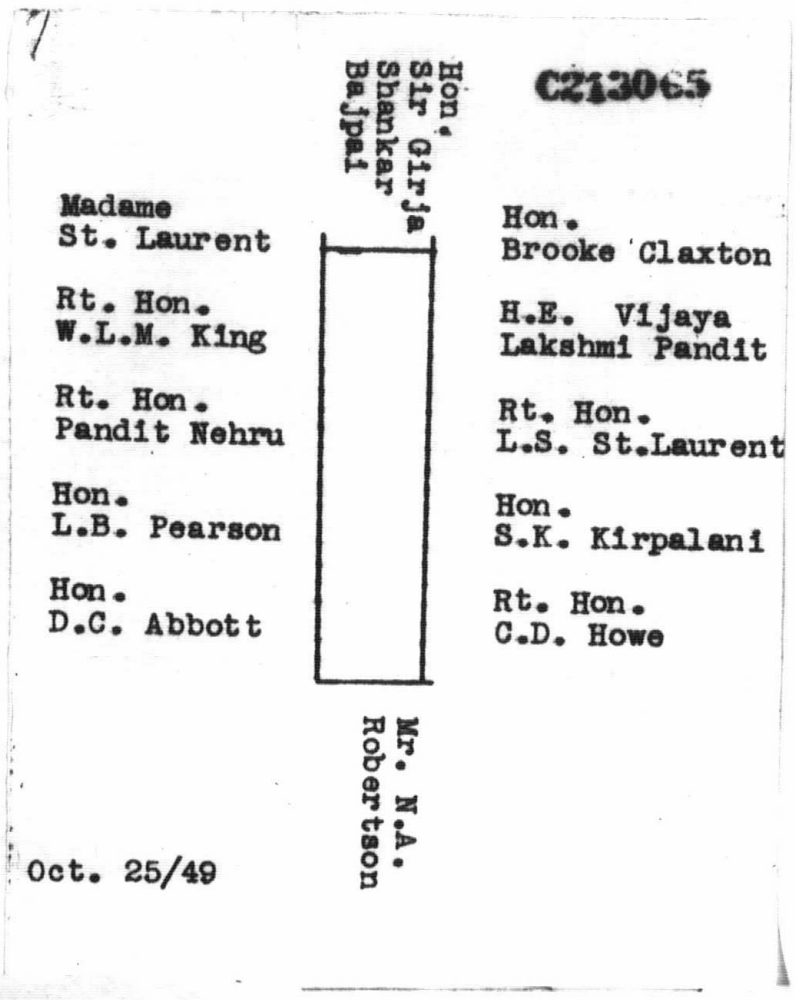
October 25, 1949

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Oysters on Shell

Cream de tomate

Filet of Sole a la Macair

Turkey Roast
Windsor bacon
Cranberry Sauce
Green peas
Chip potatoes

Orange & Grape Fruit Salad

Mousse Imperial

Fruit

Coffee

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P. 30. Notes dinner

dinner C213067

before dinner — Sherry (Crystal Room)
in drawing room — Sweet juice

Menus

Sherry

Scotch & Soda

White wine (Chablis)
Hock Moselle

Champagne

Port

Negus. Brandy. Cream de menthe

Cognac. Cognac

at table in room: apple

To library and Sun Room

White. Scotch & Soda, — Orange ade

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213068

Brussels

Cecil Gordon Jean 21-4

(Cook room letter
letter to Mrs Asquith

Bonne chance -

re fire places
Coat room
ladies room —

Montréal

Joh re Rockefeller

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C213063

DINNER - TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1949

8.30 P.M.

BLACK TIE

GUESTS

1 The Rt. Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

2 Her Excellency Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit,
Ambassador of India to the United States

3 The Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.,
Secretary-General of the Indian Ministry
of External Affairs.

4 Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
5 and Madame St. Laurent.

Accepted 6 Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, P.C., M.P., Telephoned invitation
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Accepted 7 Honourable D.C. Abbott, P.C., M.P., Telephoned invitation
Minister of Finance.

8 Honourable L.B. Pearson, P.C., M.P., Telephoned invitation
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

9 Mr. Norman A. Robertson,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 Honourable Brooke Claxton, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence.

11 Sec

12 – Archibald
Gardner McKeen ? Mrs. (Hon. Mr.) Fisher

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CANADA

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Monday

Dear Mr King.

Pickersgill has just told me of your concern over the dinner for Mr. Acheson tomorrow night. Of course I completely understand and beg you not to give the matter another thought. It was more than good of you to have had me in mind at all.

With best regards and very good wish,

Sincerely

Brooke Claxton

The Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Laurier House
Ottawa

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C213071

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. Measures telephoned the following message from Mr. Heeney:

"Please inform Mr. King by telephone Bajpai feels sure that anything arranged by Mr. King will suit Pandit Nehru. He did, however, express the opinion that a small men's dinner which would include Mrs. Pandit would be most conducive to the intimate atmosphere which is desired. I told Bajpai that there would not be more than twelve guests and that they would probably include Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson. There would be no need to invite Kirpalani; but it is clear to me that Bajpai himself should be asked."

L.B.
Oct. 20
2.40 p.m.

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October 20, 1949

Memo. for file:

Not sent as Mr.King spoke to Mr. Heeney on the telephone).

Text of message to be telegraphed by Mr. Measures to Mr. Heeney from Mr. King:

"Please thank Prime Minister Nehru warmly for his kindness in accepting invitation. Mr. King had thought of keeping dinner very small and intimate; only outside guests being Prime Minister and Mrs. St. Laurent and such members of Mr. Nehru's party as he might himself designate. He will gladly have dinner wholly informal."

Mr. Measures to say nothing to the press re.

After speaking to Mr. Heeney, Mr. King dictated the following memo.:

Mr. Nehru would prefer a men's dinner but to have his sister present as one person who is regarded as a man to all intents and purposes;
Bajpai would like to be invited;
12 persons at the most but may be less;
thought even 8 might be as nice as anything;
may have to rule Madame St. Laurent out.

Dinner party might consist of:

Mr. Nehru,
Mrs. Pandit,
Bajpai;
Mr. St. Laurent,
Pearson and
Mr. King.

(Mr. Measures mentioned that Mr. Nehru smokes cigarettes; does not drink. Will eat <u>anything but beef</u>--such as chicken, fish and eggs.)

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MESSAGE FROM MR. MEASURES:

Mr. Heeney has telegraphed to Mr. Measures, dated October 19, received October 20:

> "Please telephone Mr. King and tell him that Bajpai has spoken to his Prime Minister, and Mr. Nehru will be very happy to dine privately with Mr. King next Tuesday evening.
>
> "I am seeing Bajpai first thing tomorrow morning (Thursday, Oct. 20) and thereafter will be in a position to let Mr. King know Mr. Nehru's preferences concerning those who should be invited Tuesday night."

Mr. Measures will let you know as soon as further word is received from Mr. Heeney.

L.B.
Oct. 20

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GUESTS -

Dinner for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Laurier House, Ottawa

October 25, 1949 - 8.30 p.m.

The Right Honourable
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

MadaExcellency
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit,
Ambassador of India to the United States

The Honourable
Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.,
Secretary-General of the Indian Ministry
of External Affairs.

The Right Honourable
Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada,
and Madame St. Laurent.

The Honourable
S.K. Kirpalani,
High Commissioner for India in Canada.

The Right Honourable
C.D. Howe,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Honourable D.C. Abbott,
Minister of Finance.

The Honourable Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National Defence.

The Honourable L.B. Pearson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Norman A. Robertson,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. King

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MEMORANDUM C213075

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 28.10.47

The Prime Minister:

As directed, I conveyed to Mrs. Nemec your regrets that pressure of Cabinet meetings, etc. would prevent you from attending the reception at the Czechoslovakian Legation this afternnon. Mrs. Nemec was terribly sorry, but quite understood how overwhelmed you must be. She asked me to thank you for sending word.

A.E.H.

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Ottawa Morning Journal

May 20,1948

C213076

Dr. Frantisek Nemec, former Minister from Czechoslovakia to Canada, is a patient in the Ottawa Civic Hospital and is improving.

(Res.: 412 Sparks St.
4-5005)

C213076

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Ottawa Morning Journal

May 20, 1948

C213076

Dr. Frantisek Nemec, former Minister from Czechoslovakia to Canada, is a patient in the Ottawa Civic Hospital and is improving.

(Res.: 412 Sparks St.
4-5005)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213078

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

As directed, I telephoned the Civic Hospital, and enquired on your behalf for Dr. Nemec. The nurse reported that Dr. Nemec was doing very well and would let him know that the Prime Minister had been enquiring.

(Dr. Nemec has a private telephone in his room at the hospital, should you care to call him direct - 5-3392.)

AEH

May 21, 1948

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Ottawa Evening Journal

May 20, 1942

C213076

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May 20,1948

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C213077

5 East

Civic 5339 2
Hosp.

Private Tel.

C213077

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re Holland

C213079

Groenman — Amsterdam
Enoch Hurgronje
Jonkheer Gerard van Zeist van Soudriaan
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Gemeentebelasting
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Gasbedrijf
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Electriciteitsbedrijf
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Waterleidingbedrijf
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Statistiek
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Belastingen
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Publiciteit
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksvermaken
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksvoorlichting
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksgezondheid
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volkshuisvesting
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksonderwijs
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volkswelzijn
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Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksgezondheid
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volkshuisvesting
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volksonderwijs
Amsterdam Gemeentelijk Bureau voor Volkswelzijn

Memo

Van Boeren - (Head of Dutch Desk)
Roosendaal (Rotterdam)
etc.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213080

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Measures phoned to say that he has arranged for the Union Jack to fly from the west flagpole (on the grounds on Parliament Hill), and for the Netherlands flag to fly from the east flagppole.

Mr. Measures was wondering if the Prime Minister would wish to have the Union Jack fly from the main tower as well, to be taken down as soon as Her Majesty leaves the Parliament Buildings or perhaps left flying until sundown.

Z.

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C I R C U L A R

The Netherlands Legation has the honour to announce that Princess Juliana's visitors' book has been removed from the Legation to Her Royal Highness' new address: Stornoway, 541 Acacia Avenue, Rockcliffe Park, where it will be available for signature.



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Juliana of the Netherlands, H.R.H. Princess
H.R.H. and two children and Baroness Roell and
one child will move shortly from Govt. C213082
House and take up residence as tenants
in Shirley Woods house: Lansdowne Road,
Rockcliffe Park.
(Note: Mrs. Roell is gentle, cultured woman
about thirty speaks excellent English; might
be noted as unattached lady.)

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22.7.40
WHM/MM/ff

Miss Zavitske
Laurier House.

C213083

SKANDEX

Juliana of the Netherlands, Her Royal Highness Princess

Government House, Ottawa.

Family: ds. Princess Beatrix 4, Princess Irene 1 in Ottawa, husband in London: H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Mother in London: Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Remarks: Princess Juliana arrived Halifax Canada June 12, Montebello, Que., June 13, is staying at Government House as guest of Governor General and Princess Alice; will later take a house. Princess Juliana and Princess Alice are 1st cousins. Princess Juliana's maternal grandmother and Princess Alice's mother were sisters - Princesses of Waldeck.

Staff of Princess Juliana.

Baroness Roell, and d. 4 staying at Government House.
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Juliana.
speaks excellent English; husband in Dutch army reported "missing". In speech say Mrs. Title Baroness not used except in writing.

Rear Admiral Baron de Vos van Steenwyck
A.D.C. to H.R.H. Princess Juliana, staying at Netherlands Legation, 18 Range Road, 4-3223.
Wife: Baroness de Vos, in Ottawa.
both speak good English.
In speech titles Baron and Baroness not used; say Admiral and Mrs., and use only first part of name: Admiral de Vos, Mrs. de Vos.
Pronunciation of last name, if required, is "Stanevek".

3 Dutch state police: Capt. Sesink and 2 men.

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H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

H.R.H. Bernhard

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C213085

9PN23

UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS--EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD MARIA CHRISTINA, THE FOURTH DAUGHTER OF CROWN PRINCESS JULIANNA AND PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS WAS BAPTIZED TODAY IN THE CATHEDRAL AT UTRECHT.

THE CHRISTENINT WAS WITNESSED BY QUEEN WILHELMINA. IT MARKED HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE SHE ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THAT SHE WOULD SOON HAND OVER THE ROYAL POWER TO PRINCESS JULIANNA BECAUSE OF HER HEALTH.

THE GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE OF LUXEMBOURG STOOD BY AS GODMOTHER. THE GODFATHERS--CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLPH OF SWEDEN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL--WERE REPRESENTED BY THE SWEDISH MINISTER AND BY MRS. MARY CHURCHILL SOAMES. MRS. SOAMES IS THE DAUGHTER OF GREAT BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME MINISTER.

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C213086

Juliana of The Netherlands

Her Royal Highness C213086
Princess Juliana of The
Netherlands.
541 Acacia Avenue,
Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.
Telephone: 3-1659

Husband:
H.R.H. Prince Bernhard
of The Netherlands.

Mother:
Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina
of The Netherlands.

Daughters:
Princess Beatrix (born 31.1.38)
Princess Irene (born 5.8.39)
Princess Margriet
Francisca (born 19.1.43)

Private Secretary:
W. van Tets, Esq., (~~Single~~ married)
199 Wurtemburg St. 4-6176

Friends of Princess Juliana,
who reside with her:
Madame Roell
Miss F. Feith

(We have been informed by the Private Secretary, Mr. van Tets, that Madame Roell is not a Baroness; also that it is the Princess's wish that Madame Roell be referred to as her friend - not Lady-in-Waiting. The same in the case of Miss Feith who looks after the children)

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C213087

With the Compliments of

The Private Secretary

to

H.R.H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands

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Pre

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

It affords me exceptional pleasure to extend, on behalf of the government and people of Canada, warmest birthday greetings to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. //We ~~will~~ shall long remember the two visits paid our country by Her Majesty during the last great war. The Queen came as a mother to visit her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her little grand-daughters, at that time, residing in ~~Ottawa~~ our Capital. The long journey across the Atlantic was made, on both occasions, and both ways, by air. Her Majesty's short residence in ~~our Capital~~ Ottawa, on those visits, has left many memories which will long be cherished.

The nations which fought for freedom will ever hold in memory, Queen Wilhelmina's patience and fortitude, and Her Majesty's unswerving faith in ultimate allied victory. Her messages of encouragement and inspiration to her people, during the Nazi occupation, have found their place among the heroic utterances of history.

In the conflict itself, there were forged bonds of closest sympathy and understanding between Canada and the Netherlands. I need not mention the gratitude felt by the Queen and her subjects towards the brave men and women of Canada, for their part in the task of deliverance. That is as deeply felt today, as when our ~~armies~~ fighting men marched into the Low Countries.

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The gratitude of the people of the Netherlands is only equalled by the gratitude of Canadians for the generosity and hospitality shown to our sailors, soldiers and airmen during the occupation, and in the days of liberation. This mutuality of feeling will remain an abiding link between our two countries. Never have ties, born of suffering shared for the same ideals, been stronger than are those which exist between Canada and the Netherlands.

This year, Canada's greetings to Queen Wilhelmina have a special significance. The celebration of Her Majesty's birthday anniversary, all but brings to its close, Her Majesty's long reign of fifty years. We rejoice that it is given to ~~her~~ Queen Wilhelmina today to know that her own people will remember her through all time, not alone as their Sovereign, but as a ~~truly~~ very great woman; one whose steadfast rectitude and simple virtues endeared her to those over whom she ruled, and whom she loved.

We rejoice that, on this anniversary, it has also been given to Her Majesty to know that, through generations to come, other nations will think of her not only as a devoted Sovereign, ~~and~~ but also a wise counsellor, but as a staunch defender of Liberty.

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In all lands, lovers of Freedom, and of all that is highest and best, will delight today in doing honour to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands - one of the truly great women of all time.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213091

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Boissevain, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation, telephoned to say that he has a message from his government, personal in character, which he has been asked to deliver to the Prime Minister in person.

W.J.T.

December 29

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C213092

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Looking towards a Commonwealth.

The following important speech on the future constitution of the Netherlands Kingdom was given over Radio Orange by H.M. Queen Wilhelmina on December 6th:-

Today it is a year ago that the Japanese, without previous declaration of war, launched their treacherous attack on our Allies. At that time we did not hesitate for a moment to throw ourselves into the struggle and to hasten to the aid of our Allies, whose cause is ours.

Japan had been preparing for this war and for the conquest of the Netherlands Indies for years, and in so doing sought to follow the conduct of its Axis partners in attacking one country after another. This plan we were able to prevent, thanks to our immediate declaration of war.

After a year of war, we can bear witness that the tide is turning, and that the attacker who had such great advantages is being forced on the defensive. It is true that the Netherlands Indies, after defending themselves so heroically, are for the most part occupied by the enemy; but this phase of the struggle is only a prelude. The Japanese are getting ever nearer the limit of their possibilities as our ever-growing might advances towards them from all sides.

They have not been able to break China's courage and endurance, and Japan now faces the ebbing of her power in this self-willed war which will end with her complete downfall.

The First Interruption.

At this moment, My thoughts are more than ever with My country and My compatriots in the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies. After an age-old historical solidarity which had long since passed the era of colonial relationship, we stood on the eve of a collaboration on a basis of equality when suddenly we were both confronted by the present ordeal. The treacherous aggression on the Netherlands in 1940 was the first interruption in the process of development. The heroic battle of the Netherlands Indies, followed by the occupation of the major part of this territory in 1942, was the second.

At the time when the Indies were still free and only Holland was occupied, the vigour of our unity became apparent, and on both sides a feeling of stronger kinship developed more rapidly than it could have in peacetime. Now, however, this mutual understanding has been deepened still further because the same struggle is shared in all its agony, and the same distress is suffered in all bitterness in the Netherlands as well as in the Netherlands Indies. The enemy, with his propaganda for the so-called New Order, has left nothing untried to lure the spirit of the people and to disguise his tyranny and suppression with the lies of his promises for the future. But these lies and this deceit have been of no avail, because nearly all have seen through them and have understood that our enemies have as their aim nothing but slavery and exploitation, and that as long as they have not been driven out and defeated there can be no question of freedom.

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Consultative Conferences.

In previous addresses I announced that it is My intention after the liberation to create the occasion for a joint consultation about the structure of the Kingdom and its parts in order to adapt it to the changed circumstances.

The Conference of the entire Kingdom which will be convoked for this purpose has been further outlined in a Government Declaration of January 27th, 1942. The preparation of this Conference, in which prominent representatives of the three overseas parts of the Kingdom will be united with those of the Netherlands at a round table, had already been begun in the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao, the parts of the Kingdom which then still enjoyed their freedom. Especially in the Netherlands Indies detailed material had been collected for this purpose, and it was transmitted to Me in December, 1941, by the Governor-General. The Battle of the Netherlands Indies disrupted these promising preparations. We can only resume these preparations when everyone will be able to speak his mind freely, although it is beyond doubt that a political reconstruction of the Kingdom as a whole, and of the Netherlands and the Overseas Territories as its parts, is a natural evolution.

It would be neither right nor possible to define its precise form at this moment. I realise that much which is great and good is growing in the Netherlands, despite the pressure of the occupation. I know that this is the case in the Indies, where our unity is fortified by common suffering. These developing ideas can only be shaped in free consultation in which both parts of the Kingdom will want to take cognizance of each other's opinions.

Rights Well Earned.

Moreover, the population of the Netherlands and of the Netherlands Indies has confirmed, through its suffering and its resistance, its right to participate in the decision regarding the form of our responsibility as a nation towards the world, and of the various groups of the population towards themselves and one another. By working out these matters now, that right would be neglected, and the insight which My people have obtained through bitter experience would be disregarded.

Complete Partnership.

I am convinced, and history as well as reports from the occupied territories confirm me in this, that after the war it will be possible to reconstruct the Kingdom on the solid foundation of complete partnership, which will mean the consummation of all that has been developed in the past.

I know that no political unity nor national cohesion can continue to exist which are not supported by the voluntary acceptance and the faith of the great majority of the citizenry. I know that the Netherlands more than ever feel their responsibility for the vigorous growth of the Overseas Territories, and that the Indonesians recognize in the ever increasing collaboration the best guarantee for the recovery of their peace and happiness. The war years have proved that both peoples possess the will and the ability for harmonious and voluntary cooperation.

A political unity which rests on this foundation moves far

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towards a realisation of the purpose for which the United Nations are fighting, as it has been embodied, for instance, in the Atlantic Charter and with which we could instantly agree because it contains our own conception of freedom and justice for which we have sacrificed blood and possessions in the course of our history.

I visualise, without anticipating the recommendations of the future Conference, that they will be directed towards a Commonwealth in which the Netherlands, Indonesia, Surinam, and Curacao will participate, with complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs but with the readiness to render mutual assistance.

It is My opinion that such a combination of independence and collaboration can give the Kingdom and its parts the strength to carry fully their responsibility, both internally and externally. This would leave no room for discrimination according to race or nationality. Only the ability of the individual citizens and the needs of the various groups of the population will determine the policy of the Government.

Axis Fail to Subjugate.

In the Indies, as in the Netherlands, there now rules an oppressor who, imitating his detestable associates and repudiating principles which he himself has recognised in the past, interns peaceful citizens and deprives women and children of their livelihood. He has uprooted and dislocated that beautiful and tranquil country. His New Order brings nothing but misery and want.

Nevertheless, we can aver that he has not succeeded in subjugating us, and as the ever-growing force of the United Nations advances upon him from every direction, we know that he will not succeed. In the future the Netherlands Indies and the Netherlands with their fighting men on land, at sea, and in the air, with their alert and brave merchantmen, and by their dogged and never-failing resistance in the hard struggle, will see their self-sacrifice and intrepidity crowned, after the common victory, with the recovery of peace and happiness for their country and their people in a new world.

In that regained freedom, they will be able to build a new and better future.

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C213095

Ottawa, February 27th, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Netherlands Minister telephoned me, today, and said that he hoped that it would be possible for the Prime Minister to dine with him some time after his return from Western Canada.

I explained that the Prime Minister had to forego private engagements, and that it would not likely be possible for him to accept an invitation prior to the election.

Mr. Groenman said that he quite understood, and that he would not press the invitation unless he heard, subsequently, that there was some possibility of the Prime Minister being able to accept.

A. D. P. H.

Regret
No formality Minister
Plenipotentiary Groenman
3-3-40.

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C213093

	Juliana, Princess and Prince Berhhard
Oct.6/40	Tea--Kingsmere - accompanied by Baroness Roell, Baron and Baroness de Vos.
Dec.7/40	Dinner L.H. (in honor of).
Jan.15/43	Dinner, L.H. (for Prince Bernhard - 12)
June 10/43	" " " (for Queen Wilhelmina) (14)

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C213097

Table Plan

Dinner - Laurier House

December 7/40 - 8. p.m.

Madame Lapointe

Hon. W. P. Mulock	Hon.Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau
Mrs. Macdonald	The Baroness Roell
Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King	The Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe
H.R.L. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands	Mrs. Mulock
Hon. Angus Macdonald	Col. Victor Sifton

Madame Taschereau

- Entrance -

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NEI C213093

Downing Street,

8th April, 1941.

CANADA

Circular despatch D No. 46 Secret

also Newfoundland No. 118 Secret

Southern Rhodesia No. 72 Secret

Sir,

I have the honour to state that an agreement has been reached with the Netherlands Government by which the export of the following commodities from the Netherlands East Indies to Russian territory will be prohibited:-

1. Rubber of all kinds, including tyres and plantation and industrial scrap.
2. Tin, including ore and scrap.
3. Fibres, viz., sisal Cantala, Manila and kapok.
4. Oilseeds and vegetable oils.
5. Oilcake and other animal feeding stuffs, including tapioca products.
6. Petroleum and petroleum products.
7. Hides, skins and tanning materials.
8. Gums, Damar, copal and Kauri
9. Pepper.
10. Nickel Ore
11. Ilmenite
12. Bauxite
13. Maize and rice.

The Netherlands authorities have been asked to confine the export of commodities not included in this list, of which the most important are tea, sugar and coffee, to the level of normal trade.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
C A N A D A.

(sgd) Cranborne.

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Ottawa, June 3, 1941

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Henry telephoned to say that the Netherlands Minister to Canada, Mr. Groenman, wishes to give a dinner in honour of Mr. Van Kleffens on Monday, June the 9th, at 8.30 p.m. (white tie). He would appreciate receiving an early reply as to whether or not it will be possible for the Prime Minister to be present on this occasion.

Accepted

E. Van Kleffens To Visit Ottawa At End of Week

Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, has accepted an invitation of the Canadian government to visit Canada and is expected to arrive here at the end of the week, officials of the Department of External Affairs said last night.

Theses spokesmen said "no definite arrangements" had been made for the visit because of the uncertainty of the exact time the minister will arrive. It is understood that while here he will pay his respects to Princess Juliana of The Netherlands.

F. E. H. Groenman, Netherlands minister to Canada, said Van Kleffens probably will stay here "two or three days" before rejoining The Netherlands government-in-exile at London.

Mr. Van Kleffens arrived at Washington Sunday after an extended tour of The Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand with Charles Welter, colonial minister and interim finance minister.

Mr. Groenman said Mr. Welter had been invited to visit Canada but had decided instead to visit Curacao Island in The Netherlands West Indies, important for its oil refineries.

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C213100

Ottawa, June 21st, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

As directed, I called upon H.R.H. Prince Bernard of the Netherlands, this morning, and conveyed to him the Prime Minister's message.

Prince Bernard expressed his complete understanding of Mr. King's circumstances, and his gratitude at the conveyance of his message.

A. D. P. H.

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NAR/ET
30th April,1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C213101

The Netherlands Consul General in Montreal, Mr.Luden,called this afternoon. He is in charge of the Netherlands Legation during Mr.Groenman's illness. Mr.Groenman has had a rather serious ear operation, which is likely to keep him confined to the Civic Hospital another four or five weeks. He is,however, I believe making satisfactory progress.

MAK

Enquire re visit at Civic Hospital

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DS/NM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213192

For the Prime Minister:

I have spoken to Miss Ashton, the private nurse, who said that the Minister's condition is satisfactory, but that he is still suffering considerable discomfort.

No visitors are being allowed at the moment.

I said I would call again in a few days. X

J.A.G.

Ottawa
May 8, 1942

X May 13
Improvement maintained, with less discomfort; still rather painful.
/ Jas.

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C213/03

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

NETHERLANDS. July 24, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL. SECTION 1.

[C 7321/6833/29] Copy No. 068a

Sir N. Bland to Mr. Eden.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 88.) *British Embassy to the Netherlands,*
July 21, 1942.

Sir,

IN my telegram No. 8, Saving, of the 8th July, I had the honour to report that an agreement for the exchange of diplomatic representatives was about to be concluded between the Netherland and Soviet Governments.

2. This agreement was signed on Friday, the 10th July, by Jonkheer E. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynon, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and by Mr. I. M. Maisky, on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. The text of the agreement reads as follows:—

(1) The two Governments have decided to enter upon diplomatic relations and to exchange ministers.

(2) The present agreement shall come into force immediately after it has been signed and it shall not require ratification.

(3) The agreement is drawn up in duplicate, one copy being in the Dutch and the other in the Russian language. Both texts are equally authentic.

4. In a broadcast from Orange Radio on the evening of the 10th July, the Netherland Prime Minister, Professor P. S. Gerbrandy, made the following comments on the conclusion of the agreement:—

5. You will not be surprised to hear that this agreement has been concluded. Hitler's attack on the Union of Soviet Russia at once created a feeling of fighting unity between the Russian and the Dutch peoples and this feeling has now been given official confirmation.

6. This decision of the two Governments gives outward form to an alliance which arose in the hour when the Russian people turned with determination against the common foe, and, by their unparalleled courage and self-sacrifice, checked the enemy in his almost irresistible assault.

7. Our admiration goes out to the Russian people for their titanic struggle against Nazism, with their sacrifices, suffering and misery.

8. The fate of both peoples has now been definitely thrown into the scale, which will turn on the side of the Allied victory.

9. But the official co-operation of the two States will not be confined to the struggle; in peace, too, it will offer an opportunity for them to devote their common efforts to the lasting maintenance of the liberty and rights of all the peoples and groups of peoples which have been entrusted to their care.

10. Sacrifices are being made together; the same suffering and risks of war are being faced together, and history will judge uniformly those who have fought together.

11. In an article in *Vrij Nederland*, of the 18th instant, Mr. Andrew Rothstein, the principal correspondent of the Tass Agency in London, expresses his great pleasure at making his first contribution to that paper, now that diplomatic relations have been opened between the two countries. He points out that there were other bonds, apart from the war, to draw the two nations together. He quotes the Dutch struggle for liberty in the 16th century and their fight against the forces of nature. He believes that two aspects of Soviet life, in particular, will appeal to the Dutch: firstly, the importance of individual initiative, which is not exploited for private advantage, and secondly, the part that self-criticism has played. He ventures to say that the Dutch and the Soviets have still much to learn about each other and he hopes that the agreement of the 10th July will strongly stimulate understanding between the two countries, so that a rapid and decisive victory may be won over the common enemy of peace-loving humanity.

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12. *Vrij Nederland* itself, in commenting on the agreement (though not in its main leading article), refers to the long hesitation on the part of the Dutch in opening up diplomatic relations. Having reached the present point, a cordial gesture has been made which will drive away the clouds of the past. The Prime Minister's broadcast was made in order to give expression to the feelings of admiration, so long suppressed, for the heroic struggle of the Russians, and not in order to justify the present decision.

13. Both parties now know how they stand. The Russians could see this the day that Hitler brought them into the war. Holland had held up supplies from the East to Russia during the time that the latter's attitude was uncertain, for reasons which Moscow must have appreciated later on. The Siberian railway, on which the Germans had a right to traffic, might not serve to carry East Indies raw materials to the enemy. When Russia had to take sides, Dutch co-operation was lacking in no respect. *Vrij Nederland* has learnt from an authoritative source that : " No country co-operates more with us, despite the lack of diplomatic relations."

14. The Dutch also know how they stand with regard to Russia now that the latter, in her alliance with Britain, has undertaken not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Do the Dutch believe this? Certainly. Russia, after the war, will have something better to do than to cause further distress in the countries which must help her in her restoration. Stalin is a moderate and practical man, whose first thoughts are for the salvation of Russia. His common sense can be relied upon.

15. The Dutch have nothing to fear from Russia They can expect much from Russia's heroic struggle, for the Kingdom in Europe and in the East. They can greet Russia with respect. Nothing can ennoble a nation more than sacrifice, patriotism and unity, such as the Russians are now showing.

16. Russia, in her various periods, has been, at some time or another, the subject of warm feelings on the part of the Dutch, for reasons which may have been of a literary, musical or political nature. But she always aroused feelings of gratitude from the liberty-loving Dutch. It will not be the first time that the liberty of the Dutch has depended on Moscow.

17. The Dutch see this great country, with its frequently strange but always unusual qualities, now at its greatest.

18. The conclusion of this agreement presumably terminates automatically the mission of the former Russian representative at The Hague, who rejoiced in the title of " Chargé de la Liquidation des Affaires de l'Empire Russe " ; and it may eventually complicate the disposal of the treasure of the Russian Church in that city. This, as may be remembered, was transferred for safekeeping to this country before the German invasion. I reported the details of the transaction at the time and particulars will no doubt be available in the archives of the Foreign Office. There is plainly nothing to be done about it at the moment, but it may be as well to bear in mind the possibility of difficulties arising in regard to its restoration to its rightful owners after the war.

I have, &c
NEVILE BLAND.

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C213105

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14~
WHM/LSTG
3.8.42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL

Visit of the Queen of the Netherlands

Confirming conversation Saturday night:

The Prime Minister said he would like to have some headings for his short speech of welcome to the Queen at the Government Dinner, August 12th.

The following are notes I took of what Mr. King said:

Welcome to the Queen for herself and as the head of her country - how her people have suffered in Holland and in the East Indies - how they fought and by their resistance helped to stay the hand of the aggressor - her people fought in defence of freedom everywhere, including Canada's freedom.

Canada's determination to help in restoration after the war.

Princess Juliana - our pleasure in having her here.

The special interest with which Canada has followed the fortunes of the Netherlands, - the Queen's recent visit to the United States - the Queen's personal courage in crossing the ocean by air.

As mentioned to you, I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Mr. Brown.

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W.H.M.
7.8.42.

C213106

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Official visit to Canada of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands

The attached memorandum entitled "Provisional Programme" is based on information supplied by the Netherlands Legation in a letter, dated August 5, from Count van Rechteren, a copy of which is also attached. Sir Shuldham Redfern states that the programme as now arranged is agreeable to the Governor-General.

There are one or two changes since the original programme was made:

(1) the railway car provided by the U.S. authorities will bring the Queen to Ottawa; the Queen has, therefore, declined, with thanks, the offer of the Governor-General's railway car for the journey from Montreal to Ottawa;

(2) the Queen's railway car will arrive at the Ottawa Station at 1.00 p.m. instead of 12.45 (see note below).

(3) the Press Conference on Tuesday afternoon is at 5.30 p.m. instead of 4 or 4.30 p.m.

(4) the time of the visit to the Parliament Buildings on Wednesday is 5.00 p.m. instead of 4.00 p.m.

(5) the time of departure on Thursday afternoon is 4.10 by C.P.R. instead of 4.00 by C.N.R.

Arrival arrangements

The railway authorities are arranging to detach the Queen's railway car from the train just outside Ottawa and to have it arrive at 1.00 p.m. at a special platform over track No. 6 in the Ottawa Station. This arrangement is preferred by the Railways to backing the whole train into the station which is a difficult task

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and would make a fifteen minute delay in any case. Another advantage is that the train will be brought in at 12.45 and passengers' baggage and express will be clear by the time the Queen's railway car arrives on track 6.

Public Works are putting up some Netherlands flags and Union Jacks in the Station. A carpet will be laid and a barrier erected for the enclosure in which the Cabinet and their wives will be presented to the Queen.

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C213169

W.H.M.
7.8.42.

Provisional programme of
Official Visit to Canada of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

1 Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands
2 Baroness van Boetzelaer, Lady-in-Waiting
3 Jonkheer George van Tets van Goudriaan, Principal Secretary
4 General L.H. van Oyen, Aide-de-Camp
5 Dr. E.N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs
6 Baron C.W.A. van Haersolte, Private Secretary to Dr. Kleffens
Mrs. Zoumenkoff (Queen's maid)
Captain Sesink and another Dutch police officer.

Tuesday, August 11

6.31 a.m. Arrive Rouses Point, N.Y., Rutland R.R.

6.50 a.m. Arrive Cantic, Que.
Inspector Brown and R.C.M.P. constables will board train

8.10 a.m. Arrive Montreal, Bonaventure Station
Department of External Affairs protocol officer meets the Queen and takes over from United States State Department protocol officer.
Count van Rechteren, Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. G.P. Luden, Consul General of the Netherlands, will board the car.
The Queen will remain in the railway car, provided by the United States authorities, and it will be attached to the Ottawa train. The car has facilities for providing meals.

9.30 a.m. Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, C.N.R. train.

1.00 p.m. Arrive Ottawa
The Queen's car will be detached from train outside Ottawa and brought into station to special platform on track 6.

The Queen will be greeted on platform by:
H.E. the Governor-General and H.R.H. Princess Alice
The Prime Minister.
(Dress): Service Dress or Business Dress.

The Prime Minister conducts the Queen to Enclosure in Concourse and presents to Her Majesty members of Cabinet and wives who are in Ottawa.

The Governor-General and Princess Alice conduct the Queen to Government House by motor car from Besserer Street exit, where the Prime Minister says goodbye.

Proceed to Government House for lunch (informal)

5.30 p.m. Press Conference at Government House.
The Governor-General will attend.
Recording at Government House of Her Majesty's radio speech
Her Majesty receives Ottawa Netherlands subjects at Government House.

8.05 for
8.15 p.m. Dinner at Government House followed by Reception.

Wednesday, August 12

10.30 a.m. Leave Government House

11.00 a.m. Arrive at Uplands R.C.A.F. Training Station
The Queen is met by Wing Commander W.R. MacBrien
Five Netherlands pilots from Goderich and from near Toronto will be presented to the Queen at Uplands.

Lunch at Government House (informal).

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4.30 p.m. The Queen receives Major Carp and four Netherlands soldiers from Stratford.

4.45 p.m. Leave Government House
5.00 p.m. Arrive Main Entrance, Parliament Buildings.
The Queen is met by the Prime Minister and by Senator J.H. King, M.D., and Mrs. J.H. King.

8.00 p.m. Dinner by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada at the Country Club.
(Dress): Service Dress or Dinner Jacket.

•

Thursday, August 13

No official engagements in Ottawa.
4.10 p.m. Leave Ottawa by C.P.R. train for Montreal
7.10 p.m. Arrive Montreal, Windsor Station
The Queen proceeds to Windsor Hotel (motor cars arranged by Mr. Measures)
Mr. J.A. Raymond will conduct Her Majesty to the Royal Suite.
Dinner in Royal Suite
8.00 p.m. Reception in the York Room near Royal Suite for Netherlands nationals.

9.45 p.m. Leave Windsor Hotel
9.50 p.m. Arrive Windsor Station
10.00 p.m. C.P.R. and D.& H. train leaves Windsor Station.
Mr. Measures takes leave of the Queen
R.C.M. Police proceed to the border.

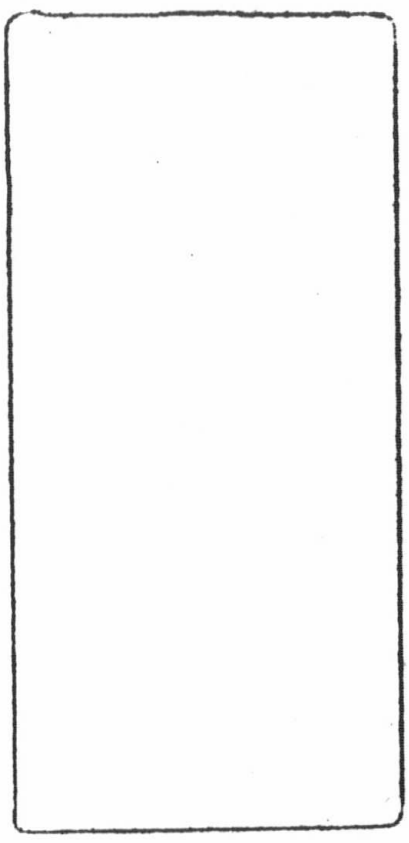
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Captain A. Leveson Gower.

(Baron van Haersolte.
(Mrs. Robertson.
(Mr. van Tets van Goudriaan.
(Lady Redfern.
(General L.H.van Oyen.
(Mrs. T.A.Crerar.
(HIS EXCELLENCY.
(Her Majesty The Queen of The Netherlands.
(The Prime Minister.
(Mrs. Groenman.
(Col.H.Willis-O'Connor.
(Mrs. Luden.
Mr. Norman Robertson.



The Hon. Ariel Baird.
(Mr. G.P.Luden.
(Mrs. Willis-O'Connor.
(Count van Rechteren.
(Mrs. Macdonald.
(Dr. E. van Kleffens.
(HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
(The Hon.Angus Macdonald.
(Countess van Rechteren.
(Sir Shuldham Redfern.
(Baroness van Boetzelaer.
Major G. Eastwood.
Flight Lieut.W.O'Brien.

Lieut. the Hon.E.Chatfield.

Door.

August 11, 1942. 8.15 p.m.

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Table Seating Plan. C213111

Dinner by the Prime Minister in honour of H.M. The Queen of The Netherlands
Wednesday, August 12, 1942.

Mr. Howard Measures
Department of External Affairs

Baron C.W.A. van Haersolte Secretary to Dr. Kleffens Mrs. H. Willis-O'Connor	Hon. Ariel Baird Mr. G.P. Luden Netherlands Consul General
Mr. Norman Robertson Under Secretary of State for External Affairs Mrs. John Hearne	Mrs. deWaal Meyer Count W. van Rechteren Netherlands Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Hon. H. Mitchell Minister of Labour Mrs. Angus Macdonald	Mrs. Langstone Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff Chief Justice of Canada
General L.H. van Oyen A.D.C. to The Queen of The Netherlands Mrs. D.C. Coleman	Madame St. Laurent Jonkheer George van Tets Principal Secretary to H.M. The Queen of The Netherlands
Hon. C.D. Howe Minister of Munitions and Supply Mrs. Groenman	Mrs. J.A. MacKinnon Hon. J. Pierrepont Moffat United States Minister
Hon. J.E. Michaud Minister of Fisheries Mrs. J.H. King	Mrs. Ilsley Senator Hon. J.H. King, M.D. Government Leader in the Senate
His Excellency The Governor General Mrs. T.A. Crerar	Her Majesty The Queen of The Netherlands Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada ENTRANCE
Dr. E.N. van Kleffens Netherlands Foreign Minister Mrs. Howe	Her Royal Highness The Princess Alice Hon. J.L. Ilsley Minister of Finance
Hon. L.S. St. Laurent Minister of Justice Baroness van Boetzelaer	Mrs. Moffat Hon. J.A. MacKinnon Minister of Trade & Commerce
Mr. D.C. Coleman President, Canadian Pacific Railway Countess van Rechteren	Lady Glasgow Col. Hon. Colin Gibson Minister of National Revenue
Sir William Glasgow Australian High Commissioner Mrs. Mitchell	Mrs. Thorson Hon. Angus Macdonald Minister of National Defence(Navy)
Hon. Frank Langstone New Zealand High Commissioner Miss Duff	Lady Redfern Hon. J.T. Thorson Minister of Ntl. War Services
Mr. D. deWaal Meyer South African Acc.Represent- ative Mrs. Luden	Mrs. Robertson Mr. John Hearne Irish High Commissioner
Col. H. Willis-O'Connor Principal A.D.C. to the Governor General	Sir Shuldham Redfern Secretary to the Governor General

Mr. Laurent Beaudry
Assistant Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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C213112

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

Secret

November 27th, 1942.

For the Prime Minister:

Attached is a copy of the Order in Council regarding H.R.H. Princess Juliana, which was approved by the Governor General this morning.

External Affairs are communicating with the Netherlands Minister, sending him a copy of the Order in Council for the information of H.R.H., and enquiring what is desired as to the proclamation, provided for in paragraph 3. Of course no distribution is being made of this Order.

A. D. P. H.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for External Affairs reports that it is necessary and advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that arrangements should be made to enable heads of the United Nations and Royal Families thereof, to take refuge within the territorial limits of Canada, and thus to promote and encourage the war efforts of the United Nations;

That, in particular, it is expedient that arrangements should be made to enable the Royal Family of the Netherlands, or members thereof, to continue to take refuge within Canada, and to provide an extra-territorial character to any place in which the heir presumptive to the throne of the Netherlands may be confined and in which an heir to such throne may be borne;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 207, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. Any place in Canada within which Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands may be confined shall, for the period of the lying-in and to the extent of actual occupation for such purpose, be extra-territorial, and for such purpose Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana and any child that may be born shall be accorded immunity from criminal, civil and military jurisdiction, whether Dominion or Provincial.

2. A statement in writing by an official member of Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana's household to the effect that any such place is being employed or has been employed for such purpose shall be received as conclusive proof of such facts by any Canadian court or administrative or judicial authority.

3.

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3. A proclamation to the above effect shall be published in the Canada Gazette upon the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

4. Upon proclamation the provisions hereof shall be deemed to have been in force from the date of this order.

A. D. P. Heeney.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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C213115

No. 232 EXTRA Vol. LXXVI

THE CANADA GAZETTE
LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1942

OTTAWA, SAMEDI 26 DÉCEMBRE 1942

PROCLAMATION

ATHLONE
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

F. P. VARCOE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it is necessary and advisable, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that arrangements should be made to enable heads of the United Nations and Royal Families thereof, to take refuge within the territorial limits of Canada, and thus to promote and encourage the war efforts of the United Nations.

AND WHEREAS, in particular, it is expedient that arrangements should be made to enable the Royal Family of the Netherlands, or members thereof, to continue to take refuge within Canada, and to provide an extra-territorial character to any place in which the heir presumptive to the throne of the Netherlands may be confined and in which an heir to such throne may be born.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor General in Council has ordered that a Proclamation be issued accordingly and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, We do by this Our Proclamation declare and direct:—

69581

PROCLAMATION

ATHLONE
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE SIX par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A TOUS CEUX À QUI les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

F.-P. VARCOE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il est nécessaire et utile, pour la sécurité, la défense, la paix, l'ordre et le bien-être du Canada, que des dispositions soient prises pour permettre aux souverains et aux familles royales des Nations unies de se réfugier dans les limites territoriales du Canada, dans le but de favoriser l'effort de guerre des Nations unies;

ET ATTENDU qu'il convient, en particulier, de prendre des dispositions permettant à la Famille royale de Hollande, ou à ses membres, de continuer à se réfugier au Canada, et donnant un caractère extra-territorial à l'endroit où peut avoir lieu l'accouchement de l'héritier présomptif du trône de Hollande et la naissance d'un héritier à ce trône;

ET ATTENDU que Notre Gouverneur général en conseil a ordonné qu'une proclamation soit en conséquence émise et publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

SACHEZ DONC par les présentes que par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, et en conformité des pouvoirs à Nous conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, chapitre 206 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1927, Nous déclarons et ordonnons par Notre présente proclamation:

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1. That any place in Canada within which Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands may be confined shall, for the period of the lying-in and to the extent of actual occupation for such purpose, be extra-territorial, and for such purpose Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana and any child that may be born shall be accorded immunity from criminal, civil and military jurisdiction, whether Dominion or Provincial.
2. That a statement in writing by an official member of Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana's household to the effect that any such place is being employed or has been employed for such purpose shall be received as conclusive proof of such facts by any Canadian Court or administrative or Judicial authority.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Dear Uncle, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Earl of Athlone, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in Our Army (retired), having the honorary rank of Major-General, one of Our Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,
Under Secretary of State.

1-3

OTTAWA—Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1. Que tout endroit au Canada où Son Altesse Royale la princesse Juliana de Hollande peut être accouchée, soit, pour la période de l'accouchement et pour la durée de l'occupation réelle dudit endroit à une telle fin, revêtu du caractère d'extra-territorialité, et qu'à cette fin, Son Altesse Royale la princesse Juliana et tout enfant à naître d'elle soient soustraits à toute juridiction criminelle, civile et militaire, tant fédérale que provinciale.
2. Qu'une déclaration écrite émanant d'un membre officiel de la maison de Son Altesse Royale la princesse Juliana à l'effet qu'un tel endroit sert où a servi à la fin susdite, soit admise comme preuve péremptoire de ces faits par les tribunaux ou les autorités administratives ou judiciaires du Canada.

DE CE QUI PRÉCÈDE, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre cher Oncle, Notre très fidèle et très aimé Cousin et Conseiller, Alexandre Auguste Frédéric Georges, Comte d'Athlone, Chevalier de Notre Ordre très noble de la Jarretière, Membre de Notre très honorable Conseil privé, Chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très honorable du Bain, Grand Maître de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges, Chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre royal de Victoria, Compagnon de Notre Ordre du Service distingué, Colonel de Notre Armée (retraité), ayant le grade honoraire de Major-Général, un de Nos Aides de camp personnels, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

EN NOTRE HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, en Notre cité d'Ottawa, ce vingt-septième jour de novembre en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quarante-deux, le sixième de Notre Règne.

Par ordre,

E.-H. COLEMAN,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

1-3

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

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C213117

WHM/MW
14:i.43.

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson

Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana

Flowers

The following suggestion is made with a view to carrying out the wishes of the Prime Minister that flowers be sent on behalf of the Government of Canada on the occasion of the birth of a child to Princess Juliana. Miss Scrim suggests orange coloured roses (the "token" rose) and the white Buddlia to be sent in a cradle shaped container about 18 inches long; that this be sent to Princess Juliana at the hospital; the cost would be about $25.00.

I mentioned the subject of flowers to Mr. Van Tets, who, in answer to a number of other enquiries, had suggested that large arrangements of flowers would not be convenient at the hospital, but might be sent to Princess Juliana after she has returned home.
I think Miss Scrim's suggestion meets the requirements of size and avoids the delay (which might be a week or even two weeks of awaiting the return home).

Inscription

Will the Prime minister write the card in his own hand?

"With cordial felicitations and best wishes of the Government of Canada".

News

Mr. Van Tets will telephone to me the news of the birth as soon as it can be appropriately issued. He is making special arrangements for informing the Queen of the Netherlands and the Canadian and Foreign News Agencies.

Instructions are requested as to how the Prime Minister would like to be informed - whether by Mr. Van Tets direct or by me after I have received word from Mr. Van Tets. Would the Prime Minister indicate the approximate hours of the night during which he would prefer that efforts should not be made to communicate with him.

Instructions would be appreciated regarding the above matters, particularly the suitability of the inscription for the card to accompany the flowers and the method of communicating the news to the Prime Minister.

W.H.M.

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C213118

Table Plan

Dinner in honour of H. R. H. Prince Bernhard

Laurier House--Jan. 15, 1943

Mr. Robertson

Hon. Ian Mackenzie	Hon. A. L. Macdonald
Major G. Eastwood	Hon. Dr. J. H. King
Mr. Mackenzie King	Hon. T. A. Crerar
H.R.H. Prince Bernhard	Hon. L. St. Laurent
Hon. J. L. Ralston	Hon. J. L. Ilsley

Mr. Arnold Heeney

- Entrance -

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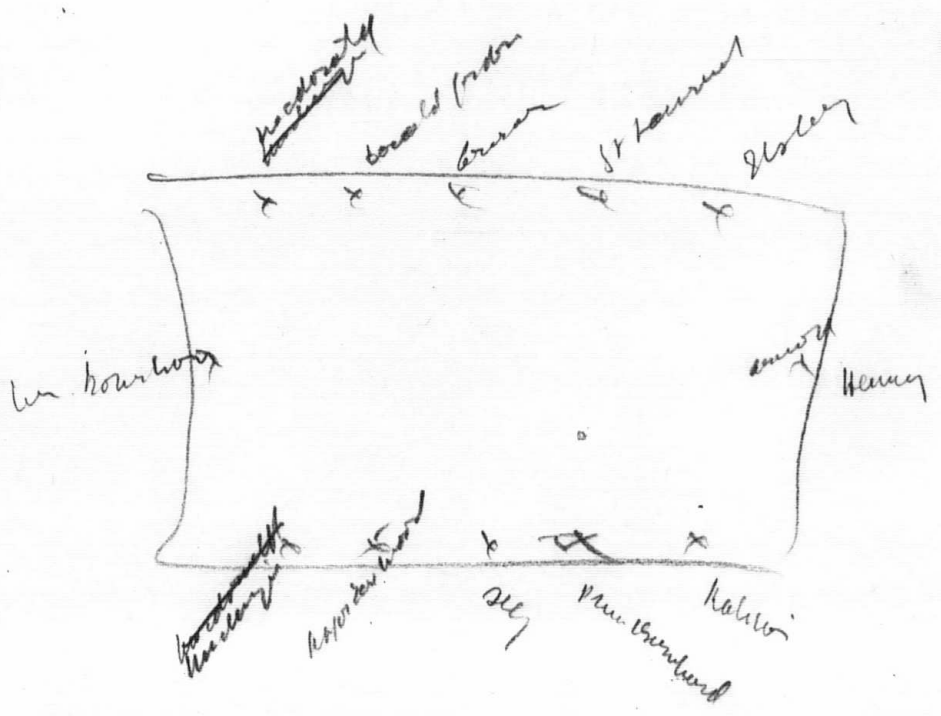
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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213119



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Dinner -- Laurier House, January 15, 1943

Invited	Accepted	Declined
Hon. Angus L. Macdonald	x	
Hon. J. L. Ralston	x	
Hon. L. S. St. Laurent	x	
Hon. Ian Mackenzie	x	
Hon. T. A. Crerar	x	
Hon. J. L. Ilsley	x	
Mr. Donald Gordon	x	
Mr. N. A. Robertson	x	
Mr. A. D. P. Heeney		
Major G. Eastwood		
Prince Bernhard		
Self		

8.oo p.m.

Black Tie.

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Copy for: Mr. Turnbull
Mr. Handy——
Dr. Gibson

WHM/MW
20.1.43.

C213121

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson

Princess Juliana

Mr. Van Tets telephoned to me at 7.12 p.m. last night to inform me that Princess Juliana had given birth to a baby girl at 7.00 p.m. and that they were both well.

I communicated the news to you, to Dr. E.H. Coleman, Mr. Acland in the Prime Minister's Office and to Mr. W.B. Harrell. The latter said that, as arranged, the Netherlands flag would be flown on the tower of the Parliament Buildings from sunrise to sunset today, and that Netherlands national airs would be played on the carillon at 12 o'clock noon.

I conveyed the news by telephone to Mr. E.J. Handy at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal and asked him to tell the Prime Minister as soon as convenient.

Later in the evening the Prime Minister telephoned me from Montreal and asked me to tell the Press that he had received the news just before he and Mrs. Roosevelt were leaving for a meeting at the Forum in connection with the Aid to Russia Fund and that both he and Mrs. Roosevelt had sent messages of congratulations and good wishes to Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana.

With regard to flowers which the Prime Minister desired to have sent on behalf of the Government, Mr. King said they could be sent after he arrived back in Ottawa tomorrow, Thursday; he added that he would write a letter and that the letter (instead of an inscribed card) could accompany the flowers.

The Prime Minister said that after he returned to the Hotel from the Aid to Russia Meeting, he telephoned a message of congratulation to Prince Bernhard.

In reply to a question, I informed the Prime Minister that the suggestion of ~~his~~ a service at Saint Andrews Church had been dropped. Mr. King mentioned that strong objection had been taken to a proposal to have Dr. James S. Thomson, Chairman of the C.B.C. officiate. Mr. King thought that a Service might be held later on in connection with the christening; he spoke of the possibility of presenting a gift at the time of the christening.

I observe from my Office window that a fifteen-foot Netherlands National flag is in fact flying from the Peace Tower this morning.

W.H.M.

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NAR/SR -
29.1.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213122

The Department of the Secretary of State have prepared an engrossed copy of the proclamation which gave an extraterritorial character to Princess Juliana's confinement. It is a fine piece of work, executed on parchment with the Great Seal of Canada affixed, and intended, I suppose, for ultimate deposit in the Netherlands archives.

I had thought of giving it to the Netherlands Minister under cover of a note, but if a suitable occasion presented itself, you might wish to give it to Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard personally.

Note

Proclamation is now at L H in Dark Room (in a large cylinder)

J A G 7/2/43

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Message from Queen Wilhelmina thanking Canada for making extra-territorial suite occupied by Juliana	Feb. 8	C213123 Ottawa E. Citizen Ottawa 5 o'cl. Citizen Ottawa M. Citizen Montreal Gazette	

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C213124 23c file

PRESS RELEASE February 6, 1943.

Department of External Affairs

The following telegram from the Queen of the Netherlands has been received by His Excellency the Governor General:

London, England,
January 27, 1943.

I should like to express to Your Excellency all my appreciation for the friendly and courteous gesture of the Government and people of Canada conferring extra-territoriality on that spot of Canadian soil where my third Grandchild was born, together with my profound and sincere gratitude for this new token of their friendship for my people and of the unstinted and never failing hospitality extended to me and mine.

(Sgd) Wilhelmina

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C213125

Name of Publication

Date FEB 3 194

Subject

Wilhelmina's Thanks

Prime Minister Mackenzie King Saturday made public a telegram received from Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands to the Governor General, thanking the government and the people of Canada for declaring extra-territorial the Civic Hospital suite occupied by Princess Juliana of The Netherlands for the birth of her third child last month.

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file.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213126

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I have spoken to the nurse in charge of Mr. Groenman at the Civic Hospital. She says that he has been pretty miserable but is showing some improvement. I promised to enquire again in a few days.

J.A.G.

J.A.G.

April 29

[1945]

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MEMORANDUM
re
THE NETHERLANDS

1. **Distinguished visitors from Holland to Canada.**

(a) Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina - June, 1943

(b) H.R.H. The Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard

(c) Dr. Belco van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, accompanied by members of the Netherlands delegation to San Francisco - 1945

(d) Mr. Lieftinck, Netherlands Minister of Finance - Sept. 1946 (Government Luncheon at Country Club)

2. **Canadian visitors to Holland.**

(a) Premier George Drew.

Mr. Drew flew to Holland in an RCAF plane, flying over the Canadian battlefields of the Schelde and Southwestern Holland. He passed over Westkapelle on Walcheren Island, where the RAF breached the dykes to flood the land as part of the Canadian army's strategy; then flew over Flushing, Breskens, Bergen-Op-Zoom, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. While in Holland Mr. Drew drove from The Hague to Eindhoven, stopping at Nijmegen to visit the Canadian cemetery.

3. **Gifts from Holland.**

(a) A plaque or tile made of Netherlands clay, a souvenir ore "remembering-piece", of the liberation by Canadian soldiers, sent by

Mr. Gerrit Rienstra,
Hooge Hondstraat 49,
Deventer, Netherlands Jan. 1946

Mr. Rienstra says in his letter that he led Canadian soldiers in his town, and a street is named after a general, Gibson St.

(b) Two silver spoons, one designed to represent the United Nations, the other to represent Victory. These spoons were manufactured by the jewellery firm of J. M. Visser, from a design of Mrs. J. W. Campbell van den Berg-Brussee,

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and were sent to the Prime Minister by

Mr. J. M. Visser,
Spuistraat 69,
The Hague, Holland May, 1946

(c) A book, "Zo Werd Leeuwarden Vrij", a story of the Netherlands Underground Movement, sent by

Mr. F. H. E. Hamel,
(sic)Mr. P. J. Troelstraweg 105,
Leeuwarden, The Netherlands
April 1946

(See also page 3)

4. Ceremonial tributes to Canada.

(a) A new park in the town of Doetinchem is named "Colonel Wilson Park", in honour of the Commander of the Fort Garry Horse (tank regiment), which took part in the liberation of the town. Names of streets in the town will be named after Canadian officers. This information was contained in a letter from

Mr. B. H. Wiggers,
L. de Colignystraar 13,
Doetinchem, The Netherlands Dec. 1945

Mr. Wiggers states: "We hope that when you will visit Holland you will also visit our town of Doetinchem."

(b) A street in the town of Deventer was named after a general, "Gibson Street". This fact was mentioned in a letter dated Dec. 1945, from Mr. Gerrit Rienstra, who sent the commemorative plaque to the Prime Minister.

(c) A church choir of Matthenesser Parish of Rotterdam intends to make an annual pilgrimage to the Canadian cemetery at Groesbeek to do homage to the Canadians resting there. The first pilgrimage was made early in 1947. The Burgomaster of Groesbeek was present and thanked the choir for their homage of song. (His name was Jonkheer van Grotenhuis) This information was given to the Prime Minister in a letter from

Mr. C. G. Dingemans,
Rotterdam.

and was made public in Canada through a press release.

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Further gifts from Holland:;

(d) Book of cartoons of Canadian army in Holland, by Jan Nieuwenhuys, special artist for the YMCA "Maple Leaf Club" in Hilversum. Sent to the Prime Minister through the Canadian Embassy in The Hague.

(e) Illuminated address "To Canada", from the Federation of Frisian Students' Clubs meeting at Franeker, Friesland, Holland, Dec. 1945. Sent through Canadian Embassy at The Hague.

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C213130

Mr Turnbull For perusal

This is a copy of a memo I gave to Mr Robertson this morning

WLM

9 6 43

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Mr Robertson

W.H.M
9.6.4.

The Christening of H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca of the Netherlands

**St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa,
June 29, 1943, at 1.00 p.m.**

Mr. Willem van Tets called to give particulars of preliminary plans for this event. He said it had been decided that the ceremony would be informal, and that persons, other than a small group of participants,, desiring to attend are requested to write a note to Mr. van Tets who will, between June 15 and June 20, issue cards to the capacity of the Church. accommodation. The only exceptions to this arrangement are the Prime Minister, to whom Princess Juliana will mention the matter tomorrow night and, the Diplomatic Corps, about whom van Tets is in touch with Baron Silvercruys.

Mr. van Tets mentioned that the God-Parents are:

The Governor General,
Queen Mary,
President Roosevelt,
A Dutch war widow, and
Six representative officers ~~or~~ men
of the Netherlands Marine.

In reply to a question Mr. van Tets said that June 29th was chosen for this event because it is the birth-day anniversary of Prince Bernhard. It is not absolutely certain that Queen Wilhelmina will be able to stay for the ceremony. Prince Bernhard is expected in Ottawa about June 20th.

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LAURIER HOUSE
C213132

Her Majesty
The Queen of the Netherlands

10.-6.-43.

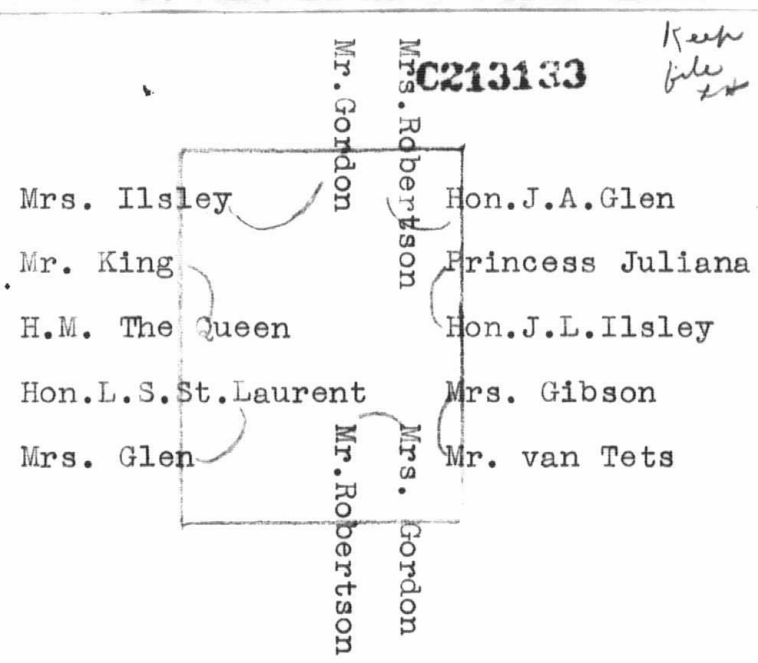
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June 10, 1943

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C213134

reserve
4 menus
faites

LAURIER HOUSE

Menu

Cantaloupe

Consommé

Gaspé Salmon

Spring Lamb

Kingsmere Asparagus

Caramel Queen Pudding

Coffee

June 10
1943

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Dinner Plan

Laurier House - June 10, 1943

Mr. Gordon	Mrs. Robertson
Mrs. Ilsley	Hon. J. A. Glen
Mr. King	Princess Juliana
Her Majesty The Queen of The Netherlands	HHon. J. L. Ilsley
Hon. L.S.St.Laurent	Mrs. Gibson
Mrs. Glen	Mr. van Tets
Mr. Robertson	Mrs. Gordon

/Entrance

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Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands
H.R.H. Princess Juliana
Mr. George van Tets

C213136

Dinner guests

Laurier House, June 10th

Hon. J.L. Ilsley - Minister of Finance
and Mrs. Ilsley.

Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, M.P. - Minister of Justice
and Mrs. Colin Gibson,
wife of the Minister of National Revenue

Hon. J.A. Glen, Speaker of the House of Commons
and Mrs. Glen.

Mr. Norman Robertson - Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs
and Mrs. Robertson.

Mr. Donald Gordon,
Chairman of the Wartime Prices and
Trade Board, and Deputy Governor of
the Bank of Canada,
and Mrs. Gordon.

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LAURIER HOUSE :

This is a copy of a memo from Mr. Measures to Mr. Robertson, copy of which Mr. Turnbull handed to me today. Mr. Turnbull said Mr. King is planning to purchase a gift for the christening. Mr. T. asked me to list this as an engagement for June 29, and "have Laurier House reminded so that Mr. King will not overlook the gift."

FM.

14/6/43

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Mr. Turnbull

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213138

June 14, 1943.

FOR MISS ~~MOORE~~:

Mr. King is planning to purchase a gift for the christening of H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca of the Netherlands (see the attached memorandum).

Will you please list the date of June 29th as an engagement, and also have Laurier House reminded so that Mr. King will not overlook the gift.

W. J. T.

Noted - and Laurier House advised. Will remind again next week.

J. M.

14/6/43

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C213133

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Wednesday
June 23, 1943

HOUR– 11.30 a.m.

EVENT– Funeral Service

NAME— late Honourable
Dr.F.E.H.Groenman,
PLACE– Netherlands Minister.
18 Range Road

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

GROENMAN — At the Netherlands Legation, 18 Range Rd., on Sunday, June 20, 1943, the Honorable Dr. F. E. H. Groenman, Netherlands Minister to Canada, aged 59 years. Resting at the parlors of George H. Rogers, Ltd., 172 Elgin St., until Tuesday evening. Funeral service at the legation on Wednesday, June 23. Interment at Beechwood cemetery at noon. Please omit flowers. 03

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C213169

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Wednesday
June 23, 1943

HOUR— 11.30 a.m.

EVENT— Funeral Service

NAME— late Honourable
Dr. F.E.H. Groenman,
Netherlands Minister.

PLACE— 18 Range Road

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

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C213139

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Wednesday
June 23, 1943

HOUR – 11.30 a.m.

EVENT– Funeral Service

NAME— late Honourable
Dr.F.E.H.Groenman,
Netherlands Minister.

PLACE–
18 Range Road

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

GROENMAN — At the Netherlands Legation, 18 Range Rd., on Sunday, June 20, 1943, the Honorable Dr. F. E. H. Groenman, Netherlands Minister to Canada, aged 59 years. Resting at the parlors of George H. Rogers, Ltd., 172 Elgin St., until Tuesday evening. Funeral service at the legation on Wednesday, June 23. Interment at Beechwood cemetery at noon. Please omit flowers. 03

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C213140

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Tuesday
June 29, 1943

HOUR— 1.oo p.m.

EVENT— Baptismal Service

NAME— H.R.H. Princess
Margriet Francisca
of the Netherlands.

PLACE— St. Andrew's Church
Kent Street
entrance

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

Buffet luncheon immediately
after service at
541 Acacia Avenue,
Rockcliffe.

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C213141

NAR/SR
30.6.43

MOST SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by Dr. Van Kleffens and Mr. Van Tets, is leaving for the United Kingdom on Saturday. The United States Government are providing a naval plane to take her from Shediac to Foynes. The Queen is set on travelling to Moncton by air rather than by rail, so arrangements have been made by T.C.A. to fly her down to Moncton on Saturday morning in the same plane that they used to fly her up from Dorval on her arrival. The party will leave Ottawa from the Uplands airport at 6.30 a.m. Saturday morning. I think we had better have somebody from the Department accompany them to Shediac.

All arrangements connected with the Queen's departure are being kept a very close secret until her safe arrival in the United Kingdom has been announced.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213142

Addresses:

Jonkheer George van Tets,
Principal Secretary,
Her Majesty, The Queen
of the Netherlands,
199 Wurtemberg St.,
Ottawa.

Address: "Dear Mr. van Tets".

~~William~~ Willem van Tets, Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Her Royal Highness
Princess Juliana of
The Netherlands,
199 Wurtemberg St.,
Ottawa.

Note: Jonkheer is a junior title.

W.J.T.

July 3, 1943.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER DS/Neth NAR/ET C2131-43
24 July,1943

The floral tributes for Mr.Groenman's funeral on behalf of the Government and the Department of External Affairs cost respectively $50 and $25. This is just half what we paid for flowers for Mr.Moffat's funeral. In the circumstances I do not think we could have done less without drawing a difficult distinction between the heads of diplomatic missions.

As you may have noticed at the funeral service, the flowers which Miss Scrim had arranged as a tribute from the Government of Canada did not seem ostentatious or more expensive than a number of the floral tributes from other Governments.

OK Thanks 25-7-43

In connection with the Groenman funeral arrangements,I have been hoping to have a word with you about an enquiry I have received from Mr.A.C.Hill, the solicitor for the estate. He has asked me,partly in a personal capacity,whether there was anything we could say to George H.Rogers,Ltd.,the undertakers, about the bill they have submitted to Mrs.Groenman. It is for over $2,000,which does seem a fantastic charge for such services. They may have thought that the funeral expenses were being borne by the Netherlands Government, but it, like our own,does not pay such expenses. The resulting bill will be,I think, a very heavy blow for Mrs.Groenman,whose own money and her husband's, is largely tied up in Holland.

If you think it would be appropriate for me to do so, I could have a private word with the firm,suggesting that this seems an unreasonable charge in the circumstances.

Mack

Yes Please do so. By all means do. WLMK 25-7-43

Noted

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DS/Neth

C213144

NAR/mc

27.7.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. G.W. Boissevain, the new Dutch Charge d'Affaires, called this afternoon. He is the Consular of the Dutch Embassy in Washington and has been assigned to Ottawa temporarily pending the appointment of a successor to Groenman. As you know, Groenman's secretary, van Karnebeek, who had been acting as Charge d'Affaires, has come down quite suddenly with tuberculosis and is now in the Civic Hospital where he is likely to be laid up for a good many months to come.

29.7.43

O t t a w a.

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C213145

COPY

Legation of the
Netherlands

Secret

Ottawa, August 5, 1942.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I have been directed by Her Majesty the Queen to express Her Majesty's high appreciation for the gracious offer of the Canadian Government to put at Her disposal a special railway car for the journey from Montreal to Ottawa and return or if this might not be desired to anyway consider Herself and Her party as guests of the Canadian Government while being in Canada.

I am now however informed by the Netherlands Embassy in Washington that the United States authorities are making arrangements for Her Majesty's transportation to Ottawa and return to the U.S.A. by a special railway car which also has facilities to serve meals. Her Majesty will therefore not be in a position to avail Herself of the kind offer of the Canadian Government to put a special car at Her disposal.

I am moreover informed by the Embassy that Her Majesty will arrive at Montreal at 8:10 a.m. on August 11th, by the train which enters Canada near Rouses Point. The Royal party will continue the trip to Ottawa by C.N.R. train arriving in this city at 12:45 p.m. Her Majesty will leave Ottawa on August 13th at 4 p.m. for Montreal from where the journey will be continued that evening by the 10 o'clock Delaware and Hudson train leaving from Windsor Station.

At Montreal Her Majesty will be honoured at a small reception of Netherlands subjects and persons of Netherlands extraction at the Windsor Hotel.

N.A. Robertson, Esquire,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
Ottawa.

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I take the liberty to enclose herewith a schedule of the visit of Her Majesty as I understand that it has been agreed upon. Will you kindly let me know in case anything in this schedule should not correspond with the arrangements you are making.

You will note from this new schedule that Her Majesty would prefer the press conference to be held if possible somewhat later. I hope that this will not cause any difficulties.

It has now definitely been decided that General L.H. van Oyen will also accompany Her Majesty. Moreover Dr. van Kleffens will be accompanied by his secretary Baron C.W.A. van Hearsolte who was with him here the other day.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) W. van Rechteren

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First day

Enter Canada Rouses Point
Arrive Montreal 8:10 a.m.
Arrive Ottawa 12:45 p.m. C.N.R.
Lunch (informal) Government House
5:30 p.m. press conference (duration about 20 minutes)
Principal questions to be asked have previously been submitted to Her Majesty. H.E. the Governor General will be present at the press conference. About 20 press representatives will attend. Photos will be taken.
After the press conference a recording will be made at Government House of Her Majesty's speech which is to be broadcasted over the C.B.C. network.
About 6 p.m. Her Majesty will receive some Netherlands subjects and persons of Netherlands extraction living in Ottawa.
Dinner Government House followed by a reception.

Second day

Morning
Visit to Uplands air training center. Photos by R.C.A.F. official photographers.
Lunch (informal) Government House.
4:30 p.m. Her Majesty will receive Major Carp and four Netherlands soldiers from Stratford.
5 p.m. visit Parliament Buildings
Dinner Canadian Government

Third day

No official activities. Departure 4 p.m. C.N.R.
arriving Montreal 7:15 Bonaventure Station
Dinner Windsor Hotel
Small reception at Windsor Hotel for Netherlands subjects and persons of Netherlands extraction in Montreal
Leave 10 p.m. Windsor Station

Her Majesty will be accompanied by:

Baroness van Boetzelaer, Lady in Waiting
Jonkheer G.C.W. van Tets van Goudriaan, Principal Secretary
General L.H. van Oyen, Aide-de-Camp
Dr. E.N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs will also be present. However he does not form part of Her Majesty's suite. He is accompanied by his secretary Baron C.W.A. van Haersolte.

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DS / Neth

NAR/SR
1.9.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213148

The Netherlands Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Boissevain, called this afternoon to request agrément on behalf of his Government for the appointment of Jonkheer Snouck Hurgronje as the new Netherlands Minister to Canada, replacing the late Mr. Groenman. The new Minister Designate is at present Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, at the Netherlands Legation in Mexico, and before that was Counsellor of Legation at Brussels. He is 47 years of age and his wife is an American. I have no supplementary information about Mr. Snouck Hurgronje, but I think we can assume, in view of the close association which the war has brought between the Netherlands Royal Family and Canada, that Dr. Van Kleffens would be anxious to appoint an entirely suitable Minister to Canada.

If you approve, I shall take the matter up with the Governor General in the usual way.

9 Approved
5--IX-43

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C213149

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

NETHERLANDS. October 16, 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL. SECTION 1.

[C 11343/642/29] Copy No. 068a

Mr. Winston Churchill to Sir N. Bland.

(No. 223.)

Sir, *Foreign Office*, 16*th October*, 1943.

IN his despatch No. 212 of the 29th September Mr. Eden recorded views expressed to him by the Netherlands Foreign Minister regarding the Mediterranean Commission and German activities in the United States.

2. M. van Kleffens' suggestion that the smaller European Powers should be represented on the politico-military commission which is now being established in the Mediterranean was not the first of its kind. Only a few days earlier the Greek Ambassador had asked Mr. Eden to consider whether Greece could in some way be a party to this commission. In a sense, the smaller European Powers might be said to be already represented by the French member. A reply is, however, being sent to the Greek Ambassador to the effect that His Majesty's Government consider that the Greek and any other Governments who are directly interested should be called in for consultation when questions of direct concern to them are under examination, but it is being added that the matter will have to be discussed at the forthcoming Foreign Secretaries Conference before a final decision can be taken. This procedure, which could, if necessary, be extended to cover other smaller Allied Powers who are not so directly concerned, would offer greater advantages all round and especially to the smaller Allies themselves, and better prospects of a just balance of interests than would be attained by the presence on the commission of one permanent joint-representative of the minor Powers. You may speak to M. van Kleffens on the above lines in answer to his enquiry, reported in Foreign Office despatch under reference.

3. German activities in America have also given His Majesty's Government some cause for anxiety. I am well aware of a growing tendency among some sections of the American press to propagate the existence and virtues of "good Germans." These efforts will no doubt be supported, albeit unconsciously, by a number of American business and banking concerns whose interest will demand a speedy restoration of a prosperous Germany. Moreover, there are many Americans who, though not particularly Germanophil, are not unwilling to see Germany sufficiently strong to hold the "Bolshevist Bogey" at bay. Finally, the large numbers of German refugees at present in America as well as those American citizens of recent German extraction form a natural and suitable background against which these influences can be projected. Though even the present United States Administration are no doubt influenced to some extent by some of these elements, there should be a sufficient measure of general support in the United States for the approval and enforcement of severe measures against Germany in the early stages and particularly in regard to disarmament. It is noteworthy in this connexion that the Post-War Advisory Council of the Republican Party, meeting recently on Mackinac Island, recommended not only the disarmament and disorganisation of the armed forces of the Axis, but "the disqualification of the Axis to construct facilities for the manufacture of the implements of war." None the less, it must be recognised that the harsher the settlement enforced on Germany may appear, the easier and quicker it will be for a considerable section of the American public to be persuaded that once again an injustice has been done to Germany.

4. Copies of this despatch have been sent to His Majesty's representatives at Moscow and Washington, to His Majesty's representatives with the Polish, Belgian, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Greek and Norwegian Governments and to the Resident Minister at Algiers.

I am, &c.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

[46—43]

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C213150

Canadian Legation
To The Allied Governments
In The United Kingdom

14, Berkeley Street,
London, W.i.

6th December, 1943.

NETHERLANDS NO. 19.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that recently I spent the week-end in the country as the guest of Dr. van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister. We discussed many questions, some of which, for convenience, I am grouping under the following headinds:-

(a) THE SITUATION IN HOLLAND NOW AND AFTER ITS LIBERATION.

Dr. van Kleffens said that the position in Holland was very different from that in France where great confusion and diversity of views were to be found. (He had said the night before that he considered civil war to be a possibility in Germany, France and Italy). In the Netherlands the situation was clear. Three per cent of the population was quisling but the remaining ninety-seven per cent closely united. Arrangements had already been made and plans worked out in detail for the administration of the country as soon as it was liberated; these plans had been submitted to the United Kingdom Government, which approved. Men had already been designated for all important posts in the Netherlands. Many Mayors would have to be removed and their successors, so far at least as large centres were concerned, had been earmarked. It was among the Mayors that many changes would be made because the Germans, for obvious reasons, sought to control these officials and, as far as possible, to maintain and set up quislings. In small towns and villages Committees, composed of local clergymen, doctors, etc., would be appointed to make recommendations regarding local officials - and others perhaps - who may have mis-conducted themselves. Of course, during

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,

OTTAWA.

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the operational period the Commander-in-Chief would be in supreme control, with the help and counsel of Netherlands advisors. Dr. van Kleffens hoped that in the initial stages of administration the Dutch Government would have to deal only with the British. United States Authorities did not seem to have the same understanding of their problem: perhaps because of their revolutionary origin, they appeared to distrust the foreign governments established in London and to assume the role of Protector of the people against such governments. They did not appreciate the position at all and in the United States much nonsense was being talked around this question. As soon as the operational period was over the entire administration of the country would be handed over to the Dutch. During the first phase of the administration a special state of siege would exist but this would be maintained for as short a time as possible.

Dr. van Kleffens said that from an economic standpoint his country was completely disorganized and there would be great and urgent need of food. It would take some time to re-establish the cattle situation. Most of the Dutch gold, however, was in safe keeping, a great deal of it being in Canada. Financially the country would not be in a precarious position.

There was no doubt about the attitude of the Netherlands towards Queen Wilhelmina. The people desired that she should return to the throne. This greatly simplified the situation. The present government, on arrival in the Netherlands, would resign; the Cabinet had no wish to inflict itself as a whole on the country. The implication here was that the Queen might call on some of her present Ministers to carry on the government. I asked Dr. van Kleffens how the appointment of the new Cabinet would come about in Holland - would there be delay or complications? He replied "No" - all the Queen had to do was to convene the Ministers of State (the Elder Statesmen of the country) of whom there were seven or eight - one only of whom was in the United Kingdom, Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Vice-President of the State Council and President of the Extraordinary Advisory Council.

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On the advice of these Ministers of State a new Cabinet would be formed at once. All of us who were at Geneva will remember the distinguished bearing and courtly manner of Jonkheer Beelearts van Blokland. Dr. van Kleffens spoke in doubtful terms of the Dutch people accepting him (van Kleffens) as a member of the Post-Liberation Government, and added that he could not blame them. He expressed the hope, however, that if he were not in the Government, he might be able to play a part at the Peace Conference. I told him I was convinced that the Netherlands Government was one of the Allied Governments in the United Kingdom which might confidently expect to return to power after victory.

(b) THE INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF SMALLER POWERS.

In the talk regarding smaller Powers, an account of which follows, I felt diffident about using the adjective "smaller" and asked Dr. van Kleffens to suggest a better one, but he was unable to do so and continued to refer to his, and certain other countries, as smaller Powers. He thought the greatest difficulty now and after the war would be to find a balance between the Great and smaller Powers. He said he did not ask for absolute equality for the latter but recognition compatible with sovereignty. He added that he would be very glad at any time to exchange views on this question with our Prime Minister.

Dr. van Kleffens believed that the smaller Powers in the British Commonwealth had already found a correct relationship to the United Kingdom and to one another through the Statute of Westminster but, in the international field, this had not been accomplished. It was a matter which interested all smaller Powers, including, of course, those of the British Commonwealth.

In February 1942 he had seen Mr. Roosevelt in Washington in connection with the Chiefs of Staff Committee charged with the direction of the war in the Far East. Having heard that the intention was to "consult" the Netherlands Government when it was considered necessary, but not to grant them full participation in the work of the Committee, Dr. van Kleffens resolved to see Mr. Roosevelt himself and not Mr. Hull. He had informed Mr. Roosevelt that it was not possible for his Government to accept anything less

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than participation and he had a vivid memory of Mr. Roosevelt striking out the word "consultation", inserting the word "participation" and asking "Are your happier now?". He had seen Lord Halifax later who enquired if it would not be satisfactory if occasional consultation alone were granted and he had replied most emphatically "No" and added that Mr. Roosevelt had agreed to participation. He felt, in this instance, that the British had been more difficult than the Americans.

When the Mediterranean Commission was set up he had asked Mr. Eden that the smaller Powers be represented, not only on that Commission but also generally on all "institutional" (this is the word he used) committees, but not necessarily on all "ad hoc" committees. Later Sir Nevile Bland, the British Ambassador to the Netherlands, had called on behalf of the United Kingdom Government to ask if, generally speaking, it would not be satisfactory if France represented the smaller European Powers on the Mediterranean Commission. Dr. van Kleffens had replied that this would be quite unsatisfactory. He could not believe that Mr. Eden himself had been responsible for this Foreign Office answer. Had Dr. van Kleffens seen the Foreign Office Print, Netherlands (C 11343/642/29) dated 16th October, 1943 he would have been even more surprised because the suggestion that France might represent the smaller European Powers on the Mediterranean Commission was made over the signature of Mr. Churchill. Sir Nevile said it was proposed also that any Government not represented on the Commission, which was directly interested in any particular question, should be called in for consultation. Dr. van Kleffens had asked "Who decides when the interests of a smaller Power are involved?". Sir Nevile had replied "the Great Powers" and Dr. van Kleffens had answered "this is not good enough". Dr. van Kleffens' idea is that representation on all commissions or committees of an "institutional" character should be given to one or more smaller Power. Moreover, whenever the interests of any smaller Power are involved, that country should participate in the deliberations of the committee and not be called in for "consultation".

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Discussing U.N.R.R.A., Dr. van Kleffens said that in the first place the Netherlands had protested against the exclusion from the Central Committee of any representation of the smaller Powers. As they were alone, however, in their protest to the United States, they accepted, in a second note, the present composition of the Committee but made it clear that this willingness to cooperate should not be interpreted as an acceptance of the principle involved if at any time in the future a similar set-up should be proposed with regard to other international organizations or arrangements.

I am enclosing a copy of the Netherlands Note, dated 25th August, 1943, addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington by the Netherlands Ambassador. This copy was given to me by Dr. van Kleffens.

Dr. van Kleffens thought that the attitude of the United Kingdom Government towards the smaller Powers in connection with U.N.R.R.A. had been "insufferably paternalistic." All appeared to be well when you spoke to them (meaning the United Kingdom Ministers and Officials) but later they relapsed into their old ways.

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the smaller nations might be able to whittle down the powers of the Central Committee. Dr. van Kleffens had replied "your attitude is dreadful; what of the principles involved?". M. Aghnides, the Greek Ambassador, had acquiesced also and when questioned by Dr. van Kleffens intimated that if the Greek Authorities were too difficult, certain islands might be given to the Turks. Dr. van Kleffens had replied "Qui s'avoue faible, se fait manger par manger par le loup". Yugoslavia also had accepted. In fact all the other smaller Powers had agreed, without a struggle.

(c) THE DUTCH-BELGIAN MONETARY AGREEMENT

Dr. van Kleffens said that the monetary agreement with Belgium, which involved Luxembourg as well, would strengthen the position of these countries because their representatives would now speak in the name of something like eighteen and a half

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million people. He was very sceptical of the Keynes-White plans and wondered whether they would not peter out and, with time, be given a decent burial. Should this happen it was possible that the Great Powers might decide to give a certain priority to discussions with a group of countries like Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg which had already come to an understanding between themselves. He was also a little fearful of the political power which the more ambitious schemes of international financial control might engender. For example, let us suppose that Canada wished to increase her commitments for Naval construction, might the Control not object that her financial position at that particular time did not warrant the additional allotment?

(d) THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

Speaking of the French Committee of National Liberation, Dr. van Kleffens said the Netherlands Government had decided to recognise the Committee without approaching the Great Powers because the latter might have asked them to delay recognition. When in Washington he had spoken to Mr. Cordell Hull about the French Committee and Mr. Hull had referred to it in terms of the most violent abuse. He, evidently, saw red when the National Committee was mentioned.

(e) THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The question was raised of where the Peace Conference would be held. Dr. van Kleffens said that Mr. Roosevelt thought there was no place for it but Washington. He (Dr. van Kleffens) believed that Committees might sit in several countries, but he favoured Washington for the first important post-war meeting as this might be essential in order to make sure of the subsequent United States collaboration. We agreed that the final Peace Conference might not take place for a very long time after the cessation of hostilities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) George P. Vanier
Minister

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- COPY - August 25, 1943

Sir,

Acting upon instructions I have the honor to inform you that the Netherlands Government has greatly appreciated the comments contained in your note of July 28th concerning the draft of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was submitted to the Governments of the United Nations by the Government of the United States of America.

The Netherlands Government has carefully studied the arguments which have been advanced in your above-mentioned note; however, the Netherlands Government does not find these arguments entirely convincing. This applies especially with regard to the fact that whereas under the terms of the draft convention it is possible in theory to appeal to the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration concerning decisions and, in general, actions taken by the Central Committee, these countries which are not represented on the Central Committee can be confronted by said Committee with accomplished facts from which no appeal is possible.

Therefore, the Netherlands Government cannot but maintain its objections which have previously been brought to Your Excellency's attention. However, in view of the urgency that an adequate organization for the relief of the victims of war be established, the Netherlands Government is prepared to acquiesce in the proposals of the United States Government as laid down in the draft agreement which was annexed to your note of June 9, 1943.

The Netherlands Government, nevertheless, wishes to make it absolutely clear that this willingness to cooperate in this matter should never be interpreted as an acceptance of the principles involved if at any time in the future, contrary to the expectations of the Netherlands Government, a similar setup should be proposed with regard to other international organisations or arrangements.

Please accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd. A. Loudon

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Department of State, Washington, D.C.

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Netherlands January 14th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

C213157

The Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires has left at the Department the full text of an important and intelligent speech made by Mr. Van Kleffens, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, by radio to the people of Holland on December 28th. You will probably have noticed press references to this speech which was in part designed as a reply to Field Marshal Smuts and to the uses to which German propaganda was putting the views expressed by Smuts.

Van Kleffens repeated several times that it was for the Netherlands people themselves to decide on their future foreign policy after liberation but he did not hesitate to give them a strong lead. He began by saying "It is my firm conviction that we are agreed, every one of us, that our pre-war policy of aloofness is stone dead." He defended that policy - for which he had personally a considerable responsibility - by arguing that a military agreement with the United Kingdom before the war was out of the question because of British military weakness. Referring to Smuts' suggestion of post-war collaboration with the United Kingdom he answered "We can only consider this provided the British Empire, and Great Britain particularly, show, like ourselves, that they have no intentions of once more going the way towards large-scale disarmament. This implies in any case that we cannot tie ourselves once and for all." He supported post-war collaboration with a strong Britain on the following grounds:

1. No matter who may be in control in Germany a spirit of revenge will be abroad and we must not be taken in by peaceful appearances.

2. The morality of the German people has been thoroughly vitiated by Nazi doctrines. "Let us never forget that a wolf in a cage may look tame but that it never really will be tame."

3. Military strength requires far greater industrial organization than a small country can have for itself and the Netherlands must depend on other countries for her armaments.

He then made it clear that he would have nothing of the suggestion which German propaganda has been using that the Netherlands might merge in the British Empire. "There can be no question of absorption of our kingdom into any other Commonwealth." Collaboration, however, was a different matter but with whom to collaborate depended very much on the future attitude of the United States. He continued

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as follows:

"The main thing is that we may hope that, enlightened by bitter experience and a wider understanding, the United States may acquire consciousness of the vital interests of America in effective preservation of peace in Europe. Twice the people of the United States have seen that German aggression against the Netherlands, Belgium and France is in fact an attack on England, and I believe it realizes more clearly than previously that with the fall of England a dagger would be placed at the heart of the United States.

If things move in this direction we would see a strong formation in the West with America, Canada and other British Dominions as an arsenal and a vast reservoir of power, with England as a base, especially for air power, and the west European mainland - by which I mean the Netherlands, Belgium and France - as a bridgehead.

A development of this nature would indeed compel us to rely on the western powers, but conversely they would also need us. It is difficult to imagine a stronger position for our country. This formidable western bloc would find its eastern counterpart in Russia. Once Japan has been defeated, Russia's heart will be protected to the North, East and South by natural frontiers. But, like ourselves, it will have to devote full and continued attention - and it will wish to do so - to the security of its open frontier on the German side. This picture brings, as it were automatically, to the fore the need for preservation of good relations between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union.

If all this could be achieved, it looks in my view as though a long period of peace is guaranteed. In this structure, France must resume its still-open place in the circle of the western powers. Let us hope it will rise purified and strengthened from the purgatory into which it was thrown three years ago. That Belgium will stand on our side is not a matter of doubt."

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C213159 DS Neth NAR/SR 8.4.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The new Dutch Minister, Mr. Snouk Hurgronje, called this morning. He has been for 3½ years in Mexico, and before that was on the staff of the Dutch Legation in Brussels. He strikes me as a real acquisition to the Diplomatic Corps here. He is vigorous, able and, from our brief conversation about conditions in Mexico, I should think a pretty acute and fair minded observer. He speaks English very well and is, I think, married to an American wife.

He will present his credentials to the Governor General sometime next week. I assume he will take up residence in the Legation on Range Road, on which the Dutch Government have kept up a lease since Groenman's death.

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C 213160
C213160

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[C 14888 14888/29] Copy No. 608a

Mr. Churchill to Sir N. Bland.

(No. 163.)

Sir, *Foreign Office*, 29*th October*, 1944.

I HAVE to inform you that the Netherlands Ambassador called on the 27th October and left with Sir A. Cadogan the attached memorandum, reserving the right of the Netherlands to claim, in compensation for the damage and destruction wrought by the Germans, a suitable part of adjoining Prussian territory, which should either be ceded or brought into the dominion and economic orbit of the Netherlands in some other manner, on a provisional or permanent basis.

I am, &c.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

Enclosure.

Memorandum.

SEVERAL reports have been received from the Netherlands Resistance Movement showing that lately the Germans have wrought new extensive destruction and damage in that part of the country which is still under their occupation. A considerable part of this destruction and damage cannot reasonably be attributed to considerations of a military nature; it is manifestly wanton and malicious. In the circumstances now prevailing it is deemed inadvisable to give specific instances, and for obvious reasons it is impossible to give a complete survey. This can only be done at a later stage.

To a lesser extent, the Germans have done the same, prior to their withdrawal, in the liberated part of the Netherlands. In respect of these areas, instances may now be given. Factories have been blown up or their equipment removed for no reason connected with operations; collieries have been extensively damaged; indiscriminate bombing with flying bombs has resulted in further damage.

A particularly harmful form of destruction and damage consists of flooding fertile regions with salt water, even in cases where fresh water was available. Other areas have been extensively flooded, either carelessly or without military necessity, with river-water.

It goes without saying that the relief and reconstruction problem in the case of the Netherlands has thus become immeasurably more difficult. It may be said without exaggeration that it is now certain that, as a result of all the Germans have done, the recuperative power of the Netherlands with their very dense population will prove to be very gravely impaired, from the point of view of agriculture as well as from that of industry and commerce.

Coupled with the systematic looting on an unprecedented scale perpetrated by the occupying Power, and with its exactions and spoliation in contravention of The Hague Convention of 1907 on land warfare and of general international law and custom, this destruction and damage has now assumed truly enormous proportions.

It is impossible to expect, considering also the legitimate claims on Germany of other nations, that Germany will be able to make good the damage she has inflicted on the Netherlands by the transfer of economic assets from one side of the frontier to the other within a reasonable period. Experience gained at the end of the last war has shown the difficulties attending such transfer.

Considering further that it is in the general interest that Germany be made to realise once and for all that aggression does not pay, it is possible that the people of the Netherlands may reach the conclusion, in spite of their innate

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C213161

repugnance to all forms of armed conquest, that, if in their case some substantial measure of reparation is to be made by the invader, a suitable part of adjoining Prussian territory should either be ceded to the Netherlands (provision being made for the absorption by Germany of the Prussian inhabitants), or brought into the dominion and economic orbit of the Netherlands in some other manner, on a provisional or permanent basis.

It cannot be the task of the present Netherlands Cabinet to commit the country, which cannot be properly consulted at the moment, to a definite policy in so important a matter on which a decision need not be taken at once. But the Netherlands Government consider it their duty to reserve the country's rights, in particular that of formulating its considered opinion and claims after its liberation, and to bring this to the knowledge of the Governments of the United Nations and of the public in general. In doing this, the Netherlands Government leave out of account the sorrow and suffering inflicted on the Netherlands people by the representatives of the people of Germany. The grief caused by their vindictive strangulation of the country's national life, by their mass deportation of the nation's young manhood, by the starvation they have brought about, by their widespread killings and mediæval torture, causing the death of thousands of good citizens—this grief may cry for justice, but can never find adequate compensation in terms of material values.

London, 27*th October*, 1944.

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NAR/ET
15 January, 1945

C213162

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr.van Tets, Princess Juliana's Private Secretary, came to see me this afternoon. He arrived at Dorval yesterday by air with the Princess. She went direct to the Chanticler at Ste.Adele, where her children have been spending the last week. Princess Juliana is arriving in Ottawa on Wednesday evening and is planning to go down to Washington to see President Roosevelt on Monday. The Dutch authorities hope very much that there will be no publicity at all given her visit, which is brief and private. They fear, if it were known in Holland that she had come back to Canada, that this might discourage the Dutch people, who would feel that their hope of liberation was perhaps indefinitely deferred. We have been in touch with the Censorship and W.I.B. to get their cooperation in keeping the news of her visit out of the Canadian papers.

16-1-45

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Neth

C213163

NAR/SR
6.4.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

A Dutch economic mission, headed by Mr. Steenberghe, is in Ottawa this week, discussing detailed plans for post hostilities shipments of food and supplies from Canada to the Netherlands. They are not asking for Mutual Aid, but wish to arrange an export credit to cover $25,000,000 worth of purchases in the first year and $15,000,000 a year for the next four years, the credit to be repaid within ten years. The delegation have seen Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Howe and have been working out their supply programme with the Departments concerned. Mr. MacKinnon is presiding at a small men's luncheon for them today.

7-V-45

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C213164

SECRET
NAR/SR
6.4.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Van Tets came to see me yesterday afternoon to say that Princess Juliana was now planning to return to London on Tuesday, April 10th. She will be accompanied by Van Tets, and will leave the children here, in charge of Mrs. Roell and Mrs. Van Tets, until the whole family can be reunited in Holland. I said I would let you know at once of their plans.

Edward Goodlad
9-4-45
noted

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CONFIDENTIAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213165

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Netherlands Minister, Mr. Snouk Hurgronje, telephoned to me to say that Dr. van Kleffens would be arriving in Ottawa late on Thursday next, April 12, accompanied by two other members of the Netherlands delegation to San Francisco.

The Minister enquires whether you could be his guest at dinner at the Legation residence on Friday evening, April 13, at 6.15 p.m. (black tie).

The Minister explains that if you should prefer Saturday evening he would try to arrange accordingly; also that Thursday evening would be a possibility if the party should arrive in time for dinner. This is not certain and it therefore appears that Friday would be the most convenient evening.

I promised to pass on this information forthwith.

J. A. C.

April 7, 1945

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213166

File
D-120-J
1945
N.375-1
1945

For Mr. Turnbull.

The Netherlands Minister telephoned to me to say that Dr. Van Kleffens has arrived in Ottawa and will be here until Sunday morning.

He would much appreciate an opportunity of calling on the Prime Minister if Mr. King could suggest a time. (Friday afternoon at the House was originally suggested.)

Seen in room 401 5 p.m. April 13/45

J. A. G.

April 12, 1945.

Dept External Affairs
Working Legation for Interview
Netherlands

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

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Dept External Affairs
Memo. Re plans for interview
Netherlands

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C213167

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

NETHERLANDS. June 29, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL. SECTION 1.

[Z 7766 203 29] Copy No. a

Sir N. Bland to Mr. Churchill.—(Received 29th June.)

(No. 199.) *British Embassy to the Netherlands,*
London, 28th June, 1945.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith an admirable report, together with a covering minute, by Mr. Paul Grey, First Secretary of this Embassy, written during his recent visit to Holland.

2. His estimate of the situation coincides entirely with my own, and I think great credit is due to him for having obtained, as a new-comer, such an accurate and comprehensive grasp of the state of affairs.

I have, &c.
NEVILE BLAND.

Enclosure.

Mr. Paul Grey to Sir N. Bland.

Your Excellency, *28th June*, 1945.

HEREWITH a brief, and I am afraid not very original, essay on the state of the Netherlands nation, written in The Hague before the formation of the new Government.

It is meant only to be the most general of impressions, and the only advantage that can be claimed for it is that the writer has never been to Holland before, has the most superficial knowledge of the country and its problems, and was so occupied during his time there with purely administrative problems that he had very little time to consort with the inhabitants.

P. F. GREY.

The tide of war which has flowed over and receded from the Netherlands has left a country without transport, without communications, ignorant of almost everything that has happened in the world during the past five years, and virtually without a Government. When General Foulkes succeeded in obtaining the surrender of the German armies in Holland before the main dykes were blown, he saved the country from irreparable disaster. But the cupboard is indeed bare.

Stocks of every kind have been removed to Germany or expended during five years of occupation. The 1st Canadian Corps found warehouses full of household furniture and fittings which the Germans had collected in their passion for loot. Rolling stock has gone, and the electric overhead cables of the railways have been removed. Bridges have been blown up and obstruct the canals and rivers. And man-power is missing also, for many able-bodied men and women were transported to work in Germany. The young men who emerged on the day of liberation had been living in cellars, in chimneys, under floor boards for four years.

Of the chief points of interest, I have only seen Arnhem, The Hague and Rotterdam. Arnhem and its neighbourhood is a memorable but tragic sight. A broken and dead city; and on the approaches British graves by the wayside, shattered tanks and vehicles in the fields, and old men and young boys collecting firewood with that yellow look still on their faces which denotes starvation and which once seen can never be forgotten. The Dutch people are being fed now, but round Arnhem at least, and in the big cities, where food was most short and many could not afford the black market, the traces of the black winter of 1944 have not yet been effaced.

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The Hague has been badly damaged, by German looting, by British bombing, and by the V.2s, many of which, launched here, came down again in the city. The suburbs running down to the sea were turned by the Germans into a fortress area. Trees and houses round it were in places levelled to give a field of fire. Inside it, almost every house not inhabited by Germans and from which the owners did not remove their belongings was systematically looted. Not only the furniture, but in some cases the fittings, the stoves, radiators, pipes, everything has gone. It is not surprising that the Netherlands Government are exercised by the problem of how to house officials and diplomatic corps when The Hague becomes once again the seat of Government.

But despite this and other destruction in the Netherlands, the face of the country, the fields and the cities, have not suffered perhaps, proportionately more than England, Scotland and Wales. Rotterdam, for instance, apart from the docks and that square mile of the ancient city which the Germans destroyed in 1940, is almost intact. Amsterdam, I am told, is untouched. The problem resolves itself into how to start again a country completely run down, with no stocks and every essential competing for priority in the face of a world shortage of shipping and of almost every commodity.

The Dutch people hardly seem to understand the magnitude of the problem. The sun is shining, the Germans have gone and they have miraculously food and a little fuel to cook it by. When you cannot write or telegraph or telephone, and cannot range further than a rusty bicycle without tyres can carry you, and when you have had nothing but German news for five years, you do not know what your neighbours ten miles away are thinking or doing, much less what deeds have been accomplished or what thoughts have been thought in Britain, in America, or in the rest of the world. And if you are Dutch, and stolid, and at last fairly full inside, you do not bestir yourself greatly but hope that someone else will solve a problem the extent of which you can only surmise and to the solution of which you do not personally feel able to contribute overmuch.

There is little coherent public opinion, and small means of sounding it or shaping it; and the general apathy and ignorance reflects itself in the hesitating attempts hitherto made by the Netherlands to organise an administration. The men here are estranged from their countrymen abroad by five years of separation, of unshared and incommunicable experience. They are ignorant of what is happening outside Holland. Their colleagues in England and elsewhere are out of touch with Dutch opinion and conditions in the Netherlands. And the centre of power is uneasily divided between London and The Hague. The Gerbrandy caretaker Government has power to take whatever steps are necessary pending the formation of an administration by the men in Holland appointed by the Queen to form a Cabinet. But the Government in London gives no evidence that is visible here of being able or willing to take important decisions. The Netherlands Military Administration, formed in London to bridge the gap between Allied military and Dutch civilian rule, and which now has extensive powers and responsibilities, is charged by British, Americans and Dutch alike with being inexperienced, incompetent and unhelpful both to the Allied military and the civilian power. Meanwhile, the formation of the new Government is still hanging fire, while seemingly endless negotiations go on between the various parties and interests, the latter including the powerful Underground. The Queen, who wishes to come to The Hague and show herself to the people, is being dissuaded by advisers who tell her that if she does so she cannot be protected against Dutch or German Nazis, and this is no doubt true, for many dangerous elements have yet to be detected and rounded up.

But there is still little political or other excitement. The Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs told me that when the Germans surrendered, though there was no police and indeed no authority in the country, the crowds in The Hague were as orderly as the crowds he had seen during the Jubilee celebrations in London. The resistance army is a potential rather than an actual source of disorder. Only if an incapable Government takes office and fails to provide tolerable conditions for the people when the support of the Allied forces, on which the authorities now lean, is withdrawn, is there any apparent likelihood of serious trouble.

It is, however, essential that a Government capable of leading and forming public opinion should take office in Holland without further delay. No Dutchman except an official apologist can justify the decision of the Government to remain in London. The alleged reasons are the lack of communications which would cut them off from the outside world; lack of accommodation and perhaps still more the fear that their immediate return might have precipitated a challenge by the men of the resistance to the men of the exile. But this struggle for supremacy

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between the men who escaped and the men who stayed behind cannot be avoided. It must be faced and either fought out or compromised. And until the duel is over and resolved one way or another, the country cannot settle down to orderly government.

In fact, the omens for orderly, if not for energetic, government are fair. Devotion to the Queen has been if anything strengthened by the leadership which she gave to the country during the German occupation. Her connexion with the Resistance Movement is enhanced by Prince Bernhard's command of the Resistance forces and her natural sympathy for the men and women who suffered the actual horrors of occupation. The Resistance Movement itself is comprised of persons from every walk of life. It is not a political party, though it is playing a big part, as it should, in the negotiations for the formation of the new Cabinet. Only if party government were discredited, would the Resistance Movement, or simple popular discontent, form a threat to constitutional government.

In this situation our own immediate problem is to retain and reinforce our connexion with the Netherlands during the period in which military government gives place to civilian rule. It should not be forgotten that Holland is still virtually an occupied country.

The feeding of the country, the clearing of communications, the supply of transport, the maintenance of order are largely resting on the shoulders of the Allied command. For all this the Dutch are profoundly grateful. On the other hand, the British and Canadian forces occupy the best accommodation, and have requisitioned extensively, if on the whole discreetly. The town major in every inhabited centre is the despot before whom every knee must bow. Until the end of the year there will be a sizeable army of Canadians in the country. Moreover, what the Allied forces have done and are doing for Holland is in the nature of first aid. S.H.A.E.F. Mission has made it clear to the Netherlands administration that its only commitments are to provide for the communications of the Allied forces stationed in Europe. And the Mission itself is disbanding as an Allied organisation.

It is in smoothing over this period of transition that His Majesty's Embassy can play its most important immediate rôle. At present its staff is here somewhat on sufferance. The Dutch Foreign Office, being in London and not here, do not see any great necessity for its presence in The Hague. I am impressed by the need for His Majesty's Embassy to get to work in Holland, effectively, if not entirely officially, without waiting for the day when the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs decides to invite the diplomatic corps to leave the discomfort of London for a struggle for life at The Hague. The Embassy will be inheriting much of the work now done by the S.H.A.E.F. Mission; and General Clark, the head of the Mission, spoke to me particularly of the important tasks which the Embassy had in common with him, and urged us to set up a working office as soon as possible.

The Hague,
22*nd June*, 1945.

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JAG/Z
10-7-45

C213170

Princess Juliana of The Netherlands

arrived in Canada June 12, 1940
with Princesses Beatrice and Irene.

Princess Margriet Francisca

born in Ottawa January 19, 1943.
Netherlands flag flew from Peace
Tower of Parliament Buildings on
January 20, 1943.
(Proclamation creating "Netherlands
Soil" for birth of Princess issued
in Canada Gazette December 26, 1942)

Baptismal service for Princess
Margriet Francisca - St. Andrew's
Church, Ottawa, June 29, 1943.
(H.M. Queen Wilhelmina present)

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Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana
dined with Prime Minister at
Laurier House June 10, 1943.

Were also guests at Government
dinner at Country Club -
August 12, 1942.
Also visited Kingsmere.

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Dinner given by Princess Juliana
July 10, 1945

Now 5½ years since Princess Juliana first arrived in Canada with the two Princesses - Beatrix and Irene (June 1 194C

Difficult to realize how much of history has filled up those years

Nor how great were the trials of the peopl of the Netherlands whose unflagging spirit Princess Juliana (and Queen Wilhelmina) helped to keep alive

May 1940 - Nazi invasion of Low Countries

June 1940 - Collapse of France

Europe in turmoil under the dark shad of Hitlerite oppression

Yet the cause of freedom in the Nethe lands was maintained, and it triumpl

The Netherlands Government established in London

Recruiting and training of Netherland forces in Canada

- Army at Stratford (Ont.)

Netherlands forces serving under Canadian Command in the great invasion of Western Europe

1st Canadian Army actually in Netherlands at moment of ending of hostilities

in May 1945

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If conditions were desperate five years earlier, they were still perilous in April and May of this very year --

German tactic in flooding great areas reclaimed at great effort from sea;

Because transportation disrupted, real danger of starvation of great numbers of people of the Netherlands

-- food still a problem of major proportions

Canada's share in "military relief" which applies in Netherlands

Canadian wheat, etc.

- - - - -

Intertwining of the history of Canada and the Netherlands during wartime

Her Royal Highness residing in Canada during wartime

Princess Margriet Francisca
born in Ottawa (January 19, 1943)

-- symbolism of the name

1) resistance of the Netherlands (the daisy)

2) freedom

first daughter of any reigning house in the Old World to be born in the New

---

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Pride in the fact the Netherlands flag flew from the Peace Tower to mark this event

-- Baptismal service in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa (June 29, 1943)

- - - - - -

Outlook for the future

The ties forged in wartime will become even stronger in peace time

In our efforts to help in building a New World Order our more intimate acquaintance with the problems of the Netherlands will be both a stimulus and a reassurance;

The many demonstrations of gratitude of the people of the Netherlands towards the Canadian forces suggest how deep and how warm the friendship has become

Princess Juliana, not less than Queen Wilhelmina (whom we were delighted to welcome on two occasions) and Prince Bernhard during his visits to the Capital, will, we are sure, always have a special place in their affections for Canada; we in turn will watch with very great interest the tasks of re-building and re-establishment of civil government in the Netherlands and the restoration of the Netherlands, as a nation with a long and stalwart history of political and religious freedom to her proud and rightful place among the freedom-loving nations of the world

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **C213175**

August 29, 1945

THE PRIME MINISTER:

We are informed that the celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday (Friday, August 31st) will be the occasion of special rejoicings throughout the Netherlands, in some of which Canadian troops will share.

Draft message of greeting attached, for consideration.

J.A.G.

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Rec'd Oct. 2/45

C213478

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NETHERLANDS. September 25, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL. SECTION 1.

[Z 11034/82/29] Copy No. 068a

Sir N. Bland to Mr. Bevin.—(Received 25th September.)

(No. 26.)

Sir, *The Hague*, 18*th September*, 1945.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a memorandum on the present situation in Holland, which has been compiled by Mr. Paul Grey, first secretary of this embassy. It is, in my opinion, an excellent survey of existing conditions, which are still exceedingly difficult to diagnose while communications are still dislocated and the press remains jejune and inefficient. A party of distinguished British authors and authoresses visited this country last week at the invitation of the Dutch, and it will be interesting to see what they produce as a result of their tour and how far the impressions of persons new to post-war Holland coincide with our own.

2. I have no criticism to make on Mr. Grey's *exposé*. There is no doubt that the principal need here to-day is for an outstanding leader with sufficient imagination and strength to devise and enforce a scheme of regeneration. The Dutch, in their present frame of mind, seem to me to need to be both led and driven, and I fear that Professor Schermerhorn, with all his qualities, may lack the motive power necessary for obtaining quick results. He is certainly doing his best to lead, and he may think that the moment has not yet arrived for driving and prefers to wait for parliamentary support in the process. And it may well be that the Dutch have not yet sufficiently recovered from their experiences under the Germans for direct stimulation to have the desired effect. But I fear that, if a beginning is not made soon, the present stagnation and apathy may become chronic.

3. I had a long talk with my Canadian colleague this morning and I found him, too, appalled by the amount of elementary reconstruction work waiting to be done in The Hague and the almost complete absence of any visible effort to tackle it.

4. Before the war we were inclined to regard as slightly eccentric a friend of ours here who used to voice somewhat fascistic views and to say, amongst other things, that the Dutch were "slave-minded" and should be treated accordingly. He is now in considerable disfavour for having entertained Germans during the occupation (while his son was fighting as an officer in the Brigade of Guards), but I begin to think that he may have been more right in his judgment of his compatriots than at that time we were prepared to admit.

I have, &c.
NEVILE BLAND.

Enclosure.

THE memorandum on the state of the country which I wrote on the 22nd June, after my first visit to the Netherlands, was completed just before the present Netherland Government, with M. Schermerhorn as its Prime Minister, was formed. It may be useful to make a further broad review of developments since that date, now that your Excellency has arrived, His Majesty's Embassy is formally established in The Hague, and General Clark, who played so considerable a part in the country before your own return, has departed.

2. With the general's departure, the military mission (composed of the preponderating British element of the original S.H.A.E.F. mission) has, in theory, and to a growing extent in practice, handed over its commitments in the sphere of civilian aid either to the Netherland Government or to such British or Canadian forces as are still assisting the Dutch civil authorities in the country. Under Brigadier Gardham it will be primarily concerned with the training and

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equipment of the Dutch forces, and is already undergoing reorganisation for that purpose. S.H.A.E.F. mission formally came to an end on the 14th July, with the demise of S.H.A.E.F. itself. But for some time the joint work went on, British and American continuing to share the same offices and the same mess. British military and U.S.F.E.T. missions, in fact, still continue to work together on many subjects, though the messes were separated on the 1st September and their joint task is now almost at an end.

3. During this period the heavy programme undertaken by S.H.A.E.F. for the supply of necessities to the Netherlands has been fulfilled, and the responsibility for procurement of further supplies has been laid on the shoulders of the Netherland Government. The Netherland administration machinery was also completed by the establishment in The Hague on the 15th August of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The autocratic powers of the Netherland Military Administration, created in London to bridge the gap before the establishment of a regular civilian Government, have largely lapsed, though their position still appears indefinite, and there is a clash at times between their powers and the power of the civil departments. On the 1st July General Clark informed the Netherland Government that " Phase I " was at an end and that the Netherland Government were formally recognised as capable of assuming full civil administrative responsibility. Technically, therefore, the Netherland Government are now in the unenviable position of being wholly responsible for the management or otherwise of the country.

4. Finally, Holland, which was as stagnant as one of its own canals when I arrived, is definitely running now, if slowly and very turgidly.

5. If the Dutch were less sorry for themselves and more eager to retrieve their fallen fortunes, if the well-to-do did not all wish to leave the country as soon as they could persuade His Majesty's Ambassador or some other agency to provide them with the means to do so, if the country, as a whole, had that instinct for what the situation demands which would enable the Government to take strong but urgently needed measures, such as conscription of services, one would say that the prospects were very fair. With a population equal to no more than that of London, and the improvement in the shipping, and to a lesser extent the supply, position which has resulted from the end of the Japanese war, an energetic Government, endowed with real leadership and supported by an active public opinion, could pull the Netherlands very quickly together. But heroic measures seem foreign to their nature, or at least to their present mood. The most we are likely to see is a steady jog-trot towards recovery, unrelieved by any spectacular action, but probably undisturbed by any very violent movement of revolt.

6. There are few Dutch, however, who realise that it is because of the active steps taken by the S.H.A.E.F. mission and by the British and Canadian forces in the early days that they can now enjoy the luxury of liberation.

7. The Canadian and United Kingdom troops freed the country and saved it from flooding and starvation. Since then they have assisted with medical aid, with transport, with equipment, with the removal of mines and obstructions, with material for repairing the dykes, with the building and repair of roads and bridges, with the handling of German prisoners, Dutch and other displaced persons, with the supply and distribution of food, even with the gathering of the harvest.

8. To give a few statistics illustrating the variety of matters in which British assistance has been prominent.

9. The figure of civil affairs imports up to the 10th August amounted to 669,244 tons of varied goods, including 610,000 tons of food, 950 tons of medical equipment, 13 million vitamin tablets, 4,800 tons of clothing and footwear, nearly 2,000 tons of newsprint, over 4,700 vehicles and 10,000 picks and shovels, and nearly 5 million cigarettes.

10. By the end of September practically all the waterways were open to traffic, including the four rivers Waal, Maas, Neder-Rhijn and Ijssel. Over three-quarters of a million mines had been cleared by German prisoners under British military supervision. It is hoped that all mines will be cleared by March next year.

11. The estimate of original deportations is 340,000, excluding Jews. By the 20th August, 271,000 displaced persons were repatriated through the regular displacement centres. It is believed that there are about 50,000 still to return.

12. In 1941, it is estimated that there were 141,000 Jews in Holland; of these 110,000 were deported, some 3,000 have returned, and the present Jewish population is believed to be about 25,000.

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13. Up to the 1st September nearly 4,000 Dutch children had been sent to England with British assistance. The Dutch have sent similar numbers to Switzerland and Denmark, and a few hundreds to France and Belgium.

14. The health of the population has vastly improved. Mortality in January 1945 showed an increase of 233 per cent. over January 1944. In June this fell to 60 per cent. The figure is now almost identical with the equivalent date in 1944. The position of medical supplies is sound though the Dutch are still hampered with a shortage of hospital space and of nurses.

15. The present food position is adequate. Ration calories exceed 2,000 for the average adult. The weekly ration includes 250 gr. of fat, butter or margarine, 300 gr. of fish, 200 gr. of sugar, 3 kilog. of potatoes. The bread ration is 400 gr. a day, and it is hoped that bread will soon be available without coupons. The milk ration is 2 litres a week with extra rations for children and expectant mothers. Meat is the great want, for the ration, which includes bacon, is negligible; and, of course, variety and seasoning in the diet. Tea, coffee, cigarettes and liquor are almost unprocurable. Nevertheless, if the present situation is maintained, the Dutch are not likely to suffer from real lack of food this winter. Rapid progress is being made in restoring flooded land to cultivation; the cattle position is satisfactory; and cheese, if not meat, should be forthcoming on a fair ration once the factories can start production again.

16. The industrial position is governed by shortage of fuel for the factories, shortage of materials, shortage of transport, and, in some cases, loss of equipment. Only in the last has little progress been achieved owing to the difficulties inherent in restoring stolen equipment, even if identifiable and intact, from Germany. Coal production is now 45 per cent. of the pre-war figure as opposed to 35 per cent. at the beginning of June. But here as elsewhere the Dutch have been slow to act. There has been insufficient realisation among coal workers of the vital nature of their present duties. The Government turned down a proposal to use German prison labour, and a suggestion that skilled Polish and other displaced persons might assist was also rejected through adherence to the pre-war policy of having only indigenous labour in the mines. The fuel position is now improving from imports of German coal and the carrying of electricity from Germany into Holland. Though loss of rolling-stock and other equipment has made the restoration of the railways a slow process, transport of freight has been greatly helped by the supply of motor vehicles and by the opening of virtually all the canals and rivers and the rebuilding of some important bridges. Barges before the war supplied three-quarters of Dutch inland transport; and, fortunately, the loss in barges has been small. Only if the canals freeze for long this winter (the loss of ice-breakers is severe) will the shortage of rail transport cause serious embarrassment.

17. If the present situation holds, it will be in the sphere of passenger transport, communications, fuel and clothing that the ordinary civilian will feel the chief pinch this winter. The continued shortage of trains, lack of buses and of bicycle tyres, shortage of coal, the inability to restock the sadly depleted wardrobes, will be severely felt. Boots and shoes, even of people otherwise well dressed, are in a sorry condition; many children run about barefoot. Areas affected by military operations will also suffer from the destruction of houses and other facilities until material at present lacking can be found to rebuild and repair them. Serious losses in telephone and telegraph equipment in some areas will continue to affect not only private life but business and public administration.

18. The British army authorities have made every effort to help the Dutch engineers to repair the broken dykes at Walcheren and elsewhere. Brigadier Read, the chief engineer, has shown both energy and patience in helping the Dutch engineers with supplies of every kind, and with suggestions for using unorthodox methods and equipment, many of them supplied from our experience in building the Mulberry harbours used for the invasion of France. It was hoped, and it is still hoped, that the gaps on Walcheren Island will be stopped before the onset of winter, though a succession of storms has delayed the work and it remains uncertain whether the most exposed of the gaps, at West Kapelle, will be closed.

19. The fact, therefore, that much remains to be done does not detract from the great achievements of the British and Canadian armies and, particularly, of General Clark, and the able officers, British and American, under his command, upon whom has fallen the chief task of procuring and co-ordinating the assistance required.

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20. The present military policy is that assistance by British service personnel shall cease in all spheres by the 31st October, except for a few men whom the Dutch may retain in an advisory capacity until the end of the year. The Canadian army authorities will continue to give such help as they can, having regard to the fact that they are daily being reduced in numbers.

21. It is in the political and moral sphere that the revival of the country seems slowest. The Prime Minister has achieved a considerable personal success. But the Government as a whole can scarcely be said yet to be working coherently, and people still reserve their judgment about a team which is felt to lack, in most cases, administrative or practical experience. The delimitation of functions between the different Ministries is very uncertain. The head of one Government agency told me recently that for some weeks he had been paying his staff of 300 out of his own pocket because it was not agreed to which Minister he was responsible, and which Ministry would pay the bill. One would expect that, particularly in the disorganised and apathetic state of public opinion, the Government would seek to lead and inspire national feeling. But the Government seems to lack sufficient energy, or perhaps sufficient authority, to do this. Above all, it lacks the popular mandate and the contact with the public which only elections and a Parliament can give it. And it still seems in no hurry to hold elections, chiefly, I believe, from the feeling that if Dutchmen are asked to decide anything in a hurry they are bound to decide wrong. It is, however, now likely that elections will be held next spring.

22. There is a general dissatisfaction and some cynicism at these and other signs of the slowness of the administration, but public opinion is still only beginning to shape itself owing to the still inadequate means of communication and expression of opinion, and the parties, new and old, are not yet fully formed or reformed, and are hardly ready, therefore, to force an issue, to which their temperament, in any case, disinclines them. It was at first hoped by many that there would be some simplification in the political scene by the coalescence of some of the parties. This is the professed object of the "People's Movement," which wishes to attract the support of younger and more active elements in the old national parties in the formation of a broad party of the people, with a Socialist programme. The "Movement" does not regard itself as a party, and proclaims that it will not run for election; though it threatens to do so if the other parties refuse support of its programme. If its programme fails, the Prime Minister's position, as leader of the movement, will be considerably weakened. There has, however, been little progress so far owing to doubts of the effectiveness of the movement and to the reluctance of the old established parties to compromise their rigidly held principles. The three parties still the most influential are the Catholic, the Social Democrat and the Anti-Revolutionary (Conservative, and in composition, Calvinist). Despite fears in certain quarters, the Communist party does not appear to be gaining much ground though its paper *De Waarheid* is widely read.

23. There are now increasing signs of a revival of healthy public political consciousness with the gradual restoration of communications and the gradual re-emergence of a national press. But there are also less healthy signs. I have noticed talk among some of the younger men of the resistance, of the need, not for strong, but for unconstitutional Government. There are those who say that the Germans were right when they maintained that to get anything done in Holland you had to order people about.

24. The activities of the largely Communist-controlled E.V.B. (Unity Trade Union) among the dock-workers have also alarmed many sober Dutchmen. Recognition of this union was long withheld by the Government. In retaliation, the Union staged dock strikes in Rotterdam and Amsterdam on the 13th August. The workers do not appear to have been entirely sympathetic to the union but supported it out of resentment for the refusal of the other unions and of the Government to recognise its legitimacy, and also because it seemed to offer a capable channel for the voicing of their interests. But though the union won its immediate object of recognition, it lost ground for having engineered what was obviously a political strike at a time when the unloading of ships was vitally important. There are signs that the incident has spurred the older unions to more effective activity.

25. The country is troubled also by problems virtually insoluble. Some of these problems are, or should be, short term: such as the inadequacy of the police, much reduced in numbers and insufficiently trained; the black market in

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food and cigarettes; the worthlessness of the present currency; the decline in public morality due to the years under the occupation, when it was patriotic to deceive, to go slow, to live by one's wits. As long as there is almost nothing to buy in the shops and a packet of cigarettes is worth a week's pay, it will be difficult to persuade men and women to work for wages. The Government, however, is taking certain steps to improve this state of affairs. In the mines a system has already been introduced whereby the miners receive part of their due in the shape of bonuses payable in food and clothing. It is now intended to recall the present currency altogether, to make people deposit their current holdings in the banks, and to restrict severely the amount of new money which the individual can draw. This will cut down the circulation of notes, compel people to work for their current needs and give the authorities an opportunity to enquire into the legitimacy of large cash holdings. This last measure, together with the gradual availability of more goods for purchase, should stabilise the country and encourage the Dutch to return to their pre-war standards of honesty and hard work.

26. There is, however, one source of division for which no immediate solution is in sight : the problem of handling quislings and collaborators. There is insufficient accommodation for the numbers of persons, estimated at 200,000, who are liable for trial on this score, and the process of examining and trying their cases is also so slow as to cause grave anxiety. The problem is not eased by the fact that a considerable purge has been necessary in the judiciary itself. Even if the Government succeed in adjusting the situation to the extent of releasing the less serious offenders to make room for others who should be under detention, it is hard to see how they can solve the problem of speedy trials or how those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment will be able to resume their normal place in society when they are released from gaol.

27. On foreign relations little need be said in this general review. There is a tendency to feel that world events are passing over their heads, that the Dutch are not being sufficiently regarded or consulted when decisions on matters of import are taken. The association for pressing Dutch claims to the annexation of German territory is active in canvassing support, but shows no immediate signs of capturing the imagination of the country. The ignorance of the state of affairs in Germany persists and with it a tendency to believe isolated stories of German factories working while similar factories in Holland are closed for lack of materials, of Allied refusal to restore looted Dutch equipment, of sinister Allied intentions of restoring Germany to a position of industrial importance, of Germans having generally a good time and Holland being neglected in the Allied scheme of things. Similar suspicion is beginning to be voiced about what may be happening in the Far East.

28. A word might be said in closing about the relations between the British now in the Netherlands and the Dutch with whom they come in contact. What most strikes the Englishman, officer or civilian, working here, is the slowness of the Dutch to accept advice and often even assistance. This does not apply to purely military matters, where at the moment the Dutch army shows an encouraging readiness to learn from our experience. But on civil matters, though the Dutch are glad enough if the responsibility is taken out of their hands, they are not easily helped to do things themselves. The experience of offers of assistance declined or not made good use of has discouraged British and Canadian military authorities on more than one occasion.

29. It would improve the reputation of the Netherlands with the many British officers and men who have come in contact with the country in the past months and who are now leaving, if there was rather more public expression of gratitude for the debt which the Netherlands owe to those who have freed them, besides helping them in so many ways. Up to a point the reserve of the Dutch in this matter is understood and respected by Englishmen. But this reserve is carried to excess by the Government, not to mention the press which is still very parochial in its viewpoint and harps more on points of friction than on points of agreement. No doubt this state of affairs is due largely to the ineptitude and lack of vision of the Government. But the consequence is that the Dutch as a whole persist in their ignorance of the plain facts of the world situation, which has made Holland a very small cog in a very large wheel, of the good fortune which they have enjoyed in escaping almost complete destruction, of the shortage of labour, of accommodation, of necessities as well as luxuries in England, to which our desire to help the Netherlands as well as other countries has contributed in no small degree. In country places and in

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many private Dutch homes, particularly in parts where the troops are not so numerous as to cause inconvenience, the feeling of sympathy and welcome is very noticeable. When I visited Zierikzee, in the recently flooded area, where the population have only just returned to their homes, a British officer and I were received with a brass band and a Union Jack made specially for the occasion, and embarrassed as well as touched by being hailed as liberators. But one does not get quite the same impression in, let us say, official circles in The Hague. Relations between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom will be governed more by what Englishmen think of the Dutch than *vice versa*, and it would certainly create a warmer feeling if more official recognition were expressed of the services which our countrymen have rendered.

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NETHERLANDS. October 4, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL. SECTION 1.

[Z 11415/700/29] Copy No. 068a

Mr. Bevin to Mr. Grey (The Hague).

(No. 399.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, 4th October, 1945.*

I RECEIVED a visit this morning from the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by the Netherlands Ambassador.

2. M. van Kleffens said that he first wished to ask whether I could give him any information about recent discussions on Western Europe. He preferred not to use the phrase " the Western *bloc* " as this term was apt to cause alarm.

3. I said that so far as the Ruhr and the Rhineland were concerned consideration had been given to the possibility of referring these questions to the Deputies of the Five Foreign Ministers. We thought it preferable, however, to deal with them through the diplomatic channel. A committee was at present studying the question of the Ruhr, and when the results of its study were available our intention was to consult with the French Government, the Netherlands Government and the Belgian and Luxemburg Governments. I had spoken frankly to M. Molotov to disabuse him of any idea that when we talked to our next-door neighbours we were doing something against Russia.

4. M. van Kleffens observed that while the French were concentrating on the problem of the Rhineland in their old traditional way the Dutch saw the Rhineland as only one important part of the whole question of the Western frontier of Germany. He drew attention to the northern strip of the German frontier through which the Germans could outflank the Rhine position.

5. I said that I would have terms of reference worked out for the study of the whole question and would let both the Netherlands and the French Governments have an opportunity of commenting on them.

6. M. van Kleffens asked whether our intention was to discuss first with the French and afterwards with the Netherlands, Belgian and Luxemburg Governments. To this I replied that we wanted to know exactly what the French had in mind, and it seemed best to get the views of all concerned separately and then to try to harmonise them. M. van Kleffens agreed.

7. He went on to say that the Netherlands Government were still studying the problem of the left bank of the Rhine, and remarked that Germany as a commercial hinterland to Holland had disappeared. It was possible that the Netherlands might want a piece of German territory. He emphasised that it would be a small piece. The Netherlands did not want to take any more than they could assimilate, or to create a displaced German problem. He asked my views as to the time at which they could most appropriately state their views, and after a short discussion we agreed that the best time would be when I asked the Netherlands Government for their views about the Western frontier.

8. M. van Kleffens then turned to the situation in the Netherlands East Indies. He recalled that before the Japanese surrender the Netherlands Government had asked repeatedly for facilities to send troops to the Far East. They had readily understood the difficulties at that time, but when fighting came to an end they had again asked for shipping space. They had been told not only that the shipping situation was difficult but that the equipment for which they were ready to pay was not available. He referred to the Civil Affairs Agreement concluded with us in August and said that, had the Netherlands Government realised at that time that the available troops were insufficient to occupy the territories concerned and to maintain order, they would have pressed still more strongly for the despatch of Dutch forces. The first intimation of difficulties which they had had was only on the 29th September when the first landing was about to take place. They then learnt to their surprise of the proposal to enter into relations with the vociferous and Japanese-supported Dr. Soekarno. The present situation was preposterous. The trams were covered with anti-Dutch slogans. The British Force Commander, General Christison, was apparently being misrepresented by Dr. Soekarno, who was putting out his own propaganda from the radio station at Bandoeng, and Dutch authority was being undermined.

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He had just come from Holland and he wanted to let me know how strong the feeling was there. The people of Holland fully recognised their great debt to this country, but in this matter they felt they had been badly let down.

9. I said that my impression was that the situation in Java was not so bad as it had been represented. The action of the local commanders must in any case be suited to the forces available. The real difficulty was one over which no one had any control. The fact was that the war with Japan had ended differently from what had been anticipated, and we were faced with every problem at once, not only in the Netherlands East Indies, but in Burma, Malaya, Siam and Indo-China. In Saigon we were faced with a possibly more dangerous situation than in Java.

10. M. van Kleffens said that, while he appreciated the difficulties of our position, he must leave me in no doubt about the strength of Dutch feeling. The Dutch had given us all their merchant navy and they now saw their ships being used for the repatriation of Allied prisoners of war and internees when they might be used for the shipment of troops to secure the situation in the Netherlands East Indies. There was particular perturbation in Holland about the fate of Dutch white people interned in Java in camps outside the Batavia perimeter. There was real danger of the massacre of these people by Indonesians inflamed by Dr. Soekarno, who, to the great surprise of the Dutch, had not been placed under arrest. If this massacre occurred, the British could not escape a measure of responsibility. He would urge two things. The first was that Dutch shipping should be restored to the Netherlands Government, who would then be able to make their own arrangements for the transport of Dutch troops to the Netherlands East Indies. The second was that urgent instructions should be given to ensure the safety of the Dutch white people now in internment camps. These, he said, numbered tens of thousands and included many women and children. He pointed out that delay in taking the necessary measures to prevent the Soekarno Movement from loosening respect for law and order would necessitate the eventual employment of many more troops than would now suffice.

11. I promised M. van Kleffens that I would go very carefully into the whole question.

I am, &c.
ERNEST BEVIN.

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JAC/ET
19 Jan.,1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

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The Netherlands Minister informed us recently that H.R.H.the Princess Juliana wished to make a gift of flower bulbs for planting in the parks around the public buildings in Ottawa; this gift to be an annual gift during the lifetime of the Princess in appreciation of the kindness accorded to her and her family when she was resident here.

I took up the matter with the Federal District Commission,who would propose to plant the bulbs on Parliament Hill grounds or other central Ottawa location and to erect a plaque descriptive of the gift. They feel that some fifteen to twenty thousand single early tulips divided equally between red and yellow varieties would make a striking arrangement for this project. They report,however,that it is too late this year to plant bulbs outside in the Ottawa district,and therefore that the first delivery need not be made until the early fall.

If you approve of this gift being accepted, I shall so advise the Netherlands Minister and request H.R.H.'s wishes regarding the wording of the plaque.

O.K.
20.1.46
Noted

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

On the 15th of March the Canadian Minister in the Netherlands enquired if the 5th of May would be an appropriate date to mark the anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands by Canadian forces.

The Chief of the General Staff has indicated that the Department of National Defence concurs in this date and accordingly the Canadian Minister in the Netherlands has been advised that there is no objection in principle to this date.

The Netherlands Government has subsequently accepted this proposal and a ceremony has been arranged for this year to take place at the Canadian Military Cemetery at Bergen-Op-Zoom. It is expected that Prince Bernhard will be able to attend.

Ottawa, April 12th, 1946.

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MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

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Attached is a telegram which I received yesterday from Mrs. Hertzberger of the Dutch radio, requesting an interview with you at some time before October 12th, if such could be arranged. As the telegram gave rather inadequate information I wired her to provide further details and she telephoned me this morning.

Mrs. Hertzberger says that what the Dutch radio would like to do is make a recording of a short interview with you of possibly five or ten minutes. It would be purely informal and Mrs. Hertzberger says that it would not require the preparation of anything in advance as they would not wish to ask you to comment on any matters of possible embarrassment. She said the situation in Holland is that Canada, which was comparatively little known there before the War, has now become the important factor in their lives and they would like to be able to bring your voice to the people in the way they suggest. I understand that Mrs. Hertzberger tried to arrange an interview with you during your stay in Paris but that this was not possible.

I told Mrs. Hertzberger that the present pressure of business made me rather doubtful as to whether it would be possible to arrange the interview she had in mind, but that I would place the matter before you.

R.G.R.

5th October, 1946.
RGR/DM

Copy for: J.A.G.
E.H.
Miss Z

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MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

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Attached is a telegram which I received yesterday from Mrs. Hertzberger of the Dutch radio, requesting an interview with you at some time before October 12th, if such could be arranged. As the telegram gave rather inadequate information I wired her to provide further details and she telephoned me this morning.

Mrs. Hertzberger says that what the Dutch radio would like to do is make a recording of a short interview with you of possibly five or ten minutes. It would be purely informal and Mrs. Hertzberger says that it would not require the preparation of anything in advance as they would not wish to ask you to comment on any matters of possible embarrassment. She said the situation in Holland is that Canada, which was comparatively little known there before the War,has now become the important factor in their lives and they would like to be able to bring your voice to the people in the way they suggest. I understand that Mrs. Hertzberger tried to arrange an interview with you during your stay in Paris but that this was not possible.

I told Mrs. Hertzberger that the present pressure of business made me rather doubtful as to whether it would be possible to arrange the interview she had in mind, but that I would place the matter before you.

R.G.R.

5th October, 1946. Copy for: J.A.G.
RGR/DM E.H.
Miss Z

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C213187

file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

The Netherlands Minister telephoned to me to say that he would be leaving Ottawa at the end of next week for a new post (I understand in Central Europe). He would like to have an opportunity of calling to say goodbye to you, and I promised to find out whether you could suggest a convenient time next week.

(The Minister is giving parties at his house on Monday and Wednesday / 6-8 pm / but would otherwise be at your disposition).

Johnkheer J.W.M. Snouck-Hurgronje
Office 2-4203
House 4-2113

(The Minister and Mrs. Snouck-Hurgronje were last at Laurier House on January 6, 1945, for dinner).

J.A.G.

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tea at LH
March 18/47

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C213188 Telegram

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Jonkheer and Mme. Snouck-Hurgronje are leaving Ottawa today, Sat. 22nd, on the 5.40 p.m. train, for the Segniory Club where they will stay for a week.

P.G.

March 22, 1947

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C213183

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I have prepared a draft message in the event the Prime Minister wishes to send greetings to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands on the occasion of her birthday anniversary on August 31.

I note from the file, however, that the Prime Minister has sent a birthday message to Queen Wilhelmina on only one occasion - August 31, 1945 - at which time her birthday was made the occasion of general rejoicing in the Netherlands. No message was sent last year, and it may be that the Prime Minister does not wish to make it a practice.

A.E.H.

Aug. 29, 1947

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Memorandum on the subject of the release of Netherlands assets in the hands of the Canadian Custodian.

The Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has the honour to draw the attention of His Excellency Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, to the following.

About two years ago negotiations were started with the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property with regard to the release of assets in the hands of this Custodian. Much to the regret of the Netherlands Government these negotiations have so far not led to an agreement, such, in the opinion of the Netherlands Government, as a result of the fact that on the part of the Dominion of Canada conditions were made for the release in question, which conditions in the opinion of the Netherlands Government could not, or not completely, be accepted. Without trying to be complete in this memorandum, a few points may be mentioned upon which, in the course of the negotiations, could either not be agreed at all, or not until after some time.

These points concern the following conditions made by the Canadian Custodian:

One-sided determination by the Canadian Custodian of enemy property or of enemy influence in the Netherlands corporate bodies;

Complete returns by holders of certificates of Canadian securities issued by Netherlands administration offices, in order to determine the beneficial ownership of the Canadian securities concerned;

-Declaration-

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Declaration of not being persecuted or being suspected or having been suspected because of collaboration;

Declaration that the claimant did not mortgage, borrow money against, or in any other way debit his assets during the years of war;

Declaration of the petitioner, if he is a resident of an allied country, that he has not been interned in that country;

Declaration that no enemy of Canada, whether directly of indirectly, has any interest in the elements of property (a declaration, which, with regard to a corporate body with shares to bearer, can hardly ever be made); etc.

The information has now reached the Netherlands Government that the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property wish to proceed to the release of the assets concerned - without an agreement having been made with respect to this with the Netherlands Government, and that in such a way that it is unacceptable to the Netherlands Government.

The necessary applications can also be certified by the British and Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives and by any bank which is a correspondent of a Canadian bank. Inclusion of a Netherlands authority will consequently not be necessary.

The Netherlands Government think in the first place to have to object seriously to the one-sided realisation of an arrangement, by which criteria are determined with regard to the being present or not

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of enemy interests which criteria in some respects are difficult for them to accept, and in other respects with a view to the necessities of practice, will need amplification. In the opinion of the Netherlands Government, they should have been heard in the question of the realisation of this arrangement, and the results of the negotiations in the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency at Brussels should, as far as possible, have been made use of. When investigating the being present or not of enemy interests, in the opinion of the Netherlands Government, the coöperation of an official Netherlands authority is necessary; a possible defence of the Netherlands point of view in those cases in which it should deviate from that of the Canadian Custodian, in Netherlands opinion should occur centrally.

Apart from what was stated above, the arrangement which the Canadian Custodian has now determined upon, as far as this arrangement appears from the relative form of the applications, is giving rise to the following objections and incompletenesses:

The requesting of a declaration that the owner has not been interned, may not lead to assets of collaborators, in as far as no cloaked enemy property is involved, not being released (measured against non-enemy collaborators should be considered as an internal Netherlands concern);

The date of 2nd September 1939 is not acceptable and should be fixed at 10th May 1940, just like with the already existing regulation concerning the certification of redeemable bearer bonds and coupons due; the form gives no indications as to the criteria applied with

-regard-

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regard to companies. A declaration as requested sub (6) that no enemy person etc. may have any interest in the assets, is not acceptable for companies.

Especially as concerns companies whose shares are negotiated on the exchange, a common agreement has as yet to be made; it is requested of the person concerned to declare that he is the present owner and to state the date when he became the owner. It does not appear what point of view the Custodian take, should this date be after 2nd September 1939 (or 10th May 1940). This question is important especially with certificates of administration offices obtained in regular exchange intercourse during the years of occupation;

It is not known whether the Canadian Custodian consider stateless persons as enemies;

It is not clear, whether the Custodian are prepared to release assets of non-enemy persons, which are kept through the medium of an enemy-bank. To this may be added, that the above-mentioned arrangement is also unacceptable with regard to the Netherlands foreign currency position. For it is those who wish to elude the Netherlands foreign currency and fiscal regulations, who fill in the first place make use of the opportunity, now offered by the Custodian, to have their property certified by others than "De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.".

It appears to the Netherlands Government, that it can never have been the intention of an allied Government that a regulation made by them should, without urgent necessity, harm so great an interest of

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an ally, and this practically only for the benefit of persons who seek to elude the legal regulations of such an ally.

Your Excellency, no doubt, knows that the Netherlands cannot but with the utmost exertion repair, at any rate partly, the enormous damage, which the common enemy also did to Netherlands property. Therefore, the Netherlands Government would very much regret a measure of one of their allies, to hinder this process of recovery. The circumstances, which here are only explained in brief, induced the undersigned to request Your Excellency kindly to give his attention to this matter, and to further that:

1. now that the Canadian Custodian has apparently started the release, the decisions to releade at any rate only be made known to the parties concerned through the Netherlands Bank;
2. with regard to those assets which the Canadian Custodian think they cannot release, the Netherlands Government be consulted, whereby the regulations of the IARA-agreement as to intercustodial conflicts are to be followed, to which agreement both the Canadian and the Netherlands representatives to the IARA have already expressed their approval.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,

The Hague, 14th November 1947.

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Canada and Princess Juliana

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

C213195

On the occasion of the Accession of ~~Her Majesty~~ Queen Juliana to the throne ~~of the Netherlands~~, it ~~gives~~ me ~~great~~ pleasure to extend ~~personally, as well as on behalf of~~ the government and people of Canada ~~a warm and cordial expression of sincere good wishes for a long, successful and happy~~ reign.

The people of Canada ~~have a very special~~ interest in ~~the Accession of Her Majesty to the throne. They recall~~ that, in the dark days of war, when the Government of the Netherlands wisely decided that the Heiress to the Throne ~~and her daughters~~ should, ~~for a time, take up~~ residence ~~in a country more removed geographically from the terrible conflict, Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana found a temporary home in Canada.~~ ~~The Canadian people~~ were honoured to have ~~her~~ live amongst ~~them.~~ For her own sake, and ~~out of respect for~~ her ~~brave~~ country, ~~which was so nobly fighting and so terribly suffering in the cause of~~ freedom, Canadians were glad indeed to do what they could, under the circumstances of the times, to make ~~her~~ sojourn in a foreign land as home-like and as happy as possible.

I know how deeply Princess Juliana was moved by the heroism and courage of her countrymen ~~and how~~ keenly she wished to be with them to share in their suffering and to work more directly with them for the restoration of liberty and justice. ~~Throughout the war she was a frequent visitor to training stations in Canada where men of the Netherlands were preparing for battle on land or in the air. She often received and encouraged men of the Netherlands merchant marine, and addressed groups of Canadians, telling them of her people's resistance and of their contribution to the war effort.~~

During her residence in Ottawa, Princess Juliana endeared herself to ~~all who had the honour of meeting her.~~ Under distracting circumstances, she exemplified ~~in her daily life~~ the qualities and virtues which we associate

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with the people of the Netherlands. By her ~~simple grace, her charming modesty~~ and her serene courage in the darkest hour of the war, she proved herself a worthy descendant of the historic House of Orange. The trials of a difficult situation in the terrible days of war ~~showed most clearly~~ revealed that the qualities of mind and of heart possessed ~~in such great measure~~ by Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina were ~~in equal degree the qualities~~ of Princess Juliana. ~~They~~ will, ~~I am confident, enable her to give~~ to her beloved country wise and exemplary leadership in the disturbed conditions of the modern world.

~~While she lived~~ in Ottawa ~~there~~ was ~~born to Her Royal Highness her third daughter, Princess Margriet Francisca.~~ Throughout Canada there was ~~great~~ rejoicing. ~~There was sympathy too and understanding toward Princess Juliana and the people of the Netherlands that it was not possible for the little Princess to be born amongst her own countrymen. She was, however, born on her own soil for the Government of Canada declared that the ward in the hospital where the happy event took place was, for the occasion, a part of Netherlands territory.~~ Canada was pleased and proud to fly from the tower of its Parliament Buildings the flag of the Netherlands in honour of the event, and in friendship for a brave country.

The people of Canada do not forget that the freedom they enjoy was made possible by the valour and resourcefulness of those nations who stood in the path of the aggressor and resisted to the utmost of their strength. With pride too they remember that they were privileged to play a part in the liberation of the Netherlands. Many of our bravest and best sons rest in ~~your~~ soil. The common sacrifice of our two nations have strengthened immeasurably the bonds of respect and affection between ~~our~~ peoples. To the maintenance and enrichment of the spirit of friendship ~~Her Majesty Queen Juliana~~ has made ~~a great and~~ enduring contribution.

It is with the greatest admiration and respect that I extend to Her Majesty, and to the people of the Netherlands, a message of most sincere good wishes.

Prime Minister.

Ottawa,
1948.

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C213197

Canada and Princess Juliana

By The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King O.M., P.C., M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

On the occasion of the Accession of Her Royal Highness, Princess Juliana, to the Throne of the Netherlands, it affords me particular pleasure to extend to Her Royal Highness the heartiest good wishes of the government and people of Canada. We wish for her a happy reign, as Queen of the Netherlands.

The people of Canada will ever have a personal interest in Her Majesty, Queen Juliana. We shall always remember that, in the dark days of war, when the Government of the Netherlands wisely decided that, for security reasons, the Heiress to the Throne and her daughters should, for a time, take up residence in a country more removed from the main conflict, it was ~~in~~ Canada that ~~Her Royal Highness~~, Princess Juliana elected to make her temporary home. We were highly honoured to have Her Royal Highness live amongst us. ~~For her own sake, and because of her country's noble defence of freedom,~~ Canadians were glad indeed to do what they could, under the circumstances of the times, to make ~~the~~ her sojourn ~~of Her Royal Highness~~ in a foreign land as home-like, and as happy as possible.

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I know how ~~deeply~~ keenly throughout her stay in Canada Princess Juliana was moved by the heroism and courage of her countrymen. ~~We all knew~~ I knew how keenly she wished to be with them to share in their suffering and to work more directly with them for the restoration of liberty and justice. I know also how ~~keenly~~ deeply she felt the separation from her beloved mother, Queen Wilhelmina, who was also in exile, and from her gallant soldier-husband, Prince Bernhard.

During her residence in Ottawa, Princess Juliana endeared herself to Canadians in all walks of life. Under distracting circumstances, she exemplified at all times the qualities and virtues which we associate with the people of the Netherlands. By her simplicity of manner, and her serene courage in the darkest hour of the war, she proved herself a worthy descendant of the historic House of Orange. The trials ~~of a difficult situation in the terrible days~~ of war revealed that the qualities of mind and of heart so markedly possessed by Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina were likewise possessed by her devoted daughter, Princess Juliana. These qualities will ensure, to her beloved country, wise and exemplary leadership in the disturbed conditions of the modern world.

During most of the time Princess Juliana lived in Canada, she resided with her children in one of the suburbs of Canada's Capital. Here Her Royal Highness found a home for

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nearly five years. Here, on several occasions, she was reunited with her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, and her husband, Prince Bernhard. On January 19, 1943, a third daughter was born. Throughout Canada, as in the Netherlands, there was much rejoicing. Canada was pleased and proud to fly from the tower of its Parliament Buildings the flag of the Netherlands in honour of the event, and in friendship for a brave country.

Insert as from pages 5 and 6 *

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In Ottawa Princess Juliana lived simply, as she liked to do, with a small staff. Her life here, as nearly as she could make it, was that of any devoted mother of a young family, with a household to look after and volunteer war work demanding most of her spare time. Always her children came first. She cared for them herself, and entered into their play. When they were ready to attend nursery school, she asked that they be treated exactly like the other children. She was active in work for the Canadian Red Cross, giving blood donations and devoting a full day each week to voluntary work in the Superfluity Shop, where donated articles were sold to raise money for the Red Cross. Her fellow-workers found that she was always ready to do the dullest tasks cheerfully and willingly, and her enthusiasm for the work never failed.

Throughout the war she was a frequent visitor to training stations where men of the Netherlands army and air force were stationed. She was always ready to receive members of the Netherlands merchant marine, who were selected for the honour of visiting her when they put into a Canadian port. She frequently addressed groups of Canadian women, telling them of her people's resistance work and their contribution to the war effort.

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The snowy Ottawa winters were enjoyed by both the children and their mother. Princess Juliana was an enthusiastic member of a ski club in the Gatineau Hills and went on several ski-ing trips to resorts in the Laurentian Hills north of Montreal. ~~Part of her summer holidays were spent in the United States.~~

During her stay in Canada the Princess made a point of seeing as much of the country as possible, visiting different localities between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. She made frequent trips to the United States, both officially and unofficially. There, too, she was keenly interested in the welfare of service men and other groups of Netherlanders and proved to be a helpful ambassadress for her country.

The little Princess, Margriet Francisca, whose name was chosen to symbolize her country's time of suffering and its triumphant freedom, was baptized on June 29, 1943, in St. Andrew's Church in Ottawa. Happily, Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard were able to be in Ottawa for this family event. The church was decorated with the flags of the two countries and with a simple bowl of white marguerites picked by the Princess Juliana herself. Many of the guests who filled the Church were Netherlanders living in Canada and the United

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States. The diplomatic corps at Ottawa were present, and many Canadian friends where honoured to share in the joy of the occasion. The baby's godparents were all present or represented: Mary, the Queen Mother, President Roosevelt, the Earl of Athlone, the widow of a Hollander who had died a martyr for his country, and the Netherlands Merchant Marine, represented by seven men. The service was conducted in the Dutch language, and included the Dutch Prayer of Thanksgiving and the Netherlands National Anthem.

In the early autumn of 1944 ~~the~~ Princess Juliana joined Queen Wilhelmina in London, and in the following May made her first trip to Holland since leaving her own country in 1940.

Meanwhile the little Princesses remained in Canada and the two older children continued to attend school. The end of the war in Europe brought plans for their return to The Netherlands. In the summer of 1945 Princess Juliana returned to Canada for her children, and on July 17, four years and ten months from the time of her arrival ~~in Canada~~, Her Royal Highness and the little Princesses left Canada to return to their homeland.

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The people of Canada do not forget that the freedom they enjoy was made possible by the valour and resourcefulness of those nations who stood in the path of the aggressor and resisted to the utmost of their strength. With pride, too, they remember that they were privileged to play a part in the liberation of the Netherlands. Many of ~~our~~ Canadian bravest and best sons rest in the soil of the Low Countries. The common sacrifice of ~~our~~ the two nations has strengthened immeasurably the bonds of respect and affection between their peoples. To the maintenance and enrichment of the spirit of friendship and affection, the personality of Princess Juliana, ~~and~~ the future Queen of the Netherlands, has made an enduring contribution.

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Draft by Information Division, External Affairs

CANADA AND PRINCESS JULIANA

C213204

At this time of rejoicing in the Netherlands, the people of Canada share the happiness of the Netherlands people in the coronation of their new Queen, Juliana, already beloved for her own sake and for her mother's. In this glad event they see the continuation of the great traditions of service and leadership of the House of Orange-Nassau, which has been identified for so many generations with the history of the Netherlands people. Canadians have a particular interest in this happy event, for during the years of 1940-45, when Holland was in the grip of the enemy, Canada was privileged to be host to the Princess Juliana and her children. Here the little Princess Margriet Francisca was born, a symbol to her people of the continuance of their free way of life. The bonds of friendship forged during those years are strong and lasting.

Canadians recall the thrill of excitement and sympathy that ran through the country when it was learned, in June, 1940, that the heiress-presumptive to the Netherlands throne had come to their country to seek a haven for her children. Princess Juliana, her two elder daughters and a small party, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 11, on a Netherlands warship. They travelled with the utmost secrecy, for fear of the enemy, and their coming was known only to a few officials. They were welcomed with due ceremony by representatives of the Canadian Government and of the Governor-General, by the Minister of the Netherlands in Canada, and by the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier of Nova Scotia. On disembarking they at once boarded a special train which took them to Montebello, in the province of Quebec, about 40 miles from the capital city of Ottawa. There, in the beautiful log house and spacious grounds of the Seigniory Club, they spent their first few days in Canada.

From the Seigniory Club the Princess broadcast a message to the people of Canada. Speaking in French and in English to this people of two tongues, she told them simply: "Today I come to you to beseech your hospitality and to find safety for my two small daughters, that they may

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be out of danger and the persecution of the enemy." She did not ask for pity--"pity is for the weak"--but for their "strengthening love", which she and her family would return with grateful hearts.

Canada, a young and growing nation, proud of its traditions as of its independence, a nation full of the vigour of the New World yet bound by invisible ties of sentiment to the Old, a friendly and hospitable country, welcomed the Princess and her family and took them to its heart.

The party stayed at Government House until early in August, as guests of the Earl of Athlone, newly appointed Governor-General to Canada, and his wife the Princess Alice, a cousin of Queen Wilhelmina. Then, a suitable house being found, they moved into a home of their own in Rockcliffe, Ottawa's charming residential suburb. This was their home for nearly five years, and there they were reunited briefly, on several occasions, with Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard.

Ottawa is a comparatively small city. Its pre-war population of 150,000 was swelled in wartime to about 180,000, and its facilities were correspondingly strained. A large proportion of its population consists of civil servants employed by the Federal Government. Formerly known as Bytown, it was selected by Queen Victoria in 1857 as the capital of Canada, partly because of its beautiful natural setting and partly to avoid deciding between the conflicting claims of several larger cities. Ottawa is situated on the Ottawa River, the St. Lawrence's largest tributary, which flows between southern Quebec and Ontario, bounding Ottawa on the north. The Rideau River flows around the eastern edge of the city and empties into the Ottawa, dropping over a steep cliff to form the Rideau Falls not far below the Parliament Buildings. A little below the junction of the Ottawa and the Rideau, the Gatineau River empties into the Ottawa on the opposite side, flowing down from the Gatineau Hills in Quebec. The Rideau Canal, roughly paralleling the Rideau River, winds through the east and south-east of Ottawa. Alongside the Canal and continuing beyond it to bound the south and west of the city is a wide paved Driveway bordered by lawns, trees and flowers. A Federal District Commission takes care of the Driveway, the

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grounds around Ottawa's fifty government buildings and the National Park in the Gatineau Hills, Ottawa's neighbouring playground. A plan is now being worked out for the further beautification of the capital. Ottawa is a pleasant place to live and especially to bring up a family, for it lacks the disadvantages of a large city and has many more advantages than the ordinary small city.

In Ottawa ~~the~~ Princess Juliana lived simply, as she liked to do, with a small staff. Her life there, as nearly as she could make it, was that of any devoted mother of a young family, with a household to look after and volunteer war work demanding most of her spare time. Always her children came first. She ~~looked after~~ cared for them herself, ~~dressing and feeding them~~ and entering into their play. When they were ready to attend nursery school she asked that they be treated exactly like the other children. She was active in work for the Canadian Red Cross, giving blood donations and devoting a full day each week to voluntary work in the Superfluity Shop where donated articles were sold to raise money for the Red Cross. Her fellow-workers found that she was always ready to do the dullest tasks cheerfully and willingly, and her enthusiasm for the work never failed.

Throughout the war she was a frequent visitor to training stations where men of the Netherlands army and air force were stationed. She was always ready to receive members of the Netherlands merchant marine, who were selected for the honour of visiting her when they put into a Canadian port. She frequently addressed groups of Canadian women, telling them of her people's resistance work and their contribution to the war effort.

The snowy Ottawa winters were enjoyed by both the children and their mother. Princess Juliana was an enthusiastic member of a ski club in the Gatineau Hills and went on several ski-ing trips to resorts in the Laurentian Hills north of Montreal. Her summer holidays were spent ~~at her residence near Lee, Massachusetts,~~ in the United States.

During her stay in Canada the Princess made a point of seeing as much of the country as possible, visiting ~~points from Nova Scotia~~ different localities from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

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~~to British Columbia.~~ She made frequent trips to the United States, both officially and unofficially. There, too, she was keenly interested in the welfare of service men and other groups of Netherlanders and proved to be ~~an able~~ a helpful ambassador for her country.

Visits to her people took her still further afield. In November, 1943, she visited Surinam, the first blood member of the House of Orange to visit any of the Netherlands West Indies territories, though Prince Bernhard had been there in the previous summer.

In November, 1942, Prince Bernhard sent word by radio to the Netherlands people that a child was expected, who might be the future heir to the Netherlands throne. In Canada, official preparations were made for this important event. The technical problem of citizenship was solved by the two governments jointly. An Order in Council passed by the Canadian government in November, 1942, provided that the child should not be considered to have been born in Canada. A Royal Proclamation, provided for in the Order in Council and published on December 26, 1942, declared: "That any place in Canada within which Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands may be confined shall, for the period of the lying-in and to the extent of actual occupation for such purpose, be extra-territorial, and for such purpose Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana and any child that may be born shall be accorded immunity from criminal, civil and military jurisdiction, whether Dominion or Provincial." The Netherlands government arranged that its Consul General in Montreal should act in the capacity of Registrar and should record the birth as though it had taken place on Netherlands soil.

Thus the daughter who was born to Princess Juliana in the Ottawa Civic Hospital on January 19, 1943, was registered, in a ceremony held at the hospital on the following day, as a Netherlands citizen, and the birth was not recorded in Canada.

On this occasion, as always, the Princess wanted no special privileges, but the Canadian authorities felt the responsibility was too great to permit this. Two rooms were set aside and redecorated for her use. Nurses of the hospital hung flags of the Netherlands outside the doors.

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C213208

Canadians rejoiced with the people of the Netherlands. From the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings the flag of the Netherlands waved from sunrise to sunset on January 20, a symbol of friendship and sympathy. From the carillon in the Peace Tower Netherlands airs rang out at noon on the crisp winter air. The press of Canada expressed the friendly interest of Canadians in the event. An editorial in the Montreal Gazette was typical of the general sentiment: "Canada has a warm welcome for the little daughter born to Princess Juliana...There will always be something that is more than a friendly interest in the career of this child born in exile yet in her homeland...This is an event which is as joyful as it is unique. The little girl who is the centre of it all will hold a place in the heart of a people among whom her mother has been such a welcome guest. Long after peace has come and the Royal visitors are home again, the coming of this little Princess will live in the memory of the Canadian people."

The little Princess, Margriet Francisca, whose name was chosen to symbolize her country's time of suffering and its triumphant freedom, was ~~christened~~ baptized on June 29, 1943, in St. Andrew's Church in Ottawa. Happily, Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard were able to be in Ottawa for this family event.

The church was decorated ~~only~~ with the flags of the two countries and with a simple bowl of white marguerites picked by the Princess Juliana herself. Many of the guests who filled the church were Netherlanders living in Canada and the United States. The diplomatic corps at Ottawa were present, and many Canadian friends were honoured to share in the joy of the occasion. The baby's godparents were all present or represented: Queen Mother, ~~Mary~~, President Roosevelt, the Earl of Athlone, the widow of a Hollander who had died a martyr for his country, and the Netherlands Merchant Marine, represented by seven men.

The service was conducted in the Dutch language ~~of her own country~~, and included the Dutch Prayer of Thanksgiving and the Netherlands National Anthem. Dr. Winfield Burggraeff, ~~a chaplain of the Netherlands Merchant~~ Marine, who was one of the officiating ministers, ~~said in his address:~~

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deepened on both sides the affection already formed through other contacts. The more than 1200 Dutch brides who came to Canada with their Canadian husbands at the end of the war received a warm welcome. They and their children provide a living link which further ensures a lasting friendship between two peace-loving peoples.

Tangible signs of this friendship are evident in Canada to-day. Many Canadian servicemen wear proudly the decorations bestowed upon them by the Netherlands government. The public parks of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal after the war were ablaze with colour from 300,000 bulbs presented to these cities by the Netherlands government. Their significance was as heart-warming to Canadians as their beauty. In Ottawa each spring the message of friendship and affection is repeated. A gift of 20,000 bulbs arrives each year from Holland, the personal gift of the Princess Juliana as long as she lives. They are planted in a special bed in Confederation Park and around the Civic Hospital where Princess Margriet was born. Above the riot of beauty there is a plaque, which reads:

> "These bulbs were given to the Canadian people as a token of gratitude by Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands for the gracious hospitality received from 1940-1945 while Her native land was occupied by the Germans".

The people of Canada have been deeply touched by these expressions of gratitude, but they do not forget that by far the greater debt is on their side. As early as 1942 the Canadian Prime Minister, W.L. Mackenzie King, expressed their deep sense of obligation, in a message which was conveyed by radio to the Netherlands:

> "Every step of the onward march of the aggressor has helped imprint upon our very souls .... that the nations who have stood in his path and who have resisted to the utmost of their strength and who are continuing to resist and fight on land and sea and in the air are the ones who have secured for us such freedom as we still enjoy. But for their heroic

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"It is no idle word to say that all of our Netherlands people are present in spirit to witness both in the birth and in the baptism of Margriet Francisca the goodness of God who thus manifests His friendship towards us. This child has become for our people a proof of the loving kindness of our God."

Though the Netherlands people at home could not openly show their joy, their fellow countrymen in exile observed the traditional rites. The wives of Netherlands officials in Canada made arrangements well in advance to have "beschuit met muisjes" ready. As soon as the news was learned these were distributed by women of the Netherlands Red Cross to Netherlands servicemen and the merchant marine in all parts of Canada. The rusks were orange-coloured and gaily wrapped in red, white and blue paper.

In the early autumn of 1944 the Princess Juliana joined Queen Wilhelmina in London, and in the following May made her first trip to Holland since leaving ~~it~~ her own country in 1940.

Meanwhile the little Princesses remained in Canada and the two older children continued to attend school. The end of the war in Europe brought plans for their return to ~~their own country~~ the Netherlands. In the summer of 1945 Princess Juliana returned to Canada for her children and on July 17, four years and ten months from the time ~~they~~ of her arrival, ~~she~~ and ~~her party~~ the Royal Family left Canada to return to their homeland--~~the first homecoming for the Princess Margriet, now 2½ years old.~~

Before leaving, the Princess Juliana broadcast a farewell to the people of Canada, now no longer strangers to her but old and trusted friends of her long exile. In thanking them she said:

"Your warm interest and yet discretion, your helpfulness and understanding are unforgettable to me. I feel they were really all tokens of friendship towards our country--for which you did so much and with which you have made so many bonds--crowned by the fact that your army came to free us."

The part played by the Canadian Army in the liberation of Holland, and the great kindness shown to Canadian soldiers by the Dutch people,

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resistance nothing could have saved any portion of this globe from world conquest .... We owe a debt to the people of the Netherlands alike in Europe and in the East and West Indies for their heroic resistance against aggression .... it is one we are proud to acknowledge today. It is one which, as a people, we shall strive to the uttermost to repay in the years to come."

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Office of the Prime Minister

Press Release

Ottawa, February 3, 1948.

The following is the text of an exchange of letters between Mr. C. Balke, Jr., and the Prime Minister. The term "De Stichtsche Zwervers" is the name of the Netherlands Boy Scouts Group involved, and means "The Roamers of Utrecht".

The letter to the Prime Minister, dated December 16th, read as follows:

"Excellency,

With the present we the undersigned beg leave to present to Your Excellency the following request.

Troop I of the Boy-scoutstribe "De Stichtsche Zwervers" Group III of the Utrecht district of the Netherlands Boy-scouts-Union has to choose a name. As this name should either commemorate a certain event or a name of a well known personage it was not easy for us to hit upon the right one.

We have finally decided upon a name by which the ties of some country and ours are more closely bound up. It is for this reason that we should like to bear Your Excellency's name and thus to lend expression to our feelings of gratitude for all that Canada has done for our country and its inhabitants. For us this name would imply at the same time a rendering of our homage towards Canada's sons who made the highest sacrifice for the sake of our liberation from the oppressor.

We sincerely hope that our request will be granted and we should be very much indebted to your Excellency for the further privilege of making it possible for us to get into very close contact with your Country and of conferring on us the right to bear the Maple Leaf on our uniforms as evidence of the closest ties of friendship with Canada.

Looking forward to a favourable reply we remain

Yours very sincerely

C. Balke Jr. "

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

The Prime Minister's reply, dated January 29th, read as follows:

"C. Balke, Esq., Jr.,
Amsterd, Straatweg 442 bis,
Zuilen,
Netherlands.

Dear Mr. Balke:

I duly received your letter of December 16th, and was most interested to learn that Troop I of the Boy Scouts "De Stichtsche Zwervers", Group III of the Utrecht District, wish to adopt my name as the name of the Troop in recognition of the close and friendly relations between Canada and Holland.

I much appreciate the generous sentiment concerning the part which Canada was able to play in the liberation of Holland, and particularly the warm tribute expressed in the action of the Troop and in the words of your letter to the men of Canada who fell in the fight for freedom. Recognizing as I do that the wish of the Boy Scouts, on whose behalf you write, is in recognition of the service and sacrifice of the members of the Canadian armed forces, I am indeed pleased to allow my name to be adopted as the name of the Troop. It is a pleasure to know that, as an added association with Canada, the boys of the Troop will wear the maple leaf on their uniforms.

I should appreciate it if you would express to the members of Troop I my warm thanks for their generous thought and my best wishes for the future.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King "

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BROADCAST SPEECH BY HER MAJESTY

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS

12th May, 1948

"I remember as yesterday May 12th, 1889 when it was, forty years ago, that my unforgettable father was sworn in and installed. I believe that I can choose no better day than this day, which is a year short of a centenary, to speak to you about the reintroduction of the Regency of my daughter and plans for the future.

"Too great a fatigue, which benefits neither my work nor my health, and which has no opportunity to pass under the pressure of the execution of my heavy task, compels me, for the second time, to resort to a Regency. But there is more.

"There is the burden of increasing years, a decline in the power of resistance and working ability, of the powers which are indispensable to the spirit for the taking of responsible decisions in the profound and complicated problems of which there are so many in the present time.

"I am faced with this sober reality, and although I am continually and fully aware that 'Man proposes and God disposes' I believe I must, in the interests of you all and of the Kingdom, entrust sovereignty to Juliana who, apart from wise insight, also has the advantage of her age and young, fresh powers.

"It is at her urgent request that I postpone the transfer of power until the beginning of September. She was motivated by the thought of not disappointing those who wish to celebrate my jubilee.

"I hope that it will be given to me to take over the reins of government on August 30th until after the celebrations, thereafter to abdicate in her favour.

"You can be assured that I came to this conclusion only after ripe consideration and that only your interests and my feelings of duty were decisive.

"Beforehand I passed in review the complicated network of current problems and tried to sound out both these and the difficult circumstances of the time - yes, I have carefully considered all the consequences.

"All/

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"All these problems have this one thing in common: that they will demand our attention for a long time to come.

"Thus I have come to the conclusion that, not I, but a younger person must co-operate in my stead to bring to a satisfactory solution the unusual complex problems which hold us and the whole of mankind in their grip.

"How much could I not say to you on such a day as this, after all that has passed through head and heart in recent times, but then I should ask far too much patience of you. However, I would like to tell you that my thoughts will continue to go out to those who gave their lives in the struggle against the oppressor and to all those who still suffer for what they have lost. We must together conquer the spirit which manifests itself in the actions and neglect which handicapped resistance in the war years and even cost the lives of many good Hollanders, and which is still present in our people.

"But at this moment I appeal to you most earnestly: in these times of violence and danger, close your ranks - unity and unity again.

"The good qualities which we were able to develop during and after the war have aroused confidence and appreciation beyond our frontiers among all those who are of good will, wherever in the world.

"This confidence and this appreciation are a valuable possession which we must not lose through disunity or too great an emphasis on personal interests. Show that you are equal to the great times in which we live, with a broad view of world events and with understanding for the reality which concerns us all. Do your duty in this way to yourself and to the Fatherland, to our allies and the great community of the peoples.

"Face the future shoulder to shoulder with Juliana.

"God bless you and my beloved child."

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Mr. Pickersgill

Confidential

C213216

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Material received from External Affairs June 5th, 1948

For Information:

Abdication of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

Memorandum from Mr. Escott Reid forwarding despatch No. 159 of May 20th from the Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands, describing the reaction of the Netherlands people to the announcement of the Queen's abdication, and despatch No. 170, May 26th, from the Ambassador, concerning presentations and ceremonies in connection with the Golden Jubilee and abdication, and the Coronation of Queen Juliana.

D. B. H.

June 5, 1948.

DBH:rb

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy.

C213217

The attached contains a number of photographs relating to the stay of Princess Juliana in Canada during the war years. They have been collected by the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs, in order that the Prime Minister may choose such ones as he thinks suitable to accompany a message which he is planning to send for inclusion in a memorial book to be published in Holland in honour of the accession of Princess Juliana to the Throne.

A draft message is being sent to the Prime Minister for approval today. In a covering memorandum it has been indicated that the photographs have been sent to you to be held for his examination and further direction.

R. G. R.

July 7, 1948.
IM

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July 7, 1948. C213219 RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

You indicated some time ago that you would endeavour, if possible, to comply with the request for a contribution to the Official Book which is being prepared in the Netherlands to honour the accession of Princess Juliana to the Throne. The Secretary of the Memorial Book was informed accordingly, and he has now replied expressing his appreciation and saying that if the contribution is available before September 1st it will be in time.

At your direction, Dr. Coleman was requested to prepare
-- a draft which is attached herewith.
-- Also attached is a draft which was prepared by the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs. The latter contains much useful information but is clearly too long. Based in part on both of these drafts, a third draft was prepared in the
-- office, which is also attached herewith.

It is not clear what length is desired as the message is variously referred to by the Secretary as a "contribution" and a "short article". He indicates that they would wish "to leave the size to you".

Under separate cover, a number of photographs relating to Princess Juliana's stay in Canada have been sent to Mr. Handy to hold for your examination. It has been requested that photographs be sent if possible.

J.W.P.

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On the occasion of her Accession to the throne of The Netherlands, it gives me much pleasure on behalf of the people of Canada to extend to Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana sincere wishes for a long and successful reign.

Canadians have a particular interest in this happy event. We recall that in the dark days of War, when the Government of The Netherlands wisely decided that the Heiress to the Throne and her daughters should, for a time, take up residence in a country more removed from the main conflict, Her Royal Highness found a temporary home in Canada. We were honoured to have her live amongst us. We were glad indeed to do what we could under the circumstances of the times to make her sojourn as happy as possible.

I know how deeply Princess Juliana was moved by the heroism and courage of her countrymen and how keenly she wished to be with them to share in their suffering and to work more directly with them for the restoration of liberty and justice. I also know how much she felt the separation from her revered mother, Queen Wilhelmina, and from her gallant husband Prince Bernhard. I believe, however, that Her Royal Highness

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found that the Canadian people had a sympathetic understanding of her difficult position.

Canadians were happy that Princess Juliana together with her little daughters was able to have a share in our democratic life. During her residence in our Capital City of Ottawa, she endeared herself to all who had the honour of meeting her. Under distracting circumstances, she exemplified in her daily life the domestic virtue which we associate with the people of the Netherlands. By her simple grace, her charming modesty and her serene courage in the darkest hour of the War, she proved herself a worthy descendant of the historic House of Orange. The qualities of mind and of heart possessed in such great measure by Her Majesty Queen Juliana will, I am confident, enable her to give to her beloved country wise leadership and guidance in the disturbed conditions of the modern world.

While she lived in Ottawa there was born to Her Royal Highness her third child, Princess Margriet Francisca. Throughout Canada there was great rejoicing. There was sympathy too and understanding toward Princess Juliana and the people of the Netherlands that it was not possible for this little girl to be born amongst her own

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countrymen. She was, however, born on her own soil. The ward in the hospital where the happy event took place was for the occasion declared to be Netherlands territory.

The people of Canada do not forget that the freedom they enjoy was made possible by the valour and resourcefulness of those nations who stood in the path of the aggressor and resisted to the utmost of their strength. With pride they remember, therefore, that they were privileged to play no small part in the liberation of the Netherlands. Many of our bravest and best sons rest in your soil. The common sacrifice of our two nations have/strengthened immeasurably the bonds of respect and affection between our peoples. To the maintenance and enrichment of the spirit of friendship Her Majesty Queen Juliana has made a great and enduring contribution.

It is with the greatest admiration and respect that I extend to Her Majesty and to the people of the Netherlands a warm and cordial message of good wishes.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213222

FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re Pictures to be sent for
Princess Juliana

Prime Minister says to send them all with the exception of scene and on or two other photographs which he has questioned. See remarks on back of Photos. (P.M. has retained them at Kingsmere, but will send them to you later.)

Not yet received 7/VIII/48. WLMK.

E.H.

July 15, 1948

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MR. ROBERTSON

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213223

Schedule for Mr. Handy re Messages for Netherlands.

1. Message to Amsterdam newspaper should be posted not later than August 13th, or cabled not later than August 17th.

2. Shortwave broadcast should be recorded not later than August 25th.

3. Message for official memorial book, Queen Juliana, should be posted by August 27th (air mail) in order to reach the Netherlands by September 1st.

J. W. P.

11th August, 1948.

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RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy C213224

If a convenient opportunity presents itself, I wonder if you could remind the Prime Minister of the recording which he plans to have made in connection with the shortwave broadcast which the CBC is putting on in honour of Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday. The CBC indicated on August 10th that tomorrow, August 25th, is the latest day on which the recording could be prepared for their purpose. I checked with them yesterday and they confirmed this information. (The actual birthday is August 31st).

A further related matter is the message for the Official Memorial Book which is being prepared in honour of Princess Juliana's accession to the Throne. It has to reach The Netherlands by September 1st, and the latest date on which it could be sent by air mail is Friday, August 27th. At the Prime Minister's direction, photographs for possible use in the book have already been sent to The Netherlands.

I believe that the Prime Minister has drafts of both the broadcast and the message.

R. G. R.

August 24, 1948.

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C213225

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

PRESS RELEASE

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 68

FOR RELEASE AT 4.00 P.M. E.D.T.

August 27, 1948.

The Department of External Affairs announced today the appointment of General H.D.G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., former General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the First Canadian Army and of Mr. Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G., who is Canadian Ambassador at The Hague, as a Special Mission to represent Canada at the enthronement of Princess Juliana, as Queen of The Netherlands, on September 6.

General Crerar will be accompanied by Mrs. Crerar, and by Major H. Tellier, D.S.O., as Aide-de-Camp.

It is expected that after the enthronement of Queen Juliana, General Crerar will visit the Canadian battle-fields in The Netherlands, Belgium and France.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for ~~the Prime Minister~~ Mr Pickersgill:

C213226

-- Attached is the material relating to the message for the official book to be published on the accession of Princess Juliana to the Throne of the Netherlands. The last date for sending this message by air-mail was August 27. The Prime Minister felt unable to have it completed by that time and will now send it by cable. They have indicated that they need to have the message not later than September 1.

On the Prime Minister's direction, photographs for possible use in connection with the article were sent by mail on August 17.

W.L.M.K.

August 28, 1948.

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JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy: C213227

The Netherlands Embassy advised External Affairs that the following were appropriate official designations from the accession of Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. For

(a) The former Queen Wilhelmina:

Her Royal Highness
Wilhelmina Princess of the
Netherlands

(b) Prince Bernhard:

His Royal Highness
Bernhard Prince of the
Netherlands

JWP

2nd September 1948.

Pls. enter in address Books

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Mr Esse Jetten
D Netherlands

C213228

February 9, 1949.

Memorandum for Mr. King.

I have ascertained from Mr. Morin of the Protocol Division of the Department of External Affairs that the following styles of address and salutations might be used in letters addressed to:

(1) Her Majesty Queen Juliana

Full name and address:
Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands,
Palace Soest-Dyk,
Holland.

Salatation: Madame
In body of the letter the words "Your Majesty" might be used once.
The letter could end with either the form "I have the honour to remain Your Majesty's obedient servant" or more properly, the American way, "I have the honour to be, Your Majesty, respectfully yours."

(2) Prince Bernard

Full name and address:
H.R.H.The Prince of the Netherlands,
Palace Soest-Dyk,
Holland.

Salutation: Sir
In body of the letter the words "Your Royal Highness" might be used once.
The letter could end with the form, "I have the honour to be, Sir, respectfully yours,"

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(3) Princess Wilhemina

Full name and address:
Her Royal Highness The Princess Wilhemina
of the Netherlands,
Palace Soest-Dyk,
Holland.

Salutation: Madame

In body of the letter the words "Your Royal Highness" might be used once.

The letter could end, "I have the honour to remain, Madame, respectfully yours.

Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince are at the present time skiing in Austria.

EH

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Ceremony at Netherlands Embassy
168 Laurier Ave. E.
Wednesday, May 25, 1949
12 noon.

C213230

Mr. Gibson will come to Laurier House at 11.50 a.m. to accompany Mr. King to the Netherlands Embassy.

The Netherlands Charge d'Affaires
(Mr. H. F. Eschauzier)
will ask Mr. King to accept the first copy of the booklet "Behind the Dunes and Dykes", prepared by the Netherlands Ministry of Education to express appreciation for the gift of boxes of school supplies sent from Canada in 1948.

Mr. King is asked to accept this copy, and to hand it to Mr. G. G. Croskery, Chairman of the School Project Committee of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO.

Mr. Croskery will speak briefly and the proceedings will conclude.

(Suggested remarks attached)

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Suggested remarks by Mr. King.

Mr. Charge d'Affaires:

I accept with much pleasure, as a citizen of Canada, this first copy of the Booklet "Behind the Dunes and Dykes". This booklet is to express the appreciation of the children of the Netherlands for boxes of educational material sent by the Children of Canada last year.

I am informed that some 4,000 copies are to be distributed to schools in Canada, and I can think of no happier way of renewing the friendship which the Netherlands have for Canada, as Canada has for the Netherlands.

I entrust this copy to Mr. G. G. Croskery, Chairman of the C.C.R.U. Committee responsible for the sending of these boxes, as a symbol of gratitude, of friendship, and of hope for the building of understanding around the world.

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Ceremony at Netherlands Embassy

The following will be present from the Canadian Council for Reconstruction (CCRU):

Mr. G. G. Croskery, Chairman, School Project Committee.

Mr. Garnet T. Page, Treasurer.

Dr. A. E. Chatwain (Members of
Dr. John E. Robbins (Executive Committee

Col. Eric Jones, Administrative Director.

From the Dominion Command of the Canadian Legion:

Group Captain H. R. Stewart.

From the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. V. C. Moon, United Nations Division.

Representative of

Ottawa Public School Board

Separate School Board of Ottawa.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING: C213233

Mr. Measures told me this afternoon that the Ambassador of The Netherlands had been in to see him about the visit of the Prince of The Netherlands.

The Ambassador's suggestion regarding the ceremony at Laurier House was that the Prince be accompanied by the Ambassador and Mr. Van Tetz, and one photographer.

The program before and after the visit to Laurier House is as follows:

12.15 p.m.	Lunch at R.C.A.F. Mess, Rockcliffe, after looking at aircraft display
2.30 p.m.	Return to Government House
3.30 p.m.	Laurier House
5.00 p.m.	Reception by H.R.H. Prince Bernhard at Chateau Laurier

Mr. Measures thinks the suggestion of sherry, scotch and soda, etc. in the drawing room, is better for this occasion than a buffet in the dining room. He thinks light refreshments will be very welcome.

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Mr. Measures will consult Mr. Pearson regarding the list of guests. This may not be possible until Saturday, as Mr. Pearson's estimates come up in the House of Commons today.

In regard to receiving the Prince, Mr. Measures suggests that you probably should not go to the door; and that chairs might perhaps be provided for all the party.

L.B.
March 3 [1950]

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING: C213235

Mr. Measures telephoned at 6.45 p.m. He said he had spoken with Mr. Pearson, who will be delighted to be present at the ceremony on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Measures also had spoken to the Ambassador of The Netherlands about the question of sending a message to the Queen of the Netherlands. Mr. van Roijen said that it is not necessary; that if Mr. King were to convey the message verbally to the Prince, to be transmitted by the Prince to the Queen, that would be sufficient. But, if Mr. King would like to send a message himself, the Ambassador thinks it would be quite appropriate. It could either go by letter written by Mr. King, or it could be sent by telegram through External Affairs' channels. The Ambassador said such a message would be most agreeable and appropriate, but not necessary.

The Ambassador said he was quite sure the matter of a photograph would be very agreeable; and in fact acceptable to them, to have a photograph of Mr. King and the Prince after the ceremony. He thought it was very wise to have a man under "our" direction, that is, National Film Board, rather than an outside photographer.

L.B.
March 8 [1950]

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August 17, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

This morning about 10.45 a.m. Mr. Gordon Newell, of Elgin County, Ontario, called to see if we had had any word regarding his request for an interview with you. As Mr. Handy had said he would let me know by 11.30 a.m. whether you wished to see Mr. Newell, I allowed him to wait - at his request - until we should hear from Kingsmere.

After talking with you, I explained to Mr. Newell that you were unable to make any appointments for interviews at the present time. He said he had always come to you with his troubles in the past, and wished me to take a letter for you setting out the particulars of the last election. I explained that you had had no part in the election, and that therefore it might be better for him to see Senator Fogo, who had had direct charge of the Liberal campaign. He agreed, and asked me if I would telephone to see if Senator Fogo would see him. I found Senator Fogo out of town until September 1; also Mr. Kidd, General Secretary. I then telephoned to Mr. Pickersgill, whom he wished to see; but he also was away on vacation.

He then asked if I would telephone Mr. Howe's office and ask if Mr. Howe could see him (he said Mr. Howe was responsible for Ontario in the last election). Mr. Howe's office advised that the Minister was at Cabinet, had an official luncheon, and then Cabinet again in the afternoon, and was going away in the evening. An appointment was therefore out of the question.

In order not to have the matter left on your doorstep, I arranged for Mr. Ross Martin (acting in Mr. Pickersgill's absence) to see Mr. Newell at twelve o'clock; and while he was on his way to the East Block gave Mr. Martin the particulars of Mr. Newell's story, so that he could draw the file before Mr. Newell arrived.

Mr. Newell thanked me for our "kind treatment" of him; and gave me the enclosed letter for you. I explained in taking the letter that I could not on your behalf take the responsibility of accepting it in any official capacity - that he had better see Senator Fogo or the Prime Minister's Office. He still wished you personally to have his story.

L.B.

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nfld

NAR/SR
18.8.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I had lunch today with Malcolm MacDonald. He asked me if I thought this Conference might provide an opportunity for him to talk with us in a preliminary way about the general question of Newfoundland. As the war goes on, a good many questions which had been conveniently postponed until its end are beginning to obtrude themselves. It has been tacitly accepted that the question of restoring responsible Government in Newfoundland and defining the Island's constitutional position within the Commonwealth would be dealt with as soon as hostilities end.

There has been this summer in Newfoundland an informal "goodwill" mission of three members of the United Kingdom Parliament, Sir Derek Dunston, Mr. A.P. Herbert and Mr. C.G. Ammon. They have no specific terms of reference and are not expected to submit any formal report, but it is, I believe, taken for granted in Newfoundland that they will recommend to the United Kingdom Government that the time has come for the return to the Island of full, responsible government and with it, presumably, Dominion Status. Mr. MacDonald thought it would be helpful if there could be some preliminary exchange of views with the Canadian Government about the future of the Island before the United Kingdom was compelled to take specific steps which might be found to have determined the future of Newfoundland, including its relationship to Canada.

My own feeling is that "somehow, sometime" Newfoundland should become part of the Canadian Confederation. I think that, in the long run, both political and strategic considerations make this inevitable. I believe that President Roosevelt has expressed the same opinion to you on one or two occasions. In the short run, however, there are many difficulties. The economy of Newfoundland cannot be said to be complementary to that of Canada. Her entry into the Dominion would not give the Island's industries access to new markets on more favourable terms. In fact, I feel that if Newfoundland were a province of Canada it would very quickly take over as its own all the old Maritime grievances against the Canadian tariff and freight rate structure. Living standards are low and social welfare legislation and administration lags behind our most backward Provinces. A good many people in Canada would look on Newfoundland as a liability and see no gain to the Dominion from our closer association with it. These are only difficulties that could be overcome if there

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was a widespread and deep seated desire in Newfoundland for entry into Confederation. There is, as yet, no evidence of any such feeling. Newfoundland has enjoyed three boom years - a result of a great volume of American, Canadian and United Kingdom expenditures for war purposes in the Island. Revenues have soared, despite the fact that the tax rates remain relatively low. Wages have doubled in the last two years and prices have risen proportionately, without any serious effort being made to keep them in check. Obviously Newfoundland is in for a very sharp and difficult period of economic readjustment the moment hostilities cease, and this is the moment when, under present plans, responsibility for handling its own affairs will be restored to the Island.

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COPY

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada
St.John's,Newfoundland
18 July,1944

C213239

Dear Mr.Robertson,

In one of your letters a few weeks ago you asked me, if an opportunity presented itself,to thank Col.Maxwell of Harmon Field for his courtesy to you and the Prime Minister on your return from the London Conference. At the time I didn't think I would have much chance of ever getting to Harmon Field, or, in fact,very far from St.John's. I had talked with Mr.Dunn shortly before he went to England about the possibility of visiting some of the outports, - the point had been incorporated in my instructions and I was rather keen to do it in any case. I was disappointed to learn,however,that he himself was not able to get around to see the outports. Communication by land does not exist and the Navy has taken all the small boats that might be used for the purpose.

One day last week General Brooks was in the office and I happened to mention the problem to him. He very kindly offered to take me around in his plane. So Saturday morning we started off,with the General at the controls, giving me a running account of the points of interest as we went along. It was one of those rare things for Newfoundland, - a clear,beautiful day. We set out from Torbay and flew over the Wabana Iron Mine on Bell Island and along the coast to Harbour Grace,Carbonear,Heart's Content and over the bay to Trinity where he showed me a rather fine piece of railway engineering along the cliffs; up to Port Union where Sir William Crocker had the best, - and about the only really good,farm in Newfoundland. We flew over the American Radar Station near Bonnavista and then over the outport itself. It is the largest town,not a company town,outside St.John's, and in important fishing centre. We had a look at Cape Freels where the U.S.maintains a rescue station for planes forced down at sea, - it is on the direct line between Gander and Prestwick, - and then turned out to sea and explored Fogo Island,where the Americans have another radar station at Tilting, not far from Joe Batt's Arm. We circled back to Twillingate,one of the most picturesque of the outports and the spot from which a good deal of the early sealing operations were carried on, and then followed the rocky coast to St.Anthony,where,as you doubtless remember,Dr.Grenfell established his mission-station. We circled low over the town and harbour two or three time,almost at the church-steeple level,and then went on to have a look at our own radar station at Cape Bauld. By this time the chef announced lunch - steak and onions and a huge slice of fresh watermelon! - which helped to make up for the bleakness of the landscape. This territory is sometimes spoken of as "the last place God ever made" but we rather had the idea that this was one of His first efforts and that He improved as He went along. That whole north country is just one vast expanse of mis-shapen rocks.

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C213240

We flew out across the Strait of Belle Isle so that I could say I had been in Labrador,and then turned south,following the west coast all the way down to Harmon Field at Stephenville. Col.Maxwell was out on the runway to meet us and was a very good host indeed,taking us up to offer some refreshments and to get our signatures on his visiting book. He said he had signed you both up, but I couldn't find where. I think he appreciated my telling him how pleased the Prime Minister was at the courtesy he received - particularly as I told him in the presence of General Brooks,who is his Commanding Officer. He said he didn't know who was coming on that occasion,but he did know the pilot of the plane and knew that "they didn't use that fellow to carry corporals!" The Colonel has organized the finest bit of barter I have ever come across - a friend in the Azores sends him fresh pineapple for fresh lobster by plane.

On the way south to Port aux Basques we ran into a forest fire that was just getting properly going, and radioed the location to the fire-ranger service, then went on to have a look at our radar station at Table Mountain and the harbour at Port aux Basques. Afterwards we skirted the south shore of Newfoundland and went out to have a close-up view of St.Pierre and Miquelon. St.Pierre seems to be a fine little town, and enjoying something of a boom for there were no less than three good-sized ships in the harbour. We circled around quite low,but I couldn't pick out our Consulate.

On the way home we had a look at the fluorspar mine at St.Lawrence and circled over the base at Argentia and the little bay nearby where the Atlantic Charter was signed. All in all it was a wonderful day. We covered about 1400 miles and saw Newfoundland as I could never hope to see it otherwise.

I have already been to Gander and Botwood. Perhaps I can find some plausible reason to make a trip by train to Corner Brook and Buchans after we get settled. Then I will have a pretty good idea of local geography.

Yours sincerely,

SCOTT MACDONALD

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Hc/nPd

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

18 July

You may be interested in the attached letter from Scott Macdonald, our High Commissioner in Newfoundland. I had asked him, if ever he was in Stephenville, to thank Colonel Maxwell and his colleagues for the courtesies they had shown you and your party on our way to London. In this letter he reports a brief visit to Stephenville in the course of a remarkable flight right around the island of Newfoundland which he recently made with the United States Army Officer Commanding. The letter itself is quite interesting.

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I have already been to Gander and Botwood. Perhaps I can find some plausible reason to make a trip by train to Corner Brook and Buchans after we get settled. Then I will have a pretty good idea of local geography.

Yours sincerely,

SCOTT MACDONALD

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Hc/nfd

C213241
NAR/ET
21 July, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

18 July

You may be interested in the attached letter from Scott Macdonald, our High Commissioner in Newfoundland. I had asked him, if ever he was in Stephenville, to thank Colonel Maxwell and his colleagues for the courtesies they had shown you and your party on our way to London. In this letter he reports a brief visit to Stephenville in the course of a remarkable flight right around the island of Newfoundland which he recently made with the United States Army Officer Commanding. The letter itself is quite interesting.

Mack

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C213242

NEWFOUNDLAND

I should like to say a special word about our relations with Newfoundland. Common membership within the British Commonwealth and common dangers have drawn Canada and Newfoundland closely together during the war years. With the full approval of the Newfoundland and United Kingdom Governments, Canadian troops were first despatched to Newfoundland in June, 1940, to guard the Newfoundland Airport at Gander after the military collapse in Western Europe. By agreement with Newfoundland, Canada subsequently assumed responsibility for the operation and control of Gander and Botwood air bases for the duration of the war, and later constructed Goose Bay Air base in Labrador and Torbay Air base near St. John's. By agreement with the United Kingdom and Newfoundland Governments Canada also constructed to Admiralty account a Naval Base in St. John's. These various bases were available to the United States and United Kingdom throughout the war and were of inestimable importance in the conduct of the war. Without them the task of maintaining supplies to Britain, and of building up there a striking force, would have been immensely more difficult and victory in the desperate Battle of the Atlantic would have been much longer delayed.

With the cessation of hostilities the continuance of a large armed establishment in Newfoundland fortunately became unnecessary, and the armed services have been withdrawing their personnel as rapidly as possible consistent with the care of equipment and properties. Control and operation of Gander and Botwood air bases is being handed back to Newfoundland in accordance with the Agreement made in 1941. By now virtually all service personnel have been withdrawn from Newfoundland, except from Goose Bay Air Base to which Canada has been granted a 99-year lease for defence purposes.

At this time we are winding up our wartime activities in Newfoundland, I think it is fitting to express on behalf

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of the Government our deep appreciation of the splendid cooperation which we have received from Newfoundland Government throughout the war and for the hospitality which the people of Newfoundland have constantly extended to the many Canadian service personnel who have been stationed in their midst. One advantage of this partnership in the war effort is that mutual understanding between Canada and Newfoundland has undoubtedly been strengthened. Thousands of Canadians have come to know Newfoundlanders personally and to appreciate Newfoundland's problems. And Canada will not forget that a considerable number of her sons lie in Newfoundland graves. These personal ties are bound to strengthen the bonds of friendship through the years.

It is perhaps fitting also that I should take the occasion to pay tribute to Newfoundland's direct war effort. Over 5200 men raised by voluntary enlistment were sent overseas to the United Kingdom forces,and over 1700 were enlisted for home defence. I am pleased to say also that over 600 have served in the various Canadian armed services and about 525 women in the various Canadian Women's services. In addition,Newfoundland advanced to the United Kingdom in interest free loans about twelve and a half million dollars. The House,I feel sure,will agree with me that Newfoundland,though a relatively small country,made a really substantial contribution to the achievement of victory.

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I wish to table copies of an Agreement recently completed between Canada, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland concerning the disposition and post-war use of certain defence installations in Newfoundland.

Before the recent war the defence of Newfoundland was generally deemed the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom, but it maintained there no defence installations nor military establishments. At the outbreak of war the United Kingdom had neither trained personnel nor equipment to spare for Newfoundland's defence, and overtures were made to Canada shortly thereafter by the Newfoundland Government for equipment and assistance in training a local establishment. At the time, however, little assistance could be rendered because of shortages of equipment here in Canada.

Following the military collapse in Western Europe in 1940, a battalion of

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Canadian troops was promptly despatched with the full approval of the Newfoundland and the United Kingdom Governments to guard the Newfoundland Airport at Gander, and this initial force was greatly enlarged within the following year by additional Army, Air and Naval establishments. Arrangements were also made with Newfoundland for the co-ordination of Newfoundland home defence forces and Canadian Army forces under an over-all Canadian command. Following the lease of bases in Newfoundland in 1941 to the United States for ninety-nine years, very considerable United States forces were also established in Newfoundland.

Shortly after the despatch of the first Canadian troops to Newfoundland, by agreement with Newfoundland Canada assumed responsibility for the operation and control of Gander, Gleneagles and Botwood air bases for

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With the cessation of hostilities the continuance of a large armed establishment in Newfoundland and the maintenance there of most defence installations established during the war have fortunately become unnecessary.

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The armed services have accordingly been withdrawing their personnel as rapidly as possible consistent with the care of equipment and properties. By now virtually all personnel have been withdrawn except from Goose Bay Air Base to which Canada has been granted a lease for defence purposes for ninety-nine years.

The strategic importance of Newfoundland for the defence of Canada and North America generally and for the maintenance of communications across the North Atlantic has, however, been greatly enhanced by developments in aerial warfare and aerial navigation. The Newfoundland, United Kingdom and Canadian Governments are therefore in agreement that some continuing arrangements for the defence of Newfoundland are essential. The Agreement which I have tabled is designed to meet this need, as well as to provide for the disposition

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of Newfoundland air bases which have been under Canadian control during the war. It provides that the air bases at Gander, Gleneagles and Botwood are to be handed back to Newfoundland as of March 31, in accordance with the original understanding between the two Governments. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities involving Newfoundland and Canada, Canada may however take over control of Gander Airport for the duration of hostilities. Canada will continue to operate Torbay Airport as a civil airport for the Newfoundland-Canada service and may use it for military purposes as required. Article 5, which provides for continued co-operation in defence, reads in part : "the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, and as necessary the Government of the United Kingdom, will consult with one another from time to time as occasion may require with a view to co-ordinating defence requirements

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in Newfoundland." The same article also provides that Canadian and United Kingdom military aircraft may fly over Newfoundland and may use any airport in Newfoundland under Canadian or Newfoundland control.

Since Newfoundland is shortly to hold a constitutional convention with a view to deciding on its future form of government, the present Commission of Government in Newfoundland felt that it would be undesirable to make long-term commitments with respect to defence relations between Newfoundland and Canada, a view with which the Canadian Government concurred. The present Agreement, therefore, is for three years certain, but is to remain in force thereafter subject to alteration by Agreement or to termination on twelve months' notice by any of the three Governments.

It will be observed that this

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Agreement does not specifically cover the St. John's Naval Base. Negotiations with respect to the Base are however in progress and it is hoped that the House ~~can~~ may be informed on this matter at a later date.

At this time when we are winding up our wartime activities in Newfoundland, I think it is fitting to express on behalf of the Government our deep appreciation of the splendid co-operation which we have received from the Newfoundland Government throughout the war and of the hospitality which the people of Newfoundland have constantly extended to the many Canadian service personnel stationed from time to time in their midst. One advantage of this partnership in the war effort is that mutual understanding between Canada and Newfoundland has undoubtedly been strengthened. Thousands of Canadians have come to know Newfoundlanders personally and to appreciate Newfoundland's

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It is perhaps fitting also that I should take the occasion to pay tribute to Newfoundland's direct war effort. Over five thousand two hundred men raised by voluntary enlistment were sent overseas to the United Kingdom forces, and over one thousand seven hundred were enlisted for home defence. I am pleased to say also that over one thousand two hundred male residents of Newfoundland served in the various Canadian armed services, and about five hundred and twenty-five women in the various Canadian Women's services. In addition, Newfoundland advanced to the United Kingdom in interest free loans, about twelve and a half million dollars. The

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House, I feel sure, will agree ~~with me~~ that Newfoundland, though a relatively small country, made a really substantial contribution to the achievement of victory.

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(Defence Agreement with Newfoundland) C213253

I wish to table copies of an Agreement recently completed between Canada, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland concerning the disposition and post-war use of certain defence installations in Newfoundland.

Before the recent war the defence of Newfoundland was generally deemed to exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom, but it maintained there no defence installations nor military establishments. At the outbreak of war the United Kingdom had neither trained personnel nor equipment to spare for Newfoundland's defence, and overtures were made to Canada shortly thereafter by the Newfoundland Government for equipment and assistance in training a local establishment. At the time, however, little assistance could be rendered because of shortages of equipment here in Canada.

Following the military collapse in Western Europe in 1940, a battalion of

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Canadian troops was promptly despatched with the full approval of the Newfoundland and the United Kingdom Governments to guard the Newfoundland Airport at Gander, and this initial force was greatly enlarged within the following year by additional Army, Air and Naval establishments. Arrangements were also made with Newfoundland for the co-ordination of Newfoundland home defence forces and Canadian Army forces under an over-all Canadian command. Following the lease of bases in Newfoundland in 1941 to the United States for ninety-nine years, very considerable United States forces were also established in Newfoundland.

Shortly after the despatch of the first Canadian troops to Newfoundland, by agreement with Newfoundland Canada assumed responsibility for the operation and control of Gander, Gleneagles and Botwood air bases for

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the duration of the war, and later constructed Goose Bay Air Base in Labrador and Torbay Air Base near St. John's. By agreement with the United Kingdom and Newfoundland Governments, Canada also constructed on British Admiralty account a Naval base in St. John's. These various bases were available to the United States and United Kingdom throughout the war and were of inestimable importance in the conduct of the war. Without them the task of maintaining supplies to Britain, and of building up there a striking force, would have been immensely more difficult and victory in the desperate Battle of the Atlantic would have been much longer delayed.

With the cessation of hostilities the continuance of a large armed establishment in Newfoundland and the maintenance there of most defence installations established during the war have fortunately become unnecessary.

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The armed services have accordingly been withdrawing their personnel as rapidly as possible consistent with the care of equipment and properties. By now virtually all personnel have been withdrawn except from Goose Bay Air Base to which Canada has been granted a lease for defence purposes for ninety-nine years.

The strategic importance of Newfoundland for the defence of Canada and North America generally and for the maintenance of communications across the North Atlantic has, however, been greatly enhanced by developments in aerial warfare and aerial navigation. The Newfoundland, United Kingdom and Canadian Governments are therefore in agreement that some continuing arrangements for the defence of Newfoundland are essential. The Agreement which I have tabled is designed to meet this need, as well as to provide for the disposition

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of Newfoundland air bases which have been under Canadian control during the war. It provides that control of the air bases at Gander, Gleneagles and Botwood are to be handed back to Newfoundland as of March 31, in accordance with the original understanding between the two Governments. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities involving Newfoundland and Canada, Canada may however take over control of Gander Airport for the duration of hostilities. Canada will continue to operate Torbay Airport as a civil airport for the Newfoundland-Canada service and may use it for military purposes as required. Article 5, which provides for continued co-operation in defence, reads in part : "the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, and as necessary the Government of the United Kingdom, will consult with one another from time to time as occasion may require with a view to co-ordinating defence requirements

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in Newfoundland." The same article also provides that Canadian and United Kingdom military aircraft may fly over Newfoundland and may use any airport in Newfoundland under Canadian or Newfoundland control.

Since Newfoundland is shortly to hold a constitutional convention with a view to making recommendations as to its future form of government, the present Commission of Government in Newfoundland felt that it would be undesirable to make long-term commitments, a view with which the Canadian Government concurred. The present Agreement, therefore, is for three years certain, but is to remain in force thereafter subject to alteration by Agreement or to termination on twelve months' notice by any of the three Governments.

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At this time when we are winding up our wartime activities in Newfoundland, I think it is fitting to express on behalf of the Government our deep appreciation of the splendid co-operation which we have received from the Newfoundland Government throughout the war and of the hospitality which the people of Newfoundland have constantly extended to the many Canadian service personnel stationed from time to time in their midst. One advantage of this partnership in the war effort is that mutual understanding between Canada and Newfoundland has undoubtedly been strengthened. Thousands of Canadians have come to know Newfoundlanders personally and to appreciate Newfoundland's

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problems. And Canada will not forget that a considerable number of her sons lie in Newfoundland graves. Personal ties are bound to strengthen the bonds of friendship through the years.

It is perhaps fitting also that I should take the occasion to pay tribute to Newfoundland's direct war effort. Over five thousand two hundred men raised by voluntary enlistment were sent overseas to the United Kingdom forces, and over one thousand seven hundred were enlisted for home defence. I am pleased to say also that over one thousand two hundred male residents of Newfoundland served in the various Canadian armed services, and about five hundred and twenty-five women in the various Canadian Women's services. In addition, Newfoundland advanced to the United Kingdom in interest free loans, about twelve and a half million dollars. The

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DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Dr Gibson
Laurier House

C213261

The following background material has been prepared in connection with the forthcoming visit to Ottawa of a delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland. Because of the interest which has been shown in this visit, this information material is being made generally available to the press.

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CANADA'S ATLANTIC NEIGHBOR - NEWFOUNDLAND

The island of Newfoundland virtually spans the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the entrance to the inland waterway which extends some 2,000 miles from the Atlantic to the head of the Great Lakes. On the north, the island is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Belle Isle, nine miles wide at its narrowest point. On the south, Cabot Strait is about sixty miles wide at its narrowest point.

Geologically, Newfoundland is an integral part of North America. It consists of the unsubmerged highlands of a now foundered extension of the Appalachian mountain system; the lowlands form part of the "banks" of the North Atlantic which lie off Newfoundland. The general topography of the island is rough and broken. Fertile soil is limited, and the forested area, though extensive, in general bears only small trees. The coast is heavily indented with large bays and fiords.

The area of the island is about 42,000 square miles--larger than Ireland's and about 84% that of the combined area of Canada's three Maritime provinces. The sovereignty of Newfoundland also extends to some 110,000 square miles of Labrador on the mainland.

The population, which has been increasing relatively quickly, is about 315,000, with an additional 5,500 in Labrador. Close to 90% of Newfoundland's people live on the coast, in some 1,300 communities scattered along the 6,000 miles of shoreline. About 45% of the population are on the Avalon Peninsula in the south-east, with some 60,000 in St. John's, the capital, and its suburbs. The mining community of Bell Island and the pulp and paper communities of Grand Falls and Corner Brook are the only other settlements with a population over 5,000.

With little immigration into Newfoundland during the past century, about 98.5% of the population are native-born and possess a distinctive national character. (In Canada, the percentage of native-born is 82.4%). The principal racial groups are English (about 60%), Irish (25%), French and Scottish. The principal religious groups are Roman Catholic (32.5%), Church of England (32%), United Church of Canada (26.3%) and Salvation Army (6.2%).

Historical Survey

Soon after John Cabot's report of the abundant fishery in 1497, European fishermen began making annual voyages to the rich cod-banks off Newfoundland. The island was formally claimed for England by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, but British sovereignty was not clearly established until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when France renounced her claims in return for exclusive fishing rights on the western and northern coasts.

Settlement was at first discouraged by the prohibition of land ownership and by other restrictive measures: the Newfoundland fishery was regarded as a "nursery for seamen"--with the annual voyages from England

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providing ideal training for future naval recruits. Despite official opposition, however, there were more than 10,000 residents on the island by 1785.

The inevitability of permanent settlement was finally recognized. Private ownership of land was legalized after 1811, and the first resident Governor was appointed in 1817. By 1830, the population had risen to between 40,000 and 50,000. A representative assembly was established in 1832, and after prolonged agitation, responsible government was granted in 1855.

Among the key issues faced by the government during the following half-century was the revision of rights previously granted by England to foreign fishermen in Newfoundland territory. Thus, the "French Shore", on the western and northern coast, was considered an impediment to settlement and a source of serious competition to native fishermen in Mediterranean markets (due to the subsidies granted to their industry by the French government). The dispute was finally settled by the Anglo-French Convention of 1904: France gave up her claims in Newfoundland in return for concessions in Africa.

The rights of United States fishermen in Newfoundland waters posed a similar problem. The situation was clarified in 1910 by the Hague Tribunal, which defined the American fishing rights and ruled that the government of Newfoundland had rights of reasonable regulation.

The Confederation Issue

Two delegates from Newfoundland took an active part in the second pre-confederation conference at Quebec in 1864, and terms for the entry of Newfoundland into the proposed union were drafted. The government at St. John's, however, took no immediate decision and Newfoundland (like Prince Edward Island) was not represented at Westminster in 1866 when the British North America Act, creating the Dominion of Canada, was drawn up.

The B.N.A. Act provided for the admission of Newfoundland, should it later decide to enter the Canadian federation. When the issue was put to vote in Newfoundland in 1869, the pro-Confederation government was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Confederation issue was revived in 1894, following a serious financial crisis in Newfoundland. The failure of the two commercial banks, one of which was the government's financial agent, contributed to the jeopardy of the public credit, which had been greatly extended for purposes of railway development. Also, St. John's had not yet recovered from the effects of a disastrous fire two years earlier. Faced with the danger of possible default on its financial obligations, the government of Newfoundland sent a delegation to Ottawa in 1895 to investigate the possibility of confederation.

The conference soon broke down, however, over the question of financial terms. Although concessions were made by both sides, and despite an appeal to the British government to take over a portion of the Newfoundland debt in order to bridge the gap, no final agreement could be reached. The Canadian government felt unable to go much beyond the terms on which existing provinces had entered federation, lest they in turn demand upward revision of their terms to correspond with those granted to Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government, on the other hand, concluded that the terms offered by Canada were insufficient for Newfoundland to carry on as a province.

The failure to reach agreement created much bitterness in Newfoundland, where Canada's opposition to the proposed Blaine-Bond Convention of 1891, (which would have permitted Newfoundland fish to enter the United

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States free of duty), had not yet been forgotten. The financial crisis was finally averted through the successful placement of a long-term loan in London by Sir Robert Bond, Newfoundland's Colonial Secretary (who had earlier saved the Savings Bank by pledging his personal credit for a temporary loan of $150,000). Rising world prices and the effects of railway construction produced a gradual revival of prosperity in Newfoundland.

The First World War

Newfoundland's economic fortunes had greatly improved by 1914. With increasing development of forest and mineral resources, and with growing outlets for fish products, the total value of exports had nearly tripled since 1894. War brought increasing prosperity, due to a rapid rise in the price of fish and freedom from competition in the Mediterranean markets. Filled with confidence, the people of Newfoundland gave unstinting aid to England: about 8,500 were enlisted (of whom some 2,900 were casualties, including nearly 1,500 dead) and the government undertook financial responsibility for Newfoundland's troops overseas.

The total military costs during the war were about $13 million, of which $10 million was added to the public debt. The provision of pensions was a continuing burden: by 1940, the total war cost, excluding interest on war debt, exceeded $27 million--equal to about one-third of Newfoundland's total debt.

Boom and Collapse

In the decade following the war, when the value of Newfoundland's exports were more than doubled (from $19.1 million in 1922 to over $39 million in 1930), the government, reflecting the prevailing economic confidence and finding it easy to raise funds in the money markets of London and New York, greatly increased its financial obligations. The railway, taken over by the government in 1923, cost an average of $1 million annually. A highway development program was financed by further government borrowing. During the period 1920-30, the average budget deficit on current account was $2 million. By 1932, 56% of the average annual revenue was required for interest payments.

With all its major industries dependent upon foreign markets, and with credit resources exhausted, Newfoundland was exceptionally hard hit by the world depression after 1929. The value of exports fell sharply, and by the winter of 1932-33, one-quarter of the population was on relief. Government revenue, derived largely from customs and excise, fell off rapidly with the decline of domestic purchasing power. By 1933, the deficit on current account was nearly $3.5 million. Faced with imminent default, the government requested that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the situation and to recommend a course of action.

Two principal recommendations were made by the Amulree Commission: first, that the United Kingdom assume financial responsibility for Newfoundland until it might again become self-supporting; second, that powers of government be vested in the Governor and a commission of six--three from Newfoundland and three from the U.K.--appointed by the Dominions Office. Newfoundland's government and legislature, as well as the Parliament of the United Kingdom, approved the findings: the Newfoundland constitution was accordingly suspended, and the Commission of Government took office in 1934.

The Second World War and After

Upon the outbreak of war in 1939, Newfoundland, because of its highly strategic position on the sea and air-lanes from North America to Great Britain, became a key point in the continental defence system.

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From the beginning of hostilities, the island's air facilities were made available to the Royal Canadian Air Force. Following the military collapse in western Europe, Canadian troops were despatched to Newfoundland, with the full approval of its government, in June, 1940, to garrison strategic points.

After the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence in 1940, both Canada and the United States constructed extensive bases in Newfoundland and Labrador. Canada constructed an air base at Goose Bay in Labrador (leased to Canada for 99 years in an agreement between the two governments in 1944) and another air base at Torbay, near St. John's. By agreement with Newfoundland, Canada assumed control of the bases at Gander and Botwood for the duration of the war, and made large extensions to both. Canada also constructed a large naval escort base at St. John's for the British Admiralty; the base was under control of the Royal Canadian Navy throughout the war.

The United Kingdom granted the United States 99-year leases to three bases in Newfoundland (an army garrison base near St. John's, a naval and air base at Argentia, on the west of the Avalon Peninsula, and an air base at Stephenville, on the west coast). Both Canada and the United States maintained coast artillery and other defence units at strategic points in Newfoundland. The total cost of Canadian and United States bases in Newfoundland was of the order of $300 to 400 million.

Newfoundland was probably the most heavily defended area of North America during the war. The air bases at Goose Bay and Gander played an important part in the ferrying of combat aircraft to Britain. The naval bases at St. John's and Argentia, and the air bases at Torbay and Gander were of the first importance in the Battle of the Atlantic.

The people of Newfoundland, as in 1914-18, made significant contributions to the common effort: some 10,000 went overseas, to the United Kingdom forces and in a Forestry Unit, and about 1,500 men and 525 women served in the Canadian forces, there was a heavy loss in Newfoundland shipping, and over $12 million were loaned to the United Kingdom, interest free.

After the outbreak of war, a measure of prosperity returned to Newfoundland. In the years after 1934, despite the slow recovery of export returns and the annual saving of some $2 million through the refinancing of the funded debt by the Commission, there was a continued annual deficit on current account: the total deficit for the six years to 1940 was about $18 million--met in the main by U.K. grants of $11.3 million, by British government loans of $4.5 million and by an internal loan of $1.5 million.

Under the stimulus of wartime developments (principally the large defence expenditures in Newfoundland by Canada and the United States, and later, the increased prices of fishery exports) there was a rapid rise in national income and government revenue after 1940. For the first time since 1919, Newfoundland enjoyed a budget surplus in 1941 - which has since continued. A cumulative surplus of $32 million, including $12.3 million loaned to the United Kingdom, was available by the end of 1945. The Commission of Government has announced that this surplus is to be used as a reserve for post-war reconstruction, and not for any large-scale retirement of the funded debt, estimated at about $72 million.

The National Convention

In December, 1945, the United Kingdom government announced that a National Convention would be elected by the people of Newfoundland to assist them in coming to a free and informed decision regarding their future form of government. The Convention's terms of reference would be: "To

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consider and discuss among themselves as elected representatives of the Newfoundland people, the changes that have taken place in the financial and economic situation of the island since 1934, and bearing in mind the extent to which the high revenues of recent years have been due to war-time conditions, to examine the position of the country, and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as to possible forms of future government to be put before the people in a national referendum."

The Convention was elected in June, 1946, and its 45 members met in September. Since that time it has devoted itself largely to a detailed study of the economic and financial situation of Newfoundland. In recent months, it has also given consideration to possible forms of future government. In April, 1947, a resolution that the Convention send a delegation to Washington to ascertain the terms upon which federal union with the United States might be effected, was defeated by a large majority. In May, a delegation went to London to discuss with the U.K. government the fiscal relationships which might be expected to exist between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland under various possible forms of government.

The forms specifically mentioned were the Commission of Government as presently constituted, a modified form of the Commission, and Responsible Government. The delegation returned to St. John's on May 12, and reported to the Convention on its discussions.

Another delegation from the Convention is to be received in Ottawa on June 24. Its purpose will be to ascertain from the Canadian government what equitable basis may exist for federal union of Canada and Newfoundland. In announcing the forthcoming arrival of the delegation from the National Convention, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said in the Canadian House of Commons on April 2, 1947: "We said that the Canadian government is of the opinion that the questions to be discussed with the delegation are of such complexity and of such significance for both countries that it is essential to have a complete and comprehensive exchange of information and a full and careful exploration by both parties of all the issues involved, so that an accurate appreciation of the position may be gained on each side."

Economic Survey

The natural resources of Newfoundland are limited, and its population is small. Extensive agricultural development has not been possible due to the generally unfavorable soil and climatic conditions: Newfoundland, twenty times as large as Prince Edward Island, has only one-fifth of the croplands of Canada's smallest province. Industrialization on a wide scale has also not been possible due to the very restricted nature of the home market. Thus, for the bulk of its food and consumer goods, Newfoundland depends upon imports--chiefly from Canada and the United States, with Canada at present supplying almost two-thirds of Newfoundland's imports.

Trade between Canada and Newfoundland is facilitated by the fact that there is a common currency and the same banks operate in both countries. The Canadian dollar has been the accepted currency in Newfoundland since 1894. The transportation systems of the two countries are also closely linked. Total trade between Canada and Newfoundland has increased substantially in recent years--from $11,650,860 in 1938-39 to $51,146,754 in 1945-46.

Canadian exports to Newfoundland in 1945 were valued at more than $40 million, making it Canada's seventh largest export market. During the war, the range of Newfoundland's imports from Canada was greatly expanded: in addition to food and feedstuffs, fuel and oil products, Canada now supplies a variety of manufactures, including apparel and textile lines, building materials, electrical appliances and chemicals. Although

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the third market normally for Newfoundland exports, Canada enjoys a very favorable trade balance with Newfoundland, because Newfoundland's principal exports are mainly competitive with those of Canada.

The economy of Newfoundland rests primarily upon three industries--fishing, pulp and paper, and mining--which are based upon its main resources. It is a commercial economy: the production of its basic industries, which is far in excess of domestic requirements, is geared to demand in export markets. The volume of Newfoundland's exports is indicated in the following table, which gives the approximate values:

	1930	1933	1945
Sea Products	$15,000,000	$ 7,000,000	$22,000,000
Forest Products	17,000,000	12,000,000	16,000,000
Mining Products	6,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
All others	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total exports	$39,000,000	$22,500,000	$46,000,000

One of Newfoundland's main trading difficulties is that its principal exports, dried cod, newsprint and iron ore, must be sold at a competitive price in a world market, whereas the bulk of its imports are from the protected markets of Canada and the United States, and are thus less subject to violent price fluctuations. This situation was aggravated during the 1930's by the breakdown of international exchange. In the decade before the war, Newfoundland sold about two-thirds of its exports in countries other than the United States and Canada, and mainly in the sterling area. On the other hand, about 70% (about 90% in 1945-46) of her imports came from Canada and the United States. The difficulty of many of Newfoundland's overseas customers in finding dollars to pay for imports from Newfoundland, has on occasion adversely affected the demand, and hence, price, of its products.

The Fishing Industry

The proximity to the abundant fishery of the North Atlantic is the dominant factor in Newfoundland's economic life. Until little more than fifty years ago, the island's economy was based exclusively upon the fishery. Since then, following the construction of a railway and the opening up of timber and mineral resources, considerable economic diversification has taken place: by 1939, the fishing industry accounted for only one-quarter of total export returns, though in 1945, it was again in first place in exports--accounting for about 45% of their value. The fishing industry retains its key position in the economy, with at least one-half of the population directly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The cod fishery is of greatest importance; the historic markets for its main product, dried salt cod, have been Spain and Portugal, and Brazil. The demand for dried cod declined during the period between the two wars, due largely to the marketing difficulties in the principal consuming areas, and partly, to the development of other cheap protein foods. The Newfoundland industry had also to meet increasingly strong competition from Iceland and Norway, whose fishing industries are more concentrated and therefore more easily adapted to modern techniques. In consequence, the Newfoundland product began to invade the West Indian market, in competition with Canada's exports of dried cod.

There has been a growing emphasis in Newfoundland on the marketing of frozen fish, especially since 1939. During 1946, over 16% of total fish exports came from the expanded cold storage industry producing fillets. Although the United Kingdom was an important market for the new product during the war, the revival of the British fishing industry, and exchange difficulties, are likely to restrict sales there;

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the United States is at present the most important market for this branch of the fishing industry.

Other branches of the Newfoundland fishing industry are herring, salmon, lobster, halibut, seal and whale fisheries. Fish meals and oils are important fishery by-products, and there is a growing canning industry.

The fishing industry declined seriously during the depression years. The Newfoundland Fisheries Board, set up in 1936 by the government, was given wide powers to enforce processing standards, to regulate shipments and to centralize marketing in order to assist the recovery of the industry. Under the Board's direction, there has been considerable improvement in processing methods and marketing. Group marketing has tended to reduce excessive competition, and to spread returns more evenly throughout the industry.

The wartime expansion of the frozen fish and herring trade has reduced the fishing industry's traditional dependence upon a single product, salt cod. The future of the industry, however, with the ending of war-inflated demands and prices, will as ever be determined by the availibility of markets and by Newfoundland's ability to keep pace with its competitors in price and quality.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

Pulp and paper is Newfoundland's most important forest industry. Most of the available timber resources of the island (some 11,000 square miles out of an estimated total 15,000) are held by two companies which operate large mills--one at Corner Brook, on the west coast, and one at Grand Falls, about twenty-two miles from the port of Botwood on the east coast. The remainder of the forest area is largely taken up by small companies which operate more than 800 saw mills, chiefly for local use, and by the government-held three-mile coastal strip reserved for the inhabitants.

The exports of pulp and paper accounted, in the decade before the war, for about one-half of Newfoundland's total export income, with the U.K. as the main market. During the war, the market in the U.S. was expanded, and new markets opened in Latin America. The competitive position of this industry in Newfoundland is good: it is situated close to water transportation and has an ample supply of timber. Even during the depression, the pulp and paper industry was able to maintain its production, and has since increased its output substantially. It employs some 10,000 in Newfoundland.

The development of thriving new communities connected with the pulp and paper industry has been an important factor in stimulating local manufacturing, agriculture and service industries. The standard of living achieved in these communities is considerably higher than the general average in Newfoundland, which has in the past been adversely affected by the relative instability of the markets for its other basic industries, fishing and mining.

The Mining Industry

Newfoundland has considerable mineral resources, but few of them have to this date proved of commercial value. Mining is nevertheless one of its major industries and provides a significant share of its total exports. The centres of the industry are at Bell Island, on the east coast, and at Buchans, in the interior.

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At the Bell Island mines are worked one of the world's largest deposits of red hematite iron ore, of good quality, but relatively costly as a source of high-grade steel, due to its phosphorus content. There is no local processing or smelting, and the principal markets have been the steel industry at Sydney, Nova Scotia and, before the war, Germany. Since the war, substantial quantities have been marketed in the United Kingdom--where long-term prospects for Newfoundland iron remain uncertain, due to exchange difficulties.

The lead-zinc-copper deposits of the Buchans area have contributed to Newfoundland's mineral exports since the opening of the mines in 1927. The ore body now being worked is limited, and failing the discovery of new deposits in the area, will probably be exhausted during the next decade.

Fluorspar and limestone, used by the aluminum and steel industries in Canada and the United States, are produced by smaller mining developments. Much of Newfoundland has yet to be thoroughly explored for mineral deposits, and the future may disclose further important mineral wealth.

Economic Prospects

The high wartime levels of income in Newfoundland have continued into the initial post-war period, due principally to the sustained demand abroad for the basic exports of the fishery, forests and mines. At the same time, however, the increased price of imports has contributed to a steep rise in the cost of living, and has created a considerable measure of inflationary pressure.

Future prosperity, as ever, will depend upon the level of export demand for the products of Newfoundland's basic industries. During recent years, greatly increased government revenues (over one-half of which are derived from customs duties--and thus highly dependent upon the volume of purchasing power) have permitted important advances in the fields of education and social services, particularly in public health. There have also been substantial government expenditures on reconstruction and development schemes: these include extension and improvement of roads, wharves and breakwaters; services to fishermen; housing; improved telecommunications; and agricultural assistance to both full and part-time farmers. These important government expenditures, which make for a higher standard of living and tend to reduce Newfoundland's extreme vulnerability to world trading conditions, can of course be sustained only by the continued prosperity of Newfoundland's economy.

Labrador provides an imponderable factor in any consideration of Newfoundland's economic future. Its resources have not yet been thoroughly surveyed, but there are large deposits of high-grade hematite ore in the area bordering on Northern Quebec, and huge water-power potentialities nearby at Grand Falls (which is much higher than Niagara), and substantial stands of small timber. Commercial development of these resources is still in the exploratory stage; production of iron ore within the predictable future, however, is a distinct possibility. The tourist industry, too, has possibilities of development both in Newfoundland and Labrador, especially with the growing use of air transport into their extensive game and fishing areas.

Though immediate prospects are relatively good, the historic dependence of Newfoundland upon world economic conditions suggests caution in appraising its future economic prospects. Also, the need for further public expenditures remains: especially needed are more roads and continuing measures to improve the average level of public health and education.

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Such, in brief outline, is an introduction to Newfoundland. Its long and colorful history, marked both by vicissitude and achievement, has moulded the national character of its people--strongly proud and independent. The traditions of liberty and individualism are deeply rooted: the people of Newfoundland are intensely proud of their historic political autonomy within the British Commonwealth. Their land has not been as abundantly endowed as those of their neighbors on the mainland, and through the years, it has not been easy to wrest a livelihood from a rather unsympathetic, though picturesque, natural environment.

Today, the security of Newfoundland is a key to the security of the North American continent. Today, too, Newfoundland is an essential link in the ever extending network of world airways. The people of Newfoundland are confident that they are entering a period of further national development and progress.

(M.S./24.6.47/n.p.)

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CONFIDENTIAL

October 16th, 1947. C213271

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Attached are copies of telegrams No. 167 and 168 of October 10th and 12th and despatch No. 463 of October 13th from St. John's regarding the resignation of Mr. Bradley as Chairman of the National Convention and the appointment of Mr. J.B. McEvoy as his successor.

Mr. Bradley's resignation was not unexpected. Before leaving Ottawa, he intimated that if an attack were launched on him in the Convention for allegedly negotiating at Ottawa, he would resign the Chairmanship in order to fight the issue from the floor.

Mr. J.B. McEvoy is a brilliant and highly successful lawyer in St. John's who has not hitherto taken part in the Convention or taken a public stand on the question of confederation. The High Commissioner and certain officials of the Department believe, however, that Mr. McEvoy is very favourably disposed to confederation.

On the whole, the change of Chairmanship is probably all to the good since Mr. Bradley will now be in a position to lead the confederation forces.

Laurent Beaudry

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FROM: THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL
CODE

NO. 167 ST. JOHN'S, October 10th, 1947.

No. 167. October 10th. At opening of Convention this afternoon "Summary of Proceedings" was read by Secretary of the delegation and tabled. Cashin gave notice of motion to proceed with his report on finance. Bradley, learning that it was proposed to bring in a motion of lack of confidence in his Chairmanship, in forceful and dignified speech, announced his retirement as Chairman. Talked with him tonight and found him in confident mood, feeling afternoon's proceedings has definitely dispelled any desire of Newfoundlanders for return to responsible Government so-called, and that appointment of new Chairman and debate on Cashin's report would gain valuable time while the Canadian Government is further considering the question of [redacted] terms.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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FROM: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

EN CLAIR

NO. 168 ST. JOHN'S, October 12, 1947.

No. 168. Commission of Government has appointed John McEvoy, local barrister, to succeed Mr. Bradley as Chairman, National Convention. Mr. McEvoy is a graduate of Dalhousie Law School and is regarded as well disposed towards confederation.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sent: 5:55 p.m. October 12th.
Rec'd: 11:30 a.m. October 13th

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Office of the
High Commissioner for Canada

St. John's, Newfoundland.

No. 463

October 13th, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

In confirmation of my telegram No. 168 of October 12th, I have the honour to report that the Commission of Government, acting with unusual despatch, met late on Saturday and appointed Mr. John B. McEvoy, K.C., Ll.B, Chairman of the National Convention in succession to Mr. Gordon Bradley. The appointment will take effect as from today.

2. Mr. McEvoy is a graduate of Dalhousie Law School and is regarded as well disposed toward Confederation.

3. The direction and expedition of the work of the Convention lies to a considerable extent within the control of the Chairman and it is to be expected that Mr. McEvoy, who is a good deal less conciliatory in temperament than either of his predecessors, will insist on closer attention to the rules of debate and decorum in public discussion.

4. I enclose copies of Mr. Bradley's letter of resignation and the reply on behalf of the Commission of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.S. MACDONALD

High Commissioner for Canada.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's Daily News

October 13, 1947.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act relating to a National Convention as enacted by the Act No. 45, 1946, His Excellency the Governor in Commission has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Bernard McEvoy, K.C., Ll.B., as Chairman of the National Convention in the room of Mr. Frederick Gordon Bradley, K.C., Ll.B., resigned. The appointment will take effect as from Monday 13th October, 1947. Government House. October 11th, 1947.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

(COPY)

Colonial Building,
St. John's, Nfld.,
October 11th, 1947.

Office of the Chairman
F. Gordon Bradley, K.C., Ll.B.

His Excellency
Sir Gordon Macdonald, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Chairman of the
Commission of Government,

Your Excellency-- Circumstances which have arisen recently make it quite impossible for me to continue as Chairman of the National Convention.

I am compelled therefore to ask Your Excellency to consider this as my resignation from that Office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's Most
Obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) F. GORDON BRADLEY,
Chairman National Convention.

COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT
St. John's Newfoundland,
October 11th, 1947.

Sir,-- I am directed to inform you that the Commission of Government accept, with regret, your resignation of the Office of Chairman of the National Convention.

I am also instructed to convey to you an expression of the sincere thanks and appreciation of the Commission for the valuable public services rendered by you during the period of this appointment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W.J. CAREW,
Secretary.

F. G. Bradley, Esq, K.C., Ll.B.,
St. John's

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Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W.J. CAREW,
Secretary.

F. G. Bradley, Esq, K.C., Ll.B.,
St. John's

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Resolution on Newfoundland

The Liberal party welcomes warmly and sincerely the decision of the people of Newfoundland to seek admission to Confederation as a Province of Canada.

We are proud to support the necessary steps to bring to completion the work of Confederation, and are confident that the entry of Newfoundland into full partnership with Canada will not only be of mutual benefit to both countries, but will add strength and stature to the larger union.

[Liberal Convention 3/1948]

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C213277

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

PRESS RELEASE

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No. 69 September 1, 1948

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced today the appointment of Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C., as High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. A native of Nova Scotia and an eminent member of the Nova Scotia Bar, Mr. Burchell is well known in Newfoundland, where he served for three years as Canada's first High Commissioner. His new appointment will continue until Newfoundland becomes a part of Canada. The post was last held by Mr. J.S. Macdonald, now Canadian Ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. Burchell has also represented Canada in the same capacity in other Commonwealth countries. In November, 1939, he went to Australia as the first High Commissioner for Canada and served there for two years before going to Newfoundland. On leaving St. John's in 1944, he spent a year and a half as High Commissioner in South Africa. He resumed his private practice in Halifax in November, 1945.

Mr. Burchell has been a member of Canadian delegations at numerous international conferences. In 1931 he attended the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai, and in 1933 and 1938 he was in the Canadian delegation to the first and second British Commonwealth Relations Conferences. He was also a member of the Canadian delegation in 1929 to the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, which met to prepare the report that formed the basis of the Statute of Westminster.

The new High Commissioner to Newfoundland has a wide experience of official activities and is particularly familiar with the Canadian system of government and the working of its administration.

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Collection Newfoundland
P5-20

Subject: NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE TORY ATTEMPT "TO PARALYZE OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT". C213278

Source: The Financial Post, February 19, 1949.

THE PROVINCES HAVE THEIR OWN JOB TO DO.

The proposal of the federal opposition leader to submit the Newfoundland issue to all provincial legislatures was one which could have had serious consequences.

When Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and the three prairie provinces were admitted to our confederation, the governments of the provinces already in the union were not consulted. Procedure on the admission of new provinces was clearly set forth in Section 146 of the British North America Act.

That Act also provided for the admission of Newfoundland. It is true that because of the evolution of our institutions the procedure for taking in Newfoundland will be slightly different to that outlined in section 146. Instead of consummating the deal "by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council", our union with Newfoundland will be effected by Act of the British Parliament.

But that insignificant change in no way departs from the spirit or intent of the BNA. Act.

This endeavour to reverse history, and to hand powers and duties to the provinces which they never had, would give many thoughtful Canadians cause for apprehension.

If we were to carry that policy far - throwing important national issues into nine, or ten provincial legislature debating rooms - we would promptly paralyze our national government, and make decision action impossible.

Provincial government now is bedevilled by the frequency with which nation issues are dragged into provincial debates.

The job of government assigned to provinces is set forth in our constitution. Most or all of them have more work, which they should be doing efficiently and discussing intelligently, than they now seem able to handle.

Let them tackle that problem first, before we try changing the constitution and our government procedures, the consequences of which would be immense.

..... We, the citizens ....

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The Provinces Have Their Own Job To Do. (Cont'd)

We, the citizens are represented in decisions of the federal government just as much as we are in decisions of the provinces. If we don't like a decision of either government we have our way of doing something about it.

We would gain nothing but delay and start an extremely hazardous trend if we were to encourage the provinces in trying to take on matters not assigned to them.

And in the present matter, the important thing to do with all despatch is to get the union completed, and let's get down to the job of learning to live together amicably and prosperously.

. . . . . .

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Proposed paragraph for inclusion
in draft confidential instructions to Chairman of
National Convention in Newfoundland.

When the question of confederation with Canada comes to be considered by the Convention, the question may arise of obtaining for the Convention information from His Majesty's Government in Canada as to their attitude. A possible course of action in that event would, if the Canadian Government agreed, be for the Convention to arrange to send a special delegation chosen from among its members to discuss the matter with the Canadian Government. The Commission of Government would be the channel through whom any such arrangements would be made with the Canadian Government.

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TEXT OF STATEMENT ON NEWFOUNDLAND MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON APRIL 2ND BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. The National Convention of Newfoundland recently passed a resolution expressing a desire to send a delegation to Ottawa to ascertain from the Canadian Government what fair and equitable basis may exist for federal union of Canada and Newfoundland. The resolution requested the Governor of Newfoundland to inquire whether the Canadian Government would receive a delegation for this purpose.

2. Through our High Commissioner in St. John's, the Government has now received this communication from the Governor of Newfoundland. We have replied that we will be happy to receive a delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland at a mutually convenient date. We said that the Canadian Government is of the opinion that the questions to be discussed with the delegation are of such complexity and of such significance for both countries that it is essential to have a complete and comprehensive exchange of information and a full and careful exploration by both parties of all the issues involved, so that an accurate appreciation of the position may be gained on each side.

3. Yesterday, upon being informed that the Canadian Government is willing to receive a delegation, the National Convention elected six of its members, in addition to its Chairman, to serve on the delegation which, in due course, will proceed to Ottawa. The Chairman of the National Convention is the Honourable F.G. Bradley, K.C., and I understand that the other members elected are: Mr. T.G.W. Ashbourne, Mr. C.H. Ballam, The Reverend L. Burry, Mr. G.F. Higgins, K.C., The Honourable R.B. Job and Mr. J.R. Smallwood.

4. The National Convention has also elected a delegation which is to proceed to England to discuss with the Government of the United Kingdom the question of the financial and fiscal relationships which may be expected between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland under various possible forms of future government. This delegation is to be received in London on April 29th. We understand that the National Convention desires that the visit of its delegation to Ottawa should take place after the Convention has received replies to the inquiries which it proposes to address to the Government of the United Kingdom. It is therefore expected that our meetings with the delegation from the National Convention will take place at a mutually convenient date subsequent to the conclusion of the discussions which are to take place in London.

5. The Government is confident that the friendship and co-operation which have marked our relations with Newfoundland will provide a firm basis for discussions with a delegation from the National Convention. The delegation will, I feel sure, be warmly welcomed in Ottawa.

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NAR/SR
26.4.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

At Colonel Gibson's request, I saw Major Lumsden this morning. He has just returned from Newfoundland, where he had accompanied Colonel Gibson and Mr. Dyde in their negotiations with the Newfoundland Government regarding the disposition of the Newfoundland Air Port. He is returning to Hamilton today, where he is employed as Regional Inspection Engineer for Munitions and Supply construction projects. I did not discuss with him the question of possible permanent Canadian representation in St. John's, but left it that he would come to Ottawa on short notice if the Government wished to discuss with him further Newfoundland questions.

Major Lumsden is a pleasant and agreeable man in his middle 50s, a McGill graduate, with a good deal of practical experience as a construction engineer. My first impression of him was that he might well be an acceptable representative in Newfoundland.

26-4-41

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NAR/SR
15.7.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The question of Canadian representation in Newfoundland is again on the agenda of the War Committee. I am, therefore, summarizing, for your consideration, some of the reasons why the early appointment of a Canadian representative in Newfoundland would appear to be necessary.

(1) As a result of the war, direct Canadian participation in the defence of Newfoundland has developed very rapidly. The R.C.A.F. are in charge of Newfoundland Airport and Botwood and are going ahead with plans for establishing a new base at Torbay. The Canadian Army has two battalions at Newfoundland Airport and Botwood, a third at St. John's and coast defence artillery units at a number of points. The Canadian Navy has been given responsibility for the operation of the convoy escort force to be based on St. John's. The presence of Canadian armed forces in the Island has created a good many points of contact with the civilian authorities. Colonel Gibson's visits have resulted in the satisfactory clearing up of the principal outstanding points of difference, but there are continually questions arising, the settlement of which would undoubtedly be facilitated by the presence in the Island of an official representative of the Canadian Government as distinct from the officers commanding the various service detachments.

(2) The United States has, within the last few months, acquired a leased base at Argentia in Newfoundland, assumed further responsibility for coast defences at St. John's, and for the protection of

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the Newfoundland Airport. Local relations between the Canadian and American forces sharing in the defence of Newfoundland have been good, and it is important that they remain so. The major questions of policy defining Canadian-American responsibilities vis-a-vis Newfoundland will have to be settled between Ottawa and Washington, but there is room for useful work to be done in this field by a good Canadian representative on the spot. The recent decision of the United States Government to appoint a new and senior Consul General at St. John's, who will have the confidence of his Government and the local authorities to a greater degree than his predecessor did, is another argument for having Canadian representation in the Island of at least equivalent rank.

(3) The constitutional position of Newfoundland in the Commonwealth is anomalous. It is not a dominion, nor is it a colony. It has, during the last seven or eight years, been to a large extent under direct Dominions Office control. At the same time it is economically, socially and strategically closer to Canada than to any other part of the British Empire. Inevitably Newfoundland's international position is the resultant of a three-way pull - to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Canada. Any modification of the present precariously balanced position is of direct interest to this country, and it would seem important that Canada be adequately and directly represented in the Island, particularly during the next year or two, which are likely to see important developments in the Island's relations with the three countries with

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which it is most closely connected.

(4) The internal political situation in Newfoundland is the counterpart of its anomalous constitutional position. Local government has been suspended for seven or eight years, while the administration has been under the control of a mixed Commission nominated from London, consisting half of United Kingdom officials and half of Newfoundlanders. The Commission is probably giving Newfoundland better government than it has had for a long time, and has undoubtedly helped to put its financial house in order. British, Canadian and American spending for war purposes in Newfoundland is already reflected in the Island's income, which, for the first time in years, has provided a surplus over current expenditures. This easing of the budgetary position is likely to strengthen the demand for a return to self government. Any demand for structural changes in the internal government of Newfoundland is likely to be linked with a demand for a new definition of its external relations, and thus precipitate the always latent issue of Newfoundland's interest in Confederation.

(5) Our commercial, customs and fishery connections with Newfoundland are chronically unsatisfactory. The reasons for this state of affairs are pretty deep seated, though they have undoubtedly been aggravated by misunderstandings and lack of appreciation of the other country's problems and interests. A Canadian representative in Newfoundland could help to straighten out some of the snarls in which our trade and fishing relations with Newfoundland

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are now entangled.

(6) Apart from the continuing questions of commercial and fishery policy in which Canadian and Newfoundland interests tend to be at odds, attention might be drawn to a matter now before the Minister of Finance, who is being urged by the Canadian newsprint industry to make representations to the Newfoundland authorities against the price cutting policies of Newfoundland newsprint producers, which are alleged to be undercutting Canadian export business to the United States. This is an important and difficult question,in which our Government is naturally rather reluctant to move without fuller information than is provided by the ex parte statements of the Canadian producers. Clearly, if we had a High Commissioner in St. John's, our first step would be to ask him for a report on the facts, and,if they were found correct, the second step would be to ask him to discuss the whole situation informally with the Newfoundland authorities with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution of the problem. As matters stand, it is not a question which we can very well take up direct with London, and the prospects of reaching an agreement with Newfoundland by cable negotiations are poor.

(7) Under present conditions, the special position of St. Pierre and Miquelon has to be taken into account in any review of Canada's relations with Newfoundland. Newfoundland naturally takes a particular and almost proprietary interest in the future of these

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Islands, but her interest is not quite the same as that of Canada. On grounds of general security, Newfoundland would be happier if St. Pierre and Miquelon were definitely outside the orbit of Vichy control. At the same time, Newfoundland would like to have the Islands,for both fisheries and customs purposes, assimilated to Newfoundland. In addition to our common interest in the greater security of the approaches to the St. Lawrence, Canada would naturally take a more sympathetic interest than Newfoundland in the importance of St. Pierre and Miquelon as an outpost of Free France. At the same time, we might also be interested in keeping St. Pierre and Miquelon outside the Newfoundland customs and fisheries regime. Conceivably, under Canadian supervision, it might provide Nova Scotia fishermen with the base near the Banks for storing supplies and unloading fish which Newfoundland has hitherto refused to Canadian fishermen.

(8) The foregoing paragraphs indicate the major political questions outstanding or in prospect between Canada and Newfoundland with which a Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's might be expected to deal. Apart from the fact that the presence of a resident Canadian representative in St. John's should make it easier to deal with dispatch with these questions of substantive policy, it may be noted at the present time that communications between the Canadian Government and the Newfoundland Commission of Government are complicated, first by the fact that in dealing with any given subject one is always in some doubt as to whether

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one should take it up direct by telegram with the Governor or whether one should approach Newfoundland through the intermediary of the United Kingdom Dominions Office. This uncertainty about channels of communication is a reflection of the anomalous political status of the Island Government. It could, I think, be clarified by the designation of a responsible Canadian High Commissioner in the Island, through whom all official communications from Canada to the Newfoundland authorities would pass.

(9) It is clear from an inspection of the files of the Department of External Affairs for the past six months that Canada has more varied, more important and more urgent business with Newfoundland than with all the self-governing Dominions in which we maintain High Commissioners put together. It may be difficult to get a good man to go to St. John's as High Commissioner, but it is clearly a post which requires an able man who is capable of gaining the confidence and friendship of the Newfoundlanders. One man who I think could fill it well is Mr. C.J. Burchell, now High Commissioner in Australia. He is a Maritimer, familiar not only with questions of Dominion-Provincial relations but with Commonwealth constitutional theory and practice - both important qualifications in view of the special problems which Newfoundland relations with Canada present. He is, however, doing a good job in Australia, and has not been there very long. He might feel that translation to Newfoundland was not a promotion, and in any case would probably not be available for two or three months. As a possible alternative

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nominee, you might wish to consider Mr. J. McGregor Stewart, presently Coal Administrator. Mr. Stewart is also a Maritimer, with a special knowledge of the problems of Dominion-Provincial relations, kept up to date by his experience as Dominion Counsel before the Rowell-Sirois Commission. I do not think he has Mr. Burchell's familiarity with questions of Commonwealth relations. On the other hand, as Coal Administrator, he has shown, in handling the very difficult wages and labour problems of the coal industry, qualities of imagination and sympathy which might stand him in good stead if the Government thought of asking him to go to Newfoundland as High Commissioner.

Lc

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C213290

NAR/SR
3.3.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

A meeting is being held in Montreal tomorrow of representatives of the Newfoundland Government and the Canadian Government to discuss a number of outstanding transportation questions affecting Canada and Newfoundland. The Newfoundland Commission of Government is being represented by Sir Wilfrid Woods, L.E. Emerson and a number of senior officials. Mr. Burchell is coming from St. John's for the Conference.

Mr. Gibson, Minister of National Revenue, will head the Canadian Delegation, which will consist of representatives of the Departments of Transport and Air, the Shipping Board and the Department of External Affairs. The discussions in Montreal are not expected to last more than a day and a half, and I expect Mr. Burchell will be in Ottawa for a day or two towards the end of the week. He will undoubtedly hope to have a word with you while he is here.

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NAR/SR
4.11.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

On September 16th the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom enquired whether the Canadian Government would agree to receive an "Agent for Newfoundland". It was proposed that this officer should be appointed jointly to Washington and Ottawa, and that his duties would be confined to supply, commercial and technical questions. He would not be a political representative of the Government of Newfoundland and would not have access to the Department of State in Washington nor, presumably, the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa. Political questions concerning Newfoundland would continue to be handled by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada and by the British Ambassador in the United States.

We have not yet replied to this enquiry. When the question was first raised, informally, through Mr. Burchell it was thought that the Newfoundland Government desired to have a representative in Ottawa corresponding in function and position pretty much to our High Commissioner in St. John's. We told Burchell that such an arrangement would be quite acceptable to us. The scheme now put forward, officially, differs in two important respects from that first suggested:

(a) the representative of Newfoundland would be something appreciably lower than a High Commissioner, though senior to a Trade Commissioner. The appointment would not really correspond to Burchell's; and

(b) the Agent for Newfoundland would be appointed to the United States as well as to Canada.

We have always objected to proposals from foreign governments for accrediting in Ottawa their ministers originally appointed to Washington. As regards lower ranks, this rule has not been so rigorously enforced, particularly under war conditions. It is, however, I think still a sound rule and a strong case has to be made for breaking it.

I do not see much to be gained, either by Newfoundland or ourselves, from the type of representation the United Kingdom authorities are prepared to concede to Newfoundland. However, we do not want to be put in the position of discouraging an opportunity for closer contact between Canada and Newfoundland.

I am sending copies of the papers on the subject to our High Commissioner in St. John's and think we might defer a reply until we receive his views on the question.

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Hc/Nfd

NAR/SR
19.1.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213292

For some months Mr. Burchell has felt it would be very desirable to make it clear in Newfoundland that Canada was not interested in urging or coercing Newfoundland to come into Confederation. There is some jealousy of Canada in the Island and some suspicions about our interest in it. He feels the effects of a statement, disabusing people's minds of these ideas, would be all to the good.

An appropriate occasion for such a statement is coming very shortly in the annual Burns' Night banquet at St. John's on January 25th. This is apparently the most important event of its kind in the social and political life of Newfoundland, and the local radio carries three hours of oratory to every listener in the Island. Mr. Angus Macdonald is going down to toast the "immortal memory" and Burchell is to respond to the toast of "Canada". He has sent us the first draft of the speech he proposes to make. For the most part it is a description of the Canadian war effort, which is too little known in Newfoundland, but he has in mind including, if you approve, the following passage relating to Canada's relations with Newfoundland:-

> "Now I wish to speak briefly about a matter that I should perhaps have mentioned earlier in my sojourn among you.
>
> On a number of occasions since my arrival in Newfoundland I have noticed indications of a feeling, among some people in St. John's and elsewhere, that Canada is anxiously looking for an opportunity to annex the Island or to force Newfoundland

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into Confederation. Sometimes this belief has been bluntly stated; again it has been suggested by indirection or innuendo.

May I say to you quite frankly and with complete sincerity and knowledge that there is no such intention and no such desire in any official circles in Canada, nor, is there any such feeling among the Canadian people.

Canadians like and admire the people of Newfoundland. They are attached to them by bonds of sentiment and by the memory of dangers shared and victories won together. They look forward to a continuation of the friendship and co-operation which have increasingly marked our relations during recent years. Canadians are interested in the defence of Newfoundland which is so vital a part of the defence of the continent and the hemisphere. They hope that the people of Newfoundland will find some wholly satisfactory solution for the constitutional and economic problems which confront them. They will be happy if, in any way, they can contribute to the solution of these problems, many of which are common to both countries.

But Canadians have not the slightest intention of trying to coerce Newfoundland. Newfoundlanders are not the kind of people who can be coerced and the whole history of Canada shows that Canadians are not the kind of people who would seek to force their will upon their friendly neighbors.

If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian Federation and should make that decision clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding, Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal, but until that step is taken Canada will make no effort to change the present ties of friendship and co-operation. We will take no initiative, direct or indirect, open or covert. We want your friendship and we want your help; in return we offer ours. If our relationship is ever to go beyond the happy collaboration of friends and relatives, the first proposals in that direction must be made by the people of Newfoundland.

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Memorandum for Mr. R. A. MacKay:

re: Canadian Relations with Newfoundland

It has occurred to me that you might like to be aware of an incident which took place in Montreal several days ago between an official representative of the Commission of Government of Newfoundland, Mr. L. J. Harnum, Assistant Director, Newfoundland Industrial Development Board, St. John's, and a representative of one of our own Canadian Government agencies, Mr. J. B. Carswell, President, War Assets Corporation, Limited.

Mr. Harnum is conducting an official study into the possibilities of:

1) securing certain types of marine equipment which, though possibly considered of obsolete value in Canada, may still prove of considerable value for servicing small boats operating from Newfoundland

2) securing information from Canadian authorities which may prove helpful in organising handcraft activities which may help to better the internal economy of Newfoundland

Regarding point No. 1) --

Mr. Harnum had been specially commissioned to meet Mr. Carswell and enquire about the possibility of securing a certain type of marine slipway equipment -- anything of the right type which Canadian authorities could appropriately spare from obsolete stock, or, if no old equipment could be obtained, they would be prepared to place an order with a Canadian manufacturer and pay for new work.

Carswell's attitude was in the form of a quick "brush-off" -- very abrupt and to the general effect that "You people are outsiders; beyond our sphere of interest; We can't do anything for you; We're not interested in helping you" et cetera. This attitude resulted in the forming of a very bad impression concerning the willingness on the part of Canadian officials to help Newfoundland -- at least in this particular problem, and perhaps in other directions.

It was felt by Harnum's home office that Canada would be willing to give some sympathetic consideration to such a reasonable request, and if not able to help immediately, at least point the way which might at least result in some initial satisfaction.

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(I understand they are concerned to discover a source for a slipway which will allow for dry dock repairs to small boats presently engaged in the war effort, but which may eventually be useful in post-war plans to service schooners coming in from their fishing fleets)

Harnum said he felt Carswell's attitude as a real let-down in his expectations, and explained to me that he would be obliged to report such an attitude to his head office, as this matter was high on a list of things for him to attend to during his short visit to Canada.

He explained also the fact that the population of Newfoundland is only about 300,000, and that such an attitude would be bound to become known throughout the whole Island in a matter of several weeks -- they are like one big family when it comes to a subject like this, which, as we well realize, is one of very live current interest among Newfoundlanders -- the matter of seeking means for co-operating more closely with <u>either</u> Canada or the United States.

I saw Harnum again at luncheon today, and he was pleased to tell me that he had fortunately been put in touch with another representative of a Montreal marine works, and the reaction to his reasonable request for aid was quite the opposite. The new contact, after learning of his first attempt to get satisfaction, went to quite unexpected trouble to undo the original harm done at Montreal. Harnum feels he can now "make light" of the first impression. He pointed out, however, that but for his unexpected "good fortune" with a second contact, he would have felt his mission had failed were he obliged to return home with a report on Carswell's complete lack of interest and willingness to make even a helpful suggestion.

I have outlined this incident in such detail as it would seem this whole matter of volunteering to represent Canadian interest, or lack of interest, in matters affecting other countries is something which the Department of External Affairs would wish to be aware of, and would have a natural wish for a fair chance to offer a more representative explanation of Canadian feelings towards Newfoundland, rather than letting such representatives as Harnum return home thinking that some of our "big shot" business executives are giving the official interpretation of our attitude towards Newfoundlanders when they seek our aid in a friendly way.

As I recall the Prime Minister's last official reference to this subject, it was to the effect that "Should the people of Newfoundland wish to take the initiative in the matter of seeking closer official relations with Canada, this Government would be ready to give sympathetic consideration to such advances."

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Apparently Carswell chose the most unfortunate of two ways to dispose of an approach for aid, and thought simply of his personal ideas rather than the larger factors involved in at least presenting a friendly front.

I have, consequently, suggested that Harnum give us the benefit of the doubt in this instance and take back the story that we can be reasonable in such matters. He will seek an opportunity to call upon our Dr. Keenleyside before long, and now feels much happier about the whole thing.

(Incidentally, Harnum is a man of about 50-55 years of age; born and raised in Newfoundland; and is visiting Canada for the first time -- hence his natural eagerness to take back the best possible report)

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Regarding point No. 2) -- re: securing information on organized Canadian efforts to encourage useful hand art and craft activities:

After visiting Mr. H. W. Cheney, Assistant Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Harnum was referred to me, as I have been acting as Secretary to a provisionally formed Interdepartmental Committee on Canadian Hand Arts and Crafts.

As a result of our studies during the past several years, I was able to furnish Mr. Harnum with a number of recently worked out reports on enquiries conducted into this particular field. Mr. Harnum feels he is going back with considerably more information and material than he anticipated might have been possible.

Before leaving, he said he would recommend, after his formal report had been officially considered, that his government invite me to visit Newfoundland, consider their plans and give a talk to the Board and other interested organizers on Canadian efforts to encourage useful hand arts and crafts. This may or may not be possible, but simply indicates, perhaps, that he feels this part of his visit rather worth while.

Deane H. Russell

O t t a w a
March 11, 1944

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The attached letter from Mr. Keenleyside to Mr. Robertson summarizes a discussion which Mr. Keenleyside had with Judge Dunfield of Newfoundland.

Judge Dunfield complains that the Canadian Government "has never shown a friendly or kindly attitude to Newfoundland" in comparison with the British or United States Governments. On enquiry, Mr. Keenleyside discovered that his main grievance was that the Canadian Government were failing to carry out agreements made on the spot in Newfoundland. "He was particularly annoyed with the Department of Justice which he seemed to feel was responsible for many of the delays. He referred specifically to the case of Hoddinott vs. Tremblay about which I wrote to you today and complained that in a number of other instances judgments against the Canadian Forces had not been executed even though they were approved by the representatives of the affected Service in Newfoundland. He also mentioned the matter of the Doctors' fees . . ."

Judge Dunfield appears, however to be strongly of the opinion that Newfoundland's future lies in union with Canada and ~~that~~ if the issue were put before the people of Newfoundland he would support it -- Mr. Keenleyside thinks he would resign from the Bench and take an active part in the political campaign.

Judge Dunfield expressed the hope that Mr. Keenleyside's successor would be "a member of the public service of Canada and not an outsider, a businessman or ex-politician".

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C213293

OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

20th March, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Norman A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Justice Dunfield of the Newfoundland Supreme Court has been the Chairman of the St. John's Housing Commission which recently published a report on that subject. I have sent Judge Dunfield some Canadian publications in which I thought he would be interested and this morning I took advantage of the arrival of another Canadian report to call and have a talk with him.

After a brief discussion of certain aspects of the housing problem with some references also to other aspects of social conditions in Newfoundland, Judge Dunfield turned to a consideration of the state of this country with particular reference to its relations with Canada. This matter was brought up entirely on his own initiative and without any direct or indirect suggestion from me.

Judge Dunfield complained first of all that the Canadian Government "has never shown a friendly or kindly attitude to Newfoundland". He said that in comparison with the attitude of the British Government or the attitude of the United States Government, Ottawa has been aloof, dilatory and non-co-operative; that even when we agreed to Newfoundland proposals, our agreement was generally expressed in cold or unpalatable terms.

When I said that I was surprised to learn that he felt this way and asked for specific instances of

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Canadian unfriendliness, Dunfield at once brought up a number of cases in which we had failed to carry out agreements made on the spot in Newfoundland, because of departmental obstruction in Ottawa. He was particularly annoyed with the Department of Justice which he seemed to feel was responsible for many of the delays He referred specifically to the case of Hoddinott vs. Tremblay about which I wrote to you today and complained that in a number of other instances judgments against the Canadian Forces had not been executed even though they were approved by the representatives of the affected Service in Newfoundland. He also mentioned the matter of the Doctors' fees and I must admit that I found it very difficult to offer any rational explanation of the way in which this matter had been handled.

(Incidentally, I understood John Read to say when I met him in Montreal on February 17, that this matter had been straightened out in Ottawa and that I would receive instructions very shortly. In fact, I have not had a word about it and I would greatly appreciate it if you would see if you can't get something done so that the matter may be straightened out before I leave St. John's. It is doing us a great deal of harm here.)

I told Judge Dunfield that I was sorry that he had gained the impression that the Canadian government was unfriendly to Newfoundland because I was wholly satisfied in my own mind that this was not ture. I said that Newfoundland inevitably was some distance from the top of our list of pre-occupations and that the extent and urgency of our problems in other areas had probably been the cause of whatever appearance of unfriendliness we had exhibited. I said that I was convinced the Prime Minister's statement about Newfoundland did represent the actual feelings of the Government and that any evidence that there might be to the contrary was certainly unintentional and did not in fact represent Canadian views.

Dunfield then went on to say that he himself was convinced that the only reasonable future for Newfoundland is to be found in union with Canada. (He would like to see union consummated through the incorporation of Newfoundland in a single maritime province.) He had come to this view not because he had any particular love for Canada, but because

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he believed that admission to the Canadian Federation would greatly benefit Newfoundland economically and would on other counts be preferable to union with the United States and more practicable than a proposal for closer ties with the United Kingdom. He was convinced that barring some wholly unforeseen development, Newfoundland resources are inadequate for the proper sustenance of a population of 300,000. He went over the different possibilities in the fields of fisheries, agriculture, mining, etc., and concluded that neither individually nor collectively did they offer any prospects of expansion on such a scale as to justify the hope of materially raising Newfoundland's standards.

I told Judge Dunfield that I was interested in his comments and that they represented a point of view which I had heard expressed by other Newfoundlanders on a few occasions, but that I had also been told and had had some personal evidence of the existence of a contrary view. Dunfield took this up at once and said that there is a great deal of nonsense talked about Newfoundland hostility towards Canada and that much of it should be discounted. He said that what hostility there is is to be found largely among the merchants who have been "exploiting the people of Newfoundland for over a century". He said that when the time comes for a serious discussion of the problem, he himself will take the stump in favour of union and that "support will be found in a great many unexpected places." As he developed this line, he emphasized the fact that in Eastern and Southern Newfoundland there are already close ties with Canada and that union would be very agreeable to the people of those areas. He said that in the outports generally, there is still a certain hostility towards Canada, but when it becomes apparent that union will mean improved economic conditions, this hostility will quickly evaporate.

In reply to a question, Dunfield said that one of the most hopeful developments, both for the general economic and social welfare of Newfoundland as well as for the related consideration of a possible connection with Canada, is to be found in the organization of the co-operative move-

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ment and the beginnings of a serious labour movement in this country. He said that if and when responsible Government comes back there will certainly be a powerful labour party in the local House and it was his opinion that this party, while striving to bring about a closer approximation of social justice within Newfoundland, would also be at least open-minded, if not initially favourable, to proposals relating to union with Canada.

Our conversation lasted for about an hour and in that time Judge Dunfield covered a lot of ground. What I have written above, however, is I think, the essence of his point of view.

Dunfield is 56 years of age, a native Newfoundlander with an English background. He has had a number of business connections and is noted as an authority on fisheries. His legal training was obtained in England and he has had no extensive or particularly intimate contacts with Canada. He is respected and liked by people generally in Newfoundland, although his recommendations that something be done about the appalling housing conditions in St. John's have led to attacks upon him as, to quote himself, "a communist".

Actually, his report, of which a copy has gone forward to the Department, is a reasoned and rather mild statement of certain desirable reforms based upon an objective and unsensational appraisal of conditions in this City. From my conversation with him I gathered the impression that if the issue of union with Canada ever becomes a subject of direct political discussion in this country, he is likely to resign from the Bench and work in support of the proposal.

I should perhaps add that when I was leaving his office, Judge Dunfield expressed the hope that he would have another chance of talking with me before I leave St. John's and said that he very greatly hoped that my successor "would be a member of the public service of Canada and not an outsider, a business/or ex-politician". He added that he /man had met a good many Canadian civil servants and in spite of the statement which he had made at the commencement of our

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talk, he personally had never received anything but courtesy and efficient assistance at their hands. I do not know what was behind Dunfield's reference to the desirability of the appointment of a member of the career service and I have not made and shall not make any effort to find out. I imagine, however, that there is some personal factor involved.

Yours sincerely,

/S/ H. L. KEENLEYSIDE

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MEMORANDUM
ON
NEWFOUNDLAND

H. L. Keenleyside

April 20, 1944.

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL C213305

MEMORANDUM ON NEWFOUNDLAND

A. INTRODUCTION

1 - These notes are intended to serve two purposes. First, they will supply a record of factual material relating to Canadian official establishments and to Canadian and Newfoundland personnel, particularly those who occupy positions of significance in the relations between the two countries. Second, they will serve as a record of some of the impressions gained in a period of service extending over ten weeks as Acting Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's. The notes are not intended to be complete or exhaustive, but merely to cover the more important factual material and what seem to me to be the more significant impressions derived from my brief experience in St. John's.

B. CANADIAN ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

2 - The High Commissioner's Office

The High Commissioner's Office is located on Circular Road (in accordance with an old Newfoundland custom, no number has been assigned) and consists of three floors covering one half of a house belonging to Captain Olaf Olsen. There are six rooms which can be used as offices and on the top floor are three rooms suitable for living quarters which are at present occupied by one of the stenographers and her husband. This accommodation has to provide for the High Commissioner and the Official Secretary, the Trade Commissioner, a messenger and five stenographers, of whom two are employed by the Trade Commissioner. In addition, room has to be found from time to time for visiting Canadian officials including, for the past three and probably for the next three months, Mr. B. A. Rogers, Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Justice, who is in Newfoundland for the purpose of checking titles to properties owned, leased or occupied by the Canadian Government.

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MEMORANDUM ON NEWFOUNDLAND

A. INTRODUCTION

1 - These notes are intended to serve two purposes. First, they will supply a record of factual material relating to Canadian official establishments and to Canadian and Newfoundland personnel, particularly those who occupy positions of significance in the relations between the two countries. Second, they will serve as a record of some of the impressions gained in a period of service extending over ten weeks as Acting Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's. The notes are not intended to be complete or exhaustive, but merely to cover the more important factual material and what seem to me to be the more significant impressions derived from my brief experience in St. John's.

B. CANADIAN ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

2 - The High Commissioner's Office

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The office accommodation is inadequate and badly located. The rooms are small and crowded and are rather unsatisfactory in arrangement. The location is approximately one mile from the centre of the City and by that distance separated from the offices of the men with whom the High Commissioner, the Secretary and the Trade Commissioner have to deal.

It is recommended that as soon as housing conditions in St. John's permit, steps be taken to find a location for the High Commissioner's office in the business district. The office of the United States Consulate General, the only comparable establishment in St. John's, is on Water Street in the heart of the business district.

3 - <u>The High Commissioner's Residence</u>

The residence is located at 30 King's Bridge Road which is admirable from the standpoint of convenience and accessibility. It consists of approximately one third of an enormous house located in pleasant grounds and on the only paved road in St. John's.

The residence is satisfactory from the point of view of entertaining, but it is inadequately supplied with bedroom accommodation. Apart from the servants' quarters, which are almost impossible to heat, with the result that one of the maids has to sleep in the hall during the winter, there are only three bedrooms and one bathroom. The whole building is difficult to heat and there is a great deal of waste space. It is, however, the best that can be obtained at the present time and by the terms of the existing lease, the Canadian High Commissioner must retain it until the end of the war.

It is recommended that after the war, when presumably housing conditions in St. John's will be more satisfactory, the High Commissioner obtain a more suitable residence.

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4 - Canadian Military Establishments

These are scattered all over St. John's and at many other points throughout Newfoundland. Canadian Army Headquarters are centred in Winterholme, a large residence at the corner of Circular Road and Rennie's Mill Road, and in temporary buildings erected in the park immediately across Rennie's Mill Road.

Naval Headquarters and Air Force Headquarters are in connecting buildings located on the old Fort William site overlooking the harbour about three quarters of a mile from Winterholme. The Service headquarters staff are all adequately accommodated.

C. CANADIAN PERSONNEL

5 - The Acting High Commissioner is Mr. J. C. Britton, who is Official Secretary in the High Commissioner's Office when the High Commissioner is in Newfoundland. Mr. Britton has had twelve years experience in the Commercial Intelligence Service, and over a year in the Royal Canadian Navy from which he was released to undertake his present duties. He is widely known and very popular in all circles in St. John's. He is a competent Secretary, entirely trustworthy and responsible, and a particularly pleasant colleague to all those with whom he is associated in the Office. In his work in Newfoundland he is ably supported by his wife.

6 - The Trade Commissioner is Mr. R. P. Bower, who for nearly two years has been doing admirable work in Newfoundland. He has a very wide acquaintance among the local community and is both liked and respected by those with whom he works in St. John's. He also is fortunate in the abilities and personality of his wife.

7 - The Officers Commanding the three Services in Newfoundland are the following :

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Major General P. E. Leclerc is a Protestant French Canadian with a long record of military and business experience. So far as I am able to judge, he is doing a highly efficient job as General Officer Commanding Canadian Troops and the Newfoundland Regiment. He is active and businesslike in his official dealings and is socially one of the most popular men in Newfoundland.

Air Vice Marshal F. V. Heakes commands the Royal Canadian Air Force units in this country and in my opinion is an officer of the highest quality. He is greatly respected and liked by the civilian community, by the Officers of the other Services and by those who serve under him.

Commodore C. R. H. Taylor is the Flag Officer, Newfoundland Force, of the Royal Canadian Navy and is, I should judge, an efficient administrator and executive. It is sometimes suggested that his manner is unnecessarily brusque and he is apparently not as popular either with the local community or with his own Service as are General Leclerc and Air Vice Marshal Heakes. Mr. Burchell experienced some difficulty with Commodore Taylor but so far as the experience of the past three months is concerned, there has been no reason to take exception to the degree or kind of co-operation which has been received from the head of the Naval Service in Newfoundland.

It is my opinion that Canada is exceedingly well served by the present Officers Commanding in this country and by their senior assistants; in particular Colonels Dunbar, Maxwell and Howell of the Army; Group Captain Grandy of the Air Force (and until their departures Group Captains Annis and Rutledge); and Captains Hope and Rowland of the Navy. It would be difficult to select a group of men more likely to strengthen good relations between Canada and Newfoundland.

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8 - Canadian Contractors

The two larger Canadian contracting firms operating in Newfoundland are E. G. M. Cape and Company and the McNamara Construction Company. Both these companies seem to have done excellent work and I have yet to hear any complaints against them such as are constantly made in relation to certain United States companies, operating in this country, on the grounds of falsification of accounts and other forms of corruption, particularly such as are sometimes encountered when work is being done on a cost-plus basis.

9 - Mr. B. A. Rogers, Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Justice, is working assiduously to straighten out a long series of almost incredibly complicated and difficult legal problems associated with the acquisition of land for Canadian purposes in Newfoundland.

D. THE COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT

10 - The Governor and Chairman of the Commission of Government is His Excellency, Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

This combination of functions assigned to the Governor creates constant and unfortunate difficulties. The official head of the State should not become involved in the political conflicts which are inevitably associated with the form of Government that has been established in this country and Admiral Walwyn has tried to solve his dilemma by attending meetings of the Commission as Presiding Officer but by taking no active part in the actual government. It is not unfair, nor is it an exaggeration, to say that Sir Humphrey is not the best choice that could have been made for the post. He has had no experience or training in civilian matters and has only a limited understanding of the problems with which this country, and in particular the Commission of Government, is faced.

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His manner and mode of thought are those which are traditionally, though perhaps unfairly, associated with the cavalry officer rather than a senior member of the Naval Service. He talks in short explosive sentences and does not hesitate to express vigorous opinions on any subject in which he is interested, often without preceding his comments by serious or detailed thought. Socially, and as distinct from his opinions, he is very decent and full of goodwill and good intentions.

11 - Lady Walwyn has made a very much more pleasant impression in Newfoundland than has the Governor and she seems to be genuinely and seriously interested in the problems of this country. She is a charming hostess and has done much to make the position of the Governor easier than it would otherwise have been. She has, furthermore, an active sense of humour which greatly lightens the atmosphere of Government House.

12 - Sir John Puddester, the Vice Chairman of the Commission, and Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare, is a man with a long record of public and political activity in Newfoundland. He is, I believe, sincerely interested in the work of the Commission but is popularly supposed to be influenced to some degree, at least, by personal ambitions of a political character and to be looking forward with some anticipation to the return of responsible government, when these ambitions may be more fully attained. Sir John's health is poor and it is rather generally expected that he will not for very long be able to continue an active political career. His attitude towards Canada is not unfriendly, but is marked by a certain suspicion of Canadian motives and an expressed conviction that Newfoundland cannot enter Confederation because the Canadian people would not be prepared to undertake the expenditure which would be necessary to raise Newfoundland's standards to equality with those of the other Canadian Provinces.

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13 - Sir Edward Emerson, Commissioner for Justice and Defence, is expected shortly to become the Chief Justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court. Sir Edward is one of the more satisfactory members of the Commission with whom to deal as he is more businesslike and active than most of his colleagues. In particular, he seems to lack the dilatory and procrastinating technique which is so characteristic of many aspects of life in Newfoundland and which is so exasperating to many of those who come to this country. He is friendly to Canada and would not oppose and might work for union if this should become an active subject of debate. If Newfoundland should unite with Canada, Sir Edward would expect to become a member of the Canadian Supreme Court. His abilities are of an order to make such an appointment not inappropriate.

14 - The Honourable H. A. Winter is Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education and is reported to have twice come close to sacrificing his political career on questions of principle. He is cultured, amiable and well intentioned, but it is my impression that he is a weak administrator and he is certainly not an official with whom business can be transacted expeditiously. He is strongly and even urgently in favour of union with Canada, his final remarks to me on my last call being, "For God's sake come down and take us over!"

15 - Sir Wilfrid Woods is the senior British member of the Commission and is the head of the Department of Public Utilities and Supply. Sir Wilfrid is probably the most unpopular member of the Commission with the local community, largely because it has fallen to him to make decisions which have been necessary for the public welfare, although they have been disliked by those they have been designed to benefit. His unpopularity, in part at least, is the result of his refusal to devote time and attention to the careful public explanation of his official activities. His press relations have been particularly unfortunate. Nevertheless, Sir Wilfrid is, in my opinion, the ablest member of the

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Commission of Government as he is certainly the most decisive and businesslike. His attitude towards Canada is friendly and he has expressed himself as being convinced that the only real hope for Newfoundland's future lies in union with its nearest British neighbour.

16 - The Honourable Ira Wild is Commissioner for Finance and although personally interesting and pleasant, gives the impression of being somewhat limited in his official outlook by a tendency to consider every problem from the purely financial point of view. He is a tough and uncompromising negotiator and is generally unpopular both among the Newfoundlanders and among those from other countries who have to deal with him. He also is convinced that Newfoundland's future lies in the Canadian Federation, but he is exceedingly careful to avoid any public admission of this fact.

17 - The Honourable P. D. H. Dunn is Commissioner for Natural Resources and, on the whole, perhaps the most imaginative and active member of the Commission of Government. He is a Scot who came to Newfoundland from the Customs and Excise Service of the United Kingdom and he has informed me privately and confidentially that he is eventually to return to the United Kingdom as head of the Customs Service there. Dunn will be in his present post for at least another eighteen months. In the meantime, he is working actively on plans for the rehabilitation of the fishing industry and for other programmes of a progressive character. He comes closer, perhaps, than any other member of the Commission to being radical in his economic and political views and is well endowed with ideas and ability. He is, however, the most anti-Canadian member of the Commission, and while my personal relationship with him was cordial and frank, I am under no illusions as to his determination to prevent closer political relationships between Canada and Newfoundland if he can do so. He is doing his best to convince himself and the people of Newfoundland that the Island can support its people on a higher standard of living than presently prevails. In my opinion he is failing in both efforts and sooner or later I expect him to give up in discouragement - although I do not believe that he will ever admit his mistake.

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18 - It was almost inevitable that any body of men assigned the duties that were given to the Commission of Government should become unpopular in Newfoundland. The cancellation of responsible government and the establishment of an oligarchy could hardly be expected to meet with popular approval after the initial feeling of resignation, in view of the apparent impossibility of solving the national problems in any other way, had died out. It is not, however, unreasonable to add that the Newfoundland Commission of Government has been responsible for adding to its own difficulties, particularly by errors of omission. The Commission, from the beginning, failed to appreciate the necessity of a proper system of publicity for its activities. It was less than two months ago that for the first time a Public Relations Officer was appointed, although the Commission has been ruling this country since 1934.

19 - In general, moreover, the Commission has been satisfied to pursue a negative rather than a positive programme. It has tended to devote undue efforts to cutting expenditures rather than to expanding revenues. This generalization is not wholly true, but it is indicative of what seems to have been a clear tendency.

The work of the Commission has, of course, been made very much more difficult by the almost complete absence of an efficient Civil Service. During the period of responsible government, the public service was staffed for the most part by men whose first claim to office was to be found in political services rather than administrative capacity. Some of this dead wood has been cut out and a few admirable appointments have been made, but Newfoundland is still a long way from enjoying the efficient administration of its public business by capable and non-partisan civil servants.

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20 - The difficulties of government in Newfoundland are further enhanced by the general tendency towards indecision and procrastination which seems to be more characteristic of this country than of any other English-speaking state. Newfoundland has, I believe, more holidays than any other part of the British Commonwealth and both public and private business is conducted at a tempo that is reminiscent of oriental procedure. I am informed that conditions in this regard have improved in recent years and certainly some of the members of the Commission of Government, and some departmental officials, are energetic and assiduous in their attention to their duties. This is not, however, a general characteristic and there seems to be a popular tendency to look askance at officials, and indeed at business and professional men also, who work actively at their assigned tasks.

E. GENERAL POLITICAL CONDITIONS

21 - It is a safe generalization that the one political point upon which practically everyone in Newfoundland is agreed is that the present form of government is unsatisfactory. This is true even of most of the members of the Commission of Government itself. Sir John Puddester and Mr. Winter would probably like to see responsible government restored forthwith. Sir Wilfrid Woods, Sir Edward Emerson, Mr. Winter and Mr. Wild believe that the only acceptable and viable political future for this country is to be found in union with Canada and they have agreed unofficially and individually that the sooner this can be brought about, the better. Mr. Dunn has been generally non-committal and in my opinion he honestly believes that Newfoundland can work out its own salvation after a further period of tutelage under the Commission form. The vested commercial, financial and industrial interests dislike the Commission of Government because it has made some effort to curb their privileges. They fear the return of popular government because they distrust their own present and prospective ability to control the people, who are now less amenable to direction and less easily led than was the case in earlier times. The common people are generally dissatisfied with the theory upon which the Commission of Government is based, namely, that the people of Newfoundland are not capable of governing

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themselves. In addition, they have been stimulated to antagonism by the propaganda of the vested interests and have usually failed to appreciate the valuable things that have been done by the Commission while they have been very much aware of the mistakes that the present Government has made.

22 - The situation may be summarized by saying that the people of Newfoundland want to govern themselves but that the better informed citizens are afraid that postwar economic conditions will make economic support from outside this country essential. They realize, moreover, that a combination of self-government and external financial aid over any extended period is politically impossible; yet they are not, in general, prepared at this time to seek a solution of their problem either by union with the United States, the United Kingdom or Canada.

23 - Opposition to union with the United Kingdom rests largely on practical grounds. Westminster is too far away and the voice of Newfoundland members would be too ineffective in the House of Commons. Union with the United States is generally looked upon as being economically desirable but the Imperial patriotism and British traditions of the typical Newfoundlander make such union psychologically unacceptable. Federation with Canada has been so bitter a subject of political controversy over so long a period that it would still be difficult to sell to the people of Newfoundland - at least until a new and grave economic depression makes some outside connection imperative.

24 - It is probably safe to say that at least a majority, and perhaps a considerable majority, of the educated and informed people of this country believe that union with Canada would be highly beneficial for Newfoundland, and believe also that it will ultimately be effected. That there is not a more active propaganda for such union is the result of selfishness on the part of the vested interests who fear the effect of Canadian competition, and of the unwillingness of

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other members of the community to espouse publicly what has been, and to some extent still is, an unpopular cause. It is my belief, however, that when the matter becomes - as I believe eventually it will become - an issue up for practical decision, there will be a somewhat resigned and half-hearted, but nevertheless definite, majority in favour of union, if the Canadian terms are made reasonably attractive. It is not, however, in my opinion, likely that the issue will arise in a practical form until the present era of comparative prosperity has ended. It may even be that economic reforms, such as those proposed by Mr. Dunn in relation to fisheries, may give this country a new and perhaps lingering hope of economic self-sufficiency which will postpone for some years the development of the kind of crisis in Newfoundland affairs which is, I believe, a necessary precursor to the serious consideration of union with Canada.

It is also, in my opinion, quite clear that any active campaign for union originating in Canada at this time would be likely to postpone rather than hasten the consummation of any such programme.

F. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

25 - Since the beginning of the war, Newfoundland has enjoyed a period of prosperity without parallel in its economic history. During that time, and in spite of considerably enlarged expenditures on education, welfare and social services generally, the Government has been able to report successive surpluses in the following figures :

1940-1941	-	$ 393,976
1941-1942	-	7,218,544
1942-1943	-	3,690,876
1943-1944	-	5,634,700
		$16,938,096.

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Of the surplus thus acquired, approximately eleven million dollars has been loaned to the Government of the United Kingdom without interest. It is not unreasonable to believe, and in fact most informed observers do believe, that this period of prosperity is drawing towards a close. If the Government of Newfoundland is to be able to maintain even the present standard of living among the people of this country - and it is still deplorably and even dramatically low - it will be necessary to increase the ordinary, as distinct from the special (military), economic activity of Newfoundland. Some people believe that this can be done to the degree essential for the maintenance of present standards; most of those who are in a position to offer a reasoned opinion believe the contrary; few competent observers are prepared to support the view that living standards can be raised by Newfoundland's own efforts.

26 - Attempts are now being made to rationalize the fishing industry and there is some meagre effort being directed towards the extension of agricultural activities. In the river valleys on the West Coast, there are available good agricultural lands which might permit an expansion of the farming community and an increase in agricultural production which would reduce the dependence of Newfoundland on imported foodstuffs. There is, in addition, a belief in some circles that greater utilization could be made of the forest resources of Newfoundland and Labrador. In this connection, however, the most optimistic comment from a competent source has been to the effect that a third pulp and paper centre might be added to the two now in existence. No one with whom I have discussed the matter, and who knows the field, is prepared to argue that the forest resources of Newfoundland would maintain four major pulp mills.

27 - There has been a great deal of talk about the unlimited mining resources of Newfoundland and particularly of Labrador. Perhaps the best that can be said in regard to this matter is that no one really knows. There may be extensive mineral deposits in Newfoundland territory, but, if so, no one knows of their existence except in the cases of the ore bodies that have already been located or developed. Recent investigations, such as those conducted by the Newfoundland Government Geologist, have failed to produce any detailed evidence to corroborate the usual optimistic generalizations.

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28 - It is, I think, safe to say that nine out of ten students of the Newfoundland economy would agree that there is no present prospect of Newfoundland being able by the exploitation of its own natural resources so to overcome the handicaps of its geography and the scattered nature of its population that it can raise the standard of living of its people to a level comparable with that of Canada, or of any other major English-speaking community. Analogies with Iceland or with Finland - the two countries usually used as points of reference - are of little value for reasons which would take too long to outline here.

29 - In some circles there is a tendency to assume that the Newfoundlander is and will always be an inefficient and generally incompetent worker and that this explains much of the economic weakness of the Island community. I am not myself convinced that there is anything necessarily permanent, or even that there is any complete justification, for this common criticism of the quality of the Newfoundland worker. There is no doubt that the standards of health and education in this country, together with certain unfortunate social traditions, have made the ordinary Newfoundlander a less productive and efficient worker than his counterpart in many other countries. The labour turnover, even in some of the best communities, is as high as 100% per annum, and it is not uncommon to find men who will refuse to take jobs which would add materially to their income when they have accumulated enough to enable them to scrape along through the remainder of a season or a year. These conditions, however, may be expected to alter with improved standards of education, diet, training and experience. There are already, in my opinion, enough exceptions to the critical generalization to justify the belief that there is nothing inherently or ineradicably unsound in the Island people.

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G. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

30 - It would be easy to draw a grim and yet truthful picture of social conditions in Newfoundland. There is in St. John's a small group of wealthy merchants and professional men who are for the most part direct or collateral descendants of the early traders who came to Newfoundland from the English west country and who have exploited this Island, its resources and its people for the last four hundred years. For the most part, this group is generous, hospitable, and charitable. It contributes freely to good causes and in its relations with its employees it maintains something of the standards of the 18th Century squirearchy in England, or the provincial daimyo in Japan.

31 - On the other hand, this group is jealous in the maintenance of its basic interests and is largely devoid of a social conscience in the wider sense. It is generally opposed to the expansion of the co-operative movement and is often doubtful about the advisability of increasing the public expenditure on social services, or of offering wider opportunities for education. It has little sense of responsibility with relation to the community as a whole and it has not hesitated in the past to defend a system of commercial trading which resulted in a relationship which kept a large part of the lower classes - and, in particular, of the outport Newfoundlanders - in a state which could be described, not improperly, as peonage.

32 - Standards of education in Newfoundland have always been low and although the introduction of the compulsory principle some two years ago offers hope for the future, it is going to be very difficult to enforce and, of course, no clear result is yet apparent. Education is almost entirely in the hands of the churches and while interesting historical explanations can be given

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for this fact and some plausible defences can be raised for its maintenance, it is not, in my opinion, a satisfactory basis for a national system of education.

33 - Housing in Newfoundland is of a standard that would not be surprising, much as it might be regretted, among the native populations of some of the smaller Central American states. Even in the City of St. John's there are areas that are very much worse than anything known anywhere in Canada and there is very little evidence in support of the word of the Housing Commission that a serious and persistent effort is to be made to improve these conditions. In many of the outports, similar circumstances exist.

34 - Standards of health have risen in recent years but are still deplorably low. A tuberculosis survey in what is probably the best health zone of the Island has shown an alarming incidence of this disease and although steps are being taken through the establishment of Cottage Hospitals and other means to extend the treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases, the steps so far taken, or foreshadowed, will do little to improve the general position. Local doctors insist that prior to the coming of foreign troops there was little in the way of venereal disease in the Island, and even yet it is possible to argue - although the facts are not certainly known - that the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea is low as judged by the experience of some parts of other comparable countries. Nevertheless the infection is spreading and in spite of recent efforts in the City of St. John's, there is little reason to believe that the measures now taken, or in contemplation, will check the spread of these diseases. In this connection, it is perhaps worth emphasizing here that there is little in the way of organized commercial prostitution in Newfoundland; that it has been found here, as is, I believe, typical of recent developments in other parts of North America and elsewhere, that the professional has been brought into losing competition with a very much larger group of "amateur prostitutes". The rate of illegitimacy in Newfoundland has gone up in a startling manner and the Island is one of the few places of which I have read in which the number of children available for adoption greatly exceeds the demand.

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35 - Diet. The deleterious effect of the typical Newfoundland diet has been vouched for by the military authorities and by some contractors who have come in to do wartime construction in this country. The situation is, of course, made very much worse by the Newfoundland system of financing which relies in such large measure on Customs duties for operating revenues. The ordinary lower class Newfoundlander - and there is only a very small middle class in Newfoundland - can obtain the basic ration of fish and potatoes at relatively low cost. Many of them, particularly those in the outports, grow other vegetables, although they have a tendency to confine their activities to turnips and other root crops. The consumption of such protective foods as eggs, green vegetables, fruits, and above all milk is, however, very low. There is, of course, a direct and obvious relationship between this fact and the prices which have to be paid for such commodities. Until some radical step is taken which will enable the people of Newfoundland generally to obtain these protective foods at low prices, the present diet deficiencies may be expected to continue.

H. RELATIONS WITH CANADA

36 - Newfoundland has closer contacts with Canada than with any other country. This is particularly true of those communities on the west and south coasts, but it is also true of the country as a whole. All the financial institutions of Newfoundland are Canadian, Canadian currency is the common medium of exchange, imports from Canada exceed those from any other country, and personal contacts between Newfoundlanders and Canadians are more frequent than those with people of any third nation. In spite of this intimate relationship, however, there has been, and still is, an anti-Canadian tradition in Newfoundland. The causes of this feeling are partly political, partly economic, and partly psychological - though it is, of course, impossible to draw an exact line between these often concurrent and supplementary factors.

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37 - Politically, Newfoundlanders tend to be antagonistic to Canada because of the feeling that Canada has been unsympathetic and has tried to drive hard bargains when the question of the union of the two countries has been under consideration. Newfoundlanders have not forgotten that Canada was unwilling to provide the additional $1,000,000 which would have made union possible in the late 80's and early 90's of the last century. They tend to feel, moreover, that while Canada wants to force Newfoundland into federation, it is desirous of bringing this about without any cost to itself. It is natural, therefore, that a country with a normal degree of nationalistic feeling should react unfavourably when it feels that its independence is threatened by another country which it believes to be generally unsympathetic and given to driving hard bargains.

38 - Economically, Canada and Newfoundland have competed for export markets, and on more than one occasion Canadian influence has prevented Newfoundland from obtaining concessions which would have resulted in a lowering of United States tariff barriers against Newfoundland products. This has, naturally, reacted unfavourably on Canadian relations with Newfoundland and certain vested interests in the latter country, particularly those usually described as the "Water Street merchants", have made the most of these circumstances for their own ends.

39 - Psychologically, the Newfoundlanders tend to criticise and dislike Canada for the same reason that Canadians for many years criticised and disliked the United States. Newfoundland is a small country, with limited resources, situated in close juxtaposition with a large country with comparatively enormous resources. During the past century, for about seven years out of every ten, Newfoundland's economic position has been weak, and this weakness has been exaggerated by political dishonesty and economic chicanery on the part of certain privileged groups. These circumstances have led to the development of an inferiority complex which has sought alleviation by constant criticism of the large and relatively prosperous neighbour.

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40 - The attitude of the Newfoundlanders towards Canada is not unique. Somewhat similar views are entertained towards the United States and even the United Kingdom. There is a common saying in Newfoundland which runs somewhat as follows: "The Newfoundlanders hate the Canadians, they hate the Americans, they hate the British - and they even hate themselves."

41 - The undeniable and pervasive anti-Canadian sentiment that is to be found in many parts of Newfoundland has given rise to the belief among many Canadian visitors to the Island that this sentiment is so strong and so widespread as to be universal and ineradicable. We have been told over and over again that intimate co-operation between the two countries is difficult and that union is impossible. In my opinion, these views constitute a gross exaggeration of the real position.

42 - The average Newfoundlander, I believe, would like to maintain his country in a position of independence. He is not anxious for union with any other state. There is, however, a growing belief - a belief which is almost universal among those in a position to estimate the facts - that Newfoundland cannot provide a decent living from its own resources for the 300,000 people who now inhabit the Island. Those who accept this estimate agree that the country as a whole would be better off if united with a larger and more prosperous unit, specifically the United States or Canada. Some of them are prepared to argue and work for such union; others, although admitting that the country as a whole would profit, realize that their individual positions would be weakened and oppose union on selfish grounds. In my opinion, however, the number of Newfoundlanders who see the position as it really is, is steadily increasing, and the impact of a new depression will probably force the people of Newfoundland generally to the conclusion that they must seek permanent outside aid. When this time comes, there will be a few persons who will advocate a closer tie with the United Kingdom. There will be a larger number who will argue for annexation to the United States. But I think the majority will be prepared to accept federation with Canada if .

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reasonable terms can be arranged. The probability of this sentiment spreading in Newfoundland is increased by the gradually improved educational standards of the country, by the organization of trades unions and co-operatives, by the dissemination of information by wireless networks and by a decrease in the active hostility of the vested interests as members of this group come to realize the inevitability of some such development and to find shelter for themselves and their business activities in closer relations with Canadian concerns. I do not suggest that union will be actively welcomed by the people of Newfoundland or that it is immediately in prospect. I do believe, however, that the common assertion that Newfoundlanders can never be persuaded to enter into closer relations with Canada is inaccurate.

43 - I do not wish to discuss here the question of whether Canada could or should welcome the political annexation of Newfoundland. That the admission of the Island would create new political and social problems and would add to the financial burdens of Ottawa is, of course, obvious. The purpose of this memorandum, however, is to report on Newfoundland and not to advocate any specific Canadian policy.

44 - Canadian relations with Newfoundland have been definitely affected by the closer contacts that have arisen during the war, and in particular by the influx of Canadian military, naval and air personnel. Superficially, it may be suggested that the relations between the two countries have been damaged because of the excesses and bad behaviour of small numbers of Canadian service men, particularly among the naval ratings. In spite of this superficial aggravation of Newfoundland sentiment, however, the fact is that there have been a great number of pleasant and helpful contacts on a variety of social levels, which, on balance, have done much to improve relations between the two peoples. The good effect of these personal contacts has been to some extent reduced by the bad reputation that Canada has acquired through failure to pay bills and meet judgments promptly and with a minimum of disagreeable comment. Our

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record in this sphere has been definitely bad and has done much to offset the goodwill that has otherwise been created. Fortunately, however, steps are now being taken to end many of these difficulties and it is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to develop again.

45 - Another aspect of war conditions that has affected Canadian relations with Newfoundland is that relating to the allocation of Canadian supplies to the Island. At first, a good deal of criticism developed because it was felt that Canada was not treating Newfoundland fairly. As some initial difficulties were overcome, however, and as the facts of the situation became better known, this sentiment has been gradually dying out and a true appreciation of what Canada has done in the matter of allocations has been slowly developing. This should eventually be a very valuable asset in our relations with the people of Newfoundland and every feasible step should be taken to make known to the Newfoundlanders exactly what Canada is doing, at what cost to herself, and why even more cannot be done.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

46 - There are many small problems still unsettled in our relations with Newfoundland, but active steps are being taken to provide a solution for most of these. In the field of general relations there are a few major points which, in my opinion, can properly be made the subject of recommendations with which this memorandum can be brought to a conclusion.

(1) It is recommended that steps be taken to co-ordinate Canadian publicity activities in Newfoundland and to make it clear to the Public Relations Officers of the Armed Services that their duties are not completely accomplished by sending home for publication in Canada reports on Canadian activities and individuals in Newfoundland. It should be emphasized that it is also their duty to take advantage of every opportunity to smooth relations between the Canadian Forces and the people of Newfoundland itself. A memorandum on this subject will shortly be presented to the Wartime Information Board.

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(2) It is recommended that a publication describing Canadian wartime relations with Newfoundland be prepared and distributed by the Wartime Information Board. A précis of the kind of publication here proposed has already been placed before the Wartime Information Board, and it is expected that the approval of the Government for such a publication will shortly be invited.

(3) It is recommended that within a relatively short time the French Canadian troops now predominating in Newfoundland be replaced by an English Canadian unit. The last two regiments stationed in Newfoundland have been French, and, in my opinion, it is now time that the balance was redressed.

(4) It is recommended that a serious effort be made to clear up the more important legal cases and financial claims now outstanding between Newfoundland and Canada. A start in this direction has been made by settling the claims for medical attention which were doing so much to create ill feeling against Canada in Newfoundland. But there are a number of other claims outstanding in connection with which there have been serious and unaccountable delays in Ottawa.

(5) It is recommended that an overall agreement with relation to the defence of Newfoundland, and to general co-operation between Newfoundland and Canada, be negotiated. A memorandum on this subject has been prepared for presentation to the Cabinet War Committee.

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(6) It is recommended that the Office of the High Commissioner be filled as soon as possible by a thoroughly competent and personally agreeable representative of the Canadian Government, and that the new incumbent be requested to remain in Newfoundland until the end of the war, and, if possible, for part at least of the transition period. It is understood that a nomination has already been placed before the Prime Minister, and it is desirable that Mr. King's approval be obtained, and the actual establishment of the High Commissioner in St. John's be effected with a minimum of delay.

(7) It is recommended that as soon as local circumstances permit more suitable accommodation be found for the High Commissioner's office and residence, as suggested on page 2 above.

47 - It would be ungracious to close this memorandum without expressing my appreciation of the action of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and of the Under Secretary in making it possible for me to spend a short time in St. John's. I hope and believe that the opportunity thus presented has already been of some value in our relations with Newfoundland, and that as a result of my experience there I shall be better able to contribute to the efficient and successful work of the Department.

H.L.S.

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DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

January 23, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Visit of the Honourable H.A. Winter,
Commissioner for Justice and Defence,
Newfoundland Commission of
Government.

1. It is expected that Mr. Winter will visit Ottawa early in February, but no date has yet been set.

2. As the attached letter from the Acting High Commissioner indicates, Mr. Winter would like to discuss,among other matters, "Political Relationships between Canada and Newfoundland". This may mean simply future relations in defence. On the other hand, Mr. Winter is known to be a supporter of federation with Canada.

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Copy.

Office of the
High Commissioner for Canada
St. John's, Nfld.

January 16, 1945.

Personal and Confidential.

N.A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Robertson,

You will have received my telegram No. 10 of January 16 concerning the visit of the Honourable H.A. Winter to Ottawa.

I have had several informal discussions with Mr. Winter concerning his proposed trip and he has been very frank in intimating that some of the matters he would like to discuss with the Canadian officials would include:

1. The proposed Confirming Acts for Canadian properties in Newfoundland, and a general consideration of the objects and reasons for these Acts.

2. Enlistment of members of the Newfoundland Regiment in the Canadian Army.

3. Disposition of surplus assets in Newfoundland.

4. Political relationships between Canada and Newfoundland.

You will recall that the Honourable Mr. Winter favours closer relations between Canada and Newfoundland and would actively support federation as a practical solution to Newfoundland's problems, and he feels that the telement of time is an important consideration. As mentioned in my telegram No. 2, Mr. Winter is rather lukewarm as to the Confirming Acts and has frankly stated that, from his limited knowledge of the purpose for these Acts, he is not firmly convinced of the desirability of proceeding with them at this time. In the course of conversations between Mr. Winter, Mr. Rogers and myself, Mr. Winter agreed with the view that it would be desirable to prepare the Acts in a form which is

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acceptable to the Newfoundland Department of Justice, and possibly to the Commission of Government, in order that they may be used as a basis of the discussions in Ottawa. It was thought that, with the prolonged delay which has already been experienced in having the Acts drafted, we should avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by Mr. Winter's suggestion to visit Ottawa. I realize, of course, that this presents the Newfoundland Government with an opportunity to informally bring up the question of passing the Acts but, having regard to the apparent disposition of the Newfoundland Government at this stage to delay the matter, I believe that it may be desirable to discuss the position at this time.

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Britton (Sgd)

Acting High Commissioner for Canada.

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RAM/SB

C213361

January 23, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Visit of the Honourable H.A. Winter,
Commissioner for Justice and Defence,
Newfoundland Commission of
Government.

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2. As the attached letter from the Acting High Commissioner indicates, Mr. Winter would like to discuss, among other matters, "Political Relationships between Canada and Newfoundland". This may mean simply future relations in defence. On the other hand, Mr. Winter is known to be a supporter of federation with Canada.

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RAM/SB

C213331

January 23, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

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Commissioner for Justice and Defence,
Newfoundland Commission of
Government.

1. It is expected that Mr. Winter will visit Ottawa early in February, but no date has yet been set.

2. As the attached letter from the Acting High Commissioner indicates, Mr. Winter would like to discuss, among other matters, "Political Relationships between Canada and Newfoundland". This may mean simply future relations in defence. On the other hand, Mr. Winter is known to be a supporter of federation with Canada.

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Ottawa, Canada.
February 3, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:-

Comment in Newfoundland on Lord Ammon's Pamphlet "The Forgotten Island".

Lord Ammon, who was the Labour member of the "Good-will Mission" from the United Kingdom Parliament sent to Newfoundland in 1943, has published the above pamphlet through the Fabian Society. He concludes that Newfoundland is not yet ready for restoration of responsible government, and recommends the continuation of the present commission form with the Newfoundland members elective.

2. He thinks that the only rational solution is union with Canada, but does not think public opinion would support it.

3. The pamphlet has been the text for several letters and editorials in the Newfoundland press. There has been considerable resentment against some statements in the pamphlet, - particularly about the apathy of the Newfoundlanders on political questions, but some editorials have agreed that Lord Ammon is right on this point, as well as in his conclusion that the restoration of responsible government is as yet not wise.

4. In general, the commentators have been concerned with political and constitutional matters, and have not examined the economic basis of autonomy. For example, the Wayfarer, a commentator in the St. John's Daily News (generally believed to be Mr. Perlin, a local business man) puts forward the following plan for the solution of Newfoundland's problems:

(a) Improved efficiency in administration and selection of highly competent civil servants.

(b) Establishment of safeguards to prevent a return to the spoils system.

(c) The organization of political parties around "definite and well conceived policies".

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(d) Establishment of a National Planning Board.

(e) Social progress through a series of "five year plans" to cover health, living conditions, general education, cultural standards.

There has been no indication in the comments on Lord Ammon's report of appreciation of the dependence of Newfoundland on external trade and the vulnerability of its whole economy to adverse external economic conditions over which it has no control. Lord Ammon himself does not seem to appreciate this.

ltw.

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Ottawa, Canada,
March 2nd, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:-

Attached is a copy of Departmental memorandum on the Future Political Status of Newfoundland. The occasion for the memorandum is the recent statement in the United Kingdom Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

2. An attempt is made, however, in the memorandum to cover the general background of the problem, as well as to summarize recent developments and expressions of opinion in Newfoundland.

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CONFIDENTIAL

March 15, 1945.

The Future Constitutional Status of Newfoundland.

The Collapse of Responsible Government.

1. The Commission of Government established in Newfoundland in 1934 was declared by the Statute providing for the change to provide administration "until such time as it may become self-supporting again".

2. The change of government was in accordance with the recommendation of the Newfoundland Royal Commission (popularly known as the Amulree Commission) of 1933. The Commission found the Island government "bankrupt", and recommended that the United Kingdom assume financial responsibility until the Island should become self-supporting, and in particular, that it should make arrangements for the reduction of the burden of debt. While the Commission noted that Newfoundland was suffering from serious economic disabilities, it stressed heavily certain political factors as the causes of the collapse, - inefficiency of administration, the spoils system in public works and political appointments, the failure of the Government to protect the public interest in granting concessions for the exploitation of natural resources, over-optimism in public borrowing, etc. In general the Commission under-estimated the importance of economic factors in the collapse such as: the scarcity of natural resources (except fish and iron ore); the high degree of dependence of the Newfoundland economy on external markets over which it had no control; the collapse of world trade at the beginning of the 1930's; the break-down of international exchange, - Newfoundland sold largely in sterling markets and bought largely in dollar markets; the public demand for some of the costly amenities of an industrial civilization, such as railways and roads which imposed a heavy over-head on public finance; the low per capita national income of Newfoundland as compared with other English-speaking countries the low taxable capacity of the economy.

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Progress under the Commission of Government 1934-1940.

3. No substantial improvement in Newfoundland's economic position occurred before 1940. The Commission of Government made strenuous efforts to develop agriculture, but with little success because of the scarcity of good soil. Efforts were made to strengthen and expand the fishing industry, but although quantities of exports were substantially maintained, export prices remained very low. Mediterranean markets declined during the 1930's, and although some expansion occurred in the West Indies markets it was at the expense of Canada. In the late 1930's exports of iron ore substantially increased, mainly to Germany, but generally speaking the Bell Island Mines worked much below capacity throughout the period. Unemployment remained a serious social and financial problem until 1941.

4. Despite conversion of nearly all the public debt from an average of over 5% interest rate to a Sterling loan at 3% guaranteed by the United Kingdom which resulted in an annual saving of interest charges of about $2,000,000, deficits in public finance continued. These were met by the United Kingdom and amounted in six years to about $17,000,000.

The War Boom.

5. Beginning with the last months of 1940, Newfoundland experienced a boom of unprecedented proportions. The cause was mainly the enormous defence expenditures of Canada and the United States, but as defence construction dropped off fish prices rose to heights unattained since 1918, thereby helping to maintain prosperity. During this period Newfoundland has experienced a minor inflation. The Government's cost of living index, which is admittedly far from accurate, shows an increase of about 60% over 1939 prices. Despite this rise in prices probable that the wage-earning and low-salaried workers are better off than before the war in view of the increase in employment and in wages, and the wide-spread

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CONFIDENTIAL

March 15, 1945.

The Future Constitutional Status
of Newfoundland.

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practice of paying a cost-of-living bonus on the basis of an increase in wages or salaries equivalent to the rise in the cost of living index.

6. One important consequence has been the improvement in the public finance situation. Since 1940 the budget has shown substantial surpluses. In the four years the debt has been reduced by about $7,000,000. As of March 31, 1944, interest-free loans amounting to about $11,000,000 have been advanced to the United Kingdom, while bank balances as of the same date stood at about $9,500,000. (Interest-free loans and bank balances are intended to be used for purposes of re-construction.)

Post-war Economic Prospects.

7. There is, however, little evidence that the long-run economic position of Newfoundland has improved materially. No important new industries have been developed during the war. The Island is still as dependent on external markets, and on external sources of supply for the basic necessities of life, as it was before the war. The post-war prosperity of Newfoundland will depend as heretofore on its capacity to market profitably newsprint and pulp; iron ore, copper, zinc and lead; and fish. The two paper industries appear to be in a strong competitive position, but little expansion appears probable since supplies of available timber are limited. Bell Island iron mines can produce much more ore than the market is likely to absorb. The dried fish industry, which even recently has provided about 70% of experts of fish, is dependent for prosperity on markets in Brazil and the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and other Mediterranean countries. The post-war capacity of these markets to purchase commodities in the dollar area is very uncertain. An attempt is being made to re-organize the fishing industry to produce fresh and frozen fish products, but success will depend largely on the availability of United States markets, which is also uncertain.

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8. In the recent past, Newfoundland has been a country of emigration. Whether the United States and Canada will receive immigrants from Newfoundland or elsewhere after the war is a matter of speculation. If not, Newfoundland is likely to face a serious population problem.

9. In public finance, it may be noted that the Island has had a budget deficit every year since 1919, except for 1941-1944; that the budget deficit has been met from external sources - by borrowing - 1919-1933, and by grants from the United Kingdom - 1934-1940; that the over-head costs of government have been materially increased during the war, especially with respect to social services and education, standards in both of which are substantially below those of every Canadian province; that unemployment relief is a contingent liability of serious proportions in the event that export markets are not fully re-established or substitutes found. In short, there is no reason to believe that the Newfoundland economy can support in the future, any more than it has in the past, the standard of public services likely to be demanded by t he Newfoundland people.

Recent Discussion about Constitutional Changes.

10. Improved financial and economic conditions have naturally given rise in Newfoundland to demands that the pledge of restoration of responsible government should be fulfilled, although opinion appears to be by no means unanimous. The United Kingdom Government has, however, maintained the position that a decision on the constitutional question should be postponed until after the European War. Discussion on the constitutional question has recently been stimulated by three developments, - investigation of conditions on the spot in the summer of 1943 by a "Good-Will Mission" consisting

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of three members of the United Kingdom Parliament, discussions in London in August, 1944, on the constitutional question to which three members of the Commission of Government were summoned, and a recent statement in the United Kingdom Parliament.

11. The "Good-Will Mission" was in no sense a Royal or Parliamentary Commission, but entirely unofficial. No report was published although it is understood that reports were made to the Secretary of State by the members in their personal capacity. The members have, however, championed Newfoundland's cause in Parliament, and have at different times raised in Parliament the question of the future constitutional position of Newfoundland. Recently Lord Ammon, the Labour member of the "Good-Will Mission", published a pamphlet under the title The Forgotten Island. He felt that the time had not yet come to restore responsible government, in view of the unstable economic conditions and the public apathy in Newfoundland on public matters. He felt that the only satisfactory solution was union with Canada, but he concluded there was very little public support for this in Newfoundland. He recommended, among other things, the election of the three Newfoundland members on the Commission of Government, and the formulation of a plan of reconstruction to be carried out over a term of years and financed by the United Kingdom. Lord Ammon's report has had a very mixed reception in Newfoundland, some resenting the assumption that Newfoundlanders were, as yet, unable to govern themselves; others admitting the public apathy. There appears to be wide-spread approval of the recommendation of generous financial assistance by the United Kingdom.

12. With respect to discussions in London last August, no public statement was made as to the conclusions reached. It had been expected that a

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statement would be made in Parliament in October, but the matter was postponed - as explained in the paragraph below. It is rumoured that the Dominions Office agreed to present to the Newfoundland people, for decision either by plebiscite or by constitutional convention, the following alternatives: (a) continuation of Commission Government; (b) election of Commission Government; (c) representative government; (d) responsible government. It is also understood that the Dominions Office was prepared to give Newfoundland generous financial assistance for reconstruction purposes. Information from other sources, however, indicates that the Treasury is very loath to provide the necessary exchange to assist Newfoundland.

13. On January 30, 1945, the Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions announced in Parliament that although it had been hoped to make an announcement in the autumn regarding arrangements for testing Newfoundland opinion at an early date on the constitutional question, the prolongation of the war compelled a re-adjustment of the time-table. He said that a decision on constitutional matters must in any case await the end of the war with Germany. It had been clearly expressed in Parliament, and he thought, generally recognized in Newfoundland "that when the Newfoundland people come to pronounce on the constitutional future, much must depend on the degree of confidence with which they will be able to count on the Island continuing to be self-supporting in normal peace-time conditions. It would be unfair to expect them to come to a decision on the constitutional issue without full discussion of how they are likely to stand, financially and economically, when the present war-time activities cease." At present, however, any economic or financial assessment of the Island's future was still speculative and hypothetical. It was, therefore, decided to make no proposals at the present time about arrangements for testing opinion. In the meantime, reconstruction plans for the immediate post-war period, which were well under way, could go forward, especially since the Newfoundland Government had ample funds

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for financing reconstruction schemes on which progress was likely to be possible in the near future.

14. It is very difficult to assess Newfoundland opinion, there being no political medium of expression and the press being largely local. Undoubtedly, the Commission of Government, whatever its personnel, is very unpopular; the Commission rarely receives any public praise for whatever it does and it has few, if any, public defenders, although many Newfoundlanders privately admit that the Commission has done a reasonably good job under difficult conditions and that Newfoundland is not yet ready for return to responsible government. The recent statement in Parliament appears to have been received with considerable disappointment, and has aroused the criticism in the press that again the United Kingdom Government is linking up responsible government with financial independence whereas morally the two are separate.

15. An interesting sampling of opinion has recently been made in the Cornerbrook area where a private poll of some 950 persons revealed the following results:

26% favoured union with the United States.
19% favoured confederation with Canada.
49% wanted the return of responsible government.
6% desired the retention of the Commission of Government.

The Corner Brook area has, perhaps, the closest commercial relations with Canada and the United States. The small percentage favouring confederation is rather surprising, expecially since it is probably larger than a fair sample of opinion throughout the Island. The relatively high percentage - 26% - favouring union with the United States, is probably a reflection of the dependence of the community upon the American market. The main market for the products of the Bowaters Pulp and Paper Company, the only substantial industry in the area, is in the United States, and the manager, although an Englishman by birth, is an open advocate of union with the United States.

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SECRET.

C213342

Ottawa, March 21, 1945.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Despatch No. 118 of March 5th from the High Commissioner.
The question of Newfoundland joining Federation.

1. Mr. Macdonald notes a growing interest in Newfoundland on the question of union with Canada or the United States. The lavish expenditures of the United States, and the attractiveness of the United States market would give the United States an easy opportunity to exploit this interest if it so desired. He does not think there is much possibility of this development. He does not think that a demand for federation with Canada is likely to arise spontaneously, nor does he think that there is, at the present time, a strong popular opinion for it. On the other hand, he does not foresee a more favourable conjuncture of circumstances if the matter is allowed to stand over. He thinks that, if a generous offer were put before the Newfoundland people, and if they had an opportunity to express their opinions freely by way of plebiscite, support would probably be forthcoming. The situation would, of course, have to be handled skilfully from this end, to prevent suspicion of coercion or undue influence. He notes that federation would solve Canada's post-war problem of defence rights in the Newfoundland region, of trade with Newfoundland, and would obviate any possibility of Newfoundland passing over to the Sterling area. Mr. Macdonald refers to the probable visit of the Honourable H.A. Winter, Commissioner of Justice and Defence, who is expected about the second week in April. Mr. Winter is a firm believer in federation, and has intimated privately that he would like to raise the question informally when here.

2. The policy of the Canadian Government, as implied in your statement to Parliament on July 12th,

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1943, has been to leave the initiative in the matter of federation to the people of Newfoundland. The question raised by Mr. Macdonald is simply whether Canada should not consider taking the initiative to the extent of making a generous offer which might be decided upon by the people of Newfoundland when the question of the future status of the Island comes up for a decision -- a decision is likely within a few months after termination of hostilities in Europe.

3. It is suggested:

(a) That Mr. Macdonald's despatch should be circulated to the members of the War Committee of the Cabinet.

(b) That the question raised might be a subject of discussion by the War Committee at an early date. If discussion were decided on, members of War Committee should be supplied with appropriate memoranda in advance of discussion.

(c) That you might see Mr. Winter on his visit here,- the understanding being that he might raise the question if he wished.

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RAM/ELB
May 7, 1945

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY :

Conversations with the
Honourable H. A. Winter,
Commissioner for Justice and Defence,
about the future status of Newfoundland.

On several occasions during his visit Mr. Winter expressed the opinion that the only rational solution of the Newfoundland problems was union with Canada. He felt that the opposition to it was based largely on bad history and misconceptions of the economic results which might follow union. Many Newfoundland businessmen, however, were beginning to think more and more of union as the best way out. He deplored the attitude both in Canada and Newfoundland that the subject should not be discussed openly.

While Mr. Winter did not reveal the United Kingdom's proposals in detail, I gathered that they envisage the following :

(a) a large grant, which would be payable over a period of years;

(b) a constitutional convention composed of elected delegates to be called sometime after the cessation of hostilities in Europe;

(c) the constitutional convention to discuss :

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(i) continuation of the Commission of Government;

(ii) return of responsible government;

(iii) possibly other alternatives.

(d) the decision of the constitutional convention to be placed before the people, possibly by plebiscite.

It seems clear the United Kingdom proposals do not contemplate placing before the convention the question of union with Canada.

Mr. Winter is ~~much afraid~~ apprehensive that the question of union with Canada may go by default and that the door will be effectively barred against union if the question is not brought up for discussion before the election of a constitutional convention. He thinks it might be fatal to wait for the establishment of responsible government before raising the matter, especially if return of responsible government were accompanied by a large loan from the United Kingdom. He feels that some overture should first be made by Newfoundland to Canada, in order to explore the possibilities, but he is not clear as to the appropriate steps.

Mr. Winter asked whether I thought union would be seriously considered by Canada. I read to him the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament of July 12, 1945, the relevant passage of which is :

"If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian federation and should make that decision

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clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding, Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal."

Mr. Winter asked what terms might be expected, assuming the readiness of Newfoundland to enter union. I said that no one was in a position to give him any authoritative answer on this point since obviously the terms would be, in part at least, a matter of mutual agreement. I pointed out, however, that in my opinion the financial terms applicable to the original provinces, or given to the provinces which entered later, did not suit Newfoundland's position in view of its substantially lower taxable capacity than that of the existing provinces. I explained, however, that these terms no longer suited the needs of the existing provinces and that it was probable that an effort would be made to amend these terms at a provincial conference before long.

I explained the financial recommendations of the Sirois Report, and said that although the Report had not been adopted in full it was partly in effect for the duration of the war. I said that although I did not know what proposals the Dominion would make to the provinces at a provincial conference, my guess, for what it was worth, was that something along the lines of the Sirois Report would be proposed. I said, however, that in view of the extension of Dominion welfare services, such as Children's Allowances, and in view of the profound changes in the Canadian

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economy since the publication of the Sirois Report, and in view of the general acceptance of the principle that the Dominion must assume responsibility for maintaining employment, the specific grants to the provinces recommended by the Sirois Report were probably no longer suitable to the needs of the provinces. I expressed the opinion that if the fundamental principle of the Sirois Report, that the provinces should be provided with adequate revenues to enable them to provide services on average Canadian standards without heavier than average taxation of the people, became the accepted rule in financial relations between the Dominion and the provinces, Newfoundland's financial needs could be easily met, assuming of course union were acceptable to both parties.

Mr. Winter was much interested in the effect on the provinces of Dominion welfare services, such as Children's Allowances and Old Age Pensions, and he asked if I could give him any idea as to the amounts that might be payable to the people of Newfoundland if Newfoundland were to enter federation. I gave him a rough calculation, based on payments by the Dominion to the Maritime provinces, the area whose people are probably the most comparable in the matter of age groups with the people of Newfoundland.

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June 4, 1945

TOP SECRET

C213348

Newfoundland

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER :

1. On May 7 telegram No. D-137 was sent to Mr. Robertson at San Francisco suggesting that you might wish to raise with Lord Cranborne the question of the future status of Newfoundland.

2. A telegram has now been received from Mr. Robertson saying that you did not have an opportunity to do so, and asked whether you wish him to take up the matter informally with Lord Cranborne.

3. Copies of our telegram No. D-137 of May 7 and of Mr. Robertson's telegram No. H-265 of June 2 are attached.

J.K.

Noted
WLM

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C213349

FROM: THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAN FRANCISCO
TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

CYPHER

H-265

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2nd, 1945.

H-265. Following for Read from Robertson, Begins:

Your telegram D-137 of May 7th. Prime Minister did not have an opportunity before leaving San Francisco to discuss the questions relating to Newfoundland which were raised therein. Could you ascertain whether he wishes me to take the matter up informally with Cranborne. Ends.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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C213350

T E L E G R A M

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAN FRANCISCO

OTTAWA, May 7, 1945

NO. D-137

TOP SECRET

CYPHER

Following from Read to Robertson, Begins :

1. Our confidential information is that United Kingdom has under consideration large loan to Newfoundland for purposes of reconstruction and that question of future status is likely to be placed before the people of Newfoundland by means of an elected constitutional convention. Date of convention is apparently not settled, but presumably it would not be until after return of Service personnel. Alternatives to be placed before constitutional convention apparently do not (repeat not) include question of union with Canada.

2. If constitutional decision is made in prospect of a large loan question of union with Canada is likely to be shelved indefinitely.

3. A large loan to Newfoundland by the United Kingdom might be prejudicial to Canadian interests. If the loan were in dollars it would complicate settlement of financial accounts between the United Kingdom and Canada. If the loan were in materials it might seriously impair Canadian markets in Newfoundland.

4. It is suggested that incorporation of Newfoundland in federation would not (repeat not) under present circumstances be financially difficult.

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The Newfoundland sterling debt of $85,000,000 could be taken over by means of credit extended to the United Kingdom. Financial relations with Newfoundland could be adjusted on similar terms to those likely to be offered the provinces in the expected conference with the provinces. A rough estimate indicates that the net annual cost to Canada for subsidies and extension of Dominion services might be about $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 exclusive of cost of taking over Newfoundland debt.

5. It is submitted that union would remove difficulties about assuming post-war defence obligations in the Newfoundland region and would facilitate arrangements for civil aviation. It should also be of advantage in dealing with Fisheries problems.

6. Our information is that there is growing interest in union among responsible people in Newfoundland, and it is thought that if Newfoundland could expect good financial terms from Canada interest in union would be stimulated.

7. the relevant passage on Canadian policy from the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on July 12, 1943 reads :

> "If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian federation and should make that decision clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding, Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal."

8. It is thought that the Prime Minister might wish to raise the matter with Lord Cranborne.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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C213352

JER/SR
3.7.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr. R.A. MacKay. It sets forth a summary of a conversation with Mr. J.B. McEvoy of Newfoundland on the question of Newfoundland's joining the Canadian Federation.

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RAM/ELB
June 29, 1945

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY :

Conversation with Mr. J. B. McEvoy,
of Newfoundland, on the Question
of Newfoundland's joining Federation

1. Mr. J. B. McEvoy is a Newfoundland lawyer who in ten years has built up probably the most lucrative practice on the Island. He is solicitor for most of the leading Water Street merchants and apparently also for the Bowater Pulp and Paper Company. He is also interested in certain Newfoundland business enterprises, including Nova Motors, the largest automobile agency, of which he is President, and Steers Limited, one of the largest mercantile houses, of which he is a director. I have known Mr. McEvoy for some fifteen years, and have a high opinion of his general ability and native shrewdness in business matters and in his capacity as a "rough and tumble" political fighter. He is a forceful and effective public speaker among Newfoundland audiences. Mr. McEvoy, I should judge, has real capacity as an organizer and leader of a movement.

2. Mr. McEvoy observed that there is considerable apprehension among a few of his business friends, including, I gather, the management of two paper companies -- Bowaters and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company -- as to the possibility of the development of currency blocs, and in that event they fear that

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Newfoundland will be drawn into the sterling bloc. The bait might be a large sterling loan. He thinks such a development would in the long run be disastrous for Newfoundland, and he intimated that the paper companies, although financed by United Kingdom capital, would be strongly opposed since their markets are now very largely in the United States and Latin America. Mr. McEvoy suggested that he and some of his friends were prepared to fight such a development vigorously.

3. Mr. McEvoy has long been a supporter in private of federation, and, indeed, he thinks there is no hope for Newfoundland in the long run otherwise. He has not publicly supported federation, and perhaps not in private except among very close friends, largely for business reasons, as most of his clients on Water Street are strongly opposed to federation. As far as he knows, only two prominent Water Street businessmen, Mr. C.C. Pratt, President of Steers Limited, and the Honourable Mr. Munro, President of Munro Export Company and the only surviving former Prime Minister, are supporters of federation. Mr. McEvoy feels, however, that the question has never been fairly presented to the people of Newfoundland, and he is strongly of the opinion that federation would sweep Newfoundland (1) if the people were informed about Dominion social services, and particularly about Children's Allowances, (which would bring to Newfoundland a larger net return than the fishing industry had done in some years); and, (2) if Newfoundland could obtain a reasonable financial deal with the Dominion so that it could carry on a province. Present financial arrangements with the

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provinces, he thinks, would by no means meet Newfoundland's needs. He said that, of course, most of the Water Street merchants would be opposed to federation, as well as the two St. John's papers. The opposition of Water Street might however be an asset as far as winning a popular vote is concerned.

4. Mr. McEvoy would, I think, be more than willing to take a stand and organize a group to lead a movement for federation if there was assurance that the Canadian Government would be willing to accept Newfoundland. Such a step would be a considerable personal sacrifice; he felt that since most of his clients are on Water Street he would probably lost fifty to seventy-five percent. of his professional business. He intimated that he and his friends felt that the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament of July 12, 1943 too indefinite for them to take action upon: In the first place, he felt it does not commit Canada to taking Newfoundland into federation, even if the Newfoundland people were overwhelmingly in support; in the second place, it makes no suggestion of possible terms. Under these conditions he felt he and his friends had no solid ground on which to base a movement for federation.

5. He felt, also, that there was grave danger of "missing the boat" unless Canada took some initiative in the matter shortly. The United Kingdom was likely to make an offer to the Newfoundland people which might be attractive in the absence of other alternatives, and if a decision were taken it would be more or less irrevocable, at least for a considerable period.

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He felt that the return of responsible government might delay rather than hasten union, since if autonomy were restored people would be most reluctant to give it up again. He is strongly against the return of responsible government, and I gather, his friends are as well. They would prefer the continuation of Commission government in view of the precarious financial future of the Island as a separate political entity.

6. He felt that if Canada were willing to take Newfoundland in, it should plainly inform the United Kingdom in the very near future, and forestall an offer from the United Kingdom to Newfoundland. He felt, also, that the question of federation should be put before the Newfoundland people as a single issue and not one of several alternatives among which they would have to choose. He intimated that if federation were turned down it would be time enough to consider other alternatives. He felt, further, that in some way or other Canada should let the people of Newfoundland know that Newfoundland would be welcome in federation, although he also intimated that any such statement should be carefully phrased so as to avoid any impression that we were trying to annex the Island. The statement should be something in the nature of a "take-it-or-leave-it" invitation.

7. Mr. McEvoy hinted that he and his friends could find enough funds for a vigorous campaign in support of federation and that one of the first steps would be to establish a rival paper in St. John's.

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c o p y - elb

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Sept 25, 1945

Top Secret.

R

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213357

Policy toward Newfoundland

1. The United Kingdom Government feels it will have to announce its policy towards Newfoundland shortly after Parliament re-convenes in October. I understand from Mr. Clutterbuck, a senior official of the Dominions Office who is at present in Ottawa, that the statement of policy will include a review of developments since the last statement was made in 1943 and will outline the constitutional machinery it is proposed to set up to enable Newfoundlanders to express their views on their future form of government.

2. Under this plan a National Convention will be elected in May next to advise on whether Newfoundland should retain the present Commission of Government, return to Responsible Government, or adopt some other solution.

3. The United Kingdom Government is desirous of making a generous grant - a sum of the order of $100,000,000 has been suggested - to Newfoundland for development purposes over a period of ten years and wish to announce it at the time of the October statement or, at the latest, at the opening of the Convention. To make such a grant, however, they would require assistance from Canada. I gather it is part of Mr. Clutterbuck's

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mission to sound out the possibility of getting this assistance. Clearly, however, a grant of so large a sum is unrealistic in the present circumstances and I do not think should be seriously entertained.

4. Clutterbuck has intimated that if the Convention, on examining the courses open to it, should decide in favour of seeking union with Canada the British Government would express their approval and lend their support to it provided they had an assurance in advance that such a development would be acceptable to Canada.

5. Raising the question of Confederation with Canada in this form would take it, for the first time, out of party Newfoundland politics and provide an opportunity, which has not existed before and probably will not occur again, to hold a plebiscite on the question under favourable circumstances. On the other hand, if responsible government were restored first, union might be shelved indefinitely and in any event would become a party issue.

6. There would be many advantages in bringing Newfoundland into Confederation at this time. It would solve at one stroke the difficult questions respecting title to the bases, permission to use them for civil aviation, and the right to maintain them for post-war defence. These objectives could probably be

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secured by negotiating with the Newfoundland Government but negotiation would be uncertain and probably not entirely satisfactory. In view of the United States decision not to withdraw, as was expected, but to maintain and enlarge its bases in Iceland the probability is that the post-war defence problem in Newfoundland will continue to be an important one and one in which Canada should, in its own interest, maintain a prime place. The accession of Newfoundland, moreover, would increase the Canadian population by 300,000 people and enlarge the Dominion by 192,000 square miles, an area nearly four times the size of the Maritime Provinces, possessing very considerable mineral and forest resources as well as the finest fishing grounds in the world. It would add materially to the richness and variety of Canada's resources, enhance her prestige and place in the world and would complete, in effect, the union of all British North America into the Canadian Dominion envisaged by the Fathers of Confederation.

top Secret

7. It would, also, remove the danger that Newfoundland, if left to itself, will be driven to take measures to emphasize and strengthen its position as a separate political unit. Such measures though not directed specially against Canada would tend, because of our proximity, to affect us chiefly and to place a gradually increasing strain on good relations. Ultimately they

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might result in Newfoundland and Labrador coming under the United States.

8. There are, of course, a number of considerations on the other side of the picture. The presence of the United States bases on the island at St. John's, Stephenville, and Argentia would constitute a limitation on Canada's sovereignty and the accession of Newfoundland to Confederation would tend to strengthen the centrifugal forces within the Dominion. Individualism, sensitiveness to criticism from outside, and a general backwardness of outlook are, moreover, strongly marked characteristics of the Islanders that would not make for tractability or their easy assimilation into the Dominion. Only the first of these conditions is of any real importance, however, and could probably be solved by some scheme for the internationalization of the bases.

9. If the financial arrangements with the Provinces proposed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of last August are accepted, the process of union, if that be deemed desirable, would be greatly simplified. These new arrangements, together with the Dominion's programme of social security, should provide a basis to bring Newfoundland into Confederation on terms that would be favourable to her without at the same time necessitating very special treatment that is not extended to

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the other Provinces. In the past this has been one of the main obstacles to union from our point of view.

10. With respect to the cost to the Dominion it is very hazardous to forecast any figure in view of the many unknowns in the equation, as, for example, the degree of severity of Dominion taxation in the future; the effect of union on corporate earnings in Newfoundland; the possibilities of new industries (as, for example, development of the rich iron ore deposits recently discovered in Labrador); the future of world trade on which existing Newfoundland industries so largely depend; the increased markets, especially for consumers' goods, from the rest of Canada which union would bring about. A preliminary survey, however, indicates that exclusive of assistance on public works, the net cost to the Dominion might be of the order of from 5 to 8 millions anmually at the outset, though this might well decline if prosperous conditions continued or new industries developed in Newfoundland following union.

11. The last pronouncement of the Canadian Government on the subject was your statement in Parliament on July 12th, 1943. The relevant portion reads as follows:

> "If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian federation and should make that decision clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding, Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal."

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This statement has usually been interpreted to mean that the initiative is left entirely to Newfoundland. But federation with Canada could not very well be discussed intelligently in the abstract. The question must turn on the terms of Federation. It now appears to be a matter for decision, at the policy-making level, as to whether Canada should authorize the United Kingdom to bring this statement to the attention of the Convention when it meets in June or July next year and to state that the Canadian Government would welcome the appointment of a delegation to discuss terms of union. There is little doubt that, if such an invitation were put forward to the Convention by the United Kingdom and given their blessing, the problem of bringing Newfoundland into Confederation would be brought closer to solution than it ever has been before. There is of course a great deal of prejudice and inertia and strong opposition from certain elements to overcome. We would have to make the terms as favourable as we could to ensure acceptance by a substantial majority but it is doubtful, at least, that we would ever have as favourable an opportunity again.

12. If you approve of taking this step, which might be done on the occasion of your forth-coming visit to London, it is suggested that a small committee of officials under a senior

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officer of the Department be set up to examine in detail the various aspects - constitutional, financial and administrative - that would require consideration if Newfoundland accepts the proposal and, ~~terminating its separate existence,~~ enters into Confederation.

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 December 1, 1945

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER :

Statement about Newfoundland
to be made in the House of Lords

1. Attached is a draft of the long-awaited statement to be made by the Secretary of State for the Dominions in the House of Lords shortly regarding the future of Newfoundland. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald intimates that our views would be appreciated.

2. It is proposed that a constitutional convention should be elected about next June to review the situation of the Island and to make recommendations "as to possible forms of future government to be put before the people at a national referendum." The statement is obscure and perhaps intentionally so as to whether the convention is expected to recommend a single scheme or to propose alternatives.

3. If weighted at all, the statement seems to favour a return of responsible government. There is no suggestion of confederation as a possible alternative. The statement warns, however, that the United Kingdom cannot make any financial commitments at the present time. This will, no doubt, disappoint many Newfoundlanders and may induce them to look for other alternatives than either responsible government or continuation of the Commission of Government.

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4. I suggest that our best course is to make certain that neither the statement itself nor the method proposed for consulting the people of Newfoundland should prejudice due consideration of confederation. If the door is clearly left open and if there is sufficient public interest to warrant its consideration, the question may be expected to arise spontaneously during the election or during the convention.

5. I suggest that the present draft in one or two places does prejudice consideration of confederation, but that this could be met by verbal changes. Suggested changes are attached to the statement at paragraph (2) sub-paragraph (2) and at paragraph (4) second last sentence.

6. In view of the historic opposition to confederation in Newfoundland a constitutional convention could scarcely be expected to recommend a referendum on confederation alone. If confederation is placed before the people by way of referendum it will probably be as one of two or more alternatives. A referendum on several alternatives might result in no clear-cut decision on anything unless some system of preferential voting were adopted. It is suggested that this should be pointed out to the United Kingdom.

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TOP SECRET

Draft of proposed Statement in House of Lords to be made by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs

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(1) Since assuming office the Government have reviewed the position in relation to Newfoundland.

(2) Before proceeding to describe the measure which we propose, I should like to refer briefly to three preliminary points. First, as a result of wartime developments and of the special conditions that have obtained during the war, the financial position of the island has been transformed during the last five years. It has been self-supporting since 1941 and has built up an accumulated surplus which now stands at approximately $25,000,000. Secondly, under the agreement made with the Newfoundland people in 1933, a pledge was given that as soon as the Island's difficulties had been overcome and the country was again self-supporting, responsible Government, on request from the people of Newfoundland, would be restored. In a statement made in Parliament in December 1943 on behalf of the Coalition Government, it was made clear that the whole policy of the United Kingdom was governed by this undertaking. Thirdly, such being the general background, it was further indicated in the same statement that, as soon as practicable after the end of the war, machinery would be provided for enabling the Newfoundland people to examine the future of the Island and to express their considered views as to the form of Government they desire, having regard to the financial and economic conditions prevailing at the time. His Majesty's Government, for their part, fully endorse the statement of policy made on behalf of the Coalition Government in 1943 and intend to proceed as speedily as possible with the setting up of appropriate machinery for this purpose. This, they consider, after consultation with the Commission of Government, could most suitably take the form of an elected national convention of Newfoundlanders. They accordingly propose the following programme:-

(1) Elections to a National Convention will be held in the early summer of 1946 as soon as climatic conditions permit - probably in the first half of June. All adults will be entitled to vote and the elections will be held on the basis of the constituencies of 1925 with such variations as may be found desirable in the light of the new census which is being taken in Newfoundland this year. Candidates for election will be required to have been bona fide residents for at least two years in the districts they seek to represent, war service not being regarded as a break in residence.

(2) It will be the duty of the Convention to review all the alternative courses open to the Island and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as a basis for a National Referendum. It is fitting, therefore, that it should be given wide terms of reference and these will take the following form:

/"To consider

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"To consider and discuss amongst themselves as elected representatives of the Newfoundland people, the changes that have taken place in the financial and economic situation of the Island since 1934 and bearing in mind the extent to which the high revenues of recent years have been due to wartime conditions, to examine the position of the country and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as to possible forms of future Government to be put before the people at a National Referendum".

(3) The Convention will be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. In order that members may be given adequate guidance on constitutional forms and procedure, it is contemplated that an expert adviser from the United Kingdom would be available to assist the Convention as required. His Majesty's Government further propose to prepare and to make available to the Convention when it meets, a factual and objective statement on the financial and economic situation. This would analyse developments in revenue and expenditure since 1934, give particulars of the cost of maintaining the various public and social services, review the country's import and export trade and the main branches of economic activity and survey the principal lines of policy followed by the Commission of Government and their financial implications. This statement will be made available to Parliament at the same time.

(4) The intention would be that the Convention should meet as soon as practicable after the elections. If, as is hoped, discussions at the Convention should result in a sufficiently marked consensus of opinion to enable recommendations as to the further course of action to be submitted to the United Kingdom Government, the next step would be for such recommendations to be considered by His Majesty's Government. It would thereafter be possible to hold a referendum at which the issues could be put to the Newfoundland people for their decision. Under this procedure, there will be full scope for the whole constitutional question to be examined by a representative body of Newfoundlanders and then decided by the Newfoundland people themselves. In the meantime, the Commission of Government have been giving continuous study to the reconstruction needs of the Island. These may be divided into short term and long term. So far as the former are concerned, the Commission have already put in hand a series of measures designed to meet the more pressing requirements for the next two or three years. These include a comprehensive scheme which has been received with general approval in the Island for the rehabilitation of ex-service men and schemes for fishery development, land settlement, the improvement of communications and hospital and educational services. It is clearly necessary that these schemes should proceed without interruption and provision for implementing them will accordingly continue to be made in the Island's annual budget. There need be no apprehension, therefore, that progress in equipping the Island to meet the needs of the future will in any way be slowed down by the arrangements now proposed for enabling the constitutional issue to be determined. Longer term measures are, however, in a somewhat different category

/since

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Proposed change last clause of paragraph (2) sub-paragraph (2)
"and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as to the issues to be put before the people at a National Referendum."

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Próposed change second last sentence last six words to read:
"on their political future." — goes too for

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since any new Government would no doubt wish to frame its own development policy and care must be taken to see that it is left the maximum freedom to do so consistent with reasonable continuity. In other words, the aim of the Commission must be to forge ahead with immediate measures but on longer term schemes to retain a measure of flexibility pending the settlement of the constitutional issue. The Commission of Government will, however, make available to the Convention information respecting the order of development and reconstruction expenditure which in their view is likely to be required over the next ten years. Our relations with Newfoundland have been so special and Newfoundlanders have played such a gallant part in the war that it would, I know, be the wish of all to assure to any new Government which may take over the Island the fairest possible start. But we must, above all, be careful not to promise what we may not be able to perform, and the special difficulties of our financial position over the next few years may well preclude us from undertaking fresh commitments. As your Lordships will understand from what I have said, the object of the procedure proposed by His Majesty's Government, is to enable the people of Newfoundland to come to a free and informed decision as soon as possible on their future form of Government. I know that this House, which has always been solicitous for the welfare of the people of the Island, will wish them well in the exercise of their choice.

management of the affairs of the

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Re Statement about Newfoundland

Memorandum for fyle:

C213371

'Phoned Robertson at 2.30 p.m. - Sunday. Gave it as my opinion it would be better to leave the memorandum exactly as it stands and not to introduce the words "the issues" or "on their political future". The latter, I felt would certainly suggest determining at once whether they were to be with the U.S, the U.K. or Canada, or on their own. Also I thought the British government had used "form of government" deliberately, the significant matter to be decided at present being whether the Commission form of government would continue, or a responsible government, either within the island itself or as part of some larger confederation.

I did point out that on page 3, fourteen lines from the bottom, that the words "take over the Island" were certainly ambiguous and should be changed to make plain that it is not the taking over of the Island by some external government which may be elected, but rather something which would signify the government to be elected to manage the affairs of the Island.

Mr. Robertson agreed that, in the circumstances, he would not suggest an alteration of the memorandum in the form in which it is, except in regard to the last mentioned point.

W. L. M. K.

December 2, 1945

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23/1/46

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213372

NEWFOUNDLAND (re attached proposals)

" spoke in council to Mr. Bridges, Minister of Fisheries, re visit to Newfoundland and later took up with him in company with Mr. Norman Robertson the matters to be considered while there. Mr. Bridges was to see Mr. Robert son tomorrow morning to get further details.

W.L.M.K.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213373

Bridges - re Newfoundland

[illegible] re Nfd.

[illegible] in Cncl re the B[illegible] re cost to Nfd & the ~~Govt~~ the up to Parl in Confirmation of the letters 2B c.d.d with the the B cost to the Nfd — Turner wiring & get [illegible] the d'ft

Jan 22/46

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January 21, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Discussions with Newfoundland

The Cabinet approved on January 16th a memorandum recommending the policy to be followed in the forthcoming discussions with Newfoundland on the military use of airfields and related defence matters. This memorandum suggested that in view of the importance of the question to Canada a Minister should be appointed as Chairman of the Canadian delegation. It was left for you to decide who should go.

If at all possible, I think a Minister should head the delegation, since Newfoundland will be represented by two or more members of the Commission of Government. If available, Mr. Abbott would be the obvious choice, since the Departments of National Defence for Army and Naval Service as well as Air are concerned. Failing Mr. Abbott, Colonel Gibson might be asked. He conducted the negotiations about the transfer of the air bases to Canada in 1941 and is familiar with the earlier background of the question. If neither of them can be spared, perhaps Mr. W.C. Macdonald, the Parliamentary Assistant could head the group.

As the conference is tentatively scheduled to begin on January 29th, our delegation should be named soon.

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C213375 NAR/SR
9.9.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Lord Addison is quite likely to raise informally with you the question of Newfoundland while he is here. If he does, I think you will find the attached memorandum of a long conversation which young Bridle, our junior Secretary in Newfoundland, had with Sir Gordon McDonald, the present Governor, quite interesting.

Last read
16-9-46

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PAB:mc:md

7th September 1946

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND, AUGUST 21st, 1946

When Mr. Bridle, formerly Third Secretary at St. John's, called on the Governor of Newfoundland before returning to Ottawa, the Governor talked to him informally and unofficially about the state of public opinion as he has observed it and also about his own and the United Kingdom Government's views on the political future of Newfoundland. The following paragraphs summarize the Governor's remarks.

2. Since his arrival in the Island the Governor has made a determined effort to learn as much as he can about the views and the conditions of life of the population. When in St. John's he makes a point of seeing or entertaining as many different types of people as he can and from time to time he travels to outport centres. When Mr. Bridle talked to him he had visited every important settlement in the Avalon Peninsula, in the Trinity Bay area and on the line of the railway as far west as Buchans. The area he had then covered includes about one half the population of the Island. He has now completed a trip from Port aux Basques up the west coast to Corner Brook. Shortly after the National Convention opens on September 11th he will make a tour of the south coast and before the winter sets in he will visit the Bonavista districts. He will then have covered all the populated areas of the Island except the north-east and north-west coasts.

3. The Governor's methods of assessing public opinion are interesting. When, for example, he has an important merchant or some other prominent citizen in his office, he engages in a frank exchange of personal views on social and economic questions. When visiting the outports he talks as freely as possible with his hosts and endeavours to see as much as he can of both the good and the bad features of the community. He then allots a certain amount of time for interviews and groups and individuals are invited to come to discuss public matters with him. Meanwhile his wife, his daughter and his son, who is his private secretary, make observations which in due course they pass on to him. In this way the Governor feels that he is able to examine a fairly good cross-section of public opinion.

4. He has formed two general impressions of the state of mind of the people at the present time. In the first place, while a considerable number are honestly concerned about the political question, widely divergent ideas are expressed and very few people have a clear view of the future. Even those in positions of responsibility are inclined to be short-sighted and arbitrary. Secondly, although many endeavour to see the country's problems as a whole,

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there seems to be a general tendency to consider public affairs from the point of view of the probable effect of developments on particular localities. In short, the people need guidance and have not yet received enough help from among their own ranks. The Governor regards as his first assignment the asessmemt of opinion and conditions in Newfoundland in order that he may advise the Dominions Office as to the real situation. At the same time he feels that he should do anything he can to assist the people to take a broader and longer view of their problems and to make at least an initial move in the right direction.

5. The Governor has formed an opinion concerning the trend of popular thinking on the constitutional issue. He believes that at the present time a majority of the people of the Island favour retention of the Commission of Government. Those who are inclined this way wish to go on receiving benefits which they have enjoyed during the Commission's tenure of office. At the same time, however, many of these people have misgivings about their preference because they feel some moral obligation to assume responsibility for their own affairs. The next largest group in the country at the present time, he feels, desires Responsible Government and another large group favours Confederation. He says that the latter, however, are inclined to bemuse themselves with the idea that Newfoundland will get special terms, and that some of them want to see Responsible Government restored before Confederation is adopted. He has noticed that a great many of those who have given serious thought and study to the political question favour Confederation. He is also aware that the parts of the country which he has not yet visited include the main areas in which the Confederation movement is said to be strong.

6. The Governor dislikes the support which some people are giving to what he calls "fancy brands", such as "Commission of Government in a modified form." He wants to see a straight ballot on the three main issues--Commission of Government, Confederation and Responsible Government. At the same time, he feels that there should be no "cooking" of the ballot beforehand by the Dominions Office and he says that he would oppose any move in this direction.

7. Broadly speaking he considers the country could be divided geographically into two areas of political opinion--the Avalon Peninsula and a few neighbouring areas, which are at the present time predominantly in favour of Responsible Government; and the balance of the country, which seems on the whole to favour retention of the Commission of Government.

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8. On the basis of his present observations he would predict that the plebiscite will return Responsible Government. It is a great rallying cry which those who favour it will no doubt exploit to the full. In this connection he points out that there are about 130,000 people in the Avalon Peninsula--that is, more than one third of the total population. At the same time he realizes that public opinion is not based on very settled convictions and that developments during the next few months may considerably alter the picture.

9. The Governor said that the United Kingdom Government definitely does not want the Commission of Government to continue in Newfoundland. He also said that "most of us" want Newfoundland to join up with Canada. In this group he apparently meant to include Mr. Attlee, Lord Addison, Mr. Morrison and himself among others. He did not give any indication as to whether or not the United Kingdom Government would afford Newfoundland financial or economic assistance during the years ahead. Mr. Bridle formed the impression that he rather carefully avoided any statement on this point and that the question has probably not yet been decided on any definite basis.

10. Concerning his own views on the political question, he was rather more specific. He did not actually say that he himself considers Confederation the best choice for Newfoundland, but this was implicit in his remarks. He said that it is an unfortunate fact that some of those who are opposed to Confederation have adopted this view on purely selfish grounds. He also encounters people who say that Confederation cannot properly be considered by the Convention because it is not "a form of government." He always tells these people that it certainly is a form of government--that is, provincial government under a federal system. To the people who want to restore Responsible Government before embarking upon Confederation and to those who simply want "to give Responsible Government another try," he points out that they are running the danger of leading the country into a situation approaching that of 1933 and that, should they then desire to enter Confederation, they would find that their chances of securing favourable terms would be considerably worse than they are at present. He expressed the opinion to Mr. Bridle that the return of Responsible Government might place the country in this position within two or three years and that Newfoundland would then be "at the mercy" of Canada. He said that he does not like to use such a phrase but that hard bargaining appears to be the present habit among nations and that in any negotiations of this kind the party that comes asking must pay for what it wants.

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11. The Governor feels that the people as a whole do not yet grasp the basic facts of their economic situation. There have not yet appeared enough informed and active leaders among the people themselves to bring these facts home and any efforts on the part of the Commission of Government or the Dominions Office in this direction are likely to be suspect. He hopes, however, that the Convention will succeed in clarifying the issue. He would like to see someone ask a direct question concerning future financial relations between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom and "get a direct answer." He hopes that an official mission of some kind will then be sent to Canada to determine what Confederation would offer; and he would like to see it made quite clear that, if Newfoundland chooses Responsible Government, she will be strictly on her own. If these considerations are brought well forward at the Convention, the people, he says, will at least be in a position to choose with their eyes open.

12. He does not feel himself that Confederation must necessarily follow as a direct result of the coming plebiscite. In fact, he considers that it would be a mistake for Canada to accept Newfoundland unless Confederation obtains a two-thirds majority in the voting.

13. Toward the end of his remarks the Governor said that he had "just this week" been made aware in a rather forcible manner of an aspect of the political question which had not fully occurred to him before. It appears that his presence in the country as Chairman of the Commission of Government is placing him in the anomalous position of fostering the very type of political conviction which his own Government wishes to dissipate. People are beginning to know and trust him and are, therefore, inclined to favour retention of the present system of government under which his influence could be considerable.

14. The Governor said quite frankly that, as he had been in politics for fourteen years prior to his present appointment, it is not unnatural for him to like to be "in the thick of things." Referring briefly to the administrative side of his present position, he said that he is "ham-strung" by the Treasury Office attitude toward public finance. He feels that, except in the field of public health, there has not been nearly enough improvement in public services in Newfoundland. It irks him not to be in a position to approve plans for spending the present surplus on enterprises which in his view would in the long run be productive. He feels that projects which improve the physical strength and mental alertness of the population and so enable them to face national problems squarely are in themselves an investment.

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15. The Governor showed real enthusiasm when discussing this matter; but whether or not he was actually expressing concrete intentions, it is difficult to say. In any case, at this time he was moving into an exposition of his general views and asserted "Imagination in government is what I believe in--perhaps in a few generations we will get over our present short-sighted attitude toward money." After stating his own social philosophy, which is that of the Labour movement in England, he remarked with a wry smile that Newfoundland will probably be the last corner on the face of the earth to embrace socialism. At the same time, there can be no doubt that he is deeply and even earnestly interested in social and economic conditions in Newfoundland and that he intends during his term of office to do what he can to see that they are improved. He does not expect his present appointment to last more than a few years.

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15. The Governor showed real enthusiasm when discussing this matter; but whether or not he was actually expressing concrete intentions, it is difficult to say. In any case, at this time he was moving into an exposition of his general views and asserted "Imagination in government is what I believe in--perhaps in a few generations we will get over our present short-sighted attitude toward money." After stating his own social philosophy, which is that of the Labour movement in England, he remarked with a wry smile that Newfoundland will probably be the last corner on the face of the earth to embrace socialism. At the same time, there can be no doubt that he is deeply and even earnestly interested in social and economic conditions in Newfoundland and that he intends during his term of office to do what he can to see that they are improved. He does not expect his present appointment to last more than a few years.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Before Mr. St. Laurent left for Quebec I gave him a memorandum which Mr. J. S. Macdonald, our High Commissioner in St. John's, has prepared on the situation in Newfoundland with particular reference to the question of Confederation, which is awakening some interest in the Island. After considering the memorandum carefully, Mr. St. Laurent telephoned me suggesting that a copy should be sent to you and to the Ministers of Finance and Fisheries, whose Departments are more particularly concerned. There are some extra copies available and could be sent to any other Ministers you may think should have them.

L. B. Pearson

21st October, 1946.

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY

The development of the political situation in Newfoundland has now reached the point where it becomes desirable, in my view, for the Canadian Government to come to a decision on the question of whether or not Newfoundland should be encouraged to enter the Canadian Federation. For convenience of consideration a memorandum summarizing the situation and outlining some of the factors that would have to be kept in mind in reaching a decision is attached. I would urge that the matter be brought to the attention of the Minister with a view to early consideration.

J.S.M.

Ottawa
October 17th, 1946.

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SECRET

THE PRESENT POSITION IN NEWFOUNDLAND WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION

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INTRODUCTION

When Responsible Government was suspended by Act of the British Parliament at the request of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1933, it was tacitly agreed that "as soon as the Island's difficulties are overcome and the country is again self-supporting, Responsible Government, on request from the people of Newfoundland, would be restored."

For the first seven years of Government by the Commission appointed by the United Kingdom deficits occurred regularly each year and were met by the British Treasury. By 1941, however, the country had become self-supporting again in the sense that Government revenue exceeded expenditure and each year since that date there has been a substantial surplus.

In view of the absence of several thousand voters on service overseas and the general disruption caused by the war the Government of the United Kingdom did not take any steps to implement its promise, and consult the people of Newfoundland as to their views. In December, 1943, however, it gave an undertaking that the people of Newfoundland would be given an opportunity to express their views at the close of the war.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention which met at St. John's on September 11th, and which is still in session, is the fulfillment of that promise. It consists of forty-five delegates elected by the people of Newfoundland on a wide franchise with only one limitation of any importance, namely, that candidates were limited to persons resident in the Electoral District in each case.

The Convention met under the following terms of reference laid down by the Government of the United Kingdom:-

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"To consider and discuss amongst themselves as elected representatives of the Newfoundland people, the changes that have taken place in the financial and economic situation of the Island since 1934, and bearing in mind the extent to which the high revenues of recent years have been due to wartime conditions, to examine the position of the country, and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as to possible forms of future Government to be put before the people at a national referendum."

This is a modification of their original promise but has been accepted without substantial protest by the people of Newfoundland. Under these terms of reference the Convention may recommend any number of forms of Government for submission to the people, by referendum, including federation with Canada.

The Convention is now engaged in the first part of its task, namely, securing information on the financial and economic position of Newfoundland with a view to enabling the members to reach a conclusion as to whether the country is permanently self-supporting or whether the present prosperity is a more or less temporary condition born of the war. It will require several weeks to secure and consider the information that has been asked for from the various Departments of Government by the nine committees into which the Convention has been organized. It seems probable, however, that by the end of November the Convention will have reached a point at which it will consider itself in a position to discuss recommendations as to the future form of Government.

THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION

Interest in the question of Confederation has been growing since the approaching termination of the war brought nearer the time that Newfoundlanders would be given an opportunity of expressing their views. It was born, I think, out of admiration for the Canadian war record and a growing

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realization of the increasing importance of Canada as a nation and was greatly stimulated by the progressive social legislation adopted by Canada in recent years and particularly by the passage of the Family Allowance Act. In considering the development of public opinion in Newfoundland in favour of Confederation we should, however, keep carefully in mind that there is little genuine sentiment in Newfoundland for union with Canada in the positive sense of desiring to be part of the Dominion and to work together for the building up of a great nation stretching from St. John's to Victoria. The sentiment that does exist is rather a negative one, based on the feeling that Newfoundland's economic position is rather precarious and that Newfoundlanders would enjoy greater prosperity and a more assured future in a turbulent world if they were part of the Dominion.

The present is not a particularly propitious time to discuss terms of union with Newfoundland for the tide of prosperity which came with the war shows as yet little sign of receding.

Government revenue continues to exceed expenditure by a substantial margin and the accumulated surplus has reached $32,708,640 - a record figure.

The public debt, which stood at approximately $100,000,000 at the beginning of the war has been reduced to approximately $73,876,000 or about $210 per capita as compared with a figure in Canada of $1130 per capita.

Accumulated savings bank deposits, personal and corporate, amount to more than $91,500,000 - three times the comparable figure for 1939 and provide a most valuable buffer against the effects of a possible depression.

General economic conditions in the Island are also excellent. The pulp and paper industry, even more important in the economy of Newfoundland than the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry is important to Canada, is working at capacity and is

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profiting from the high prices now being paid for paper and paper products in the United States and other markets. Four new newsprint machines are being installed in the Bowater's mill at Corner Brook at a capital cost of seven million dollars. These will increase capacity by 75,000 tons of newsprint per annum to 300,000 tons per annum and will call for the addition of a further 1150 men to the working force. Negotiations are also proceeding with the Government for the establishment of a pulp mill in Labrador, which gives further ground for optimism.

The other main industry, iron mining, is also experiencing a boom and indications are that the United Kingdom will take 400,000 tons more iron ore than last year. Employment has recently been stepped up considerably and now stands at the highest figure ever reached.

Most important of all, the Cod Fishery, except on the Labrador, has enjoyed an excellent season, production from January 1st to September 30th amounting to 609,791 quintals as compared with 601,309 quintals last year. The Salmon, Lobster, Herring and other Fisheries have also been excellent. The heavy demand for fish of all kinds has continued at prices roughly three times those prevailing prior to the war.

It should be noted, also, that what is, in effect, a new industry has come into operation with the establishment of the United States bases which presently give employment to approximately 4200 Newfoundlanders.

But while economic conditions are not conducive to the growth of sentiment in favour of Confederation general political conditions are not unfavourable. A large section of the electorate is dubious about the wisdom of handing the country back to the control of the local politicians, whose regimes are still associated with the graft, favouritism and wide-spread misery that prevailed under them. The Commission of Government, it is true, has a wide measure of support among the people who

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recognize they are better off under it than they were under its predecessor Governments. The new Governor, Sir Gordon Macdonald, is undoubtedly increasing the popularity of the Commission both by the strong lead he is giving in the direction of more progressive administration and by the close contacts he is forming with the people in all parts of the Island. There is undoubtedly, however, a substantial body of opinion that feels so arbitrary a form of Government can not be justified after a war fought for political freedom and democracy. Confederation with Canada on favourable terms would rally both those who are apprehensive of Newfoundland's ability to stand alone and those who genuinely desire an elected Government, but fear that, as of old, it would abuse its power if it possessed plenary authority. And it would run a better chance of being accepted in a referendum where voters were required to vote either for or against Confederation than if it were put forward, as a party question, in some future Assembly.

There is sufficient interest in the question of Confederation among the members of the Convention to make it probable that, once the Committees have made their reports, on the economic and financial situation, serious consideration will be given to the question of an approach to Canada. Thus far only one delegate, Mr. J.R. Smallwood, member for Bonavista Centre, has come out publicly in favour of Confederation. Mr. Smallwood, while a good propagandist, is not a very substantial man and a motion sponsored by him asking the Government of the United Kingdom to request the Canadian Government to receive a delegation to discuss the question of union, would not command wide support. The best prospect of success would be to have such a motion put forward by the Honourable Gordon Bradly, K.C., member for Bonavista East, the leader of the Liberal Party in the last House of Assembly, who is generally well disposed toward Confederation but has taken no public stand on the question. In his view there are two conditions that would be

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essential to the success of a movement for Confederation. Firstly, the United Kingdom Government would have to indicate clearly, in reply to an enquiry from the Convention, that it is not in a position to undertake to meet deficits that may arise in Newfoundland in the future even if the Commission of Government appointed by the United Kingdom, is retained, and secondly, the Government of Canada would have to be prepared to make a generous offer. With this backing a motion to send a delegation to Ottawa could, I think, be carried in the Convention though some of those who would support sending a delegation would secretly hope to see it fail.

COULD DISCUSSIONS BE CARRIED ON EFFECTIVELY WITH A DELEGATION FROM THE CONVENTION?

It would undoubtedly be more satisfactory if negotiations on terms and conditions of union could be carried on with a duly constituted Government. In the absence of such a Government, however, negotiations could be carried on with representatives of the Convention with the approval of the Government of the United Kingdom. A delegation from the Convention would, of course, not be authorized to enter into a formal Agreement with the Government of Canada on terms of union. It could, however, be more than a purely exploratory mission. It could discuss terms of union and provide the Canadian authorities with full information on the economic and financial position of Newfoundland and could undertake to recommend to the Convention an offer of terms if the Government of Canada should decide, on hearing its representations, to make such an offer. The Convention could, in turn, recommend to the Government of the United Kingdom that the question of Confederation with Canada, on the terms proposed by the Canadian Government, be submitted to the people of Newfoundland in a separate Referendum to be followed, in the event that it failed to secure a majority of those voting, by Referenda on (a) the maintenance of the Commission of Government, (b) the re-establishment of Responsible

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Government and (c) any other form or forms of Government the Convention might think desirable to recommend.

With such a recommendation from the Convention the Government of the United Kingdom could, without embarrassment, draw up the Referendum and have it submitted to the people of Newfoundland prior to and apart from referenda on other forms of Government.

It becomes desirable, therefore, that the Canadian Government consider carefully whether or not it desires to encourage Newfoundland to join the Dominion as the Tenth Province, and, if so, how far it is prepared to go in bringing it about.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF UNION

The more obvious factors which would require to be taken into consideration in coming to a decision may be set forth briefly as follows:-

The accession of Newfoundland would increase the Canadian population by 312,889 people and enlarge the Dominion by 192,000 square miles, an area larger than Finland or Sweden and nearly four times the size of the Maritime Provinces, possessing very considerable mineral and forest resources as well as easy access to the finest fishing grounds in the world. It would solve, permanently, all questions of post-war military and civil aviation rights which are at present terminable after March 31st, 1949, on twelve months' notice. It would make possible a common jurisdiction over North Atlantic Fisheries. It would, in a sense, give Canada a frontage on the Atlantic and "a window towards Europe", and prevent the Dominion being shut off from the Atlantic as it is, to a considerable extent, from the Pacific. It would add materially to the extent and variety of Canada's resources and enhance her prestige and place in the world.

It should not be overlooked, in considering the

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advantages of Newfoundland to Canada, that those advantages are a good deal more substantial than in 1895 when the subject was last considered. Newfoundland is larger now by 110,000 square miles of territory commonly regarded at that time, in Canada at least, as forming part of the Canadian Labrador but since awarded to Newfoundland by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Moreover, the country is richer by the investment of at least $100,000,000 by Canada and at least $300,000,000 by the United States primarily for defence but much of which was spent on roads, wharfs, telephone lines, warehouses and similar buildings, radio ranges, airfields, the training of Newfoundlanders in various technical jobs, etc., and has redounded to the general development of the country.

On the debit side of the account consideration would have to be given to the following points:-

On any terms that would be acceptable to Newfoundland the Island would undoubtedly receive from the Federal Treasury for many years a good many millions of dollars per annum more than it would produce in revenue. One important reason for this is that Newfoundland, as a Province, would not be able to raise any substantial amounts, as the existing Provinces do, by taxes on gasoline and motor vehicles. Another reason is that virtually the whole cost of administration falls on the central government of the Island, there being no general system of local taxation, and only a few municipalities all of which, except St. John's, have been established only within the last three years. Newfoundland would thus require a special grant from the Dominion to enable it to carry on as a Province. The crux of the problem of Confederation is to find a formula under which such a grant could be made without appearing to give Newfoundland more favourable terms than the existing Provinces enjoy or which they could make the basis of demands on

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the federal treasury.

The presence of the United States bases in the Island at St. John's, Stephenville and Argentia, on territory on which the leases have still ninety-five years to run, would constitute a limitation on Canadian sovereignty. Even if the United States would be prepared to hand over the bases to Canada, which is extremely unlikely, the investment involved amounting to more than $300,000,000 is clearly too large a sum to pay for a free hand in Newfoundland and Canada could not, in any case, take over the physical task for which the naval base at Argentia was constructed since it would require a powerful navy disposing of capital ships.

It is possible that the accession of Newfoundland might tend to strengthen the centrifugal forces within the Dominion and to retard the strengthening of the central authority but this might be more than off-set by the greater self-confidence that would be infused into the new Dominion by the inclusion of a vast territory and a new people.

There is a further point that should be considered. If nothing is done to encourage Newfoundland to come into Confederation the country will be driven, by the force of events, to take measures to emphasize and strengthen its position as a separate economic and political unit. Such measures would doubtless include, among other things, the appointment of Trade Agents to push the sale of Newfoundland fish in the United States, Cuba, the West Indies, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and other areas in which Canadian fish are also marketed; the negotiation of Trade Agreements with the countries who are the chief purchasers of Newfoundland products, offering them, in return, a market for their products to the detriment of our exports; the withdrawal of permission to Canadian fishing vessels to store fish and salt in bond while

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operating on the Banks; the raising of royalties on iron and other minerals to buttress falling revenues; and the termination of defence rights except on payment of heavy rentals. The quest for diversification would be stimulated involving further development of local manufacturing which already includes paint, nails, rope, tobacco, biscuits, beer and soft drinks, oil-skins, clothing, etc., cutting down our market and progressively adding to the vested interests that would be opposed to closer relations with Canada. Newfoundland might even, in view of the fact that it sells so largely to countries allied with sterling, be led to attach itself to the sterling bloc and terminate the special position accorded to Canadian financial institutions. Eventually it might be driven, as its finances became more strained, to offer Labrador, not to Canada, but to the highest bidder - which might well be the United States. Even though the measures taken were not directed specifically against Canada they would, in fact, re-act more heavily against Canada than against any other country and though we might, by exercising pressure at London and Washington, be able to counter or restrict such moves, obstructive action would inevitably arouse hostility in Newfoundland and permanently embitter relations with Canada.

We cannot, indeed, rule out altogether the possibility of a more far-reaching development - political union with the United States. Such a contingency, though unlikely at the moment, could easily take on great importance if the United States Government, influenced by strategic developments, should desire a freer hand in Newfoundland and Labrador. The immense economic advantages that would flow from the free entry of fish into the United States market; the already large and prosperous Newfoundland community in the New England States which still maintains many ties with its homeland; the large

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proportion of persons of Irish extraction in Newfoundland's population; and the favourable impression created by lavish American spending in the Island, would give the United States powerful instruments with which to exert influence on the people of Newfoundland if it should desire to do so.

It might be argued, of course - and with some plausibility - that nothing very drastic is likely to happen over the next few years and that, if we wait, Newfoundland, when the next depression strikes, may find itself again in financial difficulties and make overtures for union. It should not be forgotten, however, that Canada itself could hardly hope to escape from the effects of any such depression and public opinion would then be adverse to accepting new commitments. Nor could Newfoundland be secured even then on better terms, for the crux of the problem of union, as pointed out above, is that Newfoundland must be provided with funds to carry on Provinvial services not too greatly out of line with the standards of the other Provinces. Newfoundland, in any case, would have developed its economy further. More vested interests would have been created and fusion would entail more serious re-adjustments than at present. It seems probable, also, that, with the development of the United States bases and the increasingly intimate contracts they involve, American influence would be a good deal stronger than it is now.

Most of the considerations set forth above, for and against union, are rather intangible in character and are hard to measure or appraise in concrete terms. Generally, however, the conclusion seems clear that it would be in the best interests of Canada to encourage Newfoundland to join the Dominion as the Tenth Province now, provided the annual cost to the Federal Treasury is not too great a price

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for the advantages the accession of Newfoundland would bring.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL TREASURY

It is desirable, therefore, to consider this question in broad outline.

The revenue that would accrue to the Canadian Treasury by the application of existing Federal Tax laws to Newfoundland is estimated, by the Canadian fiscal experts, to be not more than $26,500,000 per annum under existing conditions. At 1947 rates of tax, revenues will, of course, be lower and if further cuts are made in succeeding years or if incomes decline, the figure may fall several million dollars below the suggested level. Revenues of not more than $24,000,000 in a typical year are used for the purposes of this memorandum.

On the side of expenditure there are three main fields to be considered:-

(a) Federal Subsidy

Newfoundland, as a Province of Canada, would transfer to the Dominion exclusive possession of the Income tax, Corporation tax, Excess Profits tax and Inheritance tax fields and would be entitled to a subsidy at present levels of national income at the rate of 16.35 per person which, based on the present population of 312,889 persons, would amount to $5,115,735 per annum or, say, in round figures $5,000,000.

(b) Federal Services

Under Confederation the Dominion Government would automatically take over the functions set out in Section 91 of the British North America Act. The cost of extending these Federal Services to Newfoundland is estimated, by the Departments concerned, to be roughly $21,000,000 per annum.

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Assuming that Canada took over the service of the Newfoundland Public Debt there would be an additional expenditure of $3,700,000 per annum (including about $1,000,000 for sinking fund). This debt is, in part, represented by investments in public works, such as the railway, lighthouses, harbour works, etc., which would become the property of the Dominion.

(c) Special Grant

It is estimated that Newfoundland would require as a Province a revenue of about $15,000,000 per annum to maintain, at their present standard, the services that would be borne by the Provincial Government under Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act. Newfoundland's revenue as a Province - after loss of Income, Customs, Excise, Succession and other duties and taxes that would be transferred to the Federal Government but including the Federal subsidy of $5,000,000 - would, it is estimated, be, approximately $10,000,000. Newfoundland could not, for many years, secure large yields from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle licenses as is done in the existing Canadian Provinces, and would require, for an interim period at least, a special grant of approximately $5,000,000 per annum.

To recapitulate:-

Dominion Expenditure:

Federal Tax Agreement Subsidy.....	$ 5,000,000
Federal Services.....	21,000,000
Debt Service (including sinking fund).....	3,700,000
Special Grant.....	5,000,000
	$34,700,000
Dominion Receipts.....	24,000,000
Annual Cost to Canada.....	$10,700,000

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If a depression should set in, revenue would, of course, be less than that shown above and the annual cost to Canada, in such conditions, might mount to as high as $15,000,000 per annum.

In addition to the annual cost, as set forth in the above rough estimate, the Departments concerned have estimated non-recurring expenditures to be of the order of $10,000,000 spread over a period of about three years. This figure does not provide for any special expenditure on roads.

These expenditures, annual and non-recurrent, represent the best estimate available of the cost to the Federal Treasury that would be involved in bringing Newfoundland into the Dominion as a Canadian Province. In my opinion, net cost to Canada would be a good deal less and would probably become progressively smaller. The Federal expenditure in Newfoundland would have the effect of increasing very considerably Canadian exports to the Island. The removal of the barriers to immigration would result in a considerable influx of Newfoundlanders into the other Provinces of Canada where they would be more productively employed. Canadian direction of the technical and welfare services falling under Federal control would also have the general effect of increasing efficiency and thereby raising per capita productivity in Newfoundland. It would, of course, be extremely difficult to estimate, with any approach of accuracy, the gain that would result from these developments. But they would undoubtedly represent, in the aggregate, a not inconsiderable amount.

If it be decided, after an examination of these figures that an outlay of the magnitude set forth above would be too high a price to pay for the accession of Newfoundland, it would appear desirable that members of the

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Convention who may raise the matter be told informally that the outlay involved would be too great to make it probable that negotiations for union, on a basis that would be acceptable to the people of Newfoundland, could be carried out. For it would undoubtedly be better for all concerned that negotiations be not undertaken if there is a likelihood that they will again result in failure. The breakdown of the negotiations in 1893 embittered relations over many years.

If, on the other hand, it be decided that the future development of Canada as a nation is bound up with rounding out its territory on the Atlantic seaboard and that it would be in the interest of the Dominion to encourage Newfoundland to come in, there are two or three points to which attention should now be given:-

(1) There appears to be a certain hesitation among friends of Confederation in the Convention to take any definite steps to send a delegation to Ottawa in the absence of any knowledge as to the basis on which Canada might be prepared to negotiate. They are, of course, familiar with the Prime Minister's statement of July 12th, 1943, that "If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian Federation and should make that decision clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal." and with the statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs of June 24th, 1946 that "If the people of Newfoundland come to the conclusion that they would be happy to throw in their lot with Canada, their representations will be given most earnest and sympathetic consideration." In their view these statements say nothing about the

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question of terms which to them is all important and they could make no decision to join up with Canada unless they first knew the kind of terms they might expect to receive. They would not regard as satisfactory the terms accorded generally to the other Provinces but feel that consideration would have to be given to the special position and problems of Newfoundland. The men who would organize the delegation to Ottawa would contemplate stumping the country on their return to persuade the people of Newfoundland to vote for Confederation and, before committing themselves very far, they seem to feel the need for an assurance that the special position of Newfoundland is understood here. This special position has been taken into account in the financial outline set forth above and, if I could be authorized to intimate to them, verbally and in confidence, that the Canadian Government is well aware of the special position of Newfoundland and would be prepared to discuss the question of terms on that basis, it would have an excellent effect. With such an assurance they would, I feel sure, be prepared to take an initiative in the matter and carry the movement to fruition in union.

(2) It would be desirable that an informal understanding be sought with the Government of the United Kingdom respecting the reply to be made to the Convention when it raises, as it probably will within the next six weeks, the question of the extent to which Britain, if the present Commission form of Government is continued, will be prepared to guarantee financial assistance in the event of further deficits. It would have to be made clear that the United Kingdom is in no position to contemplate further grants in aid to Newfoundland.

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(3) It would seem desirable, also, that an inter-departmental Committee be set up to examine, in more detail than has yet been done, all the various matters, financial and constitutional, that would have to be considered in framing specific terms of union. For it would be highly desirable that negotiations, once begun, be not too long drawn out by the necessity of looking up material that can be gathered and digested in advance. It will probably be December or January before a delegation, if it comes, will arrive and it would be of the greatest importance that all discussions be completed in time to permit the terms of union to be drafted, approved by the National Convention and probably also by the Canadian Parliament, and the Referendum organized so that voting might take place by the last week in May before the fishermen, among whom our chief support would lie, have started out for the season's fishing on the Grand Banks, the inshore feeding grounds or on the Labrador.

(4) It should perhaps be noted, also, in conclusion, that Newfoundlanders interested in bringing the country into Confederation are greatly disappointed by the apparent inability of the Federal Government and the existing Provinces to reach agreement on the vital matter of the division of the field of taxation. Any progress in reaching a satisfactory settlement of this question would greatly increase our chances of bringing Newfoundland into the Dominion.

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GLM:PAB:JBW
29 October 1946

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:

1. In a despatch dated October 17th the Acting High Commissioner for Canada at St. John's, Newfoundland, informs us that developments there may be forced in such a way that advocates of Confederation will wish to send a delegation to Ottawa in the early part of November.

2. Though it seems unlikely that an approach will be made within the period mentioned, it would appear advisable that a decision on the questions raised in Mr. Macdonald's Memorandum of October 17th be obtained at the earliest convenient date and, if this decision is favourable, that steps be taken as soon as possible to place the Government in a position to give a considered answer should they receive an official approach from Newfoundland.

3. Mr. Macdonald's Memorandum attaches importance at this stage to his being authorized to intimate confidentially to those who would organize a delegation to be sent to Ottawa, information as to whether or not the Canadian Government feel that negotiations could usefully be undertaken and, if so, on what basis they might be prepared to negotiate. (P. 6, 14, 15 and 16 of the Memorandum.)

4. If a favourable initial decision on the basic question is given, it is suggested that an interdepartmental committee should be called together as early as possible. This informal committee, whose membership has been necessarily large during the initial stages of study, should perhaps be placed on a formal and more restricted basis. If this suggestion is approved it might be advisable to limit its membership to the following: representatives from the Department of External Affairs (including the High Commissioner for Canada in St. John's), the Departments of Finance, Justice, and Reconstruction and Supply, along with representatives from the Privy Council Office and the Bank of Canada. It would be understood that if any matter were to arise which particularly affected a Department not represented on the Committee, that Department would be consulted.

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5. The preparatory work of the interdepartmental committee is now at an advanced stage. However it remains, once it is established on a formal basis, to complete and finalize its report. It is felt that the work of this committee would be of considerable assistance not only to the Government, should it wish to consider an official approach from Newfoundland, but also in any subsequent negotiations which might take place.

6. It is also suggested, with a view to facilitating deliberations of the Cabinet, that consideration be given to the possibility of a Cabinet Committee being established.

L B Pearson

(L. B. Pearson)

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY

The development of the political situation in Newfoundland has now reached the point where it becomes desirable, in my view, for the Canadian Government to come to a decision on the question of whether or not Newfoundland should be encouraged to enter the Canadian Federation. For convenience of consideration a memorandum summarizing the situation and outlining some of the factors that would have to be kept in mind in reaching a decision is attached. I would urge that the matter be brought to the attention of the Minister with a view to early consideration.

J.S.M.

Ottawa
October 17th, 1946.

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SECRET

THE PRESENT POSITION IN NEWFOUNDLAND WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION

INTRODUCTION

When Responsible Government was suspended by Act of the British Parliament at the request of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1933, it was tacitly agreed that "as soon as the Island's difficulties are overcome and the country is again self-supporting, Responsible Government, on request from the people of Newfoundland, would be restored."

For the first seven years of Government by the Commission appointed by the United Kingdom deficits occurred regularly each year and were met by the British Treasury. By 1941, however, the country had become self-supporting again in the sense that Government revenue exceeded expenditure and each year since that date there has been a substantial surplus.

In view of the absence of several thousand voters on service overseas and the general disruption caused by the war the Government of the United Kingdom did not take any steps to implement its promise, and consult the people of Newfoundland as to their views. In December, 1943, however, it gave an undertaking that the people of Newfoundland would be given an opportunity to express their views at the close of the war.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention which met at St. John's on September 11th, and which is still in session, is the fulfillment of that promise. It consists of forty-five delegates elected by the people of Newfoundland on a wide franchise with only one limitation of any importance, namely, that candidates were limited to persons resident in the Electoral District in each case.

The Convention met under the following terms of reference laid down by the Government of the United Kingdom:-

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"To consider and discuss amongst themselves as elected representatives of the Newfoundland people, the changes that have taken place in the financial and economic situation of the Island since 1934, and bearing in mind the extent to which the high revenues of recent years have been due to wartime conditions, to examine the position of the country, and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government as to possible forms of future Government to be put before the people at a national referendum."

This is a modification of their original promise but has been accepted without substantial protest by the people of Newfoundland. Under these terms of reference the Convention may recommend any number of forms of Government for submission to the people, by referendum, including federation with Canada.

The Convention is now engaged in the first part of its task, namely, securing information on the financial and economic position of Newfoundland with a view to enabling the members to reach a conclusion as to whether the country is permanently self-supporting or whether the present prosperity is a more or less temporary condition born of the war. It will require several weeks to secure and consider the information that has been asked for from the various Departments of Government by the nine committees into which the Convention has been organized. It seems probable, however, that by the end of November the Convention will have reached a point at which it will consider itself in a position to discuss recommendations as to the future form of Government.

THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION

Interest in the question of Confederation has been growing since the approaching termination of the war brought nearer the time that Newfoundlanders would be given an opportunity of expressing their views. It was born, I think, out of admiration for the Canadian war record and a growing

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realization of the increasing importance of Canada as a nation and was greatly stimulated by the progressive social legislation adopted by Canada in recent years and particularly by the passage of the Family Allowance Act. In considering the development of public opinion in Newfoundland in favour of Confederation we should, however, keep carefully in mind that there is little genuine sentiment in Newfoundland for union with Canada in the positive sense of desiring to be part of the Dominion and to work together for the building up of a great nation stretching from St. John's to Victoria. The sentiment that does exist is rather a negative one, based on the feeling that Newfoundland's economic position is rather precarious and that Newfoundlanders would enjoy greater prosperity and a more assured future in a turbulent world if they were part of the Dominion.

The present is not a particularly propitious time to discuss terms of union with Newfoundland for the tide of prosperity which came with the war shows as yet little sign of receding.

Government revenue continues to exceed expenditure by a substantial margin and the accumulated surplus has reached $32,708,640 - a record figure.

The public debt, which stood at approximately $100,000,000 at the beginning of the war has been reduced to approximately $73,876,000 or about $210 per capita as compared with a figure in Canada of $1130 per capita.

Accumulated savings bank deposits, personal and corporate, amount to more than $91,500,000 - three times the comparable figure for 1939 and provide a most valuable buffer against the effects of a possible depression.

General economic conditions in the Island are also excellent. The pulp and paper industry, even more important in the economy of Newfoundland than the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry is important to Canada, is working at capacity and is

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profiting from the high prices now being paid for paper and paper products in the United States and other markets. Four new newsprint machines are being installed in the Bowater's mill at Corner Brook at a capital cost of seven million dollars. These will increase capacity by 75,000 tons of newsprint per annum to 300,000 tons per annum and will call for the addition of a further 1150 men to the working force. Negotiations are also proceeding with the Government for the establishment of a pulp mill in Labrador, which gives further ground for optimism.

The other main industry, iron mining, is also experiencing a boom and indications are that the United Kingdom will take 400,000 tons more iron ore than last year. Employment has recently been stepped up considerably and now stands at the highest figure ever reached.

Most important of all, the Cod Fishery, except on the Labrador, has enjoyed an excellent season, production from January 1st to September 30th amounting to 609,791 quintals as compared with 601,309 quintals last year. The Salmon, Lobster, Herring and other Fisheries have also been excellent. The heavy demand for fish of all kinds has continued at prices roughly three times those prevailing prior to the war.

It should be noted, also, that what is, in effect, a new industry has come into operation with the establishment of the United States bases which presently give employment to approximately 4200 Newfoundlanders.

But while economic conditions are not conducive to the growth of sentiment in favour of Confederation general political conditions are not unfavourable. A large section of the electorate is dubious about the wisdom of handing the country back to the control of the local politicians, whose regimes are still associated with the graft, favouritism and wide-spread misery that prevailed under them. The Commission of Government, it is true, has a wide measure of support among the people who

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recognize they are better off under it than they were under its predecessor Governments. The new Governor, Sir Gordon Macdonald, is undoubtedly increasing the popularity of the Commission both by the strong lead he is giving in the direction of more progressive administration and by the close contacts he is forming with the people in all parts of the Island. There is undoubtedly, however, a substantial body of opinion that feels so arbitrary a form of Government can not be justified after a war fought for political freedom and democracy. Confederation with Canada on favourable terms would rally both those who are apprehensive of Newfoundland's ability to stand alone and those who genuinely desire an elected Government, but fear that, as of old, it would abuse its power if it possessed plenary authority. And it would run a better chance of being accepted in a referendum where voters were required to vote either for or against Confederation than if it were put forward, as a party question, in some future Assembly.

There is sufficient interest in the question of Confederation among the members of the Convention to make it probable that, once the Committees have made their reports, on the economic and financial situation, serious consideration will be given to the question of an approach to Canada. Thus far only one delegate, Mr. J.R. Smallwood, memberfor Bonavista Centre, has come out publicly in favour of Confederation. Mr. Smallwood, while a good propagandist, is not a very substantial man and a motion sponsored by him asking the Government of the United Kingdom to request the Canadian Government to receive a delegation to discuss the question of union, would not command wide support. The best prospect of success would be to have such a motion put forward by the Honourable Gordon Bradly, K.C., member for Bonavista East, the leader of the Liberal Party in the last House of Assembly, who is generally well disposed toward Confederation but has taken no public stand on the question. In his view there are two conditions that would be

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essential to the success of a movement for Confederation. Firstly, the United Kingdom Government would have to indicate clearly, in reply to an enquiry from the Convention, that it is not in a position to undertake to meet deficits that may arise in Newfoundland in the future even if the Commission of Government appointed by the United Kingdom, is retained, and secondly, the Government of Canada would have to be prepared to make a generous offer. With this backing a motion to send a delegation to Ottawa could, I think, be carried in the Convention though some of those who would support sending a delegation would secretly hope to see it fail.

COULD DISCUSSIONS BE CARRIED ON EFFECTIVELY WITH A DELEGATION FROM THE CONVENTION?

It would undoubtedly be more satisfactory if negotiations on terms and conditions of union could be carried on with a duly constituted Government. In the absence of such a Government, however, negotiations could be carried on with representatives of the Convention with the approval of the Government of the United Kingdom. A delegation from the Convention would, of course, not be authorized to enter into a formal Agreement with the Government of Canada on terms of union. It could, however, be more than a purely exploratory mission. It could, discuss terms of union and provide the Canadian authorities with full information on the economic and financial position of Newfoundland and could undertake to recommend to the Convention an offer of terms if the Government of Canada should decide, on hearing its representations, to make such an offer. The Convention could, in turn, recommend to the Government of the United Kingdom that the question of Confederation with Canada, on the terms proposed by the Canadian Government, be submitted to the people of Newfoundland in a separate Referendum to be followed, in the event that it failed to secure a majority of those voting, by Referenda on (a) the maintenance of the Committion of Government, (b) the re-establishment of Responsible

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Government and (c) any other form or forms of Government the Convention might think desirable to recommend.

With such a recommendation from the Convention the Government of the United Kingdom could, without embarrassment, draw up the Referendum and have it submitted to the people of Newfoundland prior to and apart from referenda on other forms of Government.

It becomes desirable, therefore, that the Canadian Government consider carefully whether or not it desires to encourage Newfoundland to join the Dominion as the Tenth Province, and, if so, how far it is prepared to go in bringing it about.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF UNION

The more obvious factors which would require to be taken into consideration in coming to a decision may be set forth briefly as follows:-

The accession of Newfoundland would increase the Canadian population by 312,889 people and enlarge the Dominion by 192,000 square miles, an area larger than Finland or Sweden and nearly four times the size of the Maritime Provinces, possessing very considerable mineral and forest resources as well as easy access to the finest fishing grounds in the world. It would solve, permanently, all questions of post-war military and civil aviation rights which are at present terminable after March 31st, 1949, on twelve months' notice. It would make possible a common jurisdiction over North Atlantic Fisheries. It would, in a sense, give Canada a frontage on the Atlantic and "a window towards Europe", and prevent the Dominion being shut off from the Atlantic as it is, to a considerable extent, from the Pacific. It would add materially to the extent and variety of Canada's resources and enhance her prestige and place in the world.

It should not be overlooked, in considering the

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advantages of Newfoundland to Canada, that those advantages are a good deal more substantial than in 1895 when the subject was last considered. Newfoundland is larger now by 110,000 square miles of territory commonly regarded at that time, in Canada at least, as forming part of the Canadian Labrador but since awarded to Newfoundland by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Moreover, the country is richer by the investment of at least $100,000,000 by Canada and at least $300,000,000 by the United States primarily for defence but much of which was spent on roads, wharfs, telephone lines, warehouses and similar buildings, radio ranges, airfields, the training of Newfoundlanders in various technical jobs, etc., and has redounded to the general development of the country.

On the debit side of the account consideration would have to be given to the following points:-

On any terms that would be acceptable to Newfoundland the Island would undoubtedly receive from the Federal Treasury for many years a good many millions of dollars per annum more than it would produce in revenue. One important reason for this is that Newfoundland, as a Province, would not be able to raise any substantial amounts, as the existing Provinces do, by taxes on gasoline and motor vehicles. Another reason is that virtually the whole cost of administration falls on the central government of the Island, there being no general system of local taxation, and only a few municipalities all of which, except St. John's, have been established only within the last three years. Newfoundland would thus require a special grant from the Dominion to enable it to carry on as a Province. The crux of the problem of Confederation is to find a formula under which such a grant could be made without appearing to give Newfoundland more favourable terms than the existing Provinces enjoy or which they could make the basis of demands on

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the federal treasury.

The presence of the United States bases in the Island at St. John's, Stephenville and Argentia, on territory on which the leases have still ninety-five years to run, would constitute a limitation on Canadian sovereignty. Even if the United States would be prepared to hand over the bases to Canada, which is extremely unlikely, the investment involved amounting to more than $300,000,000 is clearly too large a sum to pay for a free hand in Newfoundland and Canada could not, in any case, take over the physical task for which the naval base at Argentia was constructed since it would require a powerful navy disposing of capital ships.

It is possible that the accession of Newfoundland might tend to strengthen the centrifugal forces within the Dominion and to retard the strengthening of the central authority but this might be more than off-set by the greater self-confidence that would be infused into the new Dominion by the inclusion of a vast territory and a new people.

There is a further point that should be considered. If nothing is done to encourage Newfoundland to come into Confederation the country will be driven, by the force of events, to take measures to emphasize and strengthen its position as a separate economic and political unit. Such measures would doubtless include, among other things, the appointment of Trade Agents to push the sale of Newfoundland fish in the United States, Cuba, the West Indies, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and other areas in which Canadian fish are also marketed; the negotiation of Trade Agreements with the countries who are the chief purchasers of Newfoundland products, offering them, in return, a market for their products to the detriment of our exports; the withdrawal of permission to Canadian fishing vessels to store fish and salt in bond while

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operating on the Banks; the raising of royalties on iron and other minerals to buttress falling revenues; and the termination of defence rights except on payment of heavy rentals. The quest for diversification would be stimulated involving further development of local manufacturing which already includes paint, nails, rope, tobacco, biscuits, beer and soft drinks, oil-skins, clothing, etc., cutting down our market and progressively adding to the vested interests that would be opposed to closer relations with Canada. Newfoundland might even, in view of the fact that it sells so largely to countries allied with sterling, be led to attach itself to the sterling bloc and terminate the special position accorded to Canadian financial institutions. Eventually it might be driven, as its finances became more strained, to offer Labrador, not to Canada, but to the highest bidder - which might well be the United States. Even though the measures taken were not directed specifically against Canada they would, in fact, re-act more heavily against Canada than against any other country and though we might, by exercising pressure at London and Washington, be able to counter or restrict such moves, obstructive action would inevitably arouse hostility in Newfoundland and permanently embitter relations with Canada.

We cannot, indeed, rule out altogether the possibility of a more far-reaching development - political union with the United States. Such a contingency, though unlikely at the moment, could easily take on great importance if the United States Government, influenced by strategic developments, should desire a freer hand in Newfoundland and Labrador. The immense economic advantages that would flow from the free entry of fish into the United States market; the already large and prosperous Newfoundland community in the New England States which still maintains many ties with its homeland; the large

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proportion of persons of Irish extraction in Newfoundland's population; and the favourable impression created by lavish American spending in the Island, would give the United States powerful instruments with which to exert influence on the people of Newfoundland if it should desire to do so.

It might be argued, of course - and with some plausibility - that nothing very drastic is likely to happen over the next few years and that, if we wait, Newfoundland, when the next depression strikes, may find itself again in financial difficulties and make overtures for union. It should not be forgotten, however, that Canada itself could hardly hope to escape from the effects of any such depression and public opinion would then be adverse to accepting new commitments. Nor could Newfoundland be secured even then on better terms, for the crux of the problem of union, as pointed out above, is that Newfoundland must be provided with funds to carry on Provincial services not too greatly out of line with the standards of the other Provinces. Newfoundland, in any case, would have developed its economy further. More vested interests would have been created and fusion would entail more serious re-adjustments than at present. It seems probable, also, that, with the development of the United States bases and the increasingly intimate contracts they involve, American influences would be a good deal stronger than it is now.

Most of the considerations set forth above, for and against union, are rather intangible in character and are hard to measure or appraise in concrete terms. Generally, however, the conclusion seems clear that it would be in the best interests of Canada to encourage Newfoundland to join the Dominion as the Tenth Province now, provided the annual cost to the Federal Treasury is not too great a price

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for the advantages the accession of Newfoundland would bring.

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ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL TREASURY

It is desirable, therefore, to consider this question in broad outline.

The revenue that would accrue to the Canadian Treasury by the application of existing Federal Tax laws to Newfoundland is estimated, by the Canadian fiscal experts, to be not more than $26,500,000 per annum under existing conditions. At 1947 rates of tax, revenues will, of course, be lower and if further cuts are made in succeeding years or if incomes decline, the figure may fall several million dollars below the suggested level. Revenues of not more than $24,000,000 in a typical year are used for the purposes of this memorandum.

On the side of expenditure there are three main fields to be considered:-

(a) Federal Subsidy

Newfoundland, as a Province of Canada, would transfer to the Dominion exclusive possession of the Income tax, Corporation tax, Excess Profits tax and Inheritance tax fields and would be entitled to a subsidy at present levels of national income at the rate of 16.35 per person which, based on the present population of 312,889 persons, would amount to $5,115,735 per annum or, say, in round figures $5,000,000.

(b) Federal Services

Under Confederation the Dominion Government would automatically take over the functions set out in Section 91 of the British North America Act. The cost of extending these Federal Services to Newfoundland is estimated, by the Departments concerned, to be roughly $21,000,000 per annum.

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Assuming that Canada took over the service of the Newfoundland Public Debt there would be an additional expenditure of $3,700,000 per annum (including about $1,000,000 for sinking fund). This debt is, in part, represented by investments in public works, such as the railway, lighthouses, harbour works, etc., which would become the property of the Dominion.

(c) Special Grant

It is estimated that Newfoundland would require as a Province a revenue of about $15,000,000 per annum to maintain, at their present standard, the services that would be borne by the Provincial Government under Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act. Newfoundland's revenue as a Province - after loss of Income, Customs, Excise, Succession and other duties and taxes that would be transferred to the Federal Government but including the Federal subsidy of $5,000,000 - would, it is estimated, be, approximately $10,000,000. Newfoundland could not, for many years, secure large yields from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle licenses as is done in the existing Canadian Provinces, and would require, for an interim period at least, a special grant of approximately $5,000,000 per annum.

To recapitulate:-

Dominion Expenditure:

Federal Tax Agreement Subsidy.....	$ 5,000,000
Federal Services.....	21,000,000
Debt Service (including sinking fund).....	3,700,000
Special Grant.....	5,000,000
	$34,700,000
Dominion Receipts.....	24,000,000
Annual Cost to Canada.....	$10,700,000

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If a depression should set in, revenue would, of course, be less than that shown above and the annual cost to Canada, in such conditions, might mount to as high as $15,000,000 per annum.

In addition to the annual cost, as set forth in the above rough estimate, the Departments concerned have estimated non-recurring expenditures to be of the order of $10,000,000 spread over a period of about three years. This figure does not provide for any special expenditure on roads.

These expenditures, annual and non-recurrent, represent the best estimate available of the cost to the Federal Treasury that would be involved in bringing Newfoundland into the Dominion as a Canadian Province. In my opinion, net cost to Canada would be a good deal less and would probably become progressively smaller. The Federal expenditure in Newfoundland would have the effect of increasing very considerably Canadian exports to the Island. The removal of the barriers to immigration would result in a considerable influx of Newfoundlanders into the other Provinces of Canada where they would be more productively employed. Canadian direction of the technical and welfare services falling under Federal control would also have the general effect of increasing efficiency and thereby raising per capita productivity in Newfoundland. It would, of course, be extremely difficult to estimate, with any approach of accuracy, the gain that would result from these developments. But they would undoubtedly represent, in the aggregate, a not inconsiderable amount.

If it be decided, after an examination of these figures that an outlay of the magnitude set forth above would be too high a price to pay for the accession of Newfoundland, it would appear desirable that members of the

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Convention who may raise the matter be told informally that the outlay involved would be too great to make it probable that negotiations for union, on a basis that would be acceptable to the people of Newfoundland, could be carried out. For it would undoubtedly be better for all concerned that negotiations be not undertaken if there is a likelihood that they will again result in failure. The breakdown of the negotiations in 1893 embittered relations over many years.

If, on the other hand, it be decided that the future development of Canada as a nation is bound up with rounding out its territory on the Atlantic seaboard and that it would be in the interest of the Dominion to encourage Newfoundland to come in, there are two or three points to which attention should now be given:-

(1) There appears to be a certain hesitation among friends of Confederation in the Convention to take any definite steps to send a delegation to Ottawa in the absence of any knowledge as to the basis on which Canada might be prepared to negotiate. They are, of course, familiar with the Prime Minister's statement of July 12th, 1943, that "If the people of Newfoundland should ever decide that they wish to enter the Canadian Federation and should make that decision clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding Canada would give most sympathetic consideration to the proposal." and with the statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs of June 24th, 1946 that "If the people of Newfoundland come to the conclusion that they would be happy to throw in their lot with Canada, their representations will be given most earnest and sympathetic consideration." In their view these statements say nothing about the

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question of terms which to them is all important and they could make no decision to join up with Canada unless they first knew the kind of terms they might expect to receive. They would not regard as satisfactory the terms accorded generally to the other Provinces but feel that consideration would have to be given to the special position and problems of Newfoundland. The men who would organize the delegation to Ottawa would contemplate stumping the country on their return to persuade the people of Newfoundland to vote for Confederation and, before committing themselves very far, they seem to feel the need for an assurance that the special position of Newfoundland is understood here. This special position has been taken into account in the financial outline set forth above and, if I could be authorized to intimate to them, verbally and in confidence, that the Canadian Government is well aware of the special position of Newfoundland and would be prepared to discuss the question of terms on that basis, it would have an excellent effect. With such an assurance they would, I feel sure, be prepared to take an initiative in the matter and carry the movement to fruition in union.

(2) It would be desirable that an informal understanding be sought with the Government of the United Kingdom respecting the reply to be made to the Convention when it raises, as it probably will within the next six weeks, the question of the extent to which Britain, if the present Commission form of Government is continued, will be prepared to guarantee financial assistance in the event of further deficits. It would have to be made clear that the United Kingdom is in no position to contemplate further grants in aid to Newfoundland.

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(3) It would seem desirable, also, that an inter-departmental Committee be set up to examine, in more detail than has yet been done, all the various matters, financial and constitutional, that would have to be considered in framing specific terms of union. For it would be highly desirable that negotiations, once begun, be not too long drawn out by the necessity of looking up material that can be gathered and digested in advance. It will probably be December or January before a delegation, if it comes, will arrive and it would be of the greatest importance that all discussions be completed in time to permit the terms of union to be drafted, approved by the National Convention and probably also by the Canadian Parliament, and the Referendum organized so that voting might take place by the last week in May before the fishermen, among whom our chief support would lie, have started out for the season's fishing on the Grand Banks, the inshore feeding grounds or on the Labrador.

(4) It should perhpas be noted, also, in conclusion, that Newfoundlanders interested in bringing the country into Confederation are greatly disappointed by the apparent inability of the Federal Government and the existing Provinces to reach agreement on the vital matter of the division of the field of taxation. Any progress in reaching a satisfactory settlement of this question would greatly increase our chances of bringing Newfoundland into the Dominion.

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N/11

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, October 31st, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Cabinet Committee on Newfoundland

1. At yesterday's meeting the Cabinet agreed, at your suggestion, to the formation of a Cabinet Committee and of an interdepartmental committee to consider and advise upon questions relating to the possible entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. The membership of the Cabinet Committee was to be designated by you; the interdepartmental committee was to consist of representatives from External Affairs, Finance, Justice, Reconstruction and Supply, Privy Council Office and the Bank of Canada.

2. The Secretary of State for External Affairs would be the natural chairman of this Cabinet Committee (he is also the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Dominion-Provincial Relations), but he will be away from Ottawa at the United Nations Assembly for six weeks or more and the Committee will have to get to work at once. There would also be obvious reasons for the Minister of Finance taking over this responsibility, but Mr. Ilsley is more than fully occupied at present with financial negotiations with the Provinces, quite apart from his other duties; before long too he will be in the midst of preparation for the Parliamentary session.

3. It is, nevertheless, important that a senior Minister of standing assume the chairmanship. Of those remaining available probably

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Mr. Howe would be the most appropriate. The fact that the problem is in considerable measure an economic one might also render his choice suitable. The Departments principally concerned (after External Affairs and Finance) would be Reconstruction and Supply and Health and Welfare.

4. The following is a suggested list of Ministers, for your consideration:

Mr. Howe, (Chairman)
Mr. Ilsley) (both should, I think, be
Mr. St. Laurent) members even if they are unable to participate actively at first),
Mr. Claxton (Dr. McCann, as Acting Minister, pending Mr. Claxton's return),
Mr. Abbott (for defence aspects),
Mr. Chevrier,
Mr. Bridges.

Baldwin might act as Secretary.

5. Mr. Pearson tells me that it is important to have some Ministerial guidance on the specific questions involved, at an early date. If you will let me know who you decide should constitute the Committee I will arrange for it to be called together at once and the papers put before them.

A. D. P. H.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Detailed Breakdowns.

QUESTION A:

"DO YOU THINK CANADA SHOULD INVITE NEWFOUNDLAND TO BECOME THE TENTH PROVINCE OR NOT?"

	Yes	No	Undecided
	%	%	%
National	49	16	35
Maritimes	40	23	37
Quebec	38	18	44
Ontario	54	15	31
Prairies	55	13	32
British Columbia	55	14	31
Men	54	20	26
Women	43	13	44
Farm	47	12	41
Under 10,000	48	15	37
10,000 to 100,000	48	20	32
Over 100,000	51	18	31
21-29 Years	47	18	35
30-49 Years	47	17	36
50 and Over	53	14	33
Upper Income	57	21	22
Middle Income	52	18	30
Lower Income	42	13	45
Public School	42	13	45
High School	51	18	31
College	65	23	12
Pres. politics.			
Prog. Cons.	56	18	26
Liberal	48	17	35
C.C. F.	57	13	30

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Classification of replies

QUESTION B: "IF NEWFOUNDLAND WERE TO JOIN CANADA, IN WHAT WAY WOULD NEWFOUNDLAND BENEFIT MOST?"

	National
Would advance a backward country, raise the standard of living, industry, education and health	9
Cut their tariff rates, would not have to pay duty on our goods, cheaper food imports from Canada	9
Would benefit from our government, partner with a larger country, would become part of the continent to which it is attached, more unity	9
Federal provincial aid, financial assistance, Canada would pay debts.	9
Would give markets for Newfoundland	7
Protection in case of war	3
All the advantages of Canada, same priveleges as the other provinces	3
Would not benefit, would lose	2
Canada would develop the natural resources, lumber, fishing	1
Family allowances, social services	1
Miscellaneous ✱	1
No Opinion	54
	108

✱ - 2 - harbors would enlarge
1 - transportation
1 - they could immigrate here
1 - in every way.

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Classification of Replies

QUESTION C: "IF NEWFOUNDLAND WERE TO JOIN CANADA, IN WHAT WAY WOULD CANADA BENEFIT MOST?"

	National
Would get benefit, develop, natural resources, lumber, cheaper fish, fishing	13
Bases in case of war, would make Canada stronger, gateway of Canada	11
Increase Canada's population and territory, larger country, more unity, stronger	8
Wouldn't benefit, would lose	8
Maybe increase in trade, import and exports	6
Airports, seaports, fields for transatlantic flights	4
Financially - more tax payers	2
Miscellaneous ♣	1
Place for Canadians to visit	♣
Good samaritan idea	♣
Geographically part of us	♣
No opinion	52
	105

♣ - Better belong to us than to another nation.
Prevent another nation from taking over and bottling us up here.
Closer to Britain
Winter sports

Transportation - shipping.

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28/2/91

C213425 February 27th, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER — SECRET

1. Attached, with minute, are despatch No. 100 of February 25th (with enclosure) and telegram No. 24 of February 26th from our High Commissioner in St. John's, concerning a report tabled on February 26th in the Newfoundland National Convention with respect to a resolution passed by the Convention on February 4th. A copy of this resolution, which has already been referred to you, is attached for convenience of reference.

2. You will note that the Hon. R.B. Job, who moved the resolution of February 4th, is unwilling to introduce a motion implementing the report of the Committee which met the Commission of Government in accordance with the terms of his resolution. Mr. Job's attitude is a result of the Committee having been advised by the Commission of Government that it appears impracticable to implement the clause in his resolution referring to improved economic or fiscal relationships between the United States and Newfoundland. Mr. Job had originally intended to move a resolution on this point only, but was persuaded by the Hon. F.G. Bradley, K.C., Chairman of the Convention, to expand it into the form in which it was moved on February 4th. Mr. Job is advocating joint control of Newfoundland's defence and external relations by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, in return for certain financial and economic concessions. This plan is more fully reported in our High Commissioner's despatch No. 84 of February 13th, a copy of which has been forwarded to you.

3. It appears that it is the intention of the Commission of Government to forward any request regarding an approach to Canada via the United Kingdom Government.

4. We have as yet no information as to whether the Convention will wish to make simultaneous or consecutive approaches to the United Kingdom and Canada. Our High Commissioner in London has been kept fully informed of developments, and we have asked him to let the Dominions Office know informally that we would prefer that any discussions we might have with a Newfoundland delegation should take place after the Convention has received answers to the questions it wishes to direct to the United Kingdom Government. I feel that discussions would be much more likely to be fruitful under these circumstances than if they were to take place concurrently with consultations between the Convention and the United Kingdom authorities. It is understood, of course, that the question is essentially one for the Newfoundland National Convention to decide. Moreover, this informal expression of our views to the Dominions Office will in no way limit the Canadian Government's freedom to reply in any way it sees fit to any approach it may receive from the Convention.

L B Pearson

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DATE OF MINUTE
February 27, 1947

INITIALS OF AUTHOR
P.A. Bridle/kmb

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

MINUTE C213426

ON Despatch No. 100 of February 25th, with enclosure, and telegram No. 24 of February 26th, from the Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's, reporting political developments in Newfoundland.

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

1. The report of the Committee of the National Convention, which met the Commission of Government on February 8th, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Convention on February 4th, was tabled in the National Convention on February 26th.

2. The report states that, if the Convention requests the Commission of Government to obtain from the Canadian Government information relating to a basis for federal union of Canada and Newfoundland, or to ascertain whether a delegation of Convention members would be received, the Governor will enquire and inform the Convention, following the same procedure as that outlined in paragraph 4 below.

3. The Commission of Government, the report states, advised the Committee that the words, "or what other financial, political or economic arrangements may be possible", which appear in the clause of the resolution of February 4th referring to relations with Canada, should not be included in any enquiry or in the terms of reference of any delegation to Canada as these are matters entirely for discussion between governments.

4. The report states that the Governor undertook to forward to the United Kingdom Government any enquiries from the Convention respecting financial and fiscal relationships between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, and, if the Convention requests discussion of the question with the United Kingdom Government, to enquire and inform the Convention whether a delegation will be received.

5. The Commission of Government, the report states, advised the Committee that it would not be practicable to take steps to implement the section of the resolution of February 4th referring to economic and fiscal relationships between the United States and Newfoundland. The Commission also pointed out that if this question should be raised during discussions between a Newfoundland delegation and the United Kingdom Government, it would be for the United Kingdom Government to decide whether or not this matter should be discussed.

6. The report states that if either or both Governments (i.e. the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments) should intimate willingness to receive a delegation, the Commission of Government will give all possible assistance in making transport and other arrangements for the delegates.

7. The Hon. R.B. Job, who moved the resolution of February 4th, is unwilling to move a resolution implementing the report of the Committee. Consequently, Mr. J.R. Smallwood has given notice of a motion recommending that delegations be sent to the United Kingdom and to Canada.

8. The motion will probably come up for discussion on February 27th or 28th. It is generally believed that it will not be strongly opposed except by Mr. P.J. Cashin and others favouring the outright restoration of responsible government.

PAT

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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JSM/MM 43.041

Office of the
High Commissioner for Canada,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

C213427

February 25, 1947.

No. 100 SECRET

Sir,

--- I am enclosing, herewith, for your information, copy of the Report of the Conference of a Committee of the National Convention with His Excellency the Governor in Commission, held at Government House on Saturday, February 8th, 1947. This report is still secret and should not be quoted until it is tabled in the Convention in public session.

2. It will be noted from the report that the Commission of Government has advised that, if the Convention requests it to ascertain from the Government of the Dominion of Canada whether a delegation of Convention members would be received to discuss a basis for Federal Union of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, His Excellency would enquire and inform the Convention.

3. It will be noted, also, that the Commission has advised the Convention that the words "or what other financial, political or economic arrangements may be possible" appearing in Clause 3 of Mr. Job's resolution should not be included in any enquiry or in the terms of reference of any delegation to the Dominion of Canada as these are matters entirely for discussion between Governments.

4. This report will be tabled in the Convention tomorrow afternoon. It will then be for the Convention to decide whether they wish to request the Commission to take the action indicated. Thus far only some six or seven members under the leadership of Mr. Cashin, who desire the restoration of the constitution they had in 1933 and nothing else, have indicated that they will oppose any such motion. The probability now is that on Wednesday or Thursday next, Mr. Job will himself move that the Commission be asked to ascertain if the United Kingdom and Canada will consent to receive delegations from the Convention and that the resolution will secure sufficient support to pass quite easily.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J.S. MACDONALD

High Commissioner for Canada.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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February 12th,1947.

Report of Conference of a Committee of the National Convention with His Excellency the Governor in Commission, held at Government House on Saturday, February 8th, 1947.

His Excellency the Governor presided.

The following Commissioners were present:- Hon.Sir John C. Puddester, Kt., Hon.A.J.Walsh, Hon.W.H. Flinn, Hon.R.L.M. James and Hon. H.W. Quinton.

The Committee of the National Convention consisted of:- Mr.F.G.Bradley, K.C., Hon.R.B. Job, Mr.C.A.Crosbie, Mr.T.G.W.Ashbourne, Mr. G.F.Higgins, K.C., Mr.J.R.Smallwood, Mr. I.Newell and Mr.F.D. Fogwill.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss the Resolution passed by the National Convention at the session of February 4th, and forwarded to the Secretary to the Commission of Government by the Secretary of the National Convention on February 5th.

Upon the question raised in clause I of the Resolution respecting steps for establishing economic or fiscal relationship between the United States and Newfoundland, your committee was informed that this question was one for negotiation between Governments through the regular diplomatic channels and that it was doubtful whether the subject matter of the clause came within the Terms of Reference of the National Convention. In April of this year representatives of the majority of the States forming the United Nations, including the United Kingdom and the United States, will meet in conference at Geneva to discuss the formation of an International Trade Organization with a view to international agreement on tariff and trade questions. Newfoundland representatives will be present at this Conference. With international discussions of these important questions scheduled to take place within the next few months, it is not considered likely that a participating state would entertain proposals for separate tariff arrangements. Your

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committee was advised that for these reasons it would not be practicable to take any steps contemplated by this clause.

Respecting the financial and fiscal relationship to be expected between the Government of the United Kingdom and Newfoundland under each of the forms of Government mentioned in clause 2 of the Resolution, your committee was informed that upon request from the National Convention His Excellency would forward to the Government of the United Kingdom any enquiries from the Convention respecting this relationship. If the Convention requests discussion of the question with the Government of the United Kingdom by a delegation of Convention members, His Excellency will enquire and inform the Convention whether a delegation will be received. Mr.Job enquired if, in the event of a delegation being sent, they could discuss in London the point raised in clause I of the Resolution. The Commission pointed out that this would be a matter to be decided by the Government of the United Kingdom, if the question should be raised during the discussions between the delegation and that Government.

Respecting clause 3 of the Resolution, relating to a basis for Federal Union of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland your committee was informed that upon request from the Convention His Excellency would follow the same procedure as outlined in the next preceding paragraph to obtain from the Government of the Dominion of Canada the information requested by the Convention or to ascertain whether a delegation of Convention members would be received.

Your committee was advised that the words "or what other fiscal, political or economic arrangements may be possible" appearing in clause 3 of the Resolution, should not be included in any enquiry or in the Terms of Reference of any delegation to the Dominion of Canada as these are matters entirely for discussion between Governments.

In relation to the questions raised in clause 2 of the Resolution, your committee was advised that any request for information

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or for reception of a delegation, should be accompanied by a detailed memorandum setting forth precisely the questions on which information is sought, or the matters which it is proposed that the delegation will discuss with the Government of the United Kingdom. This memorandum will be forwarded with the request received from the National Convention.

If either or both Governments should intimate willingness to receive a delegation, the Commission of Government will give all possible assistance in making transport and other arrangements for the delegates.

Your committee recommend to the National Convention that upon any action taken by the Convention on the different clauses of the Resolution, the advice received at the Conference be accepted.

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WHEREAS it is the duty of this National Convention to ascertain all important facts bearing upon the financial and economic position of this country, and upon all possible and suitable forms of government to be laid before the people:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that it is essential that this Convention take immediate steps to ascertain

1. What steps, if any, can be taken for establishing improved economic or fiscal relationships between the United States of America and Newfoundland particularly bearing in mind the present occupation of certain Newfoundland territory by the said United States of America and the fact that free entry is accorded to the United States for its importations into Newfoundland;

2. What financial and fiscal relationship could be expected between the Government of the United Kingdom and Newfoundland

   (1) Under a continuation of Commission Government in its present form,

   (2) Under a revised form of Commission Government with elected representatives thereon,

   (3) Under Responsible Government in approximately its previous form,

   (4) Under any other suitable form of Government.

3. What would be a fair and equitable basis for Federal Union of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, or what other fiscal, political or economic arrangements may be possible.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that His Excellency the Governor in Commission be informed that this National Convention desires to appoint a committee of its members to confer with His Excellency the Governor in Commission on ways and means of determining the matters hereinbefore enumerated, and that in the event of His Excellency the Governor in Commission being agreeable to conferring with such a committee, the Convention shall elect a delegation from its members which, with the Chairman of the Convention, shall constitute the committee referred to in this Resolution and which shall report to this Convention the results of their conferences before being in any way committed to the despatch of any delegation outside of Newfoundland.

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FROM: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHN'S

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

ST. JOHN'S, February 26th, 1947.

CYPHER - O.T.P.

NO. 24

No. 24. My despatch No. 100 of February 25th.

Report on Conference with Commission of Government was tabled in National Convention this afternoon. Mr. Job having shown reluctance to proceed further, Smallwood has given notice of the motion to send delegations to the United Kingdom and Canada. Motion will probably come up for discussion tomorrow or Friday and although it would have been preferable had Mr. Job consented to move it, general feeling seems to be that it will not be strongly opposed except by Cashin's group of irreconcilables.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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HIGH COMMISSIONER

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DATE OF MINUTE

April 18, 1947.

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

P.A. Bridle:mc

CIRCULATION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C213433

MINUTE

ON Despatches Nos. 180 and 185 of April 7th and 9th, 1947, from the Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's, Newfoundland, enclosing copies of editorials on the function of the delegation to Ottawa, which appeared respectively in the St. John's "Daily News" on April 5th and the St. John's "Evening Telegram" on April 7th, 1947.

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

1. Both newspapers take pains to emphasize that there can in no sense be negotiations between the Canadian government and the delegation from the National Convention. At the same time, they also deny that there could be any detailed examination of Newfoundland's relations with Canada as they might be under federal union. The delegation, they assert, will only be empowered to request and receive formally the proposals regarding federal union which the Canadian government may have to make.

2. The "Daily News" (which, it may be noted, is more unalterably opposed to Confederation than the "Evening Telegram" and which published its editorial before the misunderstanding about the appearance of the word "argument" in our reply was cleared up) says that our reply seems to imply negotiations and that, in any case, it is evident from the terms of the reply that the Canadian government is prepared to treat the delegation as a body authorized to discuss in detail all questions arising out of a possible political relationship between Newfoundland and Canada. This, it says, is an astonishing position.

3. It expresses surprise that Canada, unlike the United Kingdom in its reply to the Convention, "sets no restrictions on the subjects to be discussed, asks for no specific topics and requires no explanatory memoranda".

4. The "Evening Telegram" leads off by quashing an even more radical apprehension than that expressed by the "Daily News". It says that "some misgiving appears to be held that the delegation of the National Convention...may commit Newfoundland to Confederation with Canada". It points out that, because of the procedure under which the political issue will be put before the people in a referendum, such fears are groundless.

5. It goes on to express the opinion that "even if the delegation were offered terms that seemed to be sufficiently promising to warrant placing Confederation on the referendum...the terms of such a union would have eventually to be determined by negotiation between the constituted governments of the two countries".

6. This newspaper goes on to declare that the delegation "may bring back to the Convention a better conception of the system of taxation which applies in the provinces, so that it may be more intelligently compared with the system which obtains in this country. Regarding the suggestion that the Canadian Government assumes that the delegation is vested with authority to "canvass the question of Confederation", that is certainly reading into the Canadian communication something which it does not contain. The Canadian authorities must be credited with the elementary knowledge that any such issue as Confederation could only be discussed with a duly constituted Government of Newfoundland".

...2

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INITIALS OF AUTHOR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MINUTE

C213434

ON

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

7. It interprets the Canadian Government's emphasis on a complete and comprehensive exchange of information and a full and careful exploration of all the issues involved simply as an indication that it "intends to be fully informed beforehand of the field to be explored".

PAB

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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ON

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May 19, 1947.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER:

..... Attached, with minute, is the text of a statement made in the House of Lords on May 12th by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, regarding the discussions which he recently had with a delegation from the Newfoundland National Convention.

As you know, the delegation was received in London on April 29th. There followed three meetings, on May 1st, 3rd and 7th.

Before the delegation left London some of its members gave newspaper interviews, as a result of which a somewhat tendentious account of the discussions appeared in the press. The general impression left by the newspaper reports is that the delegation were disappointed with the results of the discussions. It may be noted, however, that there appear to be two schools of thought on this subject among members of the delegation. On the one hand, Major P. J. Cashin is reported in an interview to have said that the Dominions Secretary "is playing a clever game with our country and we are not going to let him get away with it" and that the delegation was bitterly disappointed with the manner of their reception.

On the other hand, Mr. F. G. Bradley, chairman of the delegation, is reported to have said "the British listened sympathetically. They will put nothing in the way of decisions about the future that might be made by Newfoundland." He added that it is his impression that the United Kingdom is in an economic jam herself and that he cannot see how she can do much for Newfoundland.

Mr. Bradley is also reported to have said that if the Canadian government is prepared to give terms

..... acceptable to

21/5/47

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acceptable to Newfoundland, they will be accepted by the Newfoundland people. Mr. Bradley discussed some of the problems involved in confederation with his interviewers, and in connection with the financial question cited figures which suggest that he or his advisers have made a thorough analysis of this particular problem. He is quoted as stressing that any suggestion that Labrador should be removed from Newfoundland would kill proposals for confederation.

C B Bearon

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DATE OF MINUTE

May 19th, 1947.

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

P.A. Bridle/bm

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C213437

MINUTE

ON Statement regarding discussions with a delegation from the Newfoundland National Convention made in the House of Lords on May 12th by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

1. The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs indicated to the delegation that it is the desire of the United Kingdom Government that the same close and friendly relationships should exist between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland as have always existed.

2. On the financial side he said that it would always be the United Kingdom Government's desire to help Newfoundland within their means, but he also made it clear that the special difficulties of their financial position must preclude them from undertaking commitments which might be beyond their power.

3. He was unable to hold out any hope that the United Kingdom Government could consider taking over from Newfoundland liability for the Newfoundland sterling debt. The United Kingdom Government will, of course, continue their guarantee and they are prepared to proceed in agreement with the Newfoundland Government with a conversion operation at the earliest possible date.

4. The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs said that the United Kingdom Government could not give such firm assurance as the delegation sought that they should continue to purchase from Newfoundland large quantities of such commodities as frozen fish and iron ore.

5. He told the delegation that if the people of Newfoundland at the referendum should decide in favour of the continuation of Commission Government for a further period the United Kingdom Government would continue to be responsible for Newfoundland's financial stability. If, on the other hand, the people should decide for Responsible Government this would mean that full responsibility for Newfoundland's finances would rest with the Newfoundland Government and people.

PAB

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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PAB:JG

TEXT OF STATEMENT REGARDING DISCUSSIONS WITH A DELEGATION FROM THE NEWFOUNDLAND NATIONAL CONVENTION MADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON MAY 12TH BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS

NOTE: A similar statement was made on the same day in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

My Lords, as your Lordships will be aware, a National Convention elected by the people of Newfoundland has been meeting in the Island since last September. The Convention was constituted to consider the financial and economic situation of the Island and in the light of this to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as to possible forms of future Government to be put before the people of Newfoundland at a National Referendum at which they would vote for the form they preferred.

At the end of February the Convention passed a resolution asking the United Kingdom Government to receive a delegation from the Convention to make enquiries as to the financial and fiscal relationship between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland which might be expected in the event of the people of Newfoundland deciding upon either continuation of Commission Government or restoration of Responsible Government or some other form of Government. I readily agreed to this proposal and a delegation consisting of the Chairman and six other members of the Convention recently came to London.

We have held three meetings at which I have answered specific questions which have been put to (word omitted). I was accompanied at these meetings by the Governor of Newfoundland (Sir Gordon MacDonald) and the Commissioner for Justice and Defence (Mr. A. J. Walsh). I indicated to the delegation that it is the desire of the United Kingdom Government that the same close and friendly relationships should exist between the two countries as have always existed. On the financial side I said that it would always be our desire to help Newfoundland within our means but I also thought it right to make clear, as I explained in your Lordships House on the 11th December, 1945, that the special difficulties of our financial position must preclude us from undertaking commitments which might be beyond our power. Your Lordships are well aware of the immense problems which beset us today in the financial field which indeed are greater than was expected at the time when I made that statement.

I was therefore unable to hold out any hope in response to a direct enquiry by the delegation that the United Kingdom Government could consider taking over from Newfoundland liability for the public loan of about £17,800,000 which the United Kingdom Government guaranteed in connection with the establishment of the Commission of Government in 1934. We shall, of course, continue our guarantee and I indicated that we are prepared to proceed in agreement with the Newfoundland Government with a conversion operation at the earliest possible date which would reduce the interest payments from the Newfoundland Exchequer. Moreover, in present financial circumstances I felt bound to say that the United Kingdom Government could not give such firm assurances as the delegation sought that we should continue to purchase from Newfoundland large quantities of such commodities as frozen fish and iron ore. We recognize the importance of the industries concerned to the Island's economy and I assured the delegation that we shall always strive to do our best to assist but that it must be remembered that Newfoundland has a dollar currency and our measure of assistance must depend upon our general dollar position.

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I need not trouble your Lordships with further details of the meetings. Nearly all the questions raised with me by the delegation had in fact been under careful consideration for some time, having already been raised with me by the Commission of Government. As to the more general financial questions of the future I told the delegation that if the people of Newfoundland at their referendum decide in favour of the continuation of Commission Government for a further period, the United Kingdom Government would continue to be responsible for Newfoundland's financial stability. If on the other hand the people decided for Responsible Government this would mean that full responsibility for Newfoundland's finances would rest with the Newfoundland Government and people and that the responsibilities undertaken by the United Kingdom Government in 1934 would cease.

I am sure that the talks which I have had with the delegates have been useful and I hope that the People of Newfoundland will at the forthcoming referendum choose the form of Government best suited to the interests of their country.

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CONFIDENTIAL C213440

May 22nd, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

- Newfoundland -

1. As you know, the Governor of Newfoundland recently informed us that the delegation from the National Convention would be prepared to come to Ottawa about June 2nd. I felt, for a number of reasons, that a somewhat later date would be preferable and our High Commissioner was accordingly instructed to inform the Governor that the Canadian Government would be prepared to receive the delegation either on June 25th or on July 2nd. At the same time he was instructed that, if in his judgment to insist upon either of these dates would be seriously to impair relations between ourselves and the National Convention, he should agree on our behalf to June 2nd.

2. The Governor has now informed the High Commissioner that the delegation has decided to accept June 25th. Arrangements are being made accordingly.

3. Since June 24th is being observed in Newfoundland as the 450th anniversary of the discovery of the Island, I have asked our High Commissioner to invite the delegation, on my behalf, to be the guests of the Canadian Government at dinner on the evening of June 24th.

Louis St. Laurent

26/10/3

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Newfoundland

Confidential OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213441

Under-Secretary:

Re: attached

The Prime Minister asks me to mention to you that he thinks that the dinner on behalf of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the Government of Canada should be given with himself as host. He recognizes that Newfoundland up until now has properly been an "external" relation; with the Newfoundland Delegation in Canada Mr. King feels it will desirable in anything to which publicity may be given to have it made clear that the Prime Minister is undertaking the leadership in the Canadian side.

I think it possible that Mr. St.Laurent has had this aspect in mind; also that Mr. King will wish to have a word with Mr. St. Laurent about the matter at a convenient moment.

Mr. King appreciates Mr. St.Laurent's courtesy in having extended the invitation promptly.

(J.A. Gibson)

24 May, 1947.

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B. Gobeil

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C213442

INFORMATION DIVISION

Ottawa, June 21, 1947.

Biographical Notes on Members of the
Delegation from the Newfoundland National Convention

The Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C., who heads the delegation to Ottawa, is a member of the National Convention for Bonavista East. He was born at St. John's on March 21st, 1888, and was educated at the Methodist College, St. John's, and Dalhousie University, Halifax.

He was called to the Bar in 1915 and was elected to the House of Assembly in 1924 and served as Minister without Portfolio in the Monroe Government. He resigned in May, 1926. In 1928 he was re-elected and was a member of the Squires Government until 1932, having been appointed Solicitor-General in 1929. Following the election of June, 1932, when the Alderdice Government was returned, he became leader of the Liberal Party in the Assembly and fought for the retention of Responsible Government.

In 1935 he accepted a post as Chief Magistrate and served in this capacity in several Districts until he retired in 1940 to conduct a fish exporting and general merchandising business in the town of Bonavista.

He was elected Chairman of the Convention on the death of Hon. Mr. Justice Fox in November, 1946.

Mr. J. R. Smallwood, Secretary of the delegation, is a member of the National Convention for Bonavista Centre. He was born at Gambo, Bonavista Bay, in 1901 and was educated at Bishop Feild College, St. John's, and at the Rand School of Social Science in New York.

Mr. Smallwood was at one time editor of the St. John's "Globe", and has had extensive experience as a journalist in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. He has published several books, among them "The New Newfoundlander", "The Book of Newfoundland" and a life of Sir William Coaker, the founder of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

In the 1928 elections he supported Sir Richard Squires and in 1932 himself contested Bonavista Centre as a Liberal but was defeated.

After the inauguration of the Commission of Government, he returned to journalism and for several years was engaged in radio work with the Newfoundland Broadcasting Corporation.

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Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, member for Twillingate, was born on December 4th, 1894, at Twillingate and was educated at the Methodist College, St. John's, and Victoria College, University of Toronto, where he took his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In World War I he served in the Canadian Army and following the war returned to Twillingate where he now directs the firm of Ashbourne's Limited, fish merchants and general dealers.

From 1924 to 1928 he represented the District of Twillingate in the House of Assembly as a Liberal.

Mr. C. H. Ballam, member for Humber, is in the insurance business on the West Coast of Newfoundland. He is a veteran of the First Great War and played an active part in the development of the Great War Veterans Association, having been at one time Secretary and Member of the Executive of the Corner Brook Branch of the Association. During the recent war he held a Commission in the Newfoundland Regiment and served as an Officer in the Home Guard. Mr. Ballam has also been active in boys' work.

During the period between the two Wars, Mr. Ballam was for many years active as a labour leader. He organized one of the Unions in which mill workers at Corner Brook are enrolled. Some years ago he was sent as a special delegate to union meetings in England and the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Ballam was also at one time President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour, an organization embracing most of the major trade unions in Newfoundland.

The Reverend L. Burry, member for Labrador, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Mount Allison University in 1923 and was ordained the following year as a Minister of the United Church. Before going to Labrador he held pastorates at St. Andrew's, Curling and Little Bay Islands. For the past fifteen years he has served as the Minister of the United Church in Labrador. His headquarters are at North West River about twenty miles from the Goose Bay Airport.

Mr. P. W. Crummey was born in 1891 in Western Bay, where he still resides.

After graduating from the Methodist College in St. John's, Mr. Crummey entered the teaching profession; and in 1920, as a local supervisory inspector, he went to the mainland to study teaching methods.

Mr. Crummey is an active member of the Orange Lodge having served in the past as Grand Master.

Mr. Crummey now carries on a merchandising business in Western Bay and is a Justice of the Peace.

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Mr. G. F. Higgins, K.C., member for St. John's City East was born in St. John's on October 8th, 1905, a son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

After graduating from St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, he read law and was called to the Bar of Newfoundland in 1931. He is now a member of the firm of Hunt, Emerson, Sterling and Higgins, a leading legal firm in Newfoundland.

He is president of several Benevolent Clubs and Service Clubs and is actively connected with the work of two Athletic Clubs.

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C213445

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC OPINION NEWS SERVICE

RELEASE

For RELEASE
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1947 -- after 9 a.m.

GALLUP POLL OF CANADA

M O S T S T I L L W A N T N E W F O U N D L A N D I N
B U T U N D E C I D E D R I S E S I N P A S T Y E A R.

Nearly Half Canadians Would Issue Invitation -- Benefits Both Ways Cited

By CANADIAN INSTITUTE
of PUBLIC OPINION

The seven-man Newfoundland Commission will, in the course of the next few days, discuss with Canadian officials the possibility of joining the historic island of some 320,000 people to Canada as the tenth province -- and about five in every ten Canadians hope the two countries "do a deal".

While the Gallup Poll finds that, in the past 12 months, the number of Canadians who think a definite invitation should be offered to Newfoundland by the Dominion Government has declined somewhat, opposition to such an invitation remains exactly the same, at only 16 per cent of the population. The increase has been among the undecided.

CIPO INSIGNIA

The issue was put to the people of Canada, via a carefully selected cross-section in these terms:

"DO YOU THINK CANADA SHOULD INVITE NEWFOUNDLAND TO BECOME THE TENTH PROVINCE, OR NOT?

The same issue, in the same words, was polled by the Institute in July, 1946. The shift in opinion, such as it is, can be seen from the following comparative tables:

	July 1946	TODAY
Yes, should invite	57%	49%
No	16	16
Undecided	27	35
	100%	100%

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What has caused the increase of 11 percentage points in the undecided vote? One possible answer, based on comments made by men and women interviewed by Gallup opinion reporters across Canada, is that a year ago, very little public discussion with respect to terms offered and asked for had taken place. Since that time, terms have been widely discussed.

As it did a year ago, the Poll Today finds a plurality in favor of such an invitation in all provinces. Biggest opposition is still found in the Maritime provinces. In that area, a year ago, opposition to the invitation was 24 per cent, and in today's poll 23 per cent -- which means, statistically, that opposition in that area remains unchanged, as any shift of less than four percentage points might be attributable to normal sampling errors. As in other areas of Canada, there has been some drop in approval and corresponding increase in undecided.

In the latest poll, Institute reporters asked everyone in the sample, two additional questions: "IF NEWFOUNDLAND WERE TO JOIN CANADA, IN WHAT WAY DO YOU THINK NEWFOUNDLAND WOULD BENEFIT MOST?" and then, "IN WHAT WAY WOULD CANADA BENEFIT MOST?"

From Newfoundland's point of view, as Canadians see it, big advantage in joining Confederation would lie in a reduction of tariff rates, and cheaper goods and food to Newfoundland, and, equally important, as Canadians see it, in the financial and social security benefits from the federal government.

From their own point of view, Canadians think the major benefits would be the opportunity provided for development of Newfoundland's natural resources, and, secondly, military bases in the event of another war.

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C213447

Government Dinner
for Newfoundland Delegation
June 24, 1947.

Toast to Newfoundland

Mr. Gordon Bradley.

Representation of National Convention.

Recent visitors to Ottawa:

President - United States,

Prilgrims to Marian Congress,
Cardinals, etc.

Glad another delegation -

Near neigbours - allegiance to Crown

Member of Commonwealth.

Common everyday folk like ourselves,
politicians, etc.

Very warm welcome.

450th anniversary - Cabot.

Pride in ancient history

Good wishes

Charm of Island - Dr. Grenfell

Present representation other parts of
Commonwealth.

Present - Leaders of all parties -

personnel of delegation
Cabinet Ministers, leading
officials.

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Scott Macdonald,
Keenleyside
Burchill

Question one above party.

Recent associations.

Thanks for hospitality to troops.

Question of Mission

All like to see great country.

What is possible
for Newfoundland to decide.

Hope enjoy stay -

carry back wishes.

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MEETINGS BETWEEN DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONAL

CONVENTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Ottawa, June 25th - September 29th, 1947

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

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MEETINGS BETWEEN DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Members of the delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland sent to Ottawa to ascertain from the Government of Canada what fair and equitable basis may exist for federal union of Newfoundland and Canada were welcomed by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at a meeting open to the press and to the public, in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons on Wednesday June 25th, 1947, at 10:30 a. m. The Prime Minister's opening statement and the reply of Mr. F. Gordon Bradley, K. C., Chairman of the delegation, are set forth in Appendix I.

2. The Newfoundland delegation was composed of the following members:

Mr. F. G. Bradley, K. C., (Chairman)
Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne,
Mr. Charles H. Ballam,
Rev. Lester Burry,
Mr. P. W. Crummey,
Mr. G. F. Higgins, K. C.,
Mr. J. R. Smallwood.

3. Members of the Cabinet designated to hold conversations with the Newfoundland delegation:

The Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,

The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley,
Minister of Justice,

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The Right Honourable C. D. Howe,
Minister of Reconstruction and Supply,

The Honourable Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National Defence,

The Honourable D. C. Abbott,
Minister of Finance,

The Honourable J. J. McCann,
Minister of National Revenue,

The Honourable H. F. G. Bridges,
Minister of Fisheries, and

The Honourable W. McL. Robertson,
Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Terms of Reference

4. The terms of reference under which the conversations were held were set forth in a Resolution of the National Convention of February 28th, as communicated by His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland and the reply of the Canadian Government thereto, the relevant sections of which are, respectively, as follows:

> "RESOLVED that the National Convention desires to send a delegation consisting of the chairman and six other of its members to Ottawa to ascertain from the Government of Canada what fair and equitable basis may exist for federal union of Newfoundland and Canada."

> "The Canadian Government is of the opinion that the questions to be discussed with the delegation are of such complexity and of such significance for both countries that it is essential to have a complete and comprehensive exchange of information

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and a full and careful exploration by both parties of all the issues involved so that an accurate appreciation of the position may be gained on each side."

Organization of the Discussions

5. In accordance with a suggestion of the Prime Minister the Newfoundland delegates and the Committee of the Canadian Cabinet designated to hold conversations with them met on the afternoon of the opening day to arrange the procedure to be followed in the discussions.

6. On motion of Mr. F. G. Bradley, Chairman of the Newfoundland delegation, the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was elected to act as Chairman. Mr. J. R. Baldwin of the Privy Council Office was designated to act as Secretary.

7. It was agreed that no verbatim record of the conversations would be kept but that the Chairmen of the two delegations would meet the press, from time to time, to give them information on the general progress of the conversations.

Exchange of Information

8. The Newfoundland delegation presented, for the information of the Canadian representatives, a report outlining Newfoundland services which, in the event of union with Canada, would appear to fall within the federal sphere. (see Appendix II)

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9. The Canadian representatives, on their part, circulated a general memorandum outlining the constitution of the Federal Government and the functions of its various Departments and agencies. (see Appendix III) Arrangements were made under which the members of the Newfoundland delegation would have access to the Parliamentary Library and to the various Departments of Government in order to enable them to secure any more detailed information they might desire on the subjects covered in the memorandum. It was agreed to adjourn for a week to permit the respective representatives to study the documents exchanged.

10. At the plenary meeting held on July 2nd, the Canadian memorandum was discussed and the Newfoundland delegation submitted questions on an extended list of subjects including the following on which they desired further information: Representation in the House of Commons and Senate; Provincial jurisdiction over public lands; Income and corporation taxes; Voting qualifications in federal elections; Agricultural services; National parks; Farm loan legislation; ~~Unemployment insurance;~~ Federal assistance in the construction of roads; Jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the Provinces in matters of divorce and education; Sick mariners' services; ~~Family allowances;~~ Radio broadcasting; ~~Manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.~~ After considerable discussion and exploration of these various questions it was agreed that appropriate officials of the Canadian Government should

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be asked to prepare statements for submission at later meetings.

11. At the next plenary session held on July 7th, these statements were circulated and an extended discussion took place upon them. (For the texts of these questions and answers which served as a basis for discussion see Appendix IV.) It was decided that the conversations had reached a point where sub-committees might profitably be set up to explore more fully and more expeditiously than would be practicable in general meetings a number of subjects which would require to be dealt with in detail as a preliminary to considering the question of a basis of union.

Organization of Sub-Committees

12. The following sub-committees were appointed:

Sub-committee on the Public Debt of Newfoundland, composed of Dr. R. A. MacKay, Mr. M. W. Sharp, and Mr. G. S. Watts of the Public Service of Canada, and Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, Mr. C. H. Ballam, Mr. G. F. Higgins, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to bring together and examine data on the amount, maturities, interest rates, etc., of the various issues constituting the outstanding public debt of Newfoundland. An abstract of information brought together by the sub-committee for the information of the plenary meetings covering the treatment of the public debts of the existing Provinces at

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the time of their entry into the Dominion and a condensed statement on the outstanding public debt of Newfoundland is attached as Appendix V to this report.

Sub-committee on Finance, composed of Mr. J. E. Coyne, Dr. R. A. MacKay, Mr. M. W. Sharp, and Mr. G. S. Watts of the Public Service of Canada, and Rev. Lester Burry, Mr. P. W. Crummey, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to examine the financial implications of union, the effect of the Federal Tax Rental Agreements on Newfoundland, in the event of union, and the probable situation in respect of federal and provincial revenues and expenditures. A condensed statement on the application to Newfoundland of the Tax Agreements with the existing Provinces and the probable Federal Revenues and Expenditures with respect to Newfoundland, in the event of union, is attached as Appendix VI.

Sub-committee on Transportation, composed of the Hon. Lionel Chevrier (Minister of Transport), Mr. C. P. Edwards (Deputy Minister of Transport), Mr. S. W. Fairweather of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. H. J. Rahlves of the Park Steamship Company, and Mr. C. H. Ballam, Mr. G. F. Higgins, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to bring together information on the Newfoundland Railway and Steamship Services with a view to enabling the Canadian representatives to examine the problems that would be involved, in the event of union, in the integration of the Newfoundland Government Railway and Steamship Services with the Canadian transportation system.

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A brief statement of what would be involved, in the opinion of the officials consulted, in the integration of the Newfoundland Government Railway System and Steamship Services is attached as Appendix VII.

Sub-committee on Veterans' Benefits, composed of Mr. R. L. Melville, Mr. G. Murchison, Mr. E. J. Rider, Mr. T. J. Rutherford, and Mr. M. W. Sharp of the Public Service of Canada, and Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, Mr. C. H. Ballam, Mr. G. F. Higgins, Rev. Lester Burry, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to examine, for the information of the plenary meetings, the extent to which, in the event of union, the rights enjoyed by Canadian veterans with respect to pensions, medical and dental treatment, hospitalization, vocational training, etc., would be extended to Newfoundland veterans. A table prepared under the direction of the Sub-committee showing present benefits in Newfoundland and in Canada is attached as Appendix VIII.

Sub-committee on Economic Development, composed of Mr. A. D. Skelton, Mr. G. S. Watts, and Dr. E. P. Weeks of the Public Service of Canada, and Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, Mr. C. H. Ballam, Mr. W. P. Crummey, Mr. G. F. Higgins and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to examine into the availability of data on the physical resources and general economic conditions of Newfoundland.

Sub-committee on Unemployment Insurance, composed of Mr. R. G. Barclay, Mr. S. H. McLaren, Mr. G. Murchison, Mr. M. W. Sharp, and Mr. R. J. Tallon

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of the Public Service of Canada, the Rev. Lester L. Burry, Mr. P. W. Crummey, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to review the application of Unemployment Insurance benefits to workers in Newfoundland industries in the event of union. A brief memorandum on the subject is attached as Appendix IX.

Sub-committee on Maritime Freight Rates, composed of Mr. C. P. Edwards (Deputy Minister of Transport) and Mr. S. W. Fairweather of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. C. H. Ballam, Mr. P. W. Crummey, and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to examine information on the reduced freight rates accorded to goods moving within or out of the Maritime region of Canada and the applicability, in the event of union with Canada, of such reduced rates to products moving within or out of Newfoundland. A brief memorandum on freight rates is attached as Appendix X.

Sub-committee on Indians and Eskimos, composed of Mr. R. Hoey and Mr. C. W. Jackson of the Public Service of Canada, and Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, Rev. Lester L. Burry and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to bring together and examine information on the numbers, economic conditions and general situation

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of the Indians and Eskimos of Labrador and how they would be provided for in the event of union. A preliminary statement regarding the position of Indians and Eskimos, in the event of union, is attached as Appendix XI.

Sub-committee on Housing, composed of the Hon. C. D. Howe (Minister of Reconstruction and Supply), and Mr. D. B. Mansur (President, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation), and Mr. G. F. Higgins and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, with a view to examining information on federal aids to housing. A descriptive memorandum is attached as Appendix XII.

Sub-committee on Fisheries composed of the Hon. H. F. G. Bridges (Minister of Fisheries), Mr. Stuart Bates, Mr. D. H. Sutherland, Mr. S. V. Ozere, Mr. J. S. McArthur of the Public Service of Canada, and Rev. Lester Burry and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation. The Sub-committee explored the respective fields of jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the Provinces with respect to fisheries. The provisions of the Fisheries Prices Support Act, which covers the fisheries products of Canada as a whole and which would become applicable to Newfoundland in the event of union, were examined in some detail and a general memorandum was prepared for the information of the plenary sessions. A memorandum on the "Application of the Benefits of the Sick

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and Distressed Mariners Fund to Fishermen" was also prepared for submission to the plenary meeting. For copies of documents relating to these questions see Appendix XIII.

13. The work of the Sub-committee, and, indeed, the progress of the discussions generally, sustained a great loss in the untimely death of the Hon. H. F. G. Bridges on August 10th while the Sub-committee was in the midst of its labours. His extensive knowledge of fisheries questions proved of the greatest value both in the Sub-committee, of which he was Chairman, and in the plenary sessions and all those who participated in the discussions experienced a deep sense of personal loss at his sudden passing.

14. At many of the Sub-committee meetings technical experts of the Departments most directly concerned were present and answered questions put to them by members of the Sub-committees. A number of supplementary questions concerning miscellaneous points were raised in the course of the discussions and were dealt with in brief memoranda, copies of which are attached as Appendix XIV. Material on the subjects under consideration, additional to that set forth in Appendix II, was obtained from time to time by the Newfoundland delegation from the Government departments in St. John's by telegramme and air-mail. Published reports of the Newfoundland Government and of the National Convention were also made available.

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15. It was decided to set up a further Sub-committee composed of the Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Justice, the Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue, assisted by Dr. R. A. MacKay of the Public Service of Canada, and Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne, Mr. G. Higgins and Mr. J. R. Smallwood of the Newfoundland delegation, to co-ordinate the information brought together by the various Sub-committees already appointed and to prepare a factual report on what might constitute a fair and equitable basis of union. It was subsequently considered, however, that the more appropriate procedure would be that the Canadian members of the Sub-committee assume responsibility for the preparation of the report. This procedure was accordingly adopted and the Canadian members undertook to report direct to the Cabinet Committee on the subject.

16. The information brought together by the Sub-committees was also considered at plenary sessions held on July 23rd, September 13th and September 29th. All information available was exchanged and the various issues involved in federal union, on a fair and equitable basis, were explored as fully as was practicable in the circumstances.

17. At the concluding meeting the Chairman voiced his appreciation of the spirit of cordiality and co-operation which had marked the progress of the conversations and stated

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that the full and careful exploration of the various legislative and administrative problems that would have to be dealt with in the event of union between Newfoundland and Canada and the comprehensive exchange of information which had been effected, would be of great value in reaching a conclusion on a fair and equitable basis of union. The Chairman further stated that the Committee of the Cabinet who had had the opportunity of discussing these matters with the Newfoundland delegation would bring the information arising out of the conversations and their conclusions thereon to the attention of the Cabinet promptly and that the reply of the Canadian Government on the question of a fair and equitable basis of union would be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for transmission to the National Convention, by the end of October.

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The attached is a Table of Contents outlining the draft material which it is proposed to give to the Newfoundland Delegation at the final meeting, September 29th. This material contains the Summary of Proceedings, and the Appendices to which it refers.

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MEETINGS BETWEEN DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONAL

CONVENTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Ottawa, June 25th - September 29th, 1947
- Summary of Proceedings -

PART I

Summary of Proceedings - Opening Statements
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DATE OF MINUTE

September 8/1947

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

J.S. NUTT/MAB

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C213467

MINUTE

ON Despatch No. 130 of August 28th from the Acting High Commissioner in St. John's concerning the interpretation placed on an attached letter addressed by His Grace Archbishop E.P. Roche to the St. Bonaventure's Old Boys Association

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

1. There has not been any official pronouncement by any leading dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland which could be construed as a definite instruction to Roman Catholics as to the form of government for which they should vote. The Acting High Commissioner feels that the individualistic Roman Catholic section would take exception to any form of coercion.

2. In his letter to the Old Boys Association, His Grace Archbishop E.P. Roche exhorts the youth of Newfoundland who are the "trustees for posterity in a sense that no previous generation could claim to be", to take a more active interest in the affairs of their country and observes that, "it would surely be the supreme tragedy of our history if through apathy, indifference, lack of enlightened leadership or the influence of sinister propaganda, we were to alienate irretrievably an inheritance which was won for us by our patriotic forebears and which is a sacred heritage from the past." This letter has been interpreted by certain prominent members of the Roman Catholic laity as being anti-Confederate and favouring Responsible Government. The despatch goes on to point out, however, that His Grace is regarded as a diplomat of the highest order and would be unlikely to commit himself openly as favouring any one form of government.

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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C213468

FIRST DRAFT

Revised Sept. 26

September 23, 1947.

TOP SECRET

BASIS FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AS A PROVINCE OF CANADA

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FIRST DRAFT

September 23, 1947.

TOP SECRET

BASIS FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AS A PROVINCE OF CANADA

On March 20th, 1947, the Canadian Government received a communication from the Governor of Newfoundland setting forth a resolution passed by the National Convention of Newfoundland on February 28th, 1947, wherein the Convention expressed a desire to send a delegation to Ottawa "to ascertain from the Government of Canada what fair and equitable basis may exist for federal union of Newfoundland and Canada." On April 1st the Canadian Government replied that it would be happy to receive the delegation at a mutually convenient date and that it was of the opinion that "the questions to be discussed with the delegation are of such complexity and of such significance for both countries that it is essential to have a complete and comprehensive exchange of information and a full and careful exploration by both parties of all the issues involved, so that an accurate appreciation of the position may be gained on each side."

On June 25th, upon the arrival of the Newfoundland delegation in Ottawa, a committee of the Canadian Cabinet met in conference with the delegation. The conference continued through June, July and August, concluding its sessions on

. The proposed arrangements set forth hereunder were formulated as a result of these discussions. In the opinion of the committee of the Cabinet, they constitute a fair and equitable basis for the admission of Newfoundland as a province of Canada.

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PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS

1. Newfoundland will have, as from the date of union, the status of a province of Canada with all rights, powers, privileges and responsibilities of a province.

2. The Province of Newfoundland will include Labrador as defined by the award of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1927.

3. PUBLIC SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY CANADA

Canada will assume the following public services presently provided by the Government of Newfoundland and will defray all public charges incident thereto:

(i) The Newfoundland Railway and Steamship Services;

(ia) The Newfoundland Hotel, if desired by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland;

(ii) The Postal and Telegraph Service;

(iii) Civil aviation including Gander Airport;

(iv) Customs and Excise Services;

(v) National Defence;

(vi) Pensions and rehabilitation of war veterans in accordance with schedule B attached hereto;

....

(vii) protection and encouragement of the fisheries;

(viii) Geological, Topographical, Geodetic and Hydrographic surveys;

(ix) Lighthouses, fog alarms, buoys, beacons and other aids to navigation, and other public works incident to navigation and shipping;

(x) Marine Hospitals, quarantine and the care of ship-wrecked crews;

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(xi) Services for Indians and Eskimos;

(xii) The Public Broadcasting Service; and

(xiii) Any other services now provided by the Newfoundland Government which under the British North America Act of 1867 and amendments are the responsibility of the Government of Canada.

3. (a) Canada will pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of Judges of District or County Courts when established.

4. Canada will provide for the people or Government of Newfoundland such other services as are or may be generally available from time to time to the people or governments of the other provinces.

5. REPRESENTATION

Newfoundland shall be represented by six Members in the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1915, and by Seven Members in the House of Commons, in accordance with the basis of representation established by the British North America Act, 1946. Representation in the House of Commons, shall, however, be adjusted, from time to time, in accordance with population as provided in the British North America Act as amended from time to time, provided that Newfoundland shall, pursuant to the British North America Act, 1915, be entitled to a number of Members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators to which it is entitled.

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FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

6. Debt

Canada will assume and provide for the servicing and retirement of the 3 percent Stock Issue maturing 1943-63, guaranteed by the United Kingdom. (This sum, in the opinion of the Canadian Government, represents a fair estimate of the amount of debt incurred for purposes which would presumably have been the responsibility of the Government of Canada had Newfoundland been a province of Canada when the debt was incurred.) All sinking funds against this portion of the debt will be taken over by Canada.

The Newfoundland Government will continue to be liable for the remaining portion of the Newfoundland debt and retain all sinking funds against that portion.

7. Public Works To Become The Property of Canada

The following Newfoundland Public Works will become the property of Canada:

(1) The Newfoundland Railway, including right of way and other real property, rolling stock and equipment, ships and drydocks, wharves, docks and other marine rights or property of the Railway. Canada will assume the cost of the two ships contracted for on behalf of the Railway and presently under construction in Scotland.

(2) The Newfoundland Airport at Gander, including equipment, buildings and other facilities for the operation of the Airport. Canada will re-imburse the Newfoundland Government for payments made, and will forego payments to be made, under article 2 of the Agreement effective on March 31st, 1946, between the

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United Kingdom, Canadian and Newfoundland Governments, for the purchase by Newfoundland of buildings and Royal Canadian Air Force equipment at Gander.

(3) The Newfoundland Hotel and equipment, if the Provincial Government of Newfoundland desires.

(4) Public harbours, public wharves and breakwaters, and aids to navigation.

(5) Military property and stores.

(6) Public dredges and public vessels except such as are in use for services which would remain the responsibility of the Newfoundland Government.

(7) The Posts and Telegraph system, including real property, rights of way, land lines and cables and other equipment.

(8) The property and equipment of the Newfoundland Broadcasting Corporation.

(9) Customs houses and other public buildings and public works constructed or used for purposes which would become the responsibility of the Government of Canada.

8. Accumulated Financial Surplus

Newfoundland will retain its financial surplus accumulated to the time of union, subject to the following conditions:

(a) One-third of the surplus at the time of union shall be set aside during the first eight years of union, either in trust or on deposit with the Government of Canada at Newfoundland's option, withdrawable by the Newfoundland Government as required only for expenditures on current account in order to facilitate the maintenance

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and improvement of Newfoundland public services, any unspent portion thereof at the end of the eight-year period to become available for the unrestricted use of Newfoundland;

(b) The remainder of the surplus shall be available to the Newfoundland Government for developmental purposes within Newfoundland;

(c) No part of the surplus shall be used to subsidize directly production or sale of Newfoundland products in unfair competition with similar products of other provinces, it being understood that this proviso does not preclude assistance to industry by such means as developmental loans on reasonable conditions or by ordinary provincial administrative services.

Newfoundland will have the right within one year of union to deposit with the Government of Canada all or any part of the surplus held in dollars and to receive with respect thereto interest at the rate of 2 5/8% annually during a maximum period of ten years after union on the minimum balance outstanding at any time in the year preceding payment of interest.

9. Subsidies and Grants to Provincial Government

Canada will pay to the Newfoundland Provincial Government the following statutory subsidies:

A. (i) $180,000 and 80¢ per head of the population annually, subject to increase in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act of 1907, for the local

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purposes of the Province and the support of its Government and Legislature, provided that in no year shall the sums payable under this section be less than those payable in the year of union;

(ii) $1,100,000 annually, in lieu of various fixed annual awards, allowances and subsidies provided by statute from time to time for the Maritime Provinces and in recognition of the special problems created for the island province of Newfoundland by geography and a sparse and scattered population.

B. In order to facilitate the adjustment of Newfoundland to the status of a province and the development by the province of revenue-producing services, Canada will pay to Newfoundland each year during the first twelve years of union a diminishing Transitional Grant payable as follows:

The sum of $3,500,000 annually during each of the first three years after union;

in the fourth year	$3,150,000;
in the fifth year	2,800,000;
in the sixth year	2,450,000;
in the seventh year	2,100,000;
in the eighth year	1,750,000;
in the ninth year	1,400,000;
in the tenth year	1,050,000;
in the eleventh year	700,000;
in the twelfth year	350,000.

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10. Tax Agreement

Newfoundland will be entitled to enter a tax agreement for rental to Canada of the income, corporation and inheritance tax fields on either of the following bases, the option to be exercised within six months after union:

1. On the same terms as the existing agreements with other provinces which apply to fiscal years up to and including 1952;

or, if Newfoundland prefers stability of revenue for a longer period.

2. An agreement providing for the same annual basis of payment by Canada as in the existing agreements with other provinces, applying to fiscal years up to and including 1957, regardless of the terms which may be negotiated by other provinces in any renewal of the existing agreements.

If Newfoundland enters a tax agreement, the subsidies under the British North America Act, 1907, ($180,000 and 80 cents per head of population) and the fixed annual subsidy of $1,100,000 would, as in the case of similar subsidies to other provinces, be included in the calculation of tax agreement payments (The methods of computing the payments that would be due to Newfoundland under such tax agreement are set forth in Annex).

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11. Reassessment of Newfoundland's Financial Position

In view of the difficulty of predicting with sufficient accuracy the financial consequences to Newfoundland of adjustment to provincial status the Government of Canada will appoint a Royal Commission within eight years of union to enquire into the financial position of Newfoundland and to recommend the form and scale of additional financial assistance, if any, which may be required by the Government of Newfoundland to enable it to continue public services at then prevailing levels without resorting to taxation more burdensome, having regard to capacity to pay, than that of the Maritime Provinces

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TRANSPORTATION

12. The Government of Canada, either directly or through an appropriate Government agency, will maintain steamship services between North Sydney and Port aux Basques in accordance with the traffic offering, and on completion of a motor highway between Corner Brook and Port aux Basques will make provision for a suitable service for the carriage of motor vehicles between North Sydney and Port aux Basques.

13. Railway services and railway rates over the Newfoundland Railway will be subject to regulation by the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada similarly to railway services and rates elsewhere in Canada. For the purpose of rate regulation through traffic moving between North Sydney and Port aux Basques shall be treated as all-rail traffic. The province of Newfoundland shall also be deemed to be within the Maritime region of Canada, and any legislation of the Parliament of Canada, such as the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, and amendments, providing for special rates on freight traffic within, into, or out of, the Maritime region shall, so far as appropriate, be deemed to apply to Newfoundland.

Suggested alternative draft for paragraph 12.

An efficient steamship service for the conveyance of mails, passengers and freight shall be maintained between the Island of the Mainland by the Government of Canada

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MISCELANEOUS PROVISIONS

14. Civil Servants and other Government Employees

Employees of the Government of Newfoundland at the date of union in services assumed by the Government of Canada will be offered employment in the public service of Canada without reduction in salary or loss of pension rights acquired under Newfoundland legislation, provided that they shall not thereby acquire any rights not ordinarily enjoyed by similar employees of the Government of Canada.

The Government of Canada will pay to employees of the Government of Newfoundland, taken into the employ of the Government of Canada at the union, pensions due and payable on retirement arising from service with the Government of Newfoundland before the union, the amounts so paid to be deducted from any subsidies payable by Canada to the province of Newfoundland.

Pensions of employees of the Government of Newfoundland superannuated before the union will remain the responsibility of the provincial government of Newfoundland.

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16. Unemployment Insurance

The provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, will automatically apply to Newfoundland. In addition, residents of Newfoundland in employment which will be insurable who lose their employment within six months prior to the date of union and are still unemployed at the time of union, or who lose their employment within a six months' period after the date of union, will be entitled for a period of six months from the date of union or six months from date of unemployment, whichever is the later, to assistance on the same scale and under the same conditions as unemployment insurance benefit. The rates of payment will be based on the individual's wage record for the three months preceding his loss of employment. The cost of this assistance will be borne directly out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose and not out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

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Mr. St. Laurent intimated to the Newfoundland delegation that the section on Education was primarily a matter of concern to Newfoundland rather than Canada and that the clause on Education should be drafted by them. This draft is by Messrs. Bradley and Smallwood in consultation with some and possibly all their colleagues. It is designed:

a) to protect existing denominational rights, and,

C213481

b) to permit of voluntary amalgamation of denominational schools which is a matter of concern to certain Protestant denominations.

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17. Education

Section 93 of the British North America Act shall not apply to Newfoundland and the following is substituted therefor:

> In and for the Province of Newfoundland the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to Education, subject to the following provisions:
>
> (a) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational or separate schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the date of union;
>
> (b) Nothing in any such law shall prohibit or prejudicially affect the right of any two or more of such classes of persons at any time to amalgamate or unite their schools or in any way impair or restrict their right to proportionate financial support from the public funds of the province.

18. Defence Establishments

Canada will provide for the maintenance in Newfoundland of appropriate reserve units of the Canadian defence forces, including the Newfoundland Regiment.

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19. Fisheries Board

20. Oleomargerine

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dairy Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, oleomargerine and other substitutes for butter may continue to be manufactured and sold in Newfoundland after union unless prohibited or restricted by the Parliament of Canada at the request of the Legislature of Newfoundland, provided that notwithstanding anything contained in Section 121 of the British North America Act, 1867, no such oleomargerine or other substitute for butter may be exported from Newfoundland to any other part of Canada except by authority of the Parliament of Canada.

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21. Economic Survey

Should the Government of the Province institute an economic survey of Newfoundland with a view to determining what resources may profitably be developed and what new industries may be established or existing industries expanded, the Government of Canada will make available the services of economic, industrial, and scientific personnel and agencies to assist in the work.

As soon as may be practicable after union the Government of Canada will make a special effort to collect and make available statistical and scientific data about the natural resources and economy of Newfoundland, in order to bring such information up to the standard attained for existing provinces.

22. Natural Resources

All lands, mines, minerals and royalties belonging to Newfoundland at the union, and all sums due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, shall belong to the Province of Newfoundland after the union, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof and to any interest other than that of the Province in the same.

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24. Contract Rights arising from Advances of Public Funds

The Province of Newfoundland will retain any beneficial interests and any securities arising from or attaching to any loans or advances of public funds made by the Government of Newfoundland before the union to municipalities, corporations and individuals.

25. Continuance of Existing Laws and Courts until altered

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Important

Confidential C213486

Ottawa, September 27th, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Discussions with Newfoundland delegation

A final plenary session of the Canadian representatives with the delegation from the Newfoundland Convention is being held on Monday afternoon next, when Mr. St.Laurent will preside.

The procedure at this meeting as approved by Mr. St.Laurent is to be as follows:

1. Report of working committee - "First Draft"

A report prepared by the working officials (Canada and Newfoundland) on an acceptable basis for union will be presented. The intention is that the report should be read or summarized at the meeting but that no copies should be given to the Newfoundland delegates who will be asked not even to take notes of its contents. It will be made quite clear that this report has no formal status of any kind, and that it has not been considered by the Canadian government.

2. Summary of discussions

A summary account of the course of actual discussions since the delegation came to Ottawa has also been prepared and will be submitted. This the Newfoundland delegates will be able to take away with them to present to the Convention, with their

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report to that body. It states that the Canadian government will be considering the report referred to in 1 above and will give a definitive statement to the Convention by the end of October; otherwise it is wholly non-committal. The document will become public either immediately or when the Convention meet to hear the delegates' report.

see page 12
marked w red.

Attached to this report of discussions will be a number of voluminous annexes containing factual information assembled by the officials during the discussions.

Mr. St.Laurent wished you to have an opportunity of seeing the documents referred to in 1 and 2 above before Monday's meeting. They have just been completed this morning and I am, therefore, sending you a copy of each, at once. It is Mr.St.Laurent's intention to go over them prior to the meeting.

A.D.P.H.

A.D.P.H.

Also enclosed is a list of the various documents included in appendices - showing the extent of the factual material assembled

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Confidential Memorandum from Mr. St. Laurent
re abstract of terms re NEWFOUNDLAND

C213483

Assets - sterling debt
60,000,000

usually paid for by Fed. Govt.

Remain with 8,000,000 provincial debt -
want dom. system.

B.N.A. subsidy 80 cents per head.

1,100,000 to offset statutory subsidies
Maritimes have under Provincial
awards.

3,500,000 Confed. grant.

Tax agreement.

Goes on for 3 years. - diminishing
by 500,000 a year.

8 years later - Commission to estimate
and enquire into finance.

What needed to help maintain their
services etc. so as not to tax
heavier than Maritimes.

(Tax agreement)
Similar to other provinces
to inc. to $57. if desired.

We take over Gander Airfield & foreign
debt for bldgs.

- U.S. possible.

Can control etc. resources.

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DATE OF MINUTE

October 27, 1947

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

PABridle:TV

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRET

C213489

MINUTE

ON Despatch No. 481 of October 21 and telegram No. 175 of October 4, from the Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's, reviewing the present political situation in Newfoundland.

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

1. In despatch No. 481 the High Commissioner describes developments which he feels should be considered when a final decision is being reached on the reply to be made to the National Convention.

2. The situation is basically but little altered from that prevailing before the Delegation left for Ottawa. There have, however, been a few developments worth mentioning.

3. The Government's recent decision to draw on the surplus to make dollars available to exporters marketing fish in sterling areas has again brought home to Newfoundlanders the uncertainties connected with the fish trade. Maintenance of this assistance may cost the Newfoundland Treasury as much as five or six million dollars a year. It is generally understood that the sterling acquired will be utilized to retiring a portion of the sterling debt.

4. Mr. Bradley's political stature appears to have grown substantially as a result of his work in Ottawa and his resignation in the face of criticism.

5. Personal and group animosities in the National Convention have reached such a point that the High Commissioner fears that it will be difficult to secure a majority in the Convention for a motion recommending that Confederation be placed on the ballot paper in the Referendum, unless it proves possible to have a single resolution presented recommending that all three main forms of Government be placed on the ballot. The High Commissioner points out that the United Kingdom Government have stated that a recommendation from any sizeable minority would be considered; there is therefore little danger of Confederation being omitted from the ballot. It is doubtful if such a stand by the Convention would adversely affect the vote in the Referendum.

6. The Responsible Government League has little support and even prominent merchants have misgivings about restoring self government. Many of this class appear to favour retention of the Commission, and support of this form of government in the country generally has increased during the past few months. It derives from a habit of confidence in the backing of the United Kingdom and also from a widespread feeling that retention of the Commission for a further period would postpone an irrevocable decision.

7. Travellers report considerable sentiment in favour of Confederation in many parts of the country. While crystallization of opinion is impossible in the absence of specific terms, there is a growing disposition to give favourable consideration to Confederation and undoubtedly union on the basis discussed at Ottawa would command wide support.

....2

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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DATE OF MINUTE

INITIALS OF AUTHOR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MINUTE

ON

C213490

Insert particulars of despatch, memorandum or other attached document.

CIRCULATION

8. The High Commissioner feels it is important that consideration be given by the Canadian Government not only to the nature of the terms themselves but also to the nature of the electoral contest with the Commission of Government supported by the United Kingdom which will follow.

9. It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the Convention discussing domestic matters and it is accordingly desirable, if an offer of terms of union is to be made, that it be made at as early a date as may be practicable.

10. In telegram No. 175 the High Commissioner informs us that present business should occupy the Convention until November 1st. He says that if at all practical, it would be highly desirable to have the Canadian reply reach the Convention early in the week of November 3rd.

PMD

THIS MINUTE TO BE STAPLED TO, AND FILED WITH, THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH IT REFERS, UNDER THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

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SECRET

OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

No. 481 October 21st, 1947.

Sir,

Since I returned from Ottawa for the re-assembly of the National Convention on October 10th I have been reviewing the situation here with a view to putting you in possession of any developments over the past few months that should be considered when a final decision is being reached on the reply to be made to the National Convention.

2. So far as I can judge, the situation is, basically, but little altered from that prevailing before the delegation left for Ottawa. There are two or three developments, however, both in the economic and in the political sphere, which I think it may be worth mentioning.

3. On the economic side there has been one development of some importance. The decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to suspend the convertibility of sterling into dollars has had a serious effect on the prospects of the salt codfish industry which depends heavily upon European markets. Confronted with the loss of these markets, with resultant hardship to producers and traders alike, the Commission of Government decided to make available to exporters of salt codfish to markets where sales must be made in sterling, the equivalent in dollars of the sterling received. These dollars will come out of Newfoundland's surplus and the sterling acquired will be held on Newfoundland's behalf in London. The question of its subsequent use will be examined with the authorities in the United Kingdom though it is generally understood that it will be utilized to retire a portion of the sterling debt. It has been estimated that to maintain this assistance might cost the Treasury as much as five or six million dollars a year though it is hoped that the adoption of the Marshall plan, or some similar arrangement, may again permit sales to Europe in dollars before too great inroads have been made into the dollar surplus. This event has done a good deal, however, to bring home to Newfoundlanders once again the uncertainties connected with the fish trade and their dependence on trade and exchange conditions in the regulation of which they have no voice. There has been a sharp reduction in the demand for fresh fish during the summer but fishermen have been able to turn to the salt fish market without much difficulty and, while it is yet too early to assess the value of this season's fishery as a whole, there is no evidence of any marked falling off and, in general, economic activity continues at a high level.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Canada.

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4. On the political side Mr. Bradley's political stature appears to have grown substantially as a result of his work in Ottawa and his dramatic defiance of the group in the Convention that desired to undermine his authority by a motion of non-confidence in him as Chairman. The other members of the delegation have not been prominently in the public notice since their return. I regret to learn, however, that a writ has been issued in the local court against Mr. J.R. Smallwood by Bowring Brothers, Limited, for the sum of $985.00 for goods sold. Mr. Smallwood, with whom I raised the matter on hearing of it this morning, acknowledges the debt and states that it is the balance of an amount of approximately $6,000 which he incurred for feed about five years ago when he was running a poultry farm on the outskirts of St. John's. He tells me that he will inform the Court that he is unable to pay the debt in a lump sum but will agree to make monthly payments within his capacity. Probably Bowring Brothers, Limited, will be prepared to accept such an arrangement. The fact of the issuance of the writ will, of course, shortly become public knowledge but will probably not appear in the press. Mr. Smallwood, in any case, takes the view that it would help him politically if it did since it is sometimes insinuated by his opponents that he is in the pay of Canada.

5. In the Convention there has been a marked increase in ill-feeling between the various groups. It may be recalled that earlier I expressed the view that, if it were decided to offer reasonably good terms, the Convention would not take the responsibility of refusing to recommend that the people of Newfoundland be given an opportunity of expressing their views upon them. I had reached this conclusion, not because a majority of the members of the Convention were at any time in favour of Confederation but rather because they would be asked to vote, not on the question of union with Canada but only on the question of whether or not they would recommend to the Government of the United Kingdom that Confederation be submitted to the people of Newfoundland in the National Referendum. Now, however, personal and group animosities have reached a point where I fear it will be difficult to secure a majority in the Convention for a motion recommending that Confederation be placed on the ballot paper in the Referendum. An effort will be made - and I believe the Chair will support it - to have a single resolution presented recommending that all three questions be placed on the ballot. If this fails and Confederation is voted on separately, it now seems likely that it will be defeated. This would not mean that the United Kingdom Government would omit Confederation from the ballot. They have, in fact, stated that a recommendation from any sizeable minority would be considered. A defeat in the Convention, however, if it should come, would undoubtedly be regarded as a rebuff by opinion in Canada and outside though it is doubtful if it would adversely affect the vote in the Referendum.

6. With respect to the country generally I feel that the Commission of Government has a good deal more support than when I left St. John's at the end of May. The strength behind the movement for Responsible Government has correspondingly decreased. The Responsible Government League, I am reliably informed, was able to raise less than $10,000 in its current campaign. Nor does the programme of political addresses it broadcasts each Saturday night

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seem to be attracting much attention. Water Street is far from enthusiastic about several of the self-styled champions of Responsible Government. Two of the most important merchants - the Honourable Harold MacPherson, head of "Royal Stores Limited", and Mr. Calvert Pratt, M.B.E., head of "Steers and Company, Limited", with whom I had an opportunity to discuss the subject informally a few days ago, viewed the possible return of Responsible Government with much misgiving and indicated a preference for the Commission. Indeed, the unruly scene in the Chamber following the resignation of the Chairman led a great many people to the conclusion that it would be utterly unwise to "turn our Government over to that crowd." Travellers, mostly clergymen and commercial representatives, report considerable sentiment for Confederation particularly along the South Coast and along parts of the West, the North-west and North-east Coasts. There cannot, however, be any crystallization of opinion respecting Confederation in the absence of knowledge of the specific terms on which Confederation would be brought about. The most that can be said at this time is that there is a growing disposition to give favourable consideration to the question and undoubtedly union on the basis discussed at Ottawa would command wide support. To sum up I may say that, as well as I can judge, the bulk of opinion at present and with the information presently available to it, favours the retention of the Commission for a further period. It feels that, on the whole, the Commission has given honest and reasonably progressive government without favouritism to particular groups or sections of the country and tends to give it credit for the generally prosperous times that have marked the past seven or eight years of its administration though much of this prosperity is clearly due to conditions over which the Commission has had no control. There is, moreover, the widespread feeling that by retaining the Commission for a further period they can postpone making an irrevocable decision and that, in the event of economic difficulties arising, they will have behind them the Government of the United Kingdom.

7. When, therefore, the question of drafting the reply to the Convention comes up for final decision it would seem to me important, as I have indeed already indicated on several occasions, that consideration be given, not only to the nature of the terms themselves, but also to the nature of the electoral contest with the Commission of Government supported by the United Kingdom which will follow.

8. I think I should add, in closing, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the Convention discussing matters which have been before them for so many months and thatit is accordingly desirable, if an offer of terms of union is to be made, that it be made at as early a date as may be practicable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.S. MACDONALD.

High Commossioner for Canada

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C213494

FROM: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA.

CODE

NO. 175 ST.JOHN'S, October 24th, 1947.

No. 175. My despatch No. 481, October 21st. Since this was sent no developments here.

With reference to concluding paragraph, National Convention has adjourned, while Finance Committee prepares an economic appendix to finance report. It is expected this will be brought down by Tuesday of next week and that it will provide material for discussion for remainder of the week, that is until November 1st. If at all practical, it would be highly desirable to have Canadian reply reach Convention early in the week of November 3rd.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sent: 1.30 p.m.
Rec'd: 2.29 p.m.

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C213495

Nfld.

Not to be released
before 1:30 P.M.,E.S.T.
on November 6,1947.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PRESS RELEASE

Ottawa, November 6,1947

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OF NEWFOUNDLAND INTO CONFEDERATION

The Acting Prime Minister released to-day the text of the "Proposed Arrangements" for the entry of Newfoundland into confederation. These proposals were worked out following the prolonged discussions which took place during the past summer between a Committee of the Cabinet and a delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland appointed to enquire what fair and equitable basis might exist for the federal union of Newfoundland with Canada.

The main difficulties in working out proposals for union have been financial. Under responsible government Newfoundland had a difficult financial history, which reached a crisis in 1933 under the impact of the world depression. As a result, responsible government was suspended in 1934 and Government entrusted to an appointed Commission of six members, three each from the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. The United Kingdom undertook to guarantee the debt and to meet budget deficits.

During the war, Newfoundland experienced a remarkable economic recovery largely due to the enormous defence expenditures there by the United States and Canada and to the rise in prices for Newfoundland's main staple exports, fish, paper, and iron ore. In consequence, the financial situation has vastly improved. The debt which stood at about $100,000,000 in 1934, has been reduced to about $73,000,000 net and a surplus has been piled up of close to $30,000,000, some of which has been loaned interest free to the United Kingdom. How far this recovery is a temporary condition is difficult to say.

Under union Newfoundland would have to adjust its system of public finance to the status of a province. It would lose its main source of revenue, the customs tariff, which still produces over 50% of its revenue. If a tax agreement, similar to those for other provinces, were entered into, Newfoundland would also forego the right to levy corporation, income and inheritance taxes which now make up close to 30% of the revenue. Unlike existing provinces, Newfoundland has not a well-developed system of municipal and local government to carry part of the burden of taxation by local rates and real estate taxes. It has only a very small mileage of good roads, and can raise little in the way of gasoline taxes, one of the main sources of revenue for existing provinces. It is thus obvious that Newfoundland could not contemplate becoming a province of Canada unless Canada were prepared to consider its special financial needs, particularly during the early years of union pending the development of new sources of revenue.

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Under the proposed arrangements, Canada will take over the sterling debt guaranteed by the United Kingdom which amounts to a net of about $63,000,000. Although this is a much higher per capita debt than that taken over for the original provinces or allowed for the western provinces when they were created, Canada will acquire title to very much more property in the way of public works than in the case of the other provinces. It will take over the Railway and its steamship services, the drydock, Gander airfield, the Newfoundland Hotel if desired by the provincial government, lighthouses, public wharves and other aids to navigation, etc. As the proposals also state, the debt to be taken over represents, in the opinion of the Canadian Government, a fair estimate of the debt incurred for purposes which would have been the responsibility of the federal government had Newfoundland been a province at the time the debt was incurred.

Newfoundland will also retain its accumulated surplus, one-third of which, however, is to be set aside during the first eight years of union to meet possible budget deficits on current account should they arise. The remainder will be available to Newfoundland to use as it sees fit for developmental and other purposes, provided it is not used for subsidizing Newfoundland producers in unfair competition with other Canadian producers.

A second problem was that of assuring Newfoundland of sufficient current revenue to carry on as a province, since under federation only about $3,000,000 of its present revenues of between $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 would remain to the province. Under the "Proposed Arrangements" it will receive in addition to the subsidies provided by the B.N.A. Act of 1907 ($180,000 for the support of its government and legislature, and 80¢ per head of its population) a special statutory subsidy of $1,100,000 in lieu of the various fixed annual payments, allowances and awards made to the Maritime provinces from time to time, and in recognition of its special problems as an Island with a sparse and scattered population. These statutory subsidies which aggregate about $1,542,000, will be included in the computation of a tax agreement if Newfoundland elects to enter such an agreement after union. The irreducible minimum payment under a tax agreement is estimated at about $6,200,000 and a payment for 1947 at about $6,800,000.

Provision is also made for a series of diminishing Transitional Grants to give Newfoundland time to develop new revenue-producing services. The transitional grant will be $3,500,000 for the first three years and will diminish thereafter by $350,000 annually. These transitional grants will not be included in computing tax agreement payments.

In view of the difficulty of predicting at all accurately how Newfoundland will fare financially under federation, provision is also made for a review of its financial position within a period of eight years by a Royal Commission with a view to recommending what additional financial assistance, if any, Newfoundland will need to enable it to carry its provincial services at then existing levels without resorting to heavier taxation, having regard to capacity to pay, than that of the Maritime provinces.

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Representation of Newfoundland in Parliament is covered by existing legislation. The British North America Act of 1915 provides for six members in the Senate, The British North America Act of 1946, which provided for representation in the House of Commons on the basis of population, when applied to Newfoundland, provides for seven members in the House of Commons.

The "Proposed Arrangements" also provide that Newfoundland will be brought within the Maritime region so far as the regulation of freight rates is concerned. It will thus come under the Maritime Freight Rates Act which provides for a 20% reduction in freight rates on goods moving within or out of the Maritime region. Provision is also made for extending unemployment insurance benefits to workers in insurable employment, should they lose their employment within six months before or six months after union. Oleo-margarine may also continue to be manufactured and sold within Newfoundland but not exported to the rest of Canada.

It is anticipated that the, "Proposed Arrangements" will be presented to-day to the National Convention in St.John's. The National Convention is entrusted with the responsibility of making recommendations to the United Kingdom Government regarding future forms of Government for Newfoundland, the ultimate decision to be made by the people in a referendum. It will thus remain with the National Convention to decide in the first instance whether confederation on the proposed basis should be put before the people and, if so, for the people to make the ultimate decision. The Prime Minister's covering letter to the Governor states:

> "The Government of Canada would not wish in any way to influence the National Convention nor the decision of the people, should they be requested to decide the issue of confederation. Should the people of Newfoundland indicate clearly and beyond all possibility of misunderstanding their will that Newfoundland should become a province of Canada on the basis of the proposed arrangements, the Canadian Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, would for its part be prepared to take the necessary constitutional steps to make the union effective at the earliest practicable date."

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December 11, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213498

Reaction in Newfoundland to Canadian Government's Reply to National Convention's Enquiry Respecting a Possible Basis for Federal Union

The Canadian Government's reply to the National Convention's enquiry regarding a possible basis for federal union was received by the Convention on November 6th and made public in Newfoundland on the same day. It aroused very considerable interest throughout the Island and the broad initial reaction of most Newfoundlanders appears to have been that the arrangements outlined are comprehensive and more generous than previous confederation negotiations would have led them to expect. A genuine desire to assess the main implications of the terms became evident at once in many parts of the country.

2. Certain sections of the press, however, were strongly of the opinion that confederation on the terms presented to the Convention ought not to be submitted to the people in a referendum and that union should only be negotiated between sovereign governments. The newspapers in question, broadly speaking, represent the point of view of the merchant class; at the same time, a periodical believed to represent the views of the Roman Catholic Archbishop shares their point of view. Certain of these newspapers have also launched a sustained attack on the substance of the terms in an endeavour to show that Newfoundland would not prosper under them.

3. On November 20th the Convention, having completed the business already before it, began to debate the Canadian Government's reply. The debate has been marked by strenuous and often ill-informed criticism on the part of members opposed to confederation. The most important objections so far raised are that estimates of federal revenues in the event of union are far too low while estimates of provincial expenditures are inadequate; that some Newfoundland Railway employees, and possibly other government employees as well, might lose their jobs under confederation; and that Quebec would somehow conspire to take Labrador from Newfoundland. The latter fear has chiefly been aroused by Mr. Duplessis' recent statement to the press regarding Labrador.

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4. A minor development outside the Convention has been the announcement by unnamed persons of the formation of a "Union with America Party." Its object is apparently to secure terms of union from Washington and to have them submitted to the people in the referendum. It is not clear whether the party envisages economic or political union. So far as is known, no one of any prominence is connected with the movement.

5. We have received, through the Governor, a considerable number of questions, bearing on confederation, Canadian public finance, etc., which have been submitted by members of the Convention. Consideration is now being given to the best method of dealing with these questions.

6. It may be noted that the members of the Convention with one or two exceptions, were elected on the basis of personal qualifications rather than because of any known political views. Opinion in the Convention, however, has been crystallizing over the past year. Support for Responsible Government appears to be more widespread in the Convention than in the country at large and conversely there appears to be more support for Confederation (and for Commission of Government as well) in the country than in the Convention.

7. It may also be noted that the Convention has no power to decide what forms of government should be included in the referendum but only to make recommendations in this regard. It has been intimated on more than one occasion that the United Kingdom government may accept recommendations from minorities in the Convention as well as from majorities with respect to forms of government.

8. It is now expected that the Convention will adjourn on December 12th to meet again on January 5th. It is understood that at that time they will proceed to a discussion of the forms of government to be recommended for inclusion in the referendum.

L M Pearson

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C213500 NAR/SR 3.9.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The attached memorandum on economic conditions in Newfoundland, prepared by Professor McKay, is a useful, short review of the present trade and revenue situation of the Island.

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RAM/ELB
August 27, 1943.

C213501

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

(Based largely on a report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland.)

"The year 1942 was unquestionably the most prosperous twelve months that Newfoundland has ever known. Huge expenditures on defence works by Canada, the United States of America, and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom, were almost entirely responsible for this condition. The money spent in wages filtered through the economy of the whole country and had its effect upon every avenue of activity. Thousands of Newfoundlanders abandoned their usual occupations - fishing, farming, and lumbering to accept steady work on the various defence projects throughout the island."

"While the cost of living rose steadily throughout the year, thereby tending to reduce real wages, there were no substantial increases in taxation, and war loans were insignificant, with the result that the general level of prosperity was unquestionably at an all time peak."

TRADE

During 1942 external trade was the highest in Newfoundland history; total trade reaching about $104,000,000 as compared with almost $72,000,000 for 1941. Imports were approximately $64,500,000 as compared with $35,500,000 for 1941, and exports $39,400,000 as compared with $37,300,000 for 1941. 60% of Newfoundland's imports came from Canada during 1942, as compared with an average of 36.9% for the five years 1936-40. But it is not anticipated that this shift is permanent, though the improvement of communications, especially the establishment of T.C.A. services which have

brought . . .

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C213502

brought Newfoundland into closer touch with Canadian centres of supply may strengthen Canada's trade relations with Newfoundland.

PUBLIC FINANCES

Since such a large proportion of the public revenue is provided from customs, the revenues of Newfoundland during 1942 were the highest in the history: For the nine months ending April 1st Newfoundland enjoyed a surplus of $3,682,400. Revenues were, however, dropping off with the fall in imports. The budget for the current year estimates an expenditure of $20,513,200; an income of $22,179,400; and a surplus of $1,666,200. The Trade Commissioner's report, however, intimates that the fall in revenues may be greater than anticipated and doubts the probability of a surplus.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Some progress has been made in developing new processes in curing fish, and it is expected Newfoundland after the war will resort to mechanical trawlers, which may improve her competitive position in the fisheries.

The only other important industrial development has been the opening up of a deposit of flurospar at Bay St. Lawrence on the south shore. This mineral is of great importance in the smelting of aluminum and iron ore, and shipments are being made to Sydney and Arvida. The deposit is very large, probably the world's largest. A deposit of magnetite ore is known to exist in the west of the island and is being investigated by the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation. If this deposit proves to be commercially workable the position of the steel industry of eastern Canada will be considerably strengthened.

CONCLUSION

So far Newfoundland has suffered less than any other part of the British Empire-Commonwealth from the war. The immediate outlook, however, is less favourable,

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owing to the drop in defence expenditures and the probable decrease in imports. The long-run position is also uncertain. Newfoundland depends upon external markets to a much higher degree even than Canada. Her exports, with the exception of newsprint, are almost entirely low cost basic commodities, the prices of which are very sensitive to fluctuations in the business cycle. While fish and fish products had dropped to approximately one-fourth in value of total exports before the war, about 45% of the gainfully employed population, earned their livelihood almost entirely from the fisheries. Newfoundland's fish products are produced primarily for low ~~cost~~ income markets -- the Mediterranean, Spain and Portugal and Brazil -- and revival of these markets is of the utmost importance. In short, the economic future of Newfoundland depends to a greater degree even than that of Canada upon the revival and stability of international trade in the whole Atlantic region.

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Newfoundland

C213504

April 17, 1946

Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Newfoundland Opinion on Confederation

1. Because of the absence of political parties in Newfoundland and the local nature of all newspapers, it is very difficult to assess public opinion there. A survey of the Newfoundland press, however, indicates that considerable interest in the future constitution of the Island is developing and that the only two alternatives receiving serious attention are return of Responsible Government and Confederation with Canada. Continuation of Commission Government appears to be running a poor third, and union with the United States a poorer fourth. No newspaper, however, has definitely come out in favour of Confederation. Opinion, pro or con, has been expressed largely in special articles or letters to the press.

2. A notable contribution to the debate on Confederation has been made by Mr. J. R. Smallwood, a prominent local journalist, who has contributed a series of articles to the St. John's Daily News advocating Confederation. Mr. Smallwood, who appears to be familiar with Canadian history and with recent developments on Dominion-Provincial relations, makes some interesting financial calculations, based largely on the Dominion's proposals to the Provinces of last August. He stresses the benefits to the Newfoundland people to be derived from Family Allowances, Old Age Pensions, the lower cost of consumers' goods due to tariff reductions, and the contribution the Dominion would presumably make to Provincial Government through subsidies and assumption of Newfoundland's debt. Another notable contribution has been made by Mr. J. B. McEvoy, a prominent St. John's lawyer with a considerable fol-

lowing . . .

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lowing among the business community. Mr. McEvoy was formerly in favour of boycotting the forthcoming constitutional convention on the ground that under the Act establishing Commission of Government the United Kingdom had no alternative but to restore Responsible Government, and on the ground that a convention would be futile. But he now urges participation of businessmen in the convention and guardedly proposes that Confederation should be seriously considered.

3. Even exponents of Confederation appear however to be worried as to whether Newfoundland would be accepted into Confederation, and, if so, what terms would be offered. Some suggest that Newfoundland would have to get back Responsible Government before it could enter negotiations.

4. Arguments against Confederation are based partly on sentiment, but the main objections advanced have been on economic or financial grounds -- Newfoundlanders would be subject to direct taxation; they would have to carry their share of Canada's enormous debt; Newfoundland manufacturing industries and agriculture would be destroyed. Several writers point to Nova Scotia as an example of the fate of a province on the fringe of federation, and recent editorials from the Halifax Chronicle have been cited as evidence.

5. In a recent despatch the High Commissioner concludes "that although the sentiment for Confederation has grown considerably during the past year and undoubtedly is greater than it ever has been, there is no good reason at the present time however to think that it represents the views of the majority of Newfoundlanders." He thinks much greater interest for Confederation would be forthcoming in the event of economic recession. Newfoundland is, however, still on the crest of the wave because of the high prices for fish and newsprint and increased demand for iron ore from the United Kingdom.

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PY Clipping from "Montreal Gazette, September 20th, 1946.

RUMORS ASSAIL NEWFOUNDLAND

By Ken W. MacTAGGART

C213505

St. John's, Nfld, September 19.---As delegates to the National Convention slowly direct themselves to the task of reviewing this country's economic position with the aim of deciding what form of government it should have in years to come, they are assailed by rumors of which they do not know the source nor the authenticity.

For instance, on every tongue is the report that London, Ottawa and Washington have agreed on a future for Newfoundland. Everybody seems to know about it except Newfoundland. And Newfoundland is in the peculiar position of not being able to ask if the rumor is true, and, if true, who made the decisions and why.

Strength is given the suspicion that the rumor is true by the history here of the past 12 years. Things happened to Newfoundland under colonial administration which the island didn't expect. For instance, the United States was given military and naval bases under a 99-year lease. Newfoundlanders do not express disapproval of the principal of hemispheric defense. But they do say:

"The British Government assumed control of our affairs in a crisis. They had no basis for assuming that the crisis would last for 99 years. By what authority should they have granted outright option on our sovereignty for that period? By any method of measurement, we are tied to United States foreign policy for 99 years. The right to maintain bases should have been for the war's duration, with future policy to be determined at the war's end."

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A week later the rumor held that London and Washington had agreed that Newfoundland should enter Confederation. Washington, the rumor said, had learned belatedly of the proposal and was questioning it. Recently the rumor changed; Washington had now okayed the proposition after assurance that Ottawa still adhered to United States domination in the Western Hemisphere, including no change in the bases deal.

The National Convention, its delegate-members say, cannot ask if the rumor is true. The con-vention's terms of reference were clearly defined: To study national affairs in the light of conditions, caused by the war, and the probability of post-war effects on those conditions, and to recommend what form of government would best meet Newfoundland's needs in the light of that knowledge. The convention has no authority to ask Ottawa, London, or any other capital any questions.

And the outside capitals remain politely aloof from Newfoundland's immediate problems. The delegates admit it would be disastrous if Ottawa were to express any opinion on any Newfoundland problems now. As a result, the independent Newfoundlanders admit that a rumor may have some bearing on the decisions of the conventions, inasmuch as they don't like a suspicion that their convention is "rigged." The suspicion, they admit, may cause some delegates to react by pressing for home rule government as a protest to outside interference.

Frank admission that self-government could not suceed is voiced by many persons. Inferential admission is voiced by others. The influential and forward St. John's Daily News, in a leader editorial by its able writer, A.B. Perlin, returns to a suggestion which the paper first voiced four years ago. It proposes an international joint control of all Newfoundland external affairs, excepting only trade and commerce. The control would be three-power, Canada, Britain and the United States

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The News recalls the statements made countless times about the strategic importance of Newfoundland. It recalls the part Newfoundland played as the major factor in wartime shipping, as a base for naval ships and anti-sub aircraft patrols. It points to seven major airlines operating via its hugh airports today. And it points to the inability of Newfoundland by itself to finance itself as an independent partner of nations in a world of such problems.

In return for annual grants which would permit itself to operate its modest economy, says the News, the island might surrender control of its external affairs. It would also serve as another link in bringing Canada, the United States and Britain closer together in the power world in which Newfoundland is an important hemispheric factor. By such a deal, Newfoundlanders would attain self-government, would be sacrificing little that has not already been sacrificed and would face a stable economic future.

- - -

The proposal of the News differs little from similar proposals which delegates in off-the-record chats, have outlined to this reporter. One suggestion went this way:

"Let's attack. Let's just say we want responsible Government and then announce we're ending all leases and deals. Then let's sit back and wait to see who gets here first, Ottawa, Washington or London. It won't be the last. The other two are defense-conscious now, after the war showed the importance of our geographical position. Then with one or both of them, let's make a deal."

The deal would not be costly. Less than $10,000,000 a year meant the difference between prosperity and destitution to Newfoundland in the '30's.

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SECRET

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 24th, 1946, FROM THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Impressions of leading figures in the National Convention and of the work undertaken by the Convention to date

"The Chairman, Mr. Justice Fox, a former Speaker of the Assembly, has shown himself to be tactful and competent and has won the respect and cooperation of the members to a remarkable degree. It is largely due to his careful handling that the Convention has settled down to business so early and made the progress it has. He is an eminently fair and reasonable man and, as I have pointed out on previous occasions, has always been friendly and well disposed toward Canada, a factor which may be of considerable value at a later date should discussions on the question of union eventually take place.

"Another personality who has already made his mark in the Convention is Mr. Gordon Bradley, K.C., member for Bonavista. He was Leader of the Liberal Opposition to the Alderdice Government in the last Assembly, and strenuously fought for the retention of Responsible Government. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University, a member of the Newfoundland bar, and a most forceful speaker. Mr. Bradley, although he has not publicly declared himself on the question, is known to be in favour of Confederation if it can be arranged on reasonable terms and looks to me to be the most promising man available to lead the Confederate forces if a referendum is held on the subject.

"Both Fox and Bradley are the dominant members of the two main Committees that have thus far been set up--the Steering Committee, which arranges the subjects to be discussed, and the Sub-Committee on Information, which has the task of eliminating irrelevant questions, of which a great number have already been asked, and of co-ordinating relevant questions in order to avoid duplication and achieve greater clarity.

"Mr. J.R. Smallwood, the most prominent advocate of Confederation with Canada, has been extremely active but I get the impression that his verbocity and desire to intervene in all questions has caused some resentment among members and tended to diminish rather than increase his prestige in the Convention. He has not been made Chairman of any Committee. Two of the projects which he has put forward, namely, a motion that an expert Economist be appointed to assist the members, and that the Convention continue in public session while the Committees were at work were turned down flatly by the Convention. While in each of these cases his argument seemed to be sound enough he showed that he did not sense at all accurately the feelings of the Convention, for he got very little support.

"The constitutional expert sent out by the Dominions Office, Mr. K.C. Wheare, Professor of Government and Public

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Administration at all Souls College, Oxford, works closely with these two men. I had a long conversation with him on Sunday afternoon in the country and again today and find that, in addition to having had a thorough training in Political Science, he has also a good deal of natural talent for the practical management of Assemblies. While he is, in a sense, the servant of the Convention, he has obviously been given, before setting out, an indication of the views of the Dominions Office and wants to achieve a solution that is workable.

"Professor Wheare tells me that he estimates the various Committees into which the Assembly has been divided will have assembled and digested all the information available and be ready to present their reports by the end of October. The next step, he considers, will be to ascertain from the Government of the United Kingdom to what extent they would continue to be willing to assist Newfoundland in the event (a) that Responsible Government is re-established or (b) that the Commission is retained. In the first case, he stated, they would not be prepared to do anything at all and in the second, as little as possible.

"If an approach is to be made to Canada it will probably come early in November and will take the form of a motion to ask the Commission of Government to request the Government of Canada to receive a delegation to discuss possible terms of union. I have it from other sources that such a motion could be carried by a good majority even now though some who would support sending a delegation would hope to see it fail.

"I took advantage of our conversation to ask Professor Wheare if he saw any theoretical or practical difficulty in having two referenda, the first limited solely to the question of whether or not voters favoured union with Canada, and in the event that they did not, a second referendum some months later on maintenance of Commission of Government, re-establishment of Responsible Government, and any other alternative they might wish to put forward. He considered it would be a bit cumbersome but saw no objection in principle and readily agreed that Canada would not wish to accept Newfoundland into the Dominion on the basis of a minority vote as might occur if the issue of Confederation were mixed up with a number of other questions.

"It is rather significant, I think, that most of the members do not appear very keen to get down to the specific question of whether or not the country is self-supporting again and thus entitled, by the United Kingdom Government's own undertaking, to the return of Responsible Government. Rather they are showing a disposition to enquire into the activities of the Commission of Government in the past generally with a view to showing up its short comings. The great majority of the members, as was perhaps to be expected, are still wallowing about uncertain in their minds as to just what information they need in order to find a solution to the problem put before them. It is worthy of note, I think, that, for the most part, they appear to be taking the view that, regardless of theoretical questions, the form of Government that promises the greatest economic benefits for Newfoundlanders would be the best form of Government for Newfoundland."

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LBP/WB
DEC. 6/46.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213510

I am forwarding herewith a memorandum of a discussion which I had some time ago with Sir Alexander Clutterbuck on Newfoundland questions. This memorandum has already been seen by the Cabinet Committee on this subject. It is, of course, essential in any consideration being given to Newfoundland matters that we should keep in close touch with the United Kingdom. In this connection my talk with Sir Alexander Clutterbuck elicited the interesting information that the United Kingdom would not have the necessary funds to continue financial support for Newfoundland. This will have an important bearing on the ultimate decision of the Newfoundland people as to their future.

I should add that the discussion I had with Sir Alexander was quite informal, its main purpose being to tell the United Kingdom High Commissioner that the Cabinet had decided to receive a delegation from Newfoundland, if a request to that effect should be made.

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GLM:PAB/JMW

20th November, 1946.

C213511

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF A DISCUSSION ON NEWFOUNDLAND BETWEEN THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN CANADA
19th November, 1946.

At the invitation of the Under-Secretary, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck and Mr. J. J. S. Garner, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, called at the East Block on 19th November, 1946, for informal discussions on Newfoundland. Mr. G. L Magann and Mr. P. A. Bridle of the Department of External Affairs were present.

Sir Alexander said that he is familiar with the general outline of the Newfoundland situation and that he had found Mr. J. S. Macdonald's despatches most helpful in this respect. Mr. Pearson replied that when Mr. Macdonald was in Ottawa he had emphasized the view already held in the Department that, while Canada should continue to avoid any action which might be interpreted as interference or undue interest in Newfoundland's affairs, the Government should examine the situation in order that they might be in a position to give a considered answer should they be requested to receive a delegation from Newfoundland. Accordingly, the Cabinet had recently decided, after some discussion, that the Government should agree to receive a delegation from Newfoundland if a request to that effect should be made. They had also set up on a formal basis an Interdepartmental Committee which had for some time been studying the Newfoundland situation and had named a Committee of the Cabinet to consider and advise the Government in this matter. The members of the Committees were named and Mr. Pearson explained that the Interdepartmental Committee had recently concluded a series of meetings, as a result of which it was shortly to present an interim report to the Cabinet Committee. The latter, he said, is expected to meet within a week.

Mr. Pearson said that the Interdepartmental Committee had already made a fairly searching examination of the problems involved but that the Government, of course, had gone

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no farther than its decision to agree to receive a delegation should it be requested to do so. He said that there are a number of problems which still have to be worked out and that our thinking on the subject is, at this stage, rather tentative. There are, he said, several factors about which no specific information is available at the present time. These include: an appreciation of the Newfoundlanders' idea of what their own requirements would be under Confederation, an indication as to the attitude of the United Kingdom Government concerning future financial support to Newfoundland either under the Commission form of government or under responsible government, and some clarification of the question of the Newfoundland debt.

Sir Alexander said that the United Kingdom Government had already received requests for information on the question of financial support and that they had on each occasion endeavoured to make it clear that they would not have the necessary dollars to make such support possible at least for some time to come. Mr. Pearson said that if there were in fact only two alternatives for Newfoundland, Confederation or carrying on strictly on its own, realization of this fact on the part of Newfoundlanders would have an important bearing on their attitude toward Confederation. Sir Alexander said that there seemed to be a not insignificant tendency in Newfoundland to feel that, with a $28.0 million surplus, they ought to be able, at least for some years, to get along quite nicely on their own. One wonders, he said, whether or not they will examine the situation in the long-term context of inadequate national income, low population and vulnerability to the trade cycle over which they have no control. This much, at least, could be said: the majority of the delegates at the Convention seem to be handling themselves with admirable discretion and the Assembly is carrying on its deliberations in a considerably

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more constructive manner than he had hoped. It would appear that the long series of troubles which have marked Newfoundland's history have left a real impression on the minds of many of the men who are now charged with the responsibility of determining the country's future.

On the question of the debt Sir Alexander said that his own view, which he had for some time been endeavouring to impress upon the United Kingdom Government, is that, if Confederation were to take place, the United Kingdom Government should agree to assume the Newfoundland debt. He feels, he said, that the United Kingdom Government could in this way do its part in assisting Newfoundland to get off to a fresh start. He said that he believes that the Dominions Office shares this view but that he doubts that the Government, as a whole, has accepted it.

Sir Alexander asked if we had given thought to the question of procedure. Mr. Pearson said that we had and that we wish to avoid a situation in which, on the one hand, a Newfoundland delegation would come to Canada making positive demands which could only lead to an inappropriate sort of bargaining or in which, on the other hand, we would present the Newfoundland delegation with a cut-and-dried offer which might give the impression that we are over-anxious to bring them in and which would hardly establish a fruitful atmosphere for discussion. We would prefer to see a Newfoundland delegation come up for something in the nature of exploratory talks in which, on the one hand, they could let us know in a general way the conditions which might be acceptable to the people of Newfoundland and in which we would let them know something of our general position and the main considerations we have in mind. There is, he continued, the fundamental difficulty that a delegation from Newfoundland would not be representing a government and would have no power to negotiate. We might expect at least to be able to provide the Newfoundland

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delegation with information which they would consider sufficient for the purposes of the Convention.

Sir Alexander asked if this would mean that, if the Convention wished to include Confederation in the referendum, the delegation would then have to return to Canada for further discussions. Mr. Pearson said that we had in mind the Convention being provided in the first instance with a sufficiently accurate statement of what Confederation would mean to enable them, should they so desire, to place it before the people in the referendum. We realize, however, that, should Confederation carry, this might mean further discussions subsequent to the referendum; and we do not feel that to leave room for bargaining at that stage is particularly desirable. We would prefer the Newfoundland people to know as definitely as possible at the time of the referendum what Confederation would mean. He pointed out, however, that there are obviously difficulties in the way of such an arrangement and that our views on this aspect of the subject are still rather tentative. He said that we intend shortly to seek guidance from the Cabinet Committee on this point.

Sir Alexander said that it was this part of the process which he himself found difficult to envisage very clearly. He said that, in arranging for the establishment of the National Convention, the Dominions Office had felt that their only acceptable course was to set up machinery which would enable Newfoundland to examine its position and eventually to determine its choice in accordance with the will of its people. In doing so they did not lose sight of the possibility that Confederation might be one of the alternatives which the National Convention would wish to consider. They had found it impossible, however, to foresee at all clearly how the issue might arise. He feels, he said, that it would be well to arrive at as definitely agreed terms as possible before the question is submitted to the people. However, he finds it difficult to see how this could be done unless the

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Commission of Government were brought into the discussions at some stage.

Sir Alexander asked if we thought that Confederation might best be presented as a single question in a separate referendum or whether it would be as well if it were simply included with others in the general referendum. Mr. Pearson said that we felt that it might be a considerable advantage to have Confederation presented as a single question but that this would probably depend largely upon the Newfoundland delegation and the National Convention. If, after discussions, they were convinced that Confederation would be the only really practical solution they would probably recommend that it be presented on a simple "yes" or "no" basis. On the other hand, if they felt that Confederation would be only one possible choice they would probably include it with two or three other alternatives in their recommendations to the United Kingdom Government.

Sir Alexander said that he himself believes that Confederation is the best course for Newfoundland. He recalled that he had been in Canada about a year ago for the specific purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the Canadian Government on this question and that the Prime Minister had told him that, while any initiative in the matter would have to come from Newfoundland, he himself would welcome Confederation. This point of view, Sir Alexander said, had been duly reported to the Dominions Office and the United Kingdom Government assumes that it still represents the Prime Minister's attitude. Mr. Pearson said that he has no doubt that the Prime Minister is still of this mind, but that the Government as a whole is inclined at the present time to give very careful consideration to any proposal which involves increased expenditure. He added, however, that both he and the Secretary of State for External Affairs regard federation with Newfoundland as highly desirable and that he is of the opinion that, if the project were to be placed on a reasonable financial basis, it would be approved. He said that, in addition, some account would, no doubt, have

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to be taken of Newfoundland's rather special position.

Sir Alexander said that he is somewhat concerned about the effedt which the death of the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Justice Fox, will have upon the work of the Convention. One might presume, he said, that either of the other two Supreme Court Justices will be appointed in his place. Mr. Fox had been in many ways an admirable Chairman and was, in addition, a Roman Catholic, a factor of some importance. Sir Edward Emerson is also a Roman Catholic but it is doubtful if his influence as chairman would be as adroit and constructive as that of Mr. Fox. Mr. Dunfield, who is a member of the Church of England, would in many ways be a better choice, for he is a humane and able jurist, but on the other hand, as he is known to be favourable to Confederation, his appointment might cause undesirable repercussions. Mr. Pearson said that Mr. Macdonald does not seem to be particularly alarmed by the situation created by Judge Fox's death. He added that this is one of the matters which we would like to discuss more fully with Sir Alexander at a later date.

Mr. Pearson said that we feel that the Newfoundland question is a subject upon which we and the United Kingdom High Commissioner's office might keep each other informed in the period ahead. He said that we would let them know of developments here and that we would appreciate their letting us know of anything of importance which might come up in this connection in the United Kingdom. He said that we had already asked Mr. Robertson to have a word on the subject with the appropriate authorities in London. Sir Alexander said that he would be pleased to co-operate in this way and that he looked forward to further discussions when he had had time to consider the subject more fully.

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SECRET

May 12th, 1947.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Attached are a copy of the questions (with explanatory memoranda) which a delegation from the Newfoundland National Convention are understood to have raised with the United Kingdom authorities during their recent visit to London and a copy of a draft reply which was handed to the Newfoundland delegation on May 1st. This reply was drafted in the light of the discussions which took place at the first meeting on April 29th. I have seen a draft of the lines along which Lord Addison spoke at this meeting; the enclosed draft reply is, if anything, in stronger terms.

2. We received copies of these documents from Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who told us that he had received authority to show them to us.

3. I have attached to the documents a brief summary of their main points.

4. In discussing the draft reply with Mr. Reid, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck drew attention to the flat statement that it is impossible for the United Kingdom at the present time to consider remission of the sterling debt. He pointed out that, if the discussions with Canada were to become snagged and remission by the United Kingdom of the sterling debt would resolve the difficulties, it would, of course, be possible for the United Kingdom to agree to remit the debt.

5. You will note that, so far as development loans are concerned, the United Kingdom points out that it would be unusual to make development loans to a responsible government.

6. The whole tone of the reply will increase, I think, the chances of Newfoundland considering favourably a proposal for union with Canada. This is also Sir Alexander Clutterbuck's opinion.

Laurent Beaudry

Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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May 12th, 1947.

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS RAISED BY A DELEGATION FROM THE NEWFOUNDLAND NATIONAL CONVENTION DURING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AUTHORITIES IN LONDON, APRIL 29th - MAY 6th, AND OF THE MAIN POINTS OF THE DRAFT REPLY PRESENTED TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATION ON MAY 1st.

1. The Public Debt. The present drain on the United Kingdom Government's financial resources and the grave shortage of dollars at this time make it impossible for the United Kingdom Government to consider taking over the sterling debt.

2. Interest-Free Loans. The United Kingdom Government cannot themselves undertake to pay interest on the loans, which were made interest free during the war by the Newfoundland Government, and it is assumed that the Government and people of Newfoundland, recognizing the United Kingdom's grave dollar shortage, will be prepared to leave the outstanding sums in the United Kingdom for the time being.

3. Development Loans. Apart altogether from the financial difficulties of the United Kingdom, it would be unusual for the United Kingdom Government to undertake to make development loans to a country having responsible government.

4. The Position Arising Out Of The Various Base Deals. There is no reason to think that the United States Government would be prepared to agree to any substantial variation of the basis on which the 1941 Agreement was entered into or to give any quid pro quo for rights which were given to them "freely and without consideration". If, however, Newfoundland should return to responsible government it would be open to her to raise the question of some modification of the Agreement and in that event negotiations would no doubt be carried out with the assistance of the United Kingdom Government.

5. The Financing and Control of Newfoundland Airports. The United Kingdom Government has agreed in principle to meet a proportion of the running costs of Gander Airport from the time of transfer of control to the Newfoundland Convention and for so long as the present constitution of Newfoundland continues. It is expected that the proportion to be met by the United Kingdom Government will be two-thirds.

6. Trade and Tariffs.

(a) Should Newfoundland return to responsible government, she could enter on her own account into negotiations with a foreign government, with the assistance of United Kingdom representatives, for the conclusion of a commercial agreement. There would, further, be no constitutional difficulty in the inclusion of Newfoundland in the scope of agreements concluded by the United Kingdom if Newfoundland so desired.

(b) A contract for the importation of 750,000 tons of Newfoundland iron ore into the United Kingdom in 1947 is under consideration. In view of the dollar shortage it is difficult at this stage, however, to consider the making of any long-term contract.

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On the general question of Imperial Preference, the Newfoundland delegation will be aware that international trade and tariff discussions at which Newfoundland advisers are assisting are now in progress in Geneva looking towards a general reduction in tariffs and preferences.

(c) With respect to possible assistance from the United Kingdom Government in effecting sales of Newfoundland goods in sterling areas, the immediate over-riding situation is the existing financial position of the United Kingdom which inevitably limits purchases of dollar supplies for the time being. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the present for sales of Newfoundland salt fish to Newfoundland's usual Continental markets in the sterling area. As regards frozen fish, however, the dollar position makes it difficult to hold out hopes that Newfoundland is likely to find a long-term market in the United Kingdom.

It will be the object of the United Kingdom Government, as soon as the present financial problems have been overcome, to assist in the encouragement of trade between Newfoundland and the sterling area.

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The subjects set out in the Resolution on which "the Delegation from the National Convention" wish to seek information from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, are as follows:-

1. The Public Debt.
2. The Interest-free Loans.
3. Development Loans.
4. The position arising out of the various Base Deals.
5. The financing and control of Newfoundland Airports.
6. Trade and Tariffs.
7. Any other matters relative to Newfoundland affairs which the delegation may raise and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom be willing to discuss.

It is understood from the communication received from His Excellency the Governor in Commission that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State would be glad if the precise questions, which the Delegation propose to ask, under the above-mentioned headings, can be formulated and forwarded, at the earliest possible date.

It is further understood that the questions to be asked should be supported by explanatory memoranda.

It is obvious that it would be difficult to set out precisely all the questions to be enquired into by the Delegation. It is hoped that the following will contain the necessary information required by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

1. The Public Debt.

What is the possibility for the cancellation either in whole or in part of the sterling debt, owed by Newfound-land and which debt as to principal and interest has been

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guaranteed by Great Britain; or: the possibility of the further refunding of said debt?

Explanatory Memorandum

It is considered that it would be most difficult for any future Government to achieve the modernization and expansion of our chief industry, the Fisheries, and to maintain our now greatly expanded public and social services if considerable monies must be found annually to meet interest payments on the Public Debt.

2. The Interest-free Loans.

(a) What is the possibility of Great Britain's now paying interest on said loans?

(b) In the event of some consideration being given to the question under heading No. 1, to what extent could said Interest-free loans be used as an offset against the cancellation or refunding of said Public Debt?

Explanatory Memorandum

Now that the emergency that occasioned the making of Interest-free Loans to Great Britain no longer exists it is felt that the time has come when, in the interests of the people of Newfoundland, some such action as envisioned below should be taken with regard to non-interest bearing Loans that Newfoundland made to Great Britain:-

1. The Loans should come to bear interest forthwith,

Or

2. The Loans be applied to the offsetting of a portion of the Public Debt.

3. Development Loans.

What are the possibilities of obtaining Loans in England in the future for development purposes in Newfoundland - it being understood that any such Loans be spent in England for goods and services?

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Explanatory Memorandum

Whilst it is felt that Loans from Great Britain that would involve the transfer of dollars are our of the question at the moment it is nevertheless felt that the matter of Development Loans should be discussed in view of the fact that it is desirable, if possible, for Newfoundland to make considerable expenditure to re-organize her Fisheries and proceed with other development activities and in that it is thought there may be some possibility of Great Britain's being able to make Loans to Newfoundland for such purposes which could be spent in Great Britain to acquire goods and services necessary to such a programme.

4. The position arising out of the various Base Deals.

(a) What possibility exists of securing modification of the Leased Bases Agreement of 1941 whereby the sovereignty of Newfoundland has been impaired and may be further impaired?

(b) What possibility exists of securing some quid pro quo for Newfoundland for the territories alienated under the Base Agreements?

Explanatory Memorandum

Since the sovereignty of Newfoundland was impaired by the Leased Bases Agreement of 1941 and since that Agreement leaves the way open for further impairment of such sovereignty we believe it of paramount importance in the interest of the people of Newfoundland that the whole matter should be thoroughly discussed with a view to arriving at some desirable modification of the Agreement and the obtaining for Newfoundland of suitable quid pro quo for the alienation of portions of our territory for ninety-nine years.

5. The financing and control of Newfoundland Airports.

What proportion, if any, of the cost of operating Gander Airport will Newfoundland be called upon to pay, and

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what is the basis for allocating any proportion to the Newfoundland Government?

Explanatory Memorandum

Before the National Convention can complete the work that it has in mind it is necessary for it to have full information with regard to Gander Airport - particularly so since it would appear that its operation may well cost the Treasury of Newfoundland in the vicinity of one million dollars annually and it is not apparent that the Newfoundland Government will derive any benefit from such expenditure.

6. Trade and Tariffs.

(a) In the Case of return to Responsible Government, would Newfoundland be included in favourable Trade and Tariff agreements made by Great Britain with countries which are presently or may be potential customers for our produce or would we have to adopt the Statute of Westminster and make our own agreements?

(b) What is the position with regard to Imperial Preference having in mind the reciprocity offered at the Ottawa Conference which was not carried out (sale Bell Island ore).

(c) What assistance, if any, could be expected from the United Kingdom in effecting sales of our goods in the sterling areas? In case dollars were not procurable for all the sterling received would the United Kingdom alternatively be prepared to offer payment for the balance in the form of goods or services from the United Kingdom on her Colonial Empire?

Explanatory Memorandum

It is thought to be highly desirable that we have a clear understanding of the extent to which Great Britain may be prepared to assist us in the making of favourable Trade and Tariff arrangements in the future.

7. Any other matters relative to Newfoundland Affairs which the Delegation may raise and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom be willing to discuss.

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I. PUBLIC DEBT.

Question

What is the possibility for the cancellation either in whole or in part of the sterling debt owed by Newfoundland and which debt as to principal and interest has been guaranteed by Great Britain; or the possibility of the further refunding of said debt?

Answer

The position as to the Newfoundland Public Debt has been under constant review during recent years in discussion with Newfoundland Government.

Briefly, the debt falls under three main heads:-

(1) The two 3½% Sterling Loans amounting together to about £870,000 which mature in 1950 and 1952.

(2) The £400,000 temporary loan which was made available to Newfoundland by the United Kingdom Government in 1917 for War Purposes.

(3) The 3% Sterling Debt of £17,790,000 guaranteed by the United Kingdom Government.

The Newfoundland Government have already provided from the Newfoundland surplus balances for the repayment of the two 3½% loans, and money has been set aside at interest with the Crown Agents for the Colonies for this purpose.

As regards the £400,000 loan, no interest has been paid since 1931 and it may be assumed that repayment of this debt will not now be sought.

As regards the 3% Sterling Debt, it will be recalled that this was guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United Kingdom Government in connexion with the establishment of the Commission of Government in 1934. The conversion operation

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which was made possible by this guarantee resulted in a considerable saving in the debt service. The debt is a Newfoundland obligation incurred by previous Newfoundland Governments and His Majesty's Government would naturally expect the Newfoundland Government to honour it. In any case the present drain on the United Kingdom Government's financial resources and the grave shortage of dollars at this time make it impossible for the United Kingdom Government to consider taking over the Sterling debt.

The question of converting the debt to a lower rate of interest had been raised by the Commission of Government with the United Kingdom Government. Such a step is in line with the United Kingdom cheap money policy and the Newfoundland Government understand that a conversion operation can be carried out, subject to three months' notice being given, after the necessary legislation has been passed in Newfoundland. The next opportunity for conversion will occur in January, 1948.

Upon conversion the sinking fund already established for redemption would be used to provide for a reduction in the new issue.

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2. INTEREST FREE LOANS

Question

(a) What is the possibility of Great Britain's now paying interest on the said loans?

(b) In the event of some consideration being given to the question under heading 1., to what extent could said interest-free loans be used as an offset against the cancellation or refunding of said public debt?

Answer

In making available to the United Kingdom Government interest free loans amounting to $12,300,000 the Commission of Government took into account the fact that the United Kingdom was already assisting to a considerable extent in the financing of the Newfoundland War effort, by maintaining the two Newfoundland Artillery Regiments in the field and by meeting expenses involved in raising volunteers for service with the Royal Navy and R.A.F.

It has always been accepted that these loans are repayable on demand from the Newfoundland Government and the sum of 3,252,000 Dollars was last year withdrawn by that Government for investment in order to pay off two Sterling loans maturing in 1950 and 1952.

It is, of course, open to the Newfoundland Government, if they so desire, to withdraw the balance of the loans and to decide to what purpose they should be put. It is, however, understood that it is the view of the Commission of Government that it would not be prudent, having regard to the development requirements of the country, to use the balance of the loans for further debt reduction at the present time.

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The United Kingdom Government cannot themselves undertake to pay interest on the loans made interest free and it is naturally assumed that the Government and people of Newfoundland, recognising our grave dollar shortage, will be prepared to leave the outstanding sums here for the time being.

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3. DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Question

What are the possibilities of obtaining loans in England in the future for development purposes in Newfoundland - it being understood that any such loans be spent in England for goods and services?

Answer

Apart altogether from the financial difficulties of the United Kingdom to which reference has already been made, it would be unusual for the United Kingdom Government to undertake to make development loans to a country having Responsible Government.

At present the question of such assistance would not seem to arise in view of the ample funds available to the Newfoundland Government, but if at some future date sterling credits should be required for the purchase of goods in the United Kingdom the United Kingdom Government would not wish to rule out the possibility of assistance along these lines.

In any case it will be appreciated that the present supply position in this country makes it very doubtful whether it would be possible to supply goods on a scale sufficient to justify such an arrangement.

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4. THE POSITION ARISING OUT OF THE VARIOUS BASE DEALS.

Question

(a) What possibility exists of securing modification of the Leased Bases Agreement of 1941 whereby the sovereignty of Newfoundland has been impaired and may be further impaired?

(b) What possibility exists of securing some quid pro quo for Newfoundland for the territories alienated under the Base Agreements?

Answer

The grant of bases to the United States in Newfoundland was part of the arrangement under which in exchange for 50 destroyers the United States received 99 year leases to bases in the West Indies for the general purpose of strengthening the ability of the United States to cooperate effectively in the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

The exact rights granted to the United States in these bases are defined in a formal agreement made with the United States in 1941. Members of the Commission of Government in Newfoundland were associated with the negotiation of this agreement. The granting of the bases in Newfoundland was part of a comprehensive plan for the defence of the Western Hemisphere towards which the Newfoundland Government were not themselves in the position to make any other effective form of contribution. It will recognised that Newfoundland owed her wartime immunity and prosperity in no small measure to the presence of United States Forces in the Island.

Article 28 of the Agreement provides "that the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom agree to give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make after this agreement has been in force a reasonable time, proposing a review of any of the provisions of this Agreement to

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determine whether modifications in the light of experience are necessary or desirable. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent." In a note sent to the United States Ambassador on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement it was stated that it is the intention of the United Kingdom Government that upon the assumption by Newfoundland of the constitutional status held by it prior to February 1934 the words "the Government of the United Kingdom" wherever they occur in relation to a provision applicable to Newfoundland in the Agreement shall be taken to mean, so far as Newfoundland is concerned, the Government of Newfoundland.

There is no reason to think that the United States Government would be prepared to agree to any substantial variation of the basis on which the Agreement was entered into or to give any quid pro quo for rights which were given to them "freely and without consideration." So far as trade or tariff concessions are concerned these are at present the subject of negotiations at which Newfoundland is represented. If, however, Newfoundland should return to responsible government it would be open to her to raise the question of some modification of the Agreement and in that event negotiations would no doubt be carried out with the assistance of the United Kingdom Government.

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5. THE FINANCING AND CONTROL OF NEWFOUNDLAND AIRPORTS.

Question

What proportion, if any, of the cost of operating Gander Airport will Newfoundland be called upon to pay, and what is the basis for allocating any proportion to the Newfoundland Government?

Answer

When the wartime control of Gander Airport by Canada had ended on 31st March, 1946, the Commission of Government raised with the United Kingdom Government the question of the liability for deficits on the operating cost of the Airport. It was represented that it was beyond Newfoundland's capacity to meet the expenditure involved in maintaining so large an air base. This question has been under consideration by the United Kingdom Government, and the Governor of Newfoundland was recently authorised to make a public statement explaining that it had been agreed in principle that from the time of the transfer of the control of Gander to the Newfoundland Civil Authority and for so long as the present constitution of the island continues, the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to meet such portion of the deficit on the running cost of the Airport as could not be attributed to the Newfoundland Government on account of the benefits accruing to Newfoundland from its operation. Following this announcement experts from the Ministry of Civil Aviation proceeded to Newfoundland to examine in detail the cost of operating the Airport and to make recommendations as to the percentage of running costs to be met from the United Kingdom and Newfoundland exchequers respectively.

In brief, the recommendation of the Mission, on the basis of the 1946/47 estimated net operating deficit ($750,000),

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is that the United Kingdom Government should bear 2/3rds of the deficit ($500,000) and the Newfoundland Government 1/3rd ($250,000), the portion to be borne by Newfoundland being at least equal to the estimated benefit ($250,000) accruing directly to the Newfoundland Treasury from the Airport.

It should be borne in mind that the Airport provides employment for over 1,500 Newfoundland people.

In the event of a return to responsible government, the Newfoundland authorities will decide their policy with respect to the operation of the airport and they might if deemed desirable submit a request to the International Organisation for financial assistance.

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6. TRADE AND TARIFFS

Question

(a) In the case of return to responsible Government, would Newfoundland be included in favourable Trade and Tariff agreements made by Great Britain with countries which are presently or may be potential customers for our produce or would she have to adopt the Statute of Westminster and make out own agreements?

(b) What is the position with regard to Imperial Preference having in mind the reciprocity offered at Ottawa Conference which was not carried out (sale Bell Island ore)?

(c) What assistance, if any, could be expected from the U.K. in effecting sales of our goods in the sterling areas? In case of dollars were not procurable for all the sterling received would the U.K. alternatively be prepared to offer payment for the balance in the form of goods or services from the U.K. or her Colonial Empire?

Answer

(a (a) Should Newfoundland return to responsible Government it would not be essential for her to adopt the Statute of Westminster and as was the position before 1934 she could leave the conduct of her external affairs to the United Kingdom. It would, however, always be open to her to enter on her account into negotiations with a foreign government with the assistance of the United Kingdom representatives for the conclusion of a commercial agreement, the approach being made through the United Kingdom diplomatic representative. There

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would further be no constitutional difficulty in the inclusion of Newfoundland in the scope of agreements concluded by the United Kingdom if Newfoundland so desired. How far this would be practicable would have to be considered in each individual case as it arose.

(b) The Commission of Government since its establishment in 1934 have constantly been pressing for the purchase by the United Kingdom of Newfoundland iron ore. The question was therefore taken up with the Iron and Steel interests in this country but there were practical difficulties in the way of any considerable importation of Newfoundland iron ore into this country and prior to the war most of the Wabana ore went to Canada and Germany. Following the outbreak of war some substantial shipments of iron ore were made to this country but subsequently shipping difficulties limited such importation at this period. During the last two or three years there have been more substantial importations of the iron ore into this country and a contract for 750,000 tons for 1947 is under consideration. In view of the dollar shortage it is difficult at this stage however to consider the making of any long term contract.

On the general question of Imperial Preference, the delegation will be aware that international trade and tariff discussions at which Newfoundland advisers are assisting are now in progress in Geneva looking towards a general reduction in tariffs and preferences.

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(c) The immediate over-riding situation is the existing financial position of the United Kingdom which inevitably limits purchases of dollar supplies for the time being. As regards fish, in which Newfoundland is particularly interested, the Commission of Government have been in constant touch with the United Kingdom Government as to the arrangements for the sale of both salt and fresh fish, and in particular consideration is being given by the United Kingdom Government to proposals by the Commission of Government for the marketing of frozen fish in the United Kingdom. As regards salt fish, satisfactory arrangements have been made for the present for sales to Newfoundland's usual Continental markets in the sterling area. As regards frozen fish, however, the dollar position makes it difficult to hold out hopes that Newfoundland is likely to find a long term market in the United Kingdom for frozen fish.

At the same time it is the desire of the United Kingdom that maximum supplies of goods within the limits of existing resources should be made available from the sterling area to Newfoundland and other parts of the dollar area. It will be the object of the United Kingdom Government, as soon as the present financial problems have been overcome, to assist in the encouragement of trade between Newfoundland and the sterling area.

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C213536

PAB:mc

May 28th, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

The following resume may be of interest in connection with the recently expressed desire of the Newfoundland National Convention to send a trade mission to Washington, and their earlier defeat of a motion that the possibilities of federal union with the United States be investigated.

2. The debate on the latter motion, which was defeated 34 - 3, revealed a general indisposition seriously to consider severing Newfoundland's British connection. There have been reports that unofficial statements were made by State Department officials prior to the debate to the effect that the best Newfoundland might expect would be to become a federal territory. There is no evidence that any such consideration entered into the debate.

3. After the motion was defeated the editor of the St. John's "Sunday Herald" was quoted by the Chicago "Tribune" as saying that the Convention had turned its back on public sentiment and that a poll conducted by his newspaper indicates Newfoundlanders favour union with the United States by three to one.

4. The "Sunday Herald's" poll is highly unscientific. At the same time it may be noted that Professor A.M. Fraser of the Memorial University College, St. John's, who is an active member of the league recently formed to promote the return of responsible government, has said privately that, in his opinion, if union with the United States were placed on the ballot paper it would win. He thinks that the Convention's decisive rejection of any move in this direction reflects the desire of most members of the Convention to facilitate the return of self-government, a point of view which he does not think is shared at the moment by the majority of the people.

5. After the London talks, press reports from London said the delegation were speculating on the possibility of the Convention reconsidering its decision with respect to the United States. The Chairman, Mr. F.G. Bradley, however, stressed in an interview that Newfoundland would stay within the Commonwealth.

6. It will be recalled that the Newfoundland Government recently informed the National Convention that it regards the despatch of a trade mission to Washington as outside its terms of reference.

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Mr. Pickersgill

Secret

C213567

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Material from the Department of External Affairs, July 27, 1948.

For Information:

Newfoundland: Telegrams Nos. 140-143, of July 24,26, from the Acting High Commissioner in Newfoundland:

Text of the statement by the Commission of Government (Telegram No. 140).

Majority for Confederation is now over 6000 and may go to 7000. About 52% of the votes. Confederation won in 18 out of 25 polling districts.

The first impression of Mr. R. A. Mackay on arrival in Newfoundland, is that the public generally, including many of the opponents of confederation, accept the verdict. The "Sunday Herald", which opposed, has come out in favour of accepting the situation.

R. G. R.

27th July, 1948.

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C213538

SECRET

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

- Material from External Affairs -
July 28, 1948

For Information:

1. Newfoundland. Telegram #144 of July 27 from St. John's, quotes an editorial from the "Evening Telegram" in which the paper refutes the suggestion by the Responsible Government League that the Confederate majority was obtained by "tactics deliberately designed to divide people on class, regional and sectarian grounds." The "Telegram" states that this is untrue as is shown by the character of the results.

   Telegram #1179 of July 26 from Mr. Pearson to N.A. Robertson, ~~tells the~~ Earl tells procedure in connection with Confederation.

2. United Kingdom Nationality Bill. Telegram #1188 of July 23 from the High Commissioner in London, reports that the House of Lords have acquiesced in the Bill as drafted by the Government, but have sought an assurance that the question will be raised at the forthcoming meeting of Prime Ministers.

R.G.R.

RGR/EMM

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C O P Y

C213539

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 313
MONDAY JUNE 15, 1942

Canada

Department of the Secretary of State

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 13th of May, 1942, showing:-

1. Does the Government consider there is any shortage of paper in Canada, (a) at the present time; (b) likely to be in the future.
2. Have any steps been taken to ensure economy in the various departments of the government and, if so, what steps have been taken.
3. Is the Government aware that literature is being sent out from the Department of Public Inofrmation in triplicate.

The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Munitions and Supply, National War Services, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

(Sgd.) N. A. McLarty,

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 216

Mover: Mr. Bruce

Dated: June 15, 1942.

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C213740

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Answer insofar as the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is concerned:-

1. (a) There is no shortage of paper in Canada at the present time. In the newsprint industry a number of machines are temporarily shut down owing to lack of orders. Pressure on available supplies was severe at the end of 1941 and early in 1942 due to inventory accumulations in certain lines. In recent months the rate of consumption of various grades of paper has slackened. Contributory causes to this slackening are the campaigns carried on in Canada and the United States for economy in the use of paper and changes made in Canadian manufacturing practices, under the auspices of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, with a view to standardization, simplification and elimination of wasteful practices generally.

(b) And No shortage ~~of paper in Canada~~ is anticipated in the calculable future. All matters relating to supply, as well as price, are under the continuous supervision of the Pulp and Paper Administrator in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

2. (In so far as the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is concerned) all divisions of the Board's work are under instruction to exercise maximum economy in the use of paper and paper products. Sample instructions are attached (e.g. re typing of letters, use of envelopes, revision and checking of distribution and mailing lists, etc., etc.).

3. No reference to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

(Sgd.) M. J. Cullen,

Administrative Secretary
WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

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Extracts from Office Memoranda of
the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

1. Letters which contain minor errors or require slight changes should not be re-typed. It should be possible to make corrections in ink, thereby saving time and conserving paper.

2. Kindly note that it is not nesessary to address envelopes to persons at either the Montreal or Toronto offices of the Board, as large envelopes for such mail are directed from the Mail Room.

3. It has been observed that some stenographers do not completely use the "stenographers' note books". Due to the necessity of conserving paper it is requested that in future this be done.

4. If a letter carries beyond the first page it is to be tumbled in order to conserve paper.

5. In previous bulletins we have called attention to the necessity for conserving paper. Despite our efforts in this regard some divisions continue to use envelopes out of proportion to the size of communications or material they contain. We have kraft envelopes which may be used twenty odd times on inter-depantmental business. These were procured for the purpose of saving paper and we should like to see them used whenever possible.

6. In a recent remorandum co-operation of members of the staff was requested in the matter of sonserving paper. In order to accomplish this we have provided letterhead of different sizes for inter-departmental correspondence and are tumbling paper when letters extend beyond a page.

We may have overlooked drawing to the attention of officials the necessity for the exercise of care in the use of envelopes. The Board provides a "white wove" envelope, 4" by 9½", which is used for general correspondence and "kraft" envelopes in the following sizes: 7½" x 10½", 9½" x 12", 9½" x 15". In addition we have a "kraft" envelope 9½" x 15" which has been designed for inter-departmental use and ruled in such a way as to provide use at least twenty-two times.

In the transmission of correspondence, Board orders, etc., it is suggested that the staff use the size of envelopes which will most efficiently and economically meet requirements. When delivery of individual Board orders, etc., is made by hand, it is suggested that the envelope be retained for further use.

7. In order to sonserve paper, stencils should be cut single space.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Bulletin No. 5 C213542

WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO FILE.....

September 3, 1941.

TO: Employees of Munitions and Supply

FROM: The Deputy Minister

RE: WAR ON WASTE

DON'T THROW DOLLARS INTO THE BASKET

We have all heard the old fashioned phrase, "It's only a scrap of paper".

We have all probably made that remark, and quite possibly as we did so, we tossed the scrap of paper into the waste basket. The SCRAP OF PAPER may have been a letterhead on which a mistake was made, an envelope, an expensive form ---- but ten chances to one, we never stopped to think --- before we tossed it away.

In this Department, upwards of $70,000
are spent on paper each year.

Next time you go to throw away that scrap of paper, stop and think. If every person in this Department threw away one sheet of paper or one printed form each day in the year, that would amount to over one half million sheets of paper wasted at a cost of over fifteen hundred dollars a year.

We must admit that more than once we have been guilty of wasting more than one sheet a day. You can imagine what the total waste would be.

YOU CAN PREVENT THIS BY FOLLOWING THE SUGGESTIONS OUTLINED BELOW:

(1) Use the most economical type of paper for every job.

(2) Keep a scratch pad or scratch paper handy on your desk. If you don't it probably means that you will use expensive paper for your "figuring".

(3) Remember plain white paper is cheaper than Departmental Letterhead.

(4) Do not try to stock up your section with supplies. We have a central stationery storeroom from which you can obtain your office needs.

BEGIN TODAY TO ELIMINATE WASTE IN THIS DEPARTMENT ---------- REMEMBER

"THE PREVENTION OF WASTE BEGINS WHERE YOU WORK."

G. K Sheils
Deputy Minister.

M. & S. 23

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY C213543

Bulletin No. 5
WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO FILE.....

TO: Employees of Munitions and Supply

September 3, 1941.

FROM: The Deputy Minister

RE: WAR ON WASTE

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY C213541

Bulletin No. 5
WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO FILE.....

September 3, 1941.

TO: Employees of Munitions and Supply

FROM: The Deputy Minister

RE: WAR ON WASTE

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G K Sheils
Deputy Minister.

M. & S. 23

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

C213545

Bulletin No. 5
WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO FILE.....

September 3, 1941.

TO: Employees of Munitions and Supply

FROM: The Deputy Minister

RE: WAR ON WASTE

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Deputy Minister.

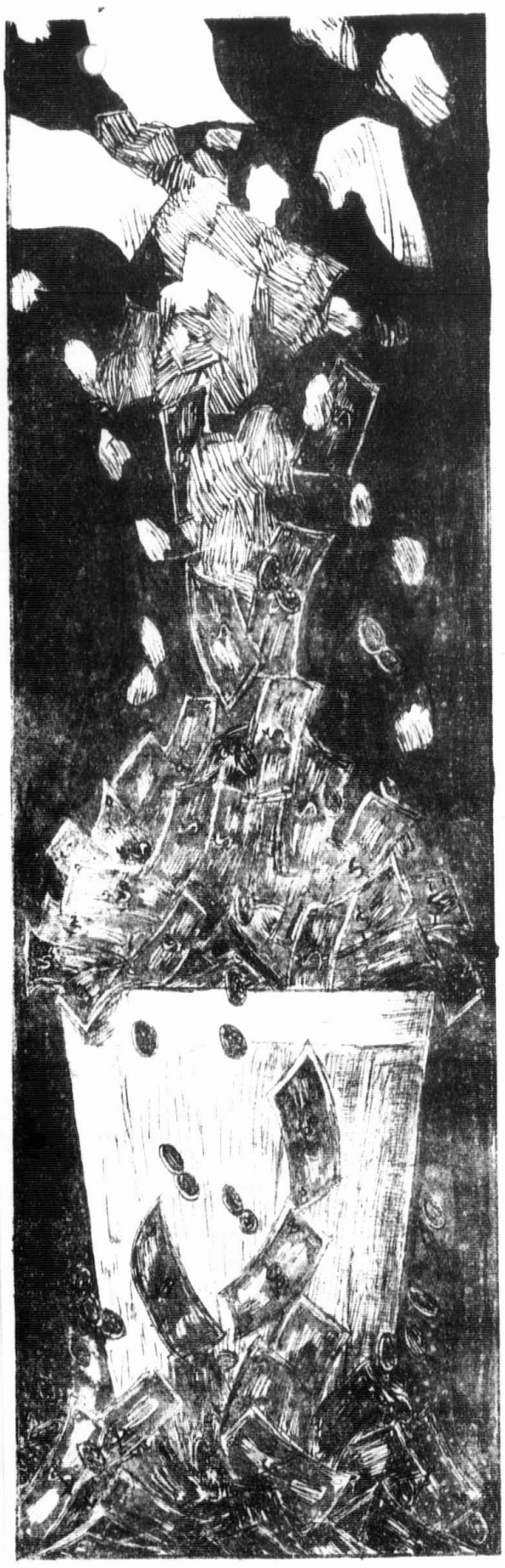
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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR



C213546

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

TO: Employees of Munitions and Supply

FROM: The Deputy Minister

Bulletin No. 16

April 13, 1942.

RE: **WAR ON WASTE**

"THRIFT IS ITSELF A GREAT SOURCE OF REVENUE" so said a wise old Seneca many years ago. This axiom was never more applicable than today.

Considerable waste of paper is caused every day in this department by the failure of dictators to state the correct number of copies of letters, forms and memoranda required. This is especially important to remember when using a dictating machine, for if the pool has to call back to find out, your time and theirs is being wasted.

Make it a habit to specify clearly the minimum number of copies required.

AVOID HAVING THAT EXTRA COPY OR TWO "FILED" IN THE WASTE BASKET.

for Deputy Minister

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DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

C213547

Answer in so far as thie Department is concerned:-

1. To be answered elsewhere.

2. A campaign entitled "War on Waste" within the department is carried on by a branch of the department. Bulletins descriptive of the foregoing Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 16 specifically referring to the use of paper are attached hebeto.

3. To be answered elsewhere.

Approved by "G.K. Sheils"
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

Answer in so far as this Department is concerned:-

1. To be answered elsewhere.

2. Yes; at the present time, in order to bring about greater economy, consideration is being given to the creation of an organization for the specific purpose of exercising more control of use of paper, office supplies, etc.

3. No material is being distributed in triplicate from Public Information except where it has been requested in that form.

(Sgd.) T. C. Davis,

Associate Deputy Minister.

Ottawa, June 9th, 1942.

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C213548

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Attached is a draft reply to the Ambassador of Chile who wrote under date of November 11th to secure assistance in maintaining the quota of newsprint shipped to his country from Canada.

I have taken this matter up with both the Economic Division in the Department of External Affairs and with the Department of Trade and Commerce. Apparently there is a very real possibility that the quota for Chile may be cut in 1947. However, this is a matter over which the government has no control in view of the lifting of the regulations which previously applied.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is not inclined to view the Chilean position with very great sympathy since the 1946 quota for Chile was 20,000 tons whereas the best estimate of the Chilean annual requirements is 14,000 tons.

No doubt, in the hope of establishing a measure of advance goodwill, Mr. Fraser Elliott has been trying to help the Chilean Government by getting in touch with the newsprint companies involved.

R.G.R.

November 14, 1946.

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H.O.Moran:LDY

September 11th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO MR. R. G. ROBERTSON:

C213543

Pursuant to our telephone conversation I am returning herewith the letter with its enclosures from Charles Vining to the Prime Minister concerning newsprint investigations in the United States.

This letter, less the handwritten postscript, along with its enclosures, was sent, in addition to the Prime Minister, to Mr. Wrong, Mr. Stone, Mr. St.Laurent, Mr. Pearson and some others. Over the past few weeks we have been receiving a number of communications from Vining on this subject, all of which we acknowledged and expressed our appreciation for the information which he has supplied to us. I should think little more than this would be required in the case of the letter he has sent to the Prime Minister.

In so far as Chandler's article is concerned, there are certain facts which are somewhat inaccurate, and I am not certain as to who the Canadian authorities are who have been making the forthright statements which he quotes. A grand jury enquiry was commenced in New York to investigate the newsprint situation in the United States. Subpoenas were served on representatives in the United States of three Canadian newsprint companies. At that time we sent a teletype to the Canadian Ambassador in Washington asking him to approach United States authorities informally and advise them that if prosecution proceedings were likely to develop out of the enquiry, then we would hope that Canadian companies would not be involved. We stated that any prosecutions, which presumably would be initiated on questions of both price and supply under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Act,would appear to us to be unjustifiable, since every price change in newsprint for United States consumers between 1938 and 1946 inclusive was authorized by O.P.A. after full investigation of costs by the United States price control authorities. Since then there have been certain communications back and forth between this Department, the United States Department of State and the United States Department of Justice. The latter gave an assurance that they would not be taking any direct action such as issuing subpoenas on a Canadian company or its officers and that they had no intention of reaching into Canada, which would be an infringement on the rights of Canadian corporations and Canadian sovereignty.

Toward the end of July Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ordered the International Paper Company to produce the records of its two Canadian subsidiaries operating in the United States for the scrutiny of the Federal Court Jury. He ruled that the Canadian companies are subject to his jurisdiction on the ground that they do business in New York.

On August 6th our Deputy Minister of Justice stated that while he had not sufficient material before him to express a definite opinion, there was nothing in any of the papers which he had examined to indicate that there had been a breach of international law or a denial of justice to a Canadian citizen or corporation.

I have outlined the above facts simply to let you have the background of this situation and to enable you to see that it is more appropriately a matter for the Canadian

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newsprint companies to argue on points of law than for intervention on the part of the Canadian Government. However, the officials of the Canadian Newsprint Association are doing everything possible to keep their side of the story continually before the Canadian Cabinet Ministers and Government Officials.

Economic Division.

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newsprint companies to argue on points of law than for intervention on the part of the Canadian Government. However, the officials of the Canadian Newsprint Association are doing everything possible to keep their side of the story continually before the Canadian Cabinet Ministers and Government Officials.

Economic Division.

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THE MORLAND - ARAHUA GOLD MINING CO. CASE C213551

Leo Edward Morland, born in Australia, arrived in Vancouver from New Zealand on Nov. 20th, 1940, with gold bars in his possession to the value of approximately $110,000, which he smuggled into the country. On Feb. 11th, 1941, he endeavoured to smuggle 57 gold bars by automobile into the U.S. but was stopped at Blaine, Washington, by U.S. Customs officers.

Morland stated that the gold represented his life savings, but the Gold Mines of Papua Ltd, an Australian Corporation, and Arahua Gold Dredging, Ltd. and Gold Mines of New Zealand, Ltd., two New Zealand corporations claim to be the bona fide owners of the gold.

The gold seized in Canada was declared forfeit to the Crown on November 5, 1941 under the provisions of the Customs Act, while the gold in the United States was seized by the United States Treasury. The United States Department of Justice has been petitioned for the return of the gold by the Canadian Government, the Arahua Co. and Mr. Morland himself.

On April 14th, 1942, Morland was deported from the United States to Canada, and from Canada on June 26th to New Zealand where he is charged with stealing 3650 ounces of alluvial gold.

The present situation is that the United States Court has not yet reached a decision with regard to the petitions for the return of the gold, and the New Zealand authorities are endeavouring to obtain evidence from Canada to assist in the prosecution of Morland. The question of the disposal of the gold exhibits under seizure in Canada and the United States has not been discussed with the New Zealand Governments.

It should be borne in mind that from the available facts there is serious doubt as to whether the New Zealand Government has any claim to the gold in question. The Court at Seattle has this point under consideration.

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BF Feb 18

25.1.41
WHM.

C213552

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT GALWAY, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

(pronounced "Gaulway".
Journey across Canada.

Lord Galway is returning by ship to England from his post of Governor General of New Zealand. He will leave New Zealand on January 28th and is expected to land at Vancouver on February 14.

He will be accompanied by 2 of his daughters, an Aide-de-Camp and a Governess. The C.P.R. are putting a railway car at his disposal for the journey across Canada. The party will stay at Government House on arrival at Ottawa.

Arrangements have been made for the extension of customs and immigration facilities at the port of entry.

The Governor General has asked his Honorary A.D.C. in Vancouver, Colonel H. S. Tobin, D.S.O. to meet Lord Galway, and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command, General R.O.Alexander, has been asked to convey to him a welcome on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Lady Galway, one son and one daughter, who jouneyed by air from New Zealand to San Francisco passed through Ottawa last week on their way to England.

Lord Galway was appointed Governor General of New Zealand in 1934. Lord Galway sits in the House of Lords as Baron Monckton. The Moncktons have been Yorkshiremen since the eleventh century. During the Revolution they were distinguished in their loyalty to King Charles, and were imprisoned and sequestered by Cromwell. Lord Galway's grandfather was Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria.

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file see under

NAR/SR
20.5.41

C+M/NZM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Visit of the New Zealand Ministers.

Messrs. J. Coates and F. Langstone, members of the New Zealand Cabinet, are now en route from New Zealand by the Pacific Clipper and are expected to arrive in Washington on Saturday. Coates, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand and a member of their War Cabinet, is particularly concerned with arrangements for the supply of the munitions New Zealand needs. Langstone is expected to explore the possibility of negotiating a trade agreement between New Zealand and the United States. The recent announcement that the United States was going to negotiate with Argentina and Uruguay must indicate that it is prepared to make reductions on meats and dairy products. It is possible, therefore, that both Australia and New Zealand may be able to get the agreements with the United States that they have been waiting for for years.

The New Zealand representatives in Canada, Mr. Firth the Trade Commissioner, Captain Isitt the Liaison Officer with the Joint Air Training Plan, and Mr. Scott of the New Zealand Ministry of Supply, who is to represent the New Zealand Government vis-a-vis our Department of Munitions and Supply, called at the Department this morning to enquire whether we had any word that their Ministers were coming to Canada. Dr. Riddell's telegram, reporting the decision of the New Zealand Government to send a mission to the United States, indicated that it was intended they should also visit Canada, but gave no particulars of their plans.

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It seemed to me important that Coates should be put in touch with our Department of Munitions and Supply to see what types of equipment could be advantageously procured from Canada before he commits the New Zealand Government to getting everything it needs from the United States.

If it meets with your approval, I think we might send a telegram to New Zealand inviting their Ministers to come to Canada, and inform Mr. McCarthy in Washington of the invitation so that he can convey it personally to Mr. Coates and Mr. Langstone.

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New Zealand Ministers

C213555

Group Capt. L. M. Isitt asks if Mr Langstone and Mr Coates could call on the Prime Minister on Thursday afternoon.

They are lunching that day at Government House, and late in the afternoon Isitt is giving a small reception at the Chateau Laurier.

Isitt says in effect that "they do not want to be nursed" i.e. they are making their own contacts with Ministers of our Govt. and with Canadian officials. (They do not expect, as far as I can judge from word with Isitt, any special arrangements or hospitality.)

They may visit Windsor (Ford factory), Montreal, Toronto and perhaps Winnipeg. They met Mr Howe in Washington + have arranged to see Col. Ralston.

Could you let me know when + where they may call on Mr King. Isitt said they would not take much of his time: "This is wartime".

W.L.M.
15.6.41

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10.vi.41
W.H.M.

C213556

MEMORANDUM

The Hon. Frank Langstone, Minister of Lands of New Zealand, and the Rt. Hon. J.G. Coates, Member of the War Cabinet and former Prime Minister of New Zealand, will arrive in Ottawa on Thursday, June 12. An invitation to them to visit Ottawa was conveyed by telegraph from the Canadian High Commissioner in Wellington, and an acknowledgment was received from Washington from Mr. Coates dated May 27: "Please accept our thanks and as soon as possible we will keenly look forward to meeting you and others of our good Canadian friends". A telegram from the Canadian Minister in Washington states that Mr. Langstone will arrive here from Toronto at 7.10 a.m., and Mr. Coates from New York at noon, on Thursday, June 12.

Both Ministers have been invited to luncheon at Government House on Thursday, June 12.

In view of the pressure of Mr. King's engagements prior to his departure for New York and Princeton, would the Prime Minister desire to ask Mr. Howe (Munitions and Supply), Mr. MacKinnon (Trade and Commerce), and possible Colonel Ralston and Mr. Power, to assume responsibility for facilitating the

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objects of the visit. The telegram this morning from the Canadian Minister in Washington indicates that the Ministers expect to remain in Canada for at least a week before returning to Washington. Mr. Langstone wants to discuss Trade and Supply problems, Mr. Coates is interested Munitions Supply, and they both wish to visit air training centres where New Zealand airmen are stationed.

The arrangements for the visit are in the hands of Group Captain Isitt, New Zealand Air Liaison Officer and member of the Supervisory Board of the Joint Air Training Plan.

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COPY

NZ C213558

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

The Commissioner for New Zealand
in Canada and the U.S.A.

Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

September 27, 1941

The New Zealand Government announces that Mr. R.M.Firth, New Zealand Trade Commissioner, who has been stationed at Toronto for the past 3½ years has been transferred to the New Zealand Supply Mission in Washington as Senior Supply Officer and Director.

Mr.J.S.Scott, assistant to Mr.Firth has been transferred to the New Zealand Supply Mission in Ottawa, which has been established for the purchase of Canadian materials for the New Zealand Government.

As a result of the transfer of these two officers, the New Zealand Government has decided to close its office in Toronto as from September 30th. This decision has been made with regret, but owing to the staff position and the work entailed in the procurement of materials and supplies necessary to maintain the war effort of New Zealand it has been necessary to take this action.

General inquiries relating to New Zealand should, in future, be referred to the New Zealand Supply Mission, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

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REPORT ON THE WAR EFFORT OF THE DOMINIONS

Published Information

NEW ZEALAND

June 30, 1942.

WAR PRODUCTION	WAR EXPENDITURE
Total number of war contracts awarded since the outbreak of war - 108,101	Total war expenditure since the outbreak £ 86,608,000 Per capita expenditure - £ 54:2:8 War loans: Domestic £ 56,176,000 External £ 14,230,000 Total £ 70,406,000 Estimated War Expenditure for fiscal year 1942-43 £ 133,000,000

Note: No new information has been made available on the armed forces since the report on March 31st.

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NZ

NAR/SR
10.12.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213560

Re: Visit of Rt. Hon. Walter Nash.

The Office of the New Zealand High Commissioner said yesterday that there were two subjects which Mr. Nash wished to discuss with you:

(1) the Moreland case, on which a note is attached; and

(2) the effect of Lease-Lend arrangements on New Zealand purchases of Canadian goods.

New Zealand, like Australia, is now securing a good part of her required imports from the United States under Lease-Lend procedure, including a good many articles which were formerly procured from Canada and the United Kingdom. He may wish to suggest that Canada should provide goods for New Zealand under conditions as favourable as the United States Lease-Lend procedure provides. If so, he is opening up a very big question affecting our financial relations with all of the United Nations. This year Canada has, through the billion dollar gift to the United Kingdom, covered the dollar deficiency of the sterling area as a whole. Countries within the sterling area which had sterling available to pay for their imports but were short of Canadian dollars were enabled by the gift to secure Canadian dollars for sterling, through the United Kingdom. Countries which, like Australia, were short of both sterling and dollars were not able to take advantage of the financial assistance Canada gave the United Kingdom.

If Mr. Nash has brought with him a memorandum setting forth his Government's views on this general question, it would be helpful to have an opportunity of studying it. I do not think we could consider making any special arrangement with New Zealand that was not generally applicable, not only to other sterling area countries, but to others of the United Nations.

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CONFIDENTIAL

C213561 NAR/mc

August 3rd, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Firth, the Acting High Commissioner for New Zealand called this morning, with the attached copy of a press statement, regarding the Ontario election hand bill attacking New Zealand, which he had been instructed by his Government to issue immediately. His telegram of instructions, which he showed me, said that Prime Minister Fraser was cabling you direct on the subject, but in the meantime, he, Firth, was to give this statement to the Press at once.

I told him that the circulation of this offensively worded hand bill had caused everybody a great deal of distress and that our High Commissioner in New Zealand had been authorized to convey the Government's regrets to the New Zealand Government.

I told Firth that in my opinion he should advise his Government to re-consider their decision to issue a statement to the Press. I felt that by now the offending hand bills were back in the gutter from which they came, that they had done no damage to the good name of New Zealand in Canada, and that their circulation had provoked quite overwhelming repudiation; the wild accusations, in fact, had left New Zealand's stock higher than it had been. The final and most important point which I put to him was that the issue of an official statement on behalf of the Government of New Zealand on the eve of the poll of the Provincial Election might be construed, however carefully the statement was worded, as an endorsement of a particular political party, which would be a very dangerous innovation in general Commonwealth relations. For these reasons I very much hoped that his Government would not think it necessary to issue any statement.

As matters stand, Firth is cabling his Government urgently, in the sense of the arguments I put to him. He will not issue the statement until he hears from them again. At the same time, I promised him that I would let him see a copy of Prime Minister Fraser's message to you as soon as we received it.

Firth told me that Miss Bloomfield, the author of the pamphlet on which the Ontario Liberal Association's hand bill is based, is an expatriate New Zealander who has been living for many years in the United States and worked for some time for the Insull Power interests in the Middle West as a public relations propagandist, whose principle job was to smear public operations of utilities for American private power interests. Subsequently her services had been used by the Republican party organization in the United States to "expose" social legislation in New Zealand as part of the general Republican attack on the "New Deal" policies of President Roosevelt. Presumably some pamphlet material prepared for these purposes was picked up and used by the Ontario Liberal Association.

Ottawa. 4-3-43

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The Government of New Zealand has to-day authorized the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Ottawa, to release the following statement to the press:

"Our attention has been drawn to certain statements about New Zealand made in a political pamphlet which is being circulated in Ontario at present. These statements claim to be based on information supplied by a woman who has not been in New Zealand for many years and who has neither qualification nor justification for posing as an authority on New Zealand.

Allegations made in this pamphlet are untrue and patently absurd. New Zealand's efforts in the present war will certainly be accepted by any reasonable person as a complete refutation.

New Zealand where, according to this pamphlet, chaos exists, has had its Forces engaged, and engaged with the greatest distinction, in campaigns in Greece, Crete, Libya and Tunisia. They formed part of the spearhead of the initial Eighth Army. Thousands of our Airmen -- many trained in Canada -- have served since the first days of the war in the R.A.F. and the R.N.Z.A.F.. At home gigantic efforts in the production of war materials and foodstuffs, both for Britain and for American Forces in the South Pacific, have been made. The country's financial position has never been sounder than at the present moment.

Such efforts as these are not made, as this pamphlet alleges, by people living under a system so evil that there is - "more virtue in Nazism".

Indeed, that anyone could see fit to publish such an allegation at a time when New Zealand and Canada are fighting side by side will surely be regretted by Canadians and New Zealanders alike."

U-3-43

August 3rd, 1943.

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NZ C213563JWH/mc

August 4th, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Middlemass, of the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, called Mr. Holmes this morning to explain that, in reply to Mr. Firth's telegram to his Government after seeing me yesterday, had come repeated instructions to issue the press release at a time to be decided here. After considerable discussion, Mr. Firth decided to release it at midnight so that it would be published "after electioneering had ceased" but not after the election, when the whole matter would have been forgotten. This morning, however, he received a telegram from Wellington saying that the matter had been discussed with Dr. Riddell. In view of Dr. Riddell's statement that the handbill had been "withdrawn", the New Zealand Government now decided that the press release should not be issued. This instruction was, of course, too late.

When Mr. Fraser's telegram arrived, Mr. Firth was informed. He explained again his reasons for issuing the statement. He plans to make no statements to the press and hopes that, unless there is some further press reaction, the incident may be closed.

O t t a w a.

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File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213564

For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Firth, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, telephoned to say that Mr. Walter Nash would like to have a brief word with you tomorrow, simply to pay his respects.

Mr. Firth thought that if you were planning to attend the luncheon this might be arranged immediately afterwards, possibly by having Mr. Nash walk up with you to the office or by having a word with you in the hotel.

W.J.T.

May 24, 1944.

WJT/CEB.

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June 24th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Walter Nash of New Zealand will be arriving in Ottawa at about 11.30 next Tuesday morning and will leave for Montreal (where he intends to meet Mr. Fraser on his arrival) at 4 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Nash has an appointment with Mr. Ilsley for 4 p.m. on Tuesday and he will probably see Mr. Howe on Wednesday morning. Will you let me know when it will be convenient for you to see him?

I gather that he will head the New Zealand delegation at the Monetary Conference in New Hampshire which begins on July 1st and will return to New Zealand shortly after that. He is relinquishing his temporary post as New Zealand Minister in Washington.

Mrs Nash will be with Mr. Nash. Since this is a private visit it seems unnecessary to arrange any special hospitality for Mr. and Mrs. Nash during their brief stay here.

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C213566 June 17th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Hon. Walter Nash of New Zealand has suggested that he should visit Ottawa on June 27th and 28th, just before Mr.Fraser's visit. He would not be here with Mr. Fraser but would like to be in Montreal to greet him on arrival. The purpose of his visit would be to settle the question of the extension of Mutual Aid to New Zealand which has been under discussion for many months without reaching finality. He has asked that, if possible, appointments should be arranged with Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Howe and I am in communication with them. I expect, however, that you would wish to see him if the visit takes place.

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W.L.M.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

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1944
W-347
1944

C213567

For the Prime Minister.

Honourable D. G. Sullivan, New Zealand Minister of Supply and Trade and Commerce, will be in Ottawa from Monday until Wednesday morning next. He has an appointment with Mr. Howe on Monday morning and would like to have a word with you on Monday afternoon or Tuesday. He is here in connection with Mutual Aid.

left by phone this morning
contact made re M.

W. J. T.

December 8, 1944.

Good

/c
4-XII-44

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File Mrs Howe re

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213568

For the Prime Minister.

Honourable D. G. Sullivan, New Zealand Minister of Supply and Trade and Commerce, will be in Ottawa from Monday until Wednesday morning next. He has an appointment with Mr. Howe on Monday morning and would like to have a word with you on Monday afternoon or Tuesday. He is here in connection with Mutual Aid.

Left Ottawa with Peacefeddy Mon. a.m. Dec 11 - for England

W. J. T.

December 8, 1944.

CEB.

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N.Z. minute

C213563

re
mutual
aid

Suggestion.

T. C.

Hon D. G. Sullivan

Monday Tuesday

Wed morning

11 Monday with Col House

Misses Z. and P.m.

Mon. afternoon or Tues.

(Middlemass telephoned)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213570

December 11, 1944
9.50 a.m.

THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Turnbull telephoned to say that the Reception this evening by the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Miss Wilson has been cancelled, owing to the fact that the Hon. D. G. Sullivan, in whose honour the reception was being held, had to leave by plane this morning for England.

Z.

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WJT

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C213571

Visit of Hon. D. G. Sullivan
Minister of Supply &c in
New Zealand Government.

Mr. Sullivan will be in Ottawa later this week, and you have accepted an invitation to meet him at luncheon on Friday.

The office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand is asking if you could suggest a time at which Mr. Sullivan might call upon you to pay his respects.

J. A. G.

WJT

Plse. speak to me of this
W. L. M. K.
re at luncheon
Feb 23/45

February 20, 1945

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COPY FOR MR. TURNBULL

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213572

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Visit of Hon. D. G. Sullivan Minister of Supply &c in New Zealand Government.

Mr. Sullivan will be in Ottawa later this week, and you have accepted an invitation to meet him at luncheon on Friday.

The office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand is asking if you could suggest a time at which Mr. Sullivan might call upon you to pay his respects.

J. A. G.

February 20, 1945

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C213573

Ottawa, February 20, 1948.

Memorandum for the
PRIME MINISTER

Visit of the Right Honourable Walter Nash,
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance,
Customs and Stamp Duties, of New Zealand.

Dinner by the Prime Minister, Tuesday, February 24, 7.00 p.m.
The New Zealand Room, Parliament Buildings; Business Dress

Suggested Invitation List

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, P.C., O.M.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

The Right Honourable Walter Nash, P.C.,
Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The Right Honourable C.D. Howe, P.C.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.
The Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, P.C.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.
The Honourable Lionel Chevrier,
Minister of Transport.
The Honourable D.C. Abbott,
Minister of Finance.
The Honourable J.J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.

Mr. John Bracken, M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition.
Mr. M.J. Coldwell, M.P.,
C.C.F.
Mr. Solon Low,
Social Credit.

.....

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The Honourable James Thorn,
High Commissioner for New Zealand.
(If here; probably has to return to
New York Tuesday morning)

or Mr. C.A. Sharp,
Official Secretary, Office of the
High Commissioner for New Zealand.

Mr. Schmitt,
New Zealand Treasury Officer, accompanying Mr. Nash.

The comfortable capacity of the New Zealand Room is 12; by uncomfortable crowding 14 can be seated.

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ALTERNATIVE MENUS

Great Fruit Supreme	Orange Fruit Cocktail
Consommé	Consommé
Breast of Spring Chicken Potatoes Asparagus Tips	Supreme of Gaspe Salmon
Fresh Fruit Salad	Filet Mignon Potatoes Green Peas
Petits Fours	Baked Alaska
Coffee	Coffee

If wine is desired, special arrangements will have to be made. The Parliamentary Restaurant cannot provide it. The suggestion is for a good dry sherry with the soup, and white wine if the chicken menu is chosen, or red wine if the filet mignon menu is chosen.

Does the Prime Minister wish port, brandy or whisky to be made available?

Cigarettes and cigars will, of course, be on hand, and olives and radishes etc., will be on the table.

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Luncheon in honour of Hon. D.C.Sullivan
Minister of Supply
and Minister of Industries and Commerce
of New Zealand

February 23, 194

Great pleasure in sharing in occasion to honour a member of New Zealand Govt. who has had much to do with planning of the war effort of N.Z.

Mr. Sullivan also a Minister whose depart mental concerns have brought him into touch with other governments among the Allied Nations.

War effort of New Zealand of great importance in building up the resources of food and other supplies necessary for final assaults against Japan in Pacific theatre;

Canada linked with New Zealand in two particular aspects of war effort:

1) British Commonwealth Air Training Plan
2) Mutual Aid Agreement, signed at Ottawa, June 28, 1944.

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Trade in the post-war period

- two-way process
- freedom from trade restrictions are essential accompaniment of <u>social security</u> based on full employment.

New Zealand already widely renowned for progress in public health and social wàfare

Canadians watching with interest important and widespread activit of new Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues always welcome in Ottawa - ask him to take best wishes from Government of Canada to Mr. Fraser and his colleagues

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PAGE C213578 has been transferred to Vol. 337,
file 3654 and renumbered C232199a

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NZHC

NAR/SR
20.12.41

Filer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213573

Some two weeks ago we were informed, confidentially, by our High Commissioner in Wellington, that the New Zealand Government planned to send the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash as its first Minister to Washington early in the New Year. It was understood that the New Zealand Government wished him to be responsible for New Zealand interests in Canada as well as in the United States, pending the appointment of a High Commissioner here. I raised the question of whether it would be appropriate for one man to be at the same time Minister to a foreign country and High Commissioner to Canada. Under normal peace time conditions even a temporary appointment of this kind would create an awkward precedent for other countries who might wish to designate their ambassadors and ministers at Washington as their representatives in Canada as well.

As things are, however, I do not think we should make any difficulties about Nash looking after New Zealand interests here as well as in the United States. New Zealand probably has a harder time than we have finding suitable representatives to send abroad, and in Nash they are sending us the strongest man in the Government. It may be noted that with Nash's appointment, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will all be represented in the United States by senior Cabinet Ministers. The new representative of the Government of India, Sir G.S. Bajpai, has been for years the senior Indian official in the Political Department of the Government of India.

[Robertson please keep on record re ... 4-1-42]

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NZ/HC

NAR/SR
14.4.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213580

Mr. Wrong reports this morning that the Minister has been advised by Mr. Nash that the New Zealand Government is very anxious to appoint the Hon. Frank Langstone as first New Zealand High Commissioner in Canada. Mr. Langstone was Minister of Lands in the New Zealand Government. He was in Ottawa for some time last summer with the Rt. Hon. J.G. Coates on a New Zealand munitions mission and since then has been in Washington with Nash.

The New Zealand Government was in some doubt as to the correct channel through which to communicate their desire to appoint a High Commissioner. I told Wrong to tell Nash that the usual way was in a telegram direct from Prime Minister to Prime Minister. The New Zealand Government, however, is very anxious to announce Langstone's appointment immediately, and it is possible you will be advised direct by Washington, sometime today, of Langstone's nomination. We will prepare a short press statement to be ready for the announcement.

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C213581

SFR/SR
21.4.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

N-100
Map
Vol N-104

Appointment of the Hon. Frank Langstone as High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada.

You will recall that on April 19th the Prime Minister of New Zealand suggested that publication could be made on Tuesday, April 21st, of the announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Frank Langstone as High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada. Information was received today from Dr. W.A. Riddell that this announcement was made this morning in Wellington by the Prime Minister of New Zealand. It is suggested that a statement might be made in the House of Commons this afternoon on the following lines:

> The announcement of the appointment by the New Zealand Government of the Hon. Frank Langstone as first High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada is warmly welcomed by the Government and people of Canada.
>
> Mr. Langstone has had a distinguished career in the public life of his country, having served both in the House of Representatives and later as Minister of Lands and Native Affairs in the New Zealand Government. He made many friends in Ottawa last year while here in connection with the supply of essential munitions and equipment for New Zealand. The Canadian Government has been represented by a High Commissioner in Wellington, Dr. W.A. Riddell, since March 3rd, 1940.
>
> The appointment of Mr. Langstone will serve to strengthen the bonds that already link Canada to her sister nation within the British Commonwealth. The new High Commissioner will be welcomed to Canada as the representative of a country that is making its full contribution to the common cause.

✓

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#C/NZ

NAR/SR
11.5.42

C213582

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Langstone, accompanied by his official Secretary, Mr. R.M. Firth, called at the Department on Saturday morning. He would like to pay his formal calls on you and the Governor General before making his other calls. I promised I would try to make an appointment for him to see you early this week.

Thumbull will follow up with P.M.
18.5.

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C213583

NAR/SR
19.4.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The new New Zealand High Commissioner, the Hon. David Wilson, is arriving on Friday morning at 11.25. Measures and I will meet him, and I expect Dr. Riddell will also be along to greet him. The New Zealand Office are anxiously enquiring when Wilson can call on you. If you can find time in these days, it might be a good idea to see Wilson and Riddell together for a few minutes.

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C213584

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Hon. L. S. St. Laurent.
Acting Under-Secretary of State.
for External Affairs.

The Prime Minister wished me to let you know that Hon. David Wilson, High Commissioner for New Zealand, called on him on Saturday last, April 22nd, and had tea at Laurier House.

Mr. King added that Wilson was "a very charming fellow of good sensible stock" and he thought he would be a most acceptable representative in Ottawa.

The Under-Secretary had suggested that the Prime Minister might care to see Mr. Wilson and Dr. Riddell at the same time. This was not possible, but you may wish to see a copy of the letter which at the Prime Minister's direction, I have now sent to Dr. Riddell.

J.A.G.

27th April, 1944.

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NZHC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister: C213585

The Honourable David Wilson, High Commissioner for New Zealand, telephoned Mr. Turnbull to say that he is flying back to New Zealand, leaving at 12:15 today. His wife has had a brain hemorrhage.

Mr. Wilson is anxious to say goodbye to the Prime Minister either by telephone or by calling at Laurier House.

DR

June 7, 1944

called @ L.H.
9.30 a.m

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NZ HC

NAR/SR
9.7.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER C213786

I explained to Mr. Wilson, the New Zealand High Commissioner, that, in view of your unexpectedly early departure for Paris and the pressure of work that that would entail, it would be impossible for you to make an appointment for Friday to discuss shipping and publicity questions with Mr. Nash, and suggested that he might see the Charge d'Affaires of our Embassy in Washington, who would transmit Mr. Nash's views for consideration here.

Mr. Wilson said that he would so inform Mr. Nash, but he thought it likely that the latter would still wish to come to Ottawa, as he was planning to visit Mr. Wilson for the day before returning to New Zealand. If he does come to Ottawa, he will probably wish to discuss Pacific shipping questions with Mr. Howe.

The New Zealand High Commissioner is an old friend and former Cabinet colleague of Mr. Nash, and would, I know, appreciate it very much if he could arrange even a short general interview for his Deputy Prime Minister while he is in Canada. I know that Friday is a particularly bad day, but would suggest that you try and arrange a few minutes before three o'clock. If you approve, I could arrange a small Ministerial luncheon for Mr. Nash, perhaps in the New Zealand Room of the Parliamentary Restaurant, so that he could meet some of your colleagues while he is here.

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C213587

NAR/SR
9.7.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The New Zealand High Commissioner called me this morning to say that Mr. Walter Nash was anxious to come to Ottawa on this Friday, July 12th, to have a talk with you before his return to New Zealand.

I gathered from Mr. Wilson that Mr. Nash had two subjects particularly on his mind - one Pacific shipping and the other "Commonwealth publicity". I asked Wilson what was meant by Commonwealth publicity, and he said he thought it had something to do with Empire films, but confessed he was not very well informed on the subject.

I told him I would find out whether Friday was a convenient day for you to see Mr. Nash, and would let him know right away. If talks could be arranged on Friday, Nash would like to leave that afternoon. If Saturday morning proved to be more convenient for you, Nash would be glad to stay over-night and leave Saturday morning.

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File

C213588

Mr. King:

Mr. Lendrum of the office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand telephoned to say Mr. Thorn hoped to have the opportunity to say farewell to Mr. King before his departure from Ottawa on April 7.

Mr. Lendrum said The Hon. Jas. Thorn had many engagements between now and April the 7th but would try to suit Mr. King's convenience in the matter of a short interview, if one can be arranged.

Mr. Lendrum's telephone No. is 5-1443.

E.H.

Any time after arrival 3.30
± 5.30 or 6 P.C.
Or any time after 3.30 Monday

3.00 p.m.
March 31, 1950

(Copies of previous memos. attached).

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JLW C213589 JER/S
May 15/41

(2)

Waterways - St Lawrence

NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Proposals for further diversions at Niagara

The following documents are transmitted for information:

(a) Copy of a note for Mr. Howe;

(b) Copy of a draft note which was telephoned to Ottawa by Mr. Wrong.

2. This matter is urgent, and it is assumed that Mr. Howe will be raising the point at the first opportunity.

N. A. ROBERTSON

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JER/S
May 15/41

C218590

NOTE FOR MR. HOWE

Proposals for further diversions at Niagara

1. It will be remembered that the United States Government recently proposed further diversions at Niagara, including immediately 5,000 c.f.s. on the United States side, and 3,000 c.f.s. on the Canadian side. This was coupled with the commencement of construction of remedial works above the Falls and a proposal for an additional 7,500 c.f.s. on the United States side.

2. It was further coupled with the definite understanding that the United States would raise no objections to the discontinuance of the export to the Union Carbon and Carbide Company, in September, of about 80,000 H.P.

3. There were further points, including a proposal to raise Lake St. Francis, which are unimportant.

4. During the last week-end, Mr. Wrong at Washington, was instructed to proceed with negotiations along the lines of instructions which were approved by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

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C213591

5. The State Department have drafted a Note and a copy is annexed.

It will be observed that it is confined to the first part of the proposal for 5,000 c.f.s. on the United States side, and 3,000 c.f.s. on the Canadian side.

6. The State Department proposes to deal with the 7,500 c.f.s. in a separate Note in September.

7. The State Department clearly understands that no question is to be raised when the Union Carbon and Carbide power is discontinued in September. This point cannot be included in the formal exchange of Notes. From our own point of view, there would be strong objections to suggesting that the United States Government would have any right to object to the discontinuance of any export arrangement. From the United States point of view, it would be embarrassing to appear to give up a right to power; and, further, the State Department do not consider that they have any right anyway.

8. This matter is regarded as being very urgent, and it is necessary to get a decision as soon as possible. The Note is being examined from the point of view of drafting revisions, and a decision is needed on the

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main question of policy involved, namely, the splitting up of the general plan into two exchanges of Notes.

9. A copy of this Memorandum and enclosure are being sent to the Prime Minister.

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Draft Note to Canadian Minister

C213593

Sir,-

I have the honour to refer to conversations which have taken place recently between officials of the governments of the United States and Canada with respect to the immediate and pressing needs for additional power in the Niagara Falls area for national defence purposes. Throughout these conversations, as well as in previous conversations during the course of years on the general subject of the Falls at Niagara, two objectives have been kept in mind: first, the scenic beauty of this great heritage of the two countries; and, second, the utilization of the power resources available and consistent with the primary obligation of preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls.

Recent surveys have indicated that there is now idle, equipment available and set up, which could utilize at once an additional diversion for power purposes of 5,000 c.f.s. on the United States side. I am informed by the Defence authorities of this Government and by the Federal Power Commission that this additional power is urgently needed in connection with the Government's national defence program. It is likewise understood from conversations with the appropriate Canadian officials that 3,000 c.f.s. could

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be used immediately on the Canadian side in connection with the furtherance of the war efforts of Canada. These figures represent the immediate needs of the two Governments and do not pretend to take into consideration all industrial requirements of the two countries in the area by reason of the present emergency.

In view of the above, and having in mind assurances of enegineers that there will be no material adverse effect to the scenic beauty of the Falls, I propose through this exchange of Notes that, for the duration of the emergency and, in all events, subject to reconsideration by both Governments on October 1, 1942, an additional diversion for power purposes of 5,000 c.f.s. be utilized on the United States side of the Niagara River above the Falls. In making this proposal, this Government is prepared to give assurances that no objection will be raised to additional diversion of 3,000 c.f.s. on the Canadian side of the Niagara River above the Falls.

Moreover, the American Government proposes that, upon the entry into effect of the Agreement for the utilization of the water in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, signed on March 19, 1941, the foregoing arrangements will be subject to the provisions of Article IX of the Agreement, and that it will be open to the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Agreement, and carrying out the

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duties imposed upon it, to take such action as may be necessary and as may come within the scope of the Agreement with regard to diversions at Niagara.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of Canada, this Note and your reply thereto, in similar terms, shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments concerning this matter.

Accept, Sir, &c.

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N.A. ROBERTSON
C213596

JER/S
May 16/41

NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Waterways - St. Lawrence

Additional Note with Regard to Proposals
for Further Diversions at Niagara.

1. A copy of a Note for Mr. Howe, and a copy of a draft Note which was telephoned to Ottawa by Mr. Wrong, was sent to the Prime Minister, yesterday, for his consideration.

2. Mr. Howe has replied, pointing out that he has no objection to the State Department's proposal for dividing this project into two parts: one to be dealt with now; and the other to be considered and dealt with in September.

3. Attached is a copy of a telegram that is being sent to the Legation at Washington, approving the proposed exchange of Notes, but intimating that they should not be exchanged until released by telegram tomorrow.

4. There is a further point which has been raised by the State Department. The Legal Adviser of the

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State Department has ruled that they should submit the Notes to the Senate for approval, and they want to do so on Monday. That would involve tabling of the Notes here. Mr. Wrong will send, by telegram, the text of the exchange, and we can have it translated and ready for tabling on Monday, together with an explanatory statement. Provision might be made for inclusion of the Notes in "Votes and Proceedings" in the same way in which we dealt with some of the documents relating to the St. Lawrence.

N.A. ROBERTSON

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C213593

Office of

The Minister of Munitions and Supply
Ottawa, Canada.

May 15th, 1941.

Dear Mr. Read:

I have your letter of May 15th, enclosing your statement with reference to the proposals for further diversions at Niagara, also the copy of a draft note to the Canadian Minister at Washington.

I see no objection whatever to dividing the United States proposal, the advantage being that we will be able to determine the effect of the proposed additional diversion of 8000 c.s.f. before we are called upon to consider the additional diversion of 7500 c.s.f.

I suggest that your reply to the United States note be drafted accordingly.

Yours truly,

C.D. HOWE.

J.E. Read, Esq.,
Legal Adviser,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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TELEGRAM

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA;
TO: THE CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON.

CODE

No.____ Ottawa, May 16, 1941.

Reference draft note to Canadian Minister concerning diversions at Niagara, telephoned to Legal Adviser May 14, 1941.

It is desired that you carry out the proposed exchange of notes without delay.

It would be satisfactory if, after referring to the Secretary's Note, you could state shortly that the Canadian Government concurs in the arrangements as set forth in the Note, and is prepared to give assurances that no objection will be raised by the Canadian Government to the additional diversion of 5,000 c.f.s. to be utilized on the United States side of the Niagara River above the Falls.

The Note should not be actually exchanged until released by telegram tomorrow.

SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C213600

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(May 20, 1941)

relating to

ADDITIONAL DIVERSIONS AT NIAGARA

between

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. From the Secretary of State of the United States, Washington; to the Canadian Minister to the United States, Washington.

II. From the Canadian Minister to the United States, Washington; to the Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON;
TO: THE CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON.

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to conversations which have taken place recently between officials of the Governments of the United States and Canada with respect to the immediate and pressing needs for additional power in the Niagara Falls area for national defense purposes. Throughout these conversations, as well as in previous conversations during the course of years, on the general subject of the Falls at Niagara, two objectives have been kept in mind: first, the scenic beauty of this great heritage of the two countries; and second, the utilization of the power resources available there, consistent with the primary obligation of preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls.

Recent surveys have indicated that there is now idle equipment available and set up which could utilize at once an additional diversion for power purposes of 5,000 cubic feet per second on the United States side. I am informed by the defense authorities of this Government and by the Federal Power Commission that this additional power is urgently needed in connection with the Government's National Defense Program.

The Honorable

Leighton McCarthy,

Minister of Canada.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

It is likewise understood from conversations with the appropriate Canadian officials that 3,000 cubic feet per second could be used immediately on the Canadian side in connection with the furtherance of the war efforts of Canada. These figures represent the immediate needs of the two Governments and do not pretend to take into consideration all industrial requirements of the two countries in the area by reason of the present emergency.

In view of the above, and having in mind assurances of engineers that there will be no material adverse effect to the scenic beauty of the Falls, I propose through this exchange of notes that for the duration of the emergency and in all events subject to reconsideration by both Governments on October 1, 1942, an additional diversion for power purposes of 5,000 cubic feet per second be utilized on the United States side of the Niagara River above the Falls. In making this proposal this Government is prepared to give assurances that no objection will be raised to an additional diversion of 3,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side of the Niagara River above the Falls. It is also proposed that the engineers of the two governments be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary with a view to initiating forthwith the construction of works designed to distribute the flow of waters over the Falls in such a manner as to preserve their scenic beauty.

Moreover, the American Government proposes that upon the entry into effect of the Agreement for the Utilization of the Water in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin signed on March 19, 1941, the foregoing arrangements will be subject to the provisions of Article IX of the Agreement, and that it will be open to the commission

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

appointed under the provisions of the Agreement and carrying out the duties imposed upon it, to take such action as may be necessary, and as may come within the scope of the Agreement with regard to diversions at Niagara.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of Canada, this note and your reply thereto, when approved by the Senate, shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments concerning this matter.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

A. A. Berle, Jr.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

FROM: THE CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON;

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON.

Sir:

With reference to your note of May 20th, 1941, concerning the immediate and pressing needs for additional power in the Niagara Falls area for national defence purposes, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada concurs in the arrangements set forth in your note, and is prepared to give assurances that no objection will be raised by the Government of Canada to an additional diversion of 5,000 cubic feet per second on the United States side of the Niagara River above the Falls.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. H. Wrong
for the Minister

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FILE : N.A. ROBERTSON Toronto

JEL W/ND C213605 JER/W June 11/41

Waterways - St. Lawrence

NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Niagara Diversion

1. In the note from Mr. T.L. Church M.P., reference was made to the House of Commons' debates February 26, 1929, page 466.

2. This reference is to the debate when the Prime Minister presented a resolution of approval of the Convention for preservation of Niagara Falls, the construction of remedial works, and the experimental withdrawal of additional water from the Niagara River, which was signed at Ottawa, January 2, 1929.

3. On page 466, the Prime Minister made an explanatory statement with regard to the project involved in the Niagara Convention, 1929.

4. Mr. Church discussed the merits of the project, objected to the proposal as being inequitable, objected to the remedial works by reason of diversion of water from the Canadian to the American Falls, and raised the question as to the giving away of Ontario's rights.

5. There is no discussion of the question which has been raised in the House as to whether it was proper to provide for diversion at Niagara by the recent exchange of notes.

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6. The Boundary Water Treaty, 1909, enabled the United States to divert 20,000 c.f.s., and Canada to divert 32,000# c.f.s. The power developed from 12,000 c.f.s. in Canada is exported to the United States and Mr. Church made the point that, with the additional 10,000 c.f.s. on each side under the Convention, the United States would have the power produced by 42,000 c.f.s., while Canada would then have a smaller share, namely; the power produced by 32,000 c.f.s.

7. Mr. Church continued with an objection to the diversion of the water from the Horse Shoe Falls to the American Falls. This objection is equally applicable to the 1929 Convention, and the St. Lawrence Agreement 1941, as well as to the recent exchange of notes.

8. The point taken with regard to Ontario's rights is obviously a matter that could not formally be conceded by any Canadian Government, without abandoning rights governed upon the Parliament of Canada by the British North America Act. On the other hand, the present project has, in fact, been worked out to meet urgent needs of Ontario as well as power demands for war industry on the United States side.

(#N.B. Mr. Church refers to 32,000 c.f.s. The actual figure in the Treaty is 36,000 c.f.s. His figures would need to be revised accordingly).

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FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

C213607

TO

Mr. Robertson

To please pass on to

Mr. Read.

11/VI/41 EH

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Mr Speaker Prime Minister

C213608

If you have time. Please
Look at Page 466 Hansard
Feb 26/19 29. Re Preservation
of Niagara Falls 10,000 acre ft.
et ba from the Flow of Niagara
River by a Convention with the
United States. Thanks
T L Church

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8.V.47

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213609

Prime Minister

Hon. Paul Martin has just telephone to say that he spent the morning with Mr. Atkinson. After making several contacts, the Star learned that T.B. McQuesten was Chairman of the Bridge Commission when the Bells were ordered in 1939. The Hindmarsh of the Star spoke to McQuesten himself and he stated promptly that he (McQ) had written the inscription.

J.W.P

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C213610

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
OTTAWA, CANADA

Confidential ,, May 8th, 1947.

My dear Mr. King,

I have made a copy of the inscription on the bell, and now return the photograph. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Lionel Chevrier

The Right-Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister,
O t t a w a.

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file

Confidential

C213611

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Pickersgill wishes the Prime Minister to have the following message:

Mr. Chevrier has telephoned to Mr. Ross Harstone, (a member of the Commission) and had a most satisfactory conversation with him.

Harstone said that he knew nothing about the inscription. Did not think any of the other members of the Commission did either. Said there was no minute of the Commission about it. As near as he could find out, it had been done by Mr. McQuesten himself. He was going to get in touch with Mr. Haines and Mr. Kaulmeyer. Harstone also added he was sure the American members of the Commission would support them.

Mr. Chevrier said that on no account must the bells go up as they are. Harstone agreed and repeated he had never been shown the inscription before.

Mr. Harstone promised to 'phone a further report to Mr. Chevirer later in the day.

(EH)

10.50 a.m.
May 9, 1947

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C213612

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Pickersgill telephoned just after you had retired this evening, and asked me to leave the following message for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Chevrier reported that he had received a message from Mr. Haines similar to that received from Mr. Harstone. The only additional information from Mr. Haines was that he had sent a cable to the manufacturers of the bells in England, but he did not disclose the content of the cable.

Mr. Chevrier also indicated that he and Mr. Howe would like to make a personal report on behalf of the Ontario Ministers some time tomorrow, if that would suit the Prime Minister's convenience.

FM.

May 12, 1947

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

C213613

For the Prime Minister:

I spoke to the Honourable Lionel Chevrier this morning about the bells at Niagara Falls. He has been in touch with Mr. Harstone and has just reported that a meeting of the Bridge Commission is being held on Wednesday of this week, and that Mr. Harstone himself will be in Ottawa on Thursday and will then report on the meeting to Mr. Chevrier.

J.W.P.

May 26, 1947.

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C213614

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

June 12, 1947

THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Bells at Niagara Falls

Mr. Chevrier reported that he had been informed that the meeting of the Bridge Commission was held yesterday and a resolution adopted by a vote of 5 to 2 (the two being: Mr. McQueston and one of the Americans) that all names be removed from the bell. A statement is to be given to the press setting out the reasons for the action, and the names themselves are to be removed without delay.

J.W.P.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C213615

June 14, 1947

THE PRIME MINISTER:

This is a copy of the draft statement Mr. Chevrier intends to make.

Mr. Chevrier is going to get in touch with Mr. Haines to get him to approve the quoted part.

J.W.P.

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DRAFT

C213616

Niagara Falls Bells

On Friday evening the hon. member for Simcoe North attempted in Committee of the Whole to raise a question of privilege with regard to the inscription on the large bell of a carillon being instal led at Niagara Falls by the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. The hon. member for Peel referred, and the press has also referred to the statement that three Ministers of the Crown were involved.

I was one of the Ministers concerned and I have no apology to make for what I have done. The inscription on the bell came to the attention of the Federal government as a result of an application by the Secretary of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission for remission of customs duty on the bells which were cast in England. The inscription is headed with the name CHURCHILL in capitals. The name is followed by a verse which I ~~shall~~ will not read. Then come the words:

"To God's glory and in grateful memory of our nations' leaders, Windston Spencer Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt".

Hon. Members will note the expression "our nations' leaders".

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Please remember that this bell is being installed on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, not between Britain and the United States. The purpose of the inscription at once becomes obvious. It is clearly intended as an affront to the Prime Minister of Canada. Surely it is equally an affront to Canada to suggest that our country has to seek its leaders outside its own boundaries.

I did what I believe any other real Canadian would have done in the circumstances. Together with some of my colleagues from Ontario we drew the attention of two of the Canadian Members of the Bridge Commission to the ~~im~~impropriety of such an inscription in Canada. The members of the Commission in qestion were Mr. A. J. Haines, the Chairman, and Mr. Ross Harstone. I have here a statement from the Chairman of the Commission as to what followed.

Mr. Haines' statement reads:

"Mr. Harstone and I were both extremely indignant on learning of the inscription which had been placed on the great bell of the carillon. The inscription in qestion had been placed there apparently on the sole responsibility of Mr. T. B. McQuesten who, at the time the bells were ordered, was Chairman

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of the Commission. The inscription had never been submitted to, much less approved by the other Commissioners.

C213618

Our first action was to seek technical advice as to the possibility ~~of removing~~ the inscription without ~~harming~~ the tone of the bell. ~~By great good fortune~~ We learned that this ~~would be possible.~~ I then called a meeting of the Commission which was held on Wednesday June 11th at which it was decided to have the ~~name~~ ~~Churchill removed from the heading of the inscription and the names of Mr. Churchill and the late President Roosevelt removed from the conclusion of the inscription.~~

No disrespect to ~~either of these great men~~ was intended and none is involved. I am sure the last thing either ~~of them~~ would wish is to be described as the leader of a country other than his own.

Mr. McQuesten's statement regarding the technical difficulties of removing the inscription and the cost is wholly inaccurate. It is surely most unbecoming in one who acted arbitrarily and without the authority of his colleagues on the Commission in placing the inscription on the bell to misrepresent the action of the majority of the Commission when they are seeking to repair his error."

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It will be clear from this statement by Mr. Haines that no pressure was required from Federal Ministers or anyone else. Once the Members of the Commission knew the facts they were eager to remove this affront to the Prime Minister and to Canada as well as to other ~~countries~~ leaders in countries and their country or a ~~motor~~ nation.

O'Connor

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C213620

In view of the publicity in the last day or so, I thought you might like me to bring forward the brief chronology I have kept of the bells.

J.W.P.

June 14, 1947

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SECRET

C213621

Bells at Niagara Falls

1947

April 24: Minister of Labour forwarded a letter to Minister of National Revenue from Secretary of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission asking for remission of duty on the bells.

May 1: Minister of National Revenue reported to the Cabinet that, in view of the inscription, he did not propose to accede to the request. It was originally thought the request was from the Niagara Falls Park Commission (an emanation of the Ontario Government). Later, it was learned that it was the Bridge Commission.

May 10: Hon. Paul Martin reported from Toronto that he had learned through the Star that the Bells were ordered by Mr. T. B.McQuesten when Chairman of the Commission, that the original order was in 1939 and the inscription devised in 1941. Later the same day Mr. Martin saw Mr. A. J. Haines present Chairman of the Bridge Commission in Niagara Falls and received an assurance from him that he would take steps looking to the removal of the inscription. Hon. Lionel Chevrier got in touch with Mr. Ross Harstone the same day and received his assurance to the same effect.

May 11: Mr. Martin saw Mr. Price, the carilloneur, in Windsor when he was en route to Niagara Falls for consultation. Mr. Price was unable to say whether removal of inscription would injure tone of bell.

May 12: Mr. Chevrier reported on messages received from Messrs Haines and Harstone to the effect that at a meeting in Niagara Falls at which there was not a quorum there was agreement to take action which would be "absolutely satisfactory". Mr. Haines added that he had cabled the manufacturers.

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May 12: (Cont'd.) It was also reported that Mr. McQuesten had finally agreed that the inscription should be removed.

Between May 12 and June 11, - when a formal meeting of the Commission was held, it was ascertained that the names on the inscription could be removed without injury to the tone of the bell. A meeting was held on June 11, and it is reported that by a vote of 5-2 it was decided to remove the names and to have the Chairman make a statement to the press.

June 12: Mr. Haines gave a statement to the press and Mr. McQuesten made a public protest.
(see clippings attached)

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star C213623

Date June 13/47

Subject

DEDICATE NIAGARA BELLS MINUS WINNIE, F.D.R. NAMES

By WESSELY HICKS
Star Staff Correspondent

St. Catharines, June 12—A. J. Haines, chairman of the Niagara Falls bridge commission, today stated the dedicatory inscription on the 11-ton "Churchill" bell in the Canadian tower of the Rainbow bridge was a "misunderstanding."

The inscription lauded Winston Spencer Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt as "our nations' leaders." Mr. Haines said the inscription would be abbreviated so the bell would be dedicated to all the Allied leaders and no names would be inscribed upon it.

"It is all a misunderstanding," Mr. Haines said, "and the commissioners are not to blame. Other than saying that, I do not want to enter into the controversy or elaborate upon it."

The original inscription, which caused a din equal to the pealing of the huge 11-ton bell, reads:

CHURCHILL
Ev'n as a bird
Out of the fowler's snare
Escapes away,
So is our soul set free:
Broke are their nets,
And thus escaped we,
Therefore our help
Is in the Lord's great name,
Who heaven and earth
By His great pow'r did frame.

To God's glory and in grateful memory of our nations' leaders, Winston Spencer Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. Haines said the name "Churchill" would be buffed off the top of the inscription and that the last two lines, which contain the names of the two wartime leaders, would also be erased. "The dedication would then read: 'To God's glory and in grateful memory of our nations' leaders,'" Mr. Haines said. "There will be no names at all on the bell."

Mr. Haines said the commission had decided buffing off two lines of the dedication was the most expedient and efficient way of remedying the controversial inscription. "In doing it this way," he said, "we don't ruin the tone of the bell. We could not add letters, because those there now were cast when the bell was cast.

"If we add letters, we are likely to spoil the tone of the bell. Anyway, the bell is so large that if we just stuck letters on, the vibrations would shake them off. By the same token, if we had scored out the whole inscription we were in danger of marring the tone of the bell. The commission has therefore decided that just buffing out the last two lines is the proper thing to do."

Mr. Haines said the buffing would be done "within the next few days." The dedication will not take place until around mid-August, he said. "It will take some time to install all the necessary electrical equipment to operate the 55-bell carillon in the tower, so mid-August is the most reasonable date we can set."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star

Date June 13/47

C 213624

Subject

BELL PLANS CHANGED IN OTTAWA--M'QUESTEN

Hamilton, June 13—(CP)—Strong exception to the decision of the Niagara bridge commission to remove the names of Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt from the great bell of the carillon at Niagara was voiced today by T. B. McQuesten, a member of the commission and a former chairman. His statement follows:

"I wish to dissociate myself from the action of the majority members of the Niagara bridge commission in ordering the removal of the names of Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt from the inscription cast on the great bell (ten and a half tons) of the carillon. This action followed a long campaign in which at least three ministers of the government at Ottawa tampered with and put pressure upon Ontario members of the bridge commission.

"Surely it is a most unbecoming thing that the name of the president of the U.S. to whom this country and the world owes so great a debt should be smudged out on the insistence of members of the government of Canada. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have thousands of friends in this province. Their names are great names and should be treated with the utmost respect.

"The carillon was erected with the money of American bondholders. The record will show that the bellfounders in England, when their advice was sought, could not guarantee that the operation of removing these names would not destroy the bell. The commission's own architect concurred in this, but so great was the pressure from Ottawa ministers that this recommendation was disregarded.

"The value of the carillon is in the order of $100,000 and the destruction of the great bell would be a very serious loss. The whole steel framework and bells would have to be taken out of the tower and the bell recast. It is improper that this should be forced upon the bondholders. Ottawa has contributed nothing to the whole project."

It was announced yesterday the 55 bells of the British-made carillon would be dedicated to Allied leaders without any mention of names. Original plans called for a dedication to Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Named "Churchill," the largest bell was to be inscribed: "To God's glory and in grateful memory of our nation's leaders, Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Said "Breach of Faith"

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 13 — Archie Haines, chairman of the Niagara Falls bridge commission, said today that "Mr. McQuesten's statement is a breach of the faith on his part. I have read the statement over three or four times and I'm surprised at him going that far. I don't wish to make any further comment on his remarks at this time, but I will certainly rip it to pieces within the next four days," he declared.

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MEMORANDUM C213624 A
Office of the Prime Minister
Ottawa, 17/VI/47. Niagara Falls

Ed:

Attached is the text of the C.B.C. news item I last night which the P.M. wished to have. This was taken down as telephoned from CBO, who got it from Toronto by teletype.

W.L.K.

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C213625

Teletype

Following from the 10 P.M. bulletin June 16th.

Quote. As for the Niagara Bell the Minister of Transport Mr. Chevrier rose on a question of privilege shortly after the sitting began.

He said, he and two of his Ontario colleagues --- whom he did not name --- had asked for the removal of the names of Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt from the bell that is to be installed at the Peace Bridge. They had objected to the inscription which reads "To God's glory and in grateful memory of our Nation's leaders". Mr. Chevrier pointed out that the bell was to be installed between the boundaries of Canada and the United States not the boundaries between Britain and the United States. Because of that fact he maintained the inscription was an affront to Canada's leaders and to Canada because it indicated that she had to seek her leaders outside her own borders. Mr. Chevrier said that a majority of the Members of the International Commission responsible for the bridge and the carillon both American and Canadian Members had agreed to have the names of Churchill and Roosevelt removed.

Based on Canadian Press copy.

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ctated to Laurier House
over telephone by J.W.P.

Gile
Re Niagara.
with pictures of bill

C213628

Memo for the Prime Minister:

Re: Niagara Bell

This note is to report on developments since you left the House this afternoon.

Mr. Chevrier and Mr. Colin Gibson came to your room just after you had left the building and, after consultation with Senator Bench, decided to telephone Mr. Haines at once. It was learned from Mr. Haines:

(1) that the man who is to remove the letters is to start work on Friday morning;

(2) that Mr. Haines had received a telegram from Mr. Michener announcing his dismissal as a member of the Commission.

Senator Bench recommended to Mr. Haines that he get in touch at once with the three American Commissioners who had voted in favour of removing the names and suggest to them either that they be present in person on Friday morning to make sure the work was carried out as directed; or, if they could not be present, that they send a joint letter to the Manager, Mr. Kaumeyer, directing him to have the work proceeded with. Mr. Haines undertook to get in touch with the American Commissioners at once.

Senator Bench also advised Mr. Haines that he would investigate the legal position and would act as his legal representative in any proceedings which might be undertaken to contest his removal from the Commission if that should seem to be advisable.

Meanwhile it was agreed that, after informal consultation with the Department of External Affairs, who were in possession of most of the facts, Mr. Chevrier, as Minister of Transport, should write a letter to the Department of Justice asking for a legal opinion as to the competence of the Ontario Government both to appoint and to dismiss Commissioners; and also as to the powers of the Dominion Government and of Parliament with respect to the International Bridge.

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Mr. Robertson and I have worked out a draft letter to Justice, which Mr. Robertson is going to go over with Mr. Chevrier at the House of Commons tonight.

J.W.P.

June 18, 1947
5.45 p.m.

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O.D. SKELTON to WLMK. ODS/ET
23 May, 1940

C213628

Nickel Industry
Trade-Can. Trade Policy
Waterways - St Lawrence
WW II - Canada's War Effort

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
PRIME MINISTER:

Questions on the Order Paper

I note Mr.Church's question regarding Legations has been turned into an Order for Return.

No. 7. Mr.MacNicol re St.Lawrence Waterway - answer attached. I have shown the draft to Transport engineers who approve.

I also enclose a reply to Mr.Coldwell's question No. 16 re Nickel. There is nothing in the material here given which has not already been published by the Bureau of Statistics. Since the beginning of the war they have not shown the destination of metal exports by countries. We have suggested to them that in future they refrain from publishing monthly totals of such exports.

As to Mr.Church's question No. 2, which is a matter of policy, I have asked Mr.Robertson to do a note (which will be ready this morning) on the material that is already available in the way of surveys of industrial equipment, "food power", "unemployed", et., etc.,

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N. A ROBERTSON TO O D SKELTON

NAR/SR
24.6.40

C213628 **MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SKELTON** Nickel Industry 7-350
WW I - Finland V.3
WW II - Munitions

Petsamo Nickel Mine

Wingate called me yesterday regarding the future of the Petsamo nickel property, which is at stake in the negotiations now proceeding between the Finnish and German Governments. He read me the cables exchanged on this subject in the last three days between the International Nickel Company of New York, the Mond Nickel Company in London, and the Finnish directors of the Petsamo Company in Helsingfors. I advised him of the contents of the High Commissioner's telegram No.938 of June22nd.

His information differs from that which we have received from London in four points:-

(1) the Germans appear to have dropped their demand for the delivery of nickel matte, but are insisting on ore deliveries. This modification, if confirmed is important;

(2) the Germans seem to be insisting on the delivery of the ore to the German I.G., rather than to the Finnish Government. The London cable indicates they are assuming that the Finnish Government would act as intermediary, taking delivery of the ore and selling it to the Germans;

(3) there are some discrepancies between New York and London advices as to the possible rate of production and the nickel content of the ore obtainable. London talks of the extraction of 800 tons of ore per day of three percent nickel content "from surface mining". Wingate's estimate was that in six months' time they might be forced to produce 250 tons a day of 4 percent nickel content from the main ore beds which had been opened up but not yet mined. The maximum annual output on the higher basis of calculation would be 2,400 tons of nickel (making no allowance for interruptions in sea-borne deliveries, which the Admiralty believes it can effect), compared with pre-war German consumption of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons of nickel;

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(4) International Nickel's information was that the Germans were insisting on delivery of 75 percent of the output, disposition of the remaining 25 percent being at the discretion of the Finnish Government.

It would seem from Wrong's cable that the United Kingdom Government feel that the best that can be made of a bad situation is to permit the International Nickel Company tooperate the mine under conditions negotiated by the Finnish Government, keeping production of ore down to the minimum consonant with the retention of their control of the Petsamo concession. Apparently they are prepared to absolve the Company from prosecution under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations in these circumstances. They are taking responsibility for policy and, from Wrong's telegram, do not expect an expression of opinion from Canada.

Technically, the Finnish mine is operated by a company known as "Petsamo Nikkeli O/Y". Share ownership is registered in the name of the Mond Nickel Company of the United Kingdom. The Mond Nickel Company has registered a deed of trust of these shares in favour of the International Nickel Company of Canada. All monies spent on development in Finland are advanced by the Mond Nickel Company but are charged on the books of Mond in favour of the International Nickel Company of Canada.

The International Nickel Company is prepared to be guided entirely by the views of the Allied Governments. They cabled Mond to this effect yesterday, indicating they would like any action that they take under the proposed arrangement approved by the

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Government of Canada as well as the Government of the United Kingdom.

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C213632

NAR/SR
30.11.39

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SKELTON

International Nickel Project at Petsamo, Finland

Mr. H.S. Wingate, Secretary of the International Nickel Company, telephoned this evening and gave me the following list of Canadians and Americans employed at Petsamo:

W.L. Ennes - Mine Superintendent. (Wife in Canada).

W. Ibbetson - Director of Construction, and wife.

W. Cairns - Construction Engineer, wife and three small daughters.

Miss Christaw - School teacher.

I.J. Simcox - Manager, wife and two children.

Simcox is American born, but has been living for some time in Canada. The Company does not know whether or not he is a naturalized Canadian. The others are all Canadians. All come from Copper Cliff, Ontario.

The International Nickel Company received the following telegram from Simcox this afternoon:

"Stopped all work. Families all sent to Norway. All records in safe place".

Wingate says it is only 9 miles to the Norwegian border from Petsamo, and the journey, which has to be made partly by boat, can be done in an hour and a half. As a precautionary measure, all Canadian and American employees were furnished with Norwegian visas some time ago.

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A. D. P. HEENEY TO W.L.M.K. Nickel

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

Nickel Industry - WW II - Manpower
WW II - Combined Food Materials Board

Ottawa, June 18th, 1943.

For the Prime Minister: C213633

To look over at convenience. This is the correspondence regarding nickle production referred to by Mr. Howe at today's meeting. The situation will be discussed at the special Thursday meeting of the War Committee, next week.

A. D. P. H.

NOTE → FILE: A.D.P. HEENEY

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C213631

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Washington, D.C.

Office of
W. L. Batt
Vice Chairman

June 16, 1943.

The Honourable C. D. Howe,
Department of Munitions and Supply,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Howe:

I received your letter of June 14 yesterday containing the startling information that the International Nickel Company was closing down two furnaces on June 20.

We are shocked at the suddenness of this action; it would seem reasonable to assume that a situation of this serious nature would have been foreseen for some time and that we should have had a much longer warning, so that the consequences could have been given proper consideration in the light of the effect upon, not only the production program of the United States, but of the other Allied Nations.

I note from your letter that the present predicament has been brought about by a shortage of labor and that the shortage is in the neighborhood of 1500 men, some of whom might have to be skilled but the majority being unskilled. To me it is inconceivable that earlier steps have not been taken to secure adequate labor for the continuation of the production of nickel at the rate which had been previously indicated and upon which all military plans have been based. I hope you will not misunderstand if I suggest that this situation is one which is hardly in line with the magnificent war effort which Canada has made up to the present time. It is not clear from your letter for what period the reduction is likely to take place, and I am therefore placed in the invidious position of being unable to show to my colleagues a formal picture on which it would be safe to calculate our future military production.

I note that you are having an independent technical report made to your Government. I am sure you will not await this report before taking the most vigorous steps possible to rectify the position which appears to be so clearly established as one largely dependent upon the supply of labor.

I hesitate, for the moment, to bring the position formally to the attention of the Army and Navy authorities in our own country

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and the United Kingdom, in the hope that you will be able to give us some more reassuring news after you have reconsidered the position in the light of this letter. In particular, I should like to have an estimate from you as to how long the reduction in production may be expected to run. As it would stand today, and on the face of your letter, it would appear that our military programs must immediately be cut some twelve percent.

As Mr. Bateman is alreadyaware, a meeting of the Combined Raw Materials Board has been called for Tuesday, June 29, when it will be necessary to make a global allocation of nickel for the third quarter of 1943. We shall be in a difficult position at that meeting to know what action to take unless before that time we have more specific information from you. If it appears that necessary steps are being taken to rectify the situation and that the reduction in production will be for a few weeks only, then the military programs may not need to be substantially readjusted, the degree depending upon the stocks of nickel on hand at the various levels throughout the world. It is, of course, our hope that with the knowledge of the seriousness of this problem before you and your associates in the Dominion, such steps will promptly be taken. We can well understand the difficulties with which you are confronted, as we here have similar problems of our own from time to time, but we shall be very hopeful that the resourcefulness that the Dominion has always hitherto shown will be manifest on this occasion and will produce the needed results.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) W. L. Batt.

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C213636

June 14th, 1943.

Dear Mr. Batt,

A short time ago George Bateman advised me of the possibility of a reduction in the scheduled production of nickel. Since then, he has visited the mines, discussed the matter with the operating staff of International Nickel and, I believe, has advised you of his conclusions, although at that time he had not taken the matter up with the executive officers of the Company.

We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. R.C. Stanley, President of International Nickel, advising that because of mine conditions, it will be impossible to continue production at the present rate and that two furnaces will have to be shut down on June 20th. This will mean a monthly reduction of approximately 2,500,000 pounds of nickel and 1,000,000 pounds of copper.

This step, recommended by the General Manager, is considered necessary because the maintenance of production during recent months has only been possible by sacrificing mine development, stope filling and open cut rock stripping. If the present situation is allowed to continue, the opinion is expressed that within a relatively short period a very much larger cut than that now proposed might have to be made. To safe-guard against this possibility, it will be necessary to take some of the men off production to perform the essential work that has had to be neglected.

I realize how disturbing this news will be to you and I have already taken steps to have an independent report made for the Government, in order to be sure that such a move is necessary at this time. In the meantime, we will use every endeavour to assist the Company to obtain more labour, the lack of which is the primary cause of the conditions at the mines. Unfortunately,

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C213637

there is a severe shortage of labour in essential heavy industries throughout Canada, but you can be assured that we realize the seriousness of reduced nickel production and that labour for this industry will have top priority.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W.L. Batt, Esq.,
Office of Production Management,
Social Security Building,
Washington, D.C.

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C213639

June 12, 1943.

Dear Mr. McNab,

Sometime ago you were good enough to come to the assistance of the Government when we asked you and Dr. Camsell to make a report on the advisability of a further increase in nickel production. Another situation has arisen in connection with this same industry and I am going to ask if you will help us again.

You are familiar with the expansion programme of the International Nickel Company. The Company has met its increased rate of production, but because of a shortage of labour, this was only attained by the sacrifice of development work, of stope filling and of open cut rock stripping. The Management has now come to the conclusion that unless labour is taken off production to perform this essential work, it might have serious consequences within a relatively short time. They, therefore, propose an immediate cut in production equivalent to ten percent.

In view of the fact that Canada is the major source of supply for the United Nations, and the U.S. is the principal consumer, it is most desirable that the Government should have an independent report to show whether or not the proposed curtailment is necessary at this time.

I would greatly appreciate it if you and Dr. Camsell would undertake this work. I hesitate to ask you, but I am sure you will realize that the situation is a delicate one and it is very difficult to find anyone who commands the confidence of the two Governments and the Company. The matter has been discussed with the Company, who would be most happy to have you act.

I hope that you will give a favourable answer to this request.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) C. D. Howe.

A.J. McNab, Esq.,
Newmont Mining Corporation,
14 Wall St.,
New York, N.Y.

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Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) C. D. Howe.

A.J. McNab, Esq.,
Newmont Mining Corporation,
14 Wall St.,
New York, N.Y.

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June 12, 1943.

Dear Mr. Stanley,

Your letter of June 8th did not come to me entirely as a surprise, as I have been following your labour situation very closely and know something of your difficulties. The extent of the proposed cut is, however, disturbing and it may be difficult to make the necessary adjustments without sacrificing essential war production.

While I realize that the conditions you refer to are due primarily to an inadequate supply of labour, I am hopeful that if every effort is made by your Company and by the Government, the curtailment may only be temporary. Unfortunately, there is a general shortage of labour in the essential heavy industries, but you can be assured that the nickel industry will have top priority.

I believe you are in agreement with the suggestion that the Government should have an independent report made, in order that there may be no question of the necessity of such a serious curtailment at this time.

In view of our close working arrangements with the U.S., I believe it most desirable that this be done. In the meantime, we will do our best to assist you in obtaining men to meet your present deficiency and also to replace your normal turnover.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) C. D. Howe

R.C. Stanley, Esq.,
President,
International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited,
67 Wall Street,
New York, N.Y.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C213640

FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Dr. Felix Nieto del Rio, Ambassador, Delegate to the Inter-American Juridical Committee, Delegate of Chile to the San-Francisco Conference, is in Ottawa for a few days and would appreciate very much if he could see the Prime Minister any time that might be convenient.

Sicotte tells me that Mr. King knows him and has invited him to call on him, in Ottawa.

Dr. del Rio can be reached either at the Chateau Laurier, room [illegible],167 or at the Chilean Embassy.

JLD.

Ottawa, July 9 '45.

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Message to be sent by External Affairs to
Mr. Noel-Baker:

My dear Noel/Baker:

It is unnecessary for me to tell you how pleased I was to learn of your appointment as successor to Lord Addison as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. You and I are such old friends that it has afforded me special pleasure to know that you are in a position where your long and intimate association with Canada is certain to be helpful to all concerned. I extend to you my best of wishes in the discharge of your new and important responsibilities

Kindest remembrances.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Ottawa, October 8, 1947

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HW/AH

March 13th, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213642

You recently approved the temporary assignment of E.H.Norman to Washington to act as Alternate Member of the Far Eastern Commission and Norman has already begun his work there. In this capacity, which calls for a fairly senior officer, he should have the rank of First Secretary. He belongs to an intermediate grade in the Service in which he can appropriately be designated as either Second or First Secretary. His unusual qualifications and the nature of his duties justify in my opinion his designation as First ~~Secretary at once.~~ This does not require ~~approval by Council or Treasury Board~~ since no change in salary is involved and he is not receiving allowances but is for the present on the basis of an expense account during his temporary stay in Washington.

Noted

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TOP SECRET

29.3.48

C213643

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I left with you Friday afternoon the draft recommendations on the discussions in Washington last week on the Security Pact for the North Atlantic Area.

I am sending you herewith a memorandum which will give you some information on the background of those discussions.

C P Mcaus

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C213644

TOP SECRET
LBP/SR
27.3.48

SECURITY PACT FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA

The attached paper makes certain recommendations on the above subject. These recommendations were agreed on by officials during the Washington Discussions, the first stage of which was concluded on Thursday. They have not received approval of any of the three Governments concerned. They remain non-committal and official only. This was clearly understood in Washington throughout the course of the discussions.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, we have been informed that the paper will be submitted to the President, the Acting Secretary of State and other Cabinet Ministers over the week-end. If they agree generally with its conclusions, it will then be discussed very confidentially with certain Republican Congressional leaders, notably Senator Vandenberg. The United States Government are determined that any policy formulated on this vitally important subject will be a purely bi-partisan policy.

The paper is in the form of a United States proposal. One reason for this is that, if it should leak out, it will not appear to other governments as having already been discussed with two other Governments. It was felt that this was important in order to meet the sensitiveness of the French and possibly others. This, I think, is very satisfactory from our point of view. It emphasizes the non-committal character of the recommendations so far as the Canadian Government is concerned. If and when the North Atlantic Area Conference is called by the United States, Canada will be on exactly the same formal basis as the other governments invited. We will, however, have had an opportunity to influence the character of the recommendations made before the government will have to decide on them. In this respect we are in a privileged position.

Great stress was laid in Washington on the top secret nature of the discussions there and on the resulting recommendations. At the present time only seven or eight people in Washington and an equal number in London know anything about these developments. It is hoped that this secrecy can be maintained until the President makes his statement. This may seem to be an almost impossible hope, but every effort is to be made to realize it.

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The telegrams that I have already sent from Washington will have given the background of the recommendations and some indication of the course of the discussions. Those discussions were extremely frank, and could not have been more friendly. They ranged far and wide, and covered a good many subjects that are not dealt with specifically in the recommendations. They disclosed that there was a very great unity of viewpoint among the officials of the three Governments who participated in the discussions.

Before explaining the recommendations in detail, reference should be made to certain suggestions which were put forward and discarded.

At the beginning, the United States officials thought that possibly the best course would be merely the extension of the Brussels pact to include all the free countries of Western Europe, plus the United States and Canada. This extension could be brought about by the accession to the Pact of the countries in question. The accession of the United States and Canada would be the occasion for important pronouncements by the President and the Prime Minister explaining why the two North American countries were joining the Brussels system as a means of stopping the U.S.S.R. and combatting Communism. It was eventually felt, however, that this procedure would be less satisfactory than restricting the Brussels Pact to European countries and working out a separate and more broadly based North Atlantic Security Pact. On this point, I stated my personal position that, if Canada were to accede to the Brussels Pact, other countries, like Australia and Brazil, etc., should also accede, and might indeed desire to do so. The accession of the United States would be an understandable action and would have a very important political effect; the accession of Canada could not, however, be considered in the same light. In the event, any difficulties that might have developed for us in this proposal were removed by the fact that it was dropped on the second day of the discussions.

Another proposal by the United States, representing, I believe, the Services' point of view, was that no general security pact of any kind was required, and that the objective could be achieved by a simple unilateral declaration on the part of the United States (and Canada, if she were agreeable), to the effect that an attack on any of the free Western European countries would be considered by the United States as an attack

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on herself. One advantage of this course would be that it could be taken speedily and effectively, and would not require any prior agreement or the negotiation of any political arrangement with the European powers. Its disadvantages, however, and these were considered to be over-riding, were that it was a purely unilateral act, without any quality of reciprocity, and that, as such, it might be open to attack both in North America and among the European states as too one-sided. It is possible, however, that if the idea of the Atlantic Pact is not carried out, the United States may consider making some such unilateral declaration of support without taking any further steps.

The question also arose whether the proposed Atlantic Pact should not absorb the Brussels Agreement. Both the United States and United Kingdom representatives were opposed to this. It was felt that the Brussels Pact, though it should be extended, should not be replaced by the Atlantic Pact because it represented an important step toward European unity, economic and otherwise; that there was room within it for closer cooperation in economic and social fields than was probably desirable in a pact which would also include overseas countries.

The recommendations are considered below, paragraph by paragraph.

RECOMMENDATION I

Diplomatic approaches to be made by the Government of the United States to the signatories of the Brussels Pact in order to secure their approval to its extension in the manner outlined below and to inform them of plans for the conclusion of a Security Pact for the North Atlantic Area, details of which are given below.

There was some discussion whether the United Kingdom should not join the United States in recommending the extension of the Brussels Pact to its signatories. However, it was decided not to do this, so that, when such a recommendation was made, the French and the Benelux countries would feel that they were on exactly the same basis as the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom itself has some doubts as to the advisability of extending the Brussels Pact at all at this time. They also feel that these doubts may be shared by the French and the Benelux countries. However, the United States

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guarantee, which is to be given to the Brussels Pact countries pending the setting up of the North Atlantic system, will be of such vital importance that the Brussels countries will, I think, agree to its extension if the United States presses for it.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Immediate inquiries then to be made of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland through diplomatic channels by the United Kingdom and France, with the consent of Benelux, as to whether they would be prepared to accede to the Brussels Treaty provided the President of the United States made a declaration along the lines of that recommended in paragraph 4 below.

This recommendation is made on the assumption that recommendation I above will be agreed to. If it is not, then a new procedure will have to be worked out, based on a North Atlantic Pact without any immediate extension of the Brussels Pact. The consensus of view was that the Scandinavian States might require a good deal of persuasion before joining the Brussels system at this time, but that, here again, the value of the United States guarantee, if conditional on such joining, would be so great as to remove their hesitations, except possibly in the case of Sweden, which might well, in any event, prefer to stand aloof.

RECOMMENDATION 3

A simultaneous approach to be made to Signor De Gasperi in order to discover whether his Government would welcome, in the light of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, an immediate invitation to join the Brussels system.

The United States attach great importance to the inclusion of Italy, both in the Brussels system and in the North Atlantic Pact. The United Kingdom, however, are doubtful whether this is wise, and have indicated that they would like to give further consideration to this recommendation. In any event, there is some evidence that the Italian Government would prefer not to be invited to join the Brussels Pact, at least until after the Italian elections. If this is the case, then Recommendation 3 will be dropped and Italy

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would probably be given a general Anglo-American promise of support, similar to that which is referred to in Recommendation 5 below.

RECOMMENDATION 4

The President of the United States should then make a declaration of American intention, in the light of the obligations assumed by the signatories of the Brussels Pact and pending the conclusion of the Security Pact referred to in paragraph 6 below, to consider an armed attack against a signatory of the Brussels Pact as an armed attack against the United States to be dealt with by the United States in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. This declaration of support might include an expression of willingness to consider whether any specific case of indirect aggression should be deemed to be an armed attack. The President's declaration would state that similar support would be extended to any of the free democracies of Western Europe whose accession to the Brussels Pact was also approved by the United States. It should not exclude the possibility of the United States similarly supporting any other Western European democracy which was the victim of an armed attack and defended itself resolutely.

This is a very important recommendation, on which the others will stand or fall. It certainly represents a far reaching declaration of policy by the United States Administration and, even though such a declaration does not bind Congress, its political effect would be very great, especially as it has to be read in the light of the statement that invitations are to be given to the North Atlantic countries to attend a conference to work out a general security pact which would, of course, be referred to the Senate for ratification.

The President's statement gives an assurance of support against aggression to all the present signatories of the Brussels Pact and any future signatories, providing the United States approves of extending the guarantee in any particular case. This support might even cover defence against indirect aggression. It was felt that a Presidential statement, while meant to encourage accession to the Brussels

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Pact, should be careful not to give the impression that any country which did not accede could be attacked with impunity. Hence the last sentence of this recommendation, which envisaged the possibility of United States support to any Western European democracy which was attacked and which defended itself, whether it belonged to the Brussels system or not.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Simultaneously with this declaration an Anglo-American declaration to be made to the effect that the two countries are not prepared to countenance any attack on the political independence or territorial integrity of Greece, Turkey or Iran, and that in the event of such an attack and pending the possible negotiation of some general Middle Eastern security system, they would feel bound, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to afford the States named all the assistance in their power.

This confirms the existing guarantee of support to Greece, Turkey or Iran. The United Kingdom, however, have expressed some doubt as to whether they will be able to state this guarantee in such specific terms, and they wish to give further consideration to this recommendation. The recommendation also suggests the negotiation of a possible Middle Eastern security pact along the lines of the North Atlantic security pact. It was recognized, however, that this would be a complicated and difficult arrangement, and that too much encouragement should not be given to it at this time. It would bring up the whole question of the Arab States and Palestine.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Invitations to be issued by the United States to the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eire, Switzerland, Italy and Portugal to take part in a conference with a view to the conclusion of a Security Pact for the North Atlantic Area based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and containing the provisions set forth in a, b, c, d and e below.

This covers the invitation to the North Atlantic Conference for the purpose of agreeing on a security pact, and

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gives an indication, in very general terms, of certain ideas that might be embodied in the pact in question.

As for the countries to be invited, the United Kingdom doubts the wisdom of including Switzerland, as this is merely asking for a rebuff. I also mentioned the disadvantage of the inclusion of Portugal from the ideological point of view, but it was felt that this disadvantage was more than neutralized by the strategic advantage of Portugal's membership in the Pact.

The question arose as to what should be done if the invitation were rejected by all but the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Both the Americans and the British felt that the three Governments concerned, however, should go ahead, even on this restricted basis. It would be more embarrassing if, say, Eire and Portugal were the only European countries to accept the invitation. This is very unlikely, however, because the Americans will make it quite clear that if there is no North Atlantic Pact, it will be difficult for the U.S.A. to maintain, indefinitely, a guarantee of the Brussels Pact.

There was a good deal of discussion as to what the proposed pact should be called. I suggested, for instance "Security Pact of the Free Western Nations". The difficulty about such a general title as this is that it might seem to include the Latin American states, and even countries such as New Zealand and Australia. It was felt also that the regional idea should be emphasized, and, therefore, that the words "North Atlantic" should be used. However, to make possible the inclusion of Italy and Switzerland, the word "Area" was added after "North Atlantic", as it was thought that this would widen the geographical concept.

6 a. A Preamble combining some of the features of the preamble to the Treaty of Brussels and making it clear that the main object of the instrument would be to preserve western civilization in the geographical area covered by the Pact. The Preamble should also refer to the desirability of the conclusion of further security pacts under Article 51 to the end that all free nations should eventually be covered by such pacts.

This caused considerable discussion. It was felt that

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the Brussels Preamble, with certain consequential changes because of the wider character of the pact, was a useful model.

It was also felt that the Preamble should make it clear that the North Atlantic Pact was only one regional security arrangement, which might be followed by others. Indeed, there was one other already in existence, the Rio Pact. The Americans were anxious not to give the impression that this particular North Atlantic Pact was to be the nucleus for a general security arrangement, but rather that there would be a number of such pacts, which would interlock and which might eventually coalesce into a general security pact, which would be open to all free nations. Such a development would, of course, only be necessary or desirable if the United Nations continued to be inadequate as a guarantor of national security.

6 b

A provision that an armed attack by any state against any party to the Pact is an attack against all the parties; that in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter each party undertakes to give immediately to any other party which is attacked by any State, all the military, economic, and other aid and assistance in its power.

This is a vitally important provision. It is a combination, recommended by us, of the Rio and Brussels mutual assistance paragraphs. In discussion of this provision at our last meeting in Washington, Mr. Douglas raised the following points:

(1) Should there not be a precise definition of a guaranteed geographical area and of what constitutes armed attack, as in the Rio Pact? The argument against this is that, when you begin to define, you play into the hands of the aggressor by telling him what to avoid. On the other hand, a vague and general statement of this kind might, according to Douglas, worry Congress because of the all-embracing nature of the obligation. In reply to this, it was pointed out that each signatory of the Pact would itself determine whether an armed attack had

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taken place.

(2) Douglas also brought up the question of whether this guarantee meant that military forces of all the signatories would have to be moved at once to the actual point of attack. It was, however, made quite clear to him that no such intention was meant, and that each state would judge how it would implement its obligation for the provision of military, economic and other aid. If, for instance, there were an attack on Belgium, Canada's assistance to Belgium might conceivably take the form of moving troops to Fort Churchill in the first instance, and, in the long run, might take the form of concentrating on industrial production. The whole matter remained open.

(3) Douglas also brought up the very important point whether a forthright military guarantee of this kind might not be considered by the U.S.S.R. as so provocative as to bring about, immediately, the aggression they were seeking to prevent. It was felt, however, and he agreed eventually with this view, that the deterrent effect of this provision was greater than its provocative possibilities; that, in fact, a strong collective guarantee of this kind was our best hope for the prevention of war. If, in spite of or because of such a guarantee, the U.S.S.R. commenced an aggression, this might even, in the long run, be an advantage. It would at least ensure that the aggressor was fighting against the United democracies and was not able to attack them separately, one by one.

6 c.
Arrangements for consultation between all the parties in the event of any party considering that its political independence or territorial integrity is threatened.

Whereas 6 b deals with an armed attack where action on the part of the signatories is obligatory, 6 c deals with consultation in case of a threat of attack, armed or otherwise. It was felt that the provision for consultation should cover not merely the threat of armed attack but also that of indirect aggression. There was considerable discussion, in fact, whether there should not be a more specific provision in the Pact covering indirect aggression as the method of attack which would be most likely used in the future by an aggressor.

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The United States were willing to go quite far in the inclusion of a provision which would have attempted to define indirect aggression and specify measures for its prevention. For that purpose, they submitted a definition which, as it happened, had been put forward by Molotov himself in the course of the Anglo-Soviet Mutual Assistance Discussions of 1939. The British, however, felt that indirect aggression could not and should not be defined, as this might suggest that the signatory powers were attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. As such it would be attacked by the communists and some non-communists as the beginning of a new Holy Alliance. Jebb pointed out that the subject had come up at the Brussels discussions and that the French had been adamant there in rejecting any guarantee against indirect aggression or any attempt to define it. As a result, it was decided to refer to it in the somewhat general terms of 6 c

6 d.

Authority to establish such agencies as may be necessary for effective implementation of the treaty including the working out of plans for prompt and effective action under b above.

This provides for the establishment of a Consultative Agency. We suggested that such an agency might be called the Board for Collective Defence, which would have as one of its sub-divisions a Military Cooperation Committee. It was felt that this matter might be given further detailed consideration, but that all that needed to be done at this stage was to agree on the principle.

6 e.

Duration of ten years, with automatic renewal for five year periods unless denounced.

This also caused some discussion. It was felt that the fifty year period of the Brussels Pact was too long and that a shorter period would be better to emphasize the emergency character of the arrangements. Ten years was agreed on.

In the discussions as to what else might be included in the Security Pact, I stated more than once that the document should not be exclusively military in character and that there were economic and even spiritual defences against communist

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attack which should not be overlooked. I felt that the Brussels arrangements had taken these important factors into consideration and it was even more important that the North Atlantic Pact should do so. Otherwise, it would be considered as merely another old fashioned military alliance. The ideas that I had in mind were embodied in the following paragraphs (one to be included in the preamble and one in the body of the Pact):

PREMABLE

To co-operate in creating a firm economic and social basis for defence against aggression, both direct and indirect.

A Provision in the Pact to the effect that the signatories will make every effort, individually and cooperatively, to promote the economic well being of their peoples, and to achieve social justice, thereby creating an overwhelming superiority of moral, material, and military force on the side of peace and progress.

There was general agreement with the above paragraphs and it was felt that when further consideration was given next week to the detailed provisions of the Pact they, or something like them, might be included.

It was emphasized that the provisions which had been recommended were in broad outline only and the details remained to be filled in. It was also emphasized that additional provisions would no doubt occur to the Governments concerned and that when the official discussions were resumed next Tuesday, such additional proposals might be brought forward.

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3.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

North Atlantic Security Pact

I am attaching, herewith, three memoranda which I have sent to the Minister in the last day or two, together with the documents referred to in those memoranda.

The discussions on the official level were concluded on Thursday last, and further developments are now in the hands of the United States Government. The position seems to be as follows:

1. The timetable has slowed up somewhat, as the consideration being given in Washington to the questions that have been raised has taken somewhat longer than expected. My own feeling is that the Presidential statement will not now be issued before the end of April, or the North Atlantic Conference called before the beginning of June.

2. The Scandinavian States may not be persuaded to accede to the Brussels Pact, but may prefer to wait for the North Atlantic Conference and for the Security Pact which results from that Conference. There is a possibility that Sweden may not wish to sign any Pact.

3. It has been agreed that Italy should not be asked to accede to the Brussels Pact, but that, pending the conclusion of the North Atlantic Pact, she should be given the same guarantee in the Presidential statement as is given to the Brussels signatories.

4. There has been considerable discussion in Washington as to whether the North Atlantic Pact should include a provision stating specifically that each signatory will itself determine whether an armed attack has taken place against any other signatory. It would be a considerable political weakening of the Pact if this were spelt out rather than left implicit, and it was

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finally agreed that it would be desirable to avoid this weakening, if possible. The final form of the draft provision is satisfactory for this purpose, but the actual wording may further be changed by the United States authorities. Those authorities will, once questions of policy have been cleared with their Government, begin to work on the details of a draft for submission to the North Atlantic Conference when it meets. In this regard it is interesting to note that the provisions suggested by us for economic co-operation will be incorporated in the draft.

5. There was considerable discussion whether the North Atlantic Pact should cover a defined area only, as is done in the Rio Pact. It was agreed that this was desirable and that, for instance, an attack by the U.S.S.R. against United States troops in Korea would not automatically involve other signatories to the North Atlantic Pact. In the discussions in Washington we have supported a territorial limitation, and there seems to be general agreement with this point of view.

L B Pearson

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C O P Y

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1.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

North Atlantic Security Pact

I am enclosing herewith a telegram from Mr. Wrong regarding yesterday's meeting on the above subject, which he attanded, along with General Foulkes. I am also attaching a telegram which I sent him this morning. This telegram suggests the inadvisability of one of the changes proposed yesterday by the United States members to the original draft. There were certain other changes, also proposed by the Americans, but I do not need to go into them in this memorandum, as I will be sending you a revised memorandum with those changes. I think it particularly unfortunate, however, that the Americans should have suggested a provision in the pact to the effect "that each contracting party shall determine for itself whether there has occurred an armed attack within the meaning of the Agreement". The telegram which I sent to Mr. Wrong will explain my point of view on the matter, with which I hope you will agree. I discussed the matter with Mr. Wrong on the telephone, and he feels as I do about this particular change. He said that the British have the same doubts and will produce, at the meeting this afternoon, a redraft of this paragraph. My own preference would be to omit these lines entirely, but if that is impossible, to modify them along the lines of my telegram. Mr. Wrong seems to think that this can be done and that the Americans will accept it.

You will note that Hickerson asked Wrong whether Canada would wish to be associated in the initial discussions with the signatories of the Brussels Pact, with a view to the widening of that Agreement. Wrong stated his view that we would not wish to be so included, and I think that he is right. I would, however, be glad to have your opinion on this matter.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

TELETYPE

C213658

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

COPY

IMPORTANT

CYPHER - TK

WA-904

WASHINGTON, March 31st, 1948.

WA-904. Top Secret. Following for Pearson only from Wrong, Begins:

Reference your EX-823 of March 29th and previous messages concerning the discussions in Washington on a Security Pact for the north Atlantic area.

1. At a meeting today the United States produced a somewhat revised version of last week's draft. The changes resulted mainly from indirect Congressional soundings. Douglas, who has left for London, likes the revised draft, as does Lovett. Gruenther reported that Forrestal was enthusiastic when he was shown it this morning.

2. General Foulkes is taking a copy of the new draft to Ottawa today, which he will pass on to you. The chief changes are (1) the expansion of the former paragraph 6(b) in the new paragraphs 5(b), (c) and (d), and (2) the omission of former paragraph 3, and the addition of Italy in the new paragraph 3.

3. The alterations make the draft conform more closely to the Rio model. The Political considerations which influenced this development are, of course, (A) the Congress is familiar with, and approves of, the Rio arrangement, (B) the United States would not appear to be so tightly committed.

4. Hickerson appears to consider that self-help

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

aspects should be emphasized as a return for United States backing, as they are in the E.R.P. For this reason he believes that the United States should exert some, although not heavy, pressure to encourage the Scandinavian countries to join the Brussels group. The United States, he said, should not sell any European nation down the river, but elementary logic and justice entitled those who were willing to help themselves to the first claim on United States assistance.

5. The British did not altogether agree. Mr. Bevin, according to Jebb, thought that pressure on the Scandinavians to join the Brussels Pact might produce the opposite result. They seemed to think that Norway, Sweden and Denmark might be more willing to join the wider Atlantic group than the Brussels Pact. In this case, to protect the Scandinavians while the wider arrangements were being concluded, the British suggested that the Scandinavian countries might be included in the President's declaration. In any event, the British wished to find a way of avoiding the risk of inviting Soviet aggression in Scandinavia, which might arise if proposals were made which those countries would not accept and they were thereby excluded, in appearance at least, from Western security agreements.

6. In the new draft the Italian situation is treated somewhat differently. The idea that Italy might be invited at once to adhere to the Brussels Pact is dropped, partly because not enough time is left before the elections. Instead in the proposed President's declaration "an armed attack against a signatory of the Brussels Pact, or against Italy," would be considered as an armed attack against the United States.

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

7. A major point discussed at some length was the area in which the provisions of the Pact apply. Jebb pointed out that the smaller participating countries would probably object if the Pact were to become operative in the event of attacks delivered, for example, in the Near and Far East. I mentioned that the Rio Treaty applied only in a defined area, which excluded the Hawaian Islands, and added that the greater the area covered the looser would be the provisions of the Pact. I took the line that Alaska, Greenland and Newfoundland must be included, but that there must be some territorial limitation. I suggested that similar Pacts under Article 51 might cover the Far East and Middle East, and that the connection between these pacts would be provided by overlapping participation of the larger Powers; this would not close the door to the eventual development of a world wide arrangement. There seemed to be general agreement to this point of view, and the question will be considered again tomorrow.

8. A rough draft of a North Atlantic Pact has been prepared in the State Department. This was not circulated, but Hickerson read a part of it incorporating your suggestions on economic co-operation. The language of your proposal was included almost verbatim in the preamble, and the following article appears in the pact itself: "The high contracting parties will make every effort, individually and collectively, to promote the economic well-being of their peoples and to achieve social justice, in order to create overwhelming moral and material superiority, as well as military security, in the cause of peace and progress."

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

9. Among less important points discussed, it was agreed that the reference in paragraph 5(d) of the latest draft to Article 54 of the Charter was dangerous and that the language of Article 51 should be used instead as in the Brussels Pact. In my view, it is desirable that the new pact should be kept distinct from regional arrangements under Chapter 8 of the Charter, which are designed to deal with matters arising inside a region. Furthermore, Article 54 would impose a strict obligation to keep the Security Council informed of "activities in contemplation" under regional arrangements and might well be regarded as covering staff talks.

10. It was decided to omit Switzerland from the list of countries to be invited to the conference envisaged in paragraph 5, in favour of a diplomatic approach to the Swiss to say that their participation in the pact would be welcome if they so desired.

11. Mr. Bevin, for some reason, prefers to call the Pact a Defence Pact instead of a Security Pact. This does not seem to matter.

12. Foulkes can inform you of the opinions expressed about the probable reception of the proposals by the United States Chiefs of Staff. There was some discussion of the competition which may well develop between the economic needs of Western Europe under E.R.P. and the military needs both of the United States itself and of the other parties for military equipment and supplies which are already in much too short supply to go round. The conclusion is that, if the proposals are acted upon, there will be a series of very important decisions to be taken on priorities and allocations, which must

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

be settled on high political grounds and not on purely military grounds.

13. It was mentioned at the meeting that both the French and the Dutch Foreign Offices have some inkling that these talks are going on, but they apparently do not know that Canada is included in them and believe that they are confined to the United States and United Kingdom. This emphasizes the need for speed. Hickerson told me that he hopes that we might get more into the open in a fortnight. Another meeting, perhaps the final one of this group, will be held tomorrow afternoon, when the draft will be revised in the light of today's discussion. The United States Chiefs of Staff are considering the paper today, and we expect to receive their initial observations on it.

14. Hickerson asked me again whether Canada would wish to be associated in the initial discussions with the signatories of the Brussels Pact. I said that, in my judgment, that was a matter between the United States Government and the signatories. I added that we would like to take part in the drafting of the proposals for the North Atlantic Pact. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

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C 0 P Y
TELETYPE MESSAGE

C213663

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON

Ottawa, April 1st, 1948.

No. EX-850
TOP SECRET
CYPHER - TK
MOST IMMEDIATE

Following for the Ambassador only from Pearson, Begins:

I have read the text of the new draft of the security agreement which Foulkes gave me yesterday afternoon. Some of the changes are, I think, improvements, and others do not matter much one way or the other, but I think the new 6(c) is definitely a change for the worse. I realise, of course, that the type of guarantee to be given is largely a matter for the United States to decide itself, but my own view is that the spelling out that "Each contracting party shall determine for itself whether there has occurred an armed attack within the meaning of the Agreement" will have a very discouraging effect on those who might wish to sign the agreement and an equally encouraging effect on those who are expected to be deterred from aggression by it. It will be interpreted as reducing to almost nothing the obligatory character of the obligation. I realize that the determination of whether an armed attack has in fact taken place is the right of the individual signatories, but surely that can be left implicit rather than made explicit. If the United States feel, however, that, in its original form, the Article was too indefinite for Congress to take, then could it not be changed somewhat as follows:"A provision to the effect that on determination that an armed attack within the meaning of the Agreement has taken place and until coordinated measures have been agreed upon, each one of the contracting parties at the request of the state or states directly attacked shall determine, etc".

The fact that 6(b) has also been weakened in the new draft would seem to make all the more desirable that the first three lines of 6(c) should be omitted or altered as suggested above. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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TOP SECRET
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1.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

North Atlantic Security Pact

The following are the changes suggested at yesterday's meetings by the Americans to the Recommendations, which were sent to you with my memorandum of March 27th:

1. Paragraph 3 regarding Italy joining the Brussels Pact is omitted.

2. Paragraph 4 - This omission is counterbalanced somewhat by the addition of the words "or against Italy" after the words "signatory to the Brussels Pact".

3. In Paragraph 6, Switzerland is omitted as one of the countries that might be invited to the North Atlantic Conference. The original invitation would have referred to a "Conference for the conclusion of a Security Pact for the North Atlantic Area, based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter". The new draft reads: "A Conference with a view to the conclusion of a Security Pact for the North Atlantic Area, designed to give the maximum effect as between the parties to the provisions of the United Nations Charter."

4. Paragraph 6(b) specified in the original draft that the undertaking was "to give immediately to any other party which is attacked, by any state, all the military economic and other aid and assistance in its power". The new United States draft weakens this undertaking somewhat by re-wording it as follows: "Each party accordingly undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter."

5. The United States, after the old 6(b), has introduced a

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new paragraph, with which I have dealt in a separate Memorandum: "A provision to the effect that each Contracting Party shall determine for itself whether there has occurred an armed attack within the meaning of the agreement, and a provision following the lines of Article III, paragraph 2 of the Rio Treaty to the effect that, in the request of the State or States directly attacked, and until coordinated measures have been agreed upon, each one of the Contracting Parties shall determine the immediate measures which it may individually take in fulfillment of the obligation contained in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the principle of mutual solidarity."

6. Another new paragraph is introduced to emphasize the role of the Security Council as follows: "6d. Provision to the effect that action taken or definitely agreed upon under the Treaty shall, as provided in Article 54 of the Charter, be promptly reported to the Security Council and cease when the Security Council shall have taken the necessary steps to maintain or restore peace and security". This seems to me to be a useful change.

7. In the original 6(c), after the words "is threatened", are added "by armed attack or indirect aggression". This, I think, is also a useful change.

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TOP SECRET
LBP/SR
2.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

I am sending you herewith two telegrams, received this morning from Mr. Wrong, concerning the North Atlantic Security Pact. In regard to the first one WA-925, the revised paragraph 5(b) is an effort to meet the point which we raised yesterday. It goes a considerable distance in this direction. Mr. Hickerson asked Mr. Wrong if I thought it was satisfactory and in reply to this question, I telephoned that it would be even more satisfactory if the words "it considers" were changed to "is considered". This would leave the determination of what is or is not an armed attack somewhat more indefinite than it is in the other draft. You will note from Mr. Wrong's later message that Mr. Hickerson likes this suggestion and is giving it consideration.

As Mr. Wrong points out, the drafting of a Presidential declaration is now solely a matter for the United States, and if we are consulted further in the matter, it will be on a purely informal and unofficial basis.

You will note that the timetable has been set back somewhat, owing to the necessity of clearing the policy with so many authorities in Washington. My own guess is that a Presidential statement is not likely to be made before the end of April, or the Conference held before the beginning of June.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C213667

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

T O P S E C R E T

MOST IMMEDIATE

CYPHER - TK

WA-925

WASHINGTON, April 1st, 1948.

WA-925. Top Secret. Following for Pearson only from Wrong, Begins:

Reference our telephone conversation. In the version considered this afternoon, paragraph 5(b) of the draft given you by Foulkes yesterday has been changed to read as follows:

"Provision that each party shall regard any action in the area covered by the Agreement, which it considers an armed attack against any other party, as an armed attack against itself and that each party accordingly undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter."

In addition, the first three lines of paragraph 5 (c) have been deleted.

2. This is a distinct improvement, but if you can think of something still better which will meet the United States situation, I might possibly persuade Hickerson to adopt it tomorrow morning.

3. I shall send tomorrow a full report on the final meeting of the group this afternoon. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

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C213668

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

T O P S E C R E T

IMPORTANT

CYPHER - TK

WA-939

WASHINGTON, April 2nd, 1948.

WA-939. Following for Pearson, only, from Wrong, Begins:

Reference our telephone conversation this morning and my WA-929 of April 1st.

1. I have put your suggestion about paragraph 5 (b) to Hickerson, who likes it at first glance and undertakes to go into it carefully.

2. The Paper is now out of our hands, and has become ostensibly a purely United States proposal for clearance with the top people in the Administration and a few Congressional leaders. I shall, therefore, not send by teletype the full text of the last revision, but shall forward it by bag tomorrow with a commentary dealing mainly with the discussions at this week's meetings. Your summary of last week's discussions covers the ground so well that I have nothing to add.

3. As to the timetable, Hickerson hopes that the Paper will be cleared with Lovett, Forrestal and the President by the beginning of the week. The first two are already familiar with its contents. If all agree, direct political soundings would be taken early next week with Vandenberg and one or two others in Congress. The Paper might then also go through the National Security Council, which already has before it a Paper similar to or identical with the draft tabled by the United States representatives on March 24th, the text of which was

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From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

repeated to you in our WA-876 of March 29th. Alternatively, it might be cleared with the Secretaries of the three Service Departments and the Chiefs of Staff without formal consideration by the National Security Council.

4. If all goes well, the discussions with the parties to the Brussels Treaty envisaged in paragraph 1 of the Paper might take place at the earliest late next week, but more probably around April 12th. They hope that Bonnet would be instructed to represent the French and Van Kleffens the Benelux partners. Spaak will be in Washington next week and he might then be consulted. This approach, if successful, could be followed at once by diplomatic approaches to the Scandinavian countries and Italy, probably giving them a week or two to make up their minds.

5. At best the President's statement could not be made until late in April, and the Conference for the conclusion of the North Atlantic Agreement could not meet at earliest before early May. Late May is a more likely date. If the Congressional leaders favour putting the pact to Congress before adjournment in mid June, every effort will have to be made to speed up the timetable. They may think it better for the pact to be negotiated but to postpone Senate consideration until after the elections, in which case the timetable would be slowed down.

6. Hickerson emphasizes that the Paper is "a pick and shovel draft" and that it is certain to be changed in a good many respects during the processes of clearance here as well as later on. He thinks it possible that the idea of concluding the

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

pact in the near future may encounter such strong opposition that they will have to concentrate on the President's declaration and leave the pact over for the time being. He says that the President's declaration would require just as elaborate a process of clearance domestically as the pact itself. He thinks that at some early stage they may want to clear the proposals with the leading Republican candidates.

7. Every effort will be made to preserve complete secrecy, at any rate until after the talks with the parties to the Brussels pact. Some public announcement may be made at that time, as otherwise there would be sure to be leaks. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

Rec'd. 1:22 p.m.

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12.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

North Atlantic Collective Defence Agreement

I sent you Saturday the recent communications from Washington on the "North Atlantic Collective Defence Agreement" (Mr. Bevin seems to have succeeded in securing acceptance for this name).

The situation is now apparently as follows. The official talks have finished and a document agreed on, as a basis for discussion by United States Congressional and political leaders. This document should, I think, be satisfactory to us as it embodies most of the ideas which we favoured. It has been altered somewhat over the earlier draft, but most of the alterations seem to be improvements. The area of the agreement is now territorially limited; it is more closely connected with the Charter; it has been made clear that the obligation of mutual assistance does not necessarily mean sending forces to the point of aggression but in helping to defeat the aggressor by the best means available. This last point is an important one, both for the United States and ourselves.

The timetable has been set back over the earlier optimistic predictions. The "clearance" with Congressional leaders is not yet completed, and on its result will depend future procedure and policy in Washington. In any event, discussions with the Brussels powers will not likely be finished before the end of this week. This makes impossible any "guarantee" statement by the President before the Italian election, which is unfortunate. Discussions with other North Atlantic countries cannot begin until the "Brussels" talks finish. It seems unlikely therefore that there can be a Presidential statement before May, or a North Atlantic Conference before the end of that month. No resulting Treaty, therefore, could secure Senate approval during the present session of Congress. This is somewhat discouraging. However, the most important step is the Presidential statement of intention and if that can be made in early May, too much time will not have been lost. In the recent communications from Washington, two important points have been stressed, one, the attitude of the United States Services, two, the possibility that the United States Government might decide that no pact of any

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kind is necessary and that the situation can be met by a unilateral guarantee of assistance by the President after approval by Congressional leaders.

As to the first, United States Service chiefs have expressed some fear that the policy proposed, either by a Pact or a Presidential statement might provoke the U.S.S.R. to armed action. It can be argued convincingly that this is not likely, that the deterrent effect of this "collective security" policy will be far more decisive than its provocative effect. However, the military might use this risk to impose impossible conditions for their approval, e.g., partial mobilisation, an assurance that no arms and essential supplies will be exported until their own needs are filled. Such an attitude, if accepted, might have a most injurious effect on E.R.P. However, the Services may be putting their demands high for tactical purposes with the expectation of being over-ruled by a political decision. It is to be hoped that the necessary political decisions will be taken. However, all this is a matter for the United States Government.

Of more direct concern to us, and other countries, is the possibility that no pact at all will be negotiated by the United States. The argument here is that a unilateral guarantee of assistance to a selected group of states, if attacked, given after Congressional approval, will be adequate to provide the security required. It may be thought that some such statement will acquire the validity and authority in its field that the Monroe Doctrine, based also solely on a Presidential statement, has acquired in its field. It is also hoped that, if such a declaration were made, it could be supplemented by one from Canada, though why we, any more than Brazil, Argentina or Australia, should give such a unilateral guarantee is not clear.

I should think that, from almost every point of view, a multilateral security agreement is preferable to a unilateral guarantee.

(1) It would commit the United States to the policy in question much more firmly than a statement, because it would have been ratified by the Senate;

(2) It would embody the element of mutual assistance.

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Why should the United States and Canada come to the assistance of European countries if those countries are not willing to accept similar obligations to us?

(3) A unilateral guarantee gives unnecessary prominence to the dependence of the European states and seems to underline the satellite character of their relationship to the U.S.A. As such, it might unnecessarily offend their pride.

(4) Moreover, a multilateral security agreement reflects the realities of the situation much more faithfully than a unilateral guarantee by the United States. The United States and Canada need the assistance of the Western European democracies just as they need ours. A Russian conquest of Western Europe would mean for us war, and war on most unfavourable terms. A unilateral guarantee smells of charity (in the worse sense of the word); the Western European democracies are not beggars asking for our charity, but they are potential allies whose assistance we need in order to be able to defend ourselves. This is a point which will have to be made clear to the people of the United States and Canada. The difficulties of doing this in any case would be great but they will be increased if the United States gives a unilateral guarantee instead of entering into a multilateral security agreement.

(5) One of the real advantages of a Pact is that it would be an important demonstration that security arrangements could be worked out under the UN Charter, in this case, under Article 51. Eventually, other arrangements could be negotiated for other areas until all free countries might be brought in. Such a development would be given a serious setback if the United States at this time abandons a Security Treaty for a unilateral guarantee.

(6) Most important of all, a unilateral guarantee would be nothing more than a pledge of military assistance. If the peoples of Western Europe are to throw their full weight in the scales against Russia they need a good deal more than this from North America, especially since, if there is a war within the next year or so,

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the Western European countries run an almost certain danger of being occupied for many years by Soviet armies. Russia's allies in Western Europe are not so much now the Communists as the forces of despair, apathy, doubt and fear. It therefore seems to me very important that the peoples of Western democracies should make what Mr. Attlee has called a bold move to raise in the hearts and minds and spirits of all those in the world who love freedom that confidence and faith which will restore their vigour. What is needed is a treaty which is not merely a treaty of military guarantee but something along the lines of the Brussels Treaty, which contains provisions for closer political, economic and cultural cooperation, which sets up new international institutions, and which sets forth the principles of Western society which we are trying not only to defend but to make the basis of an eventually united world.

It is recognised that the decision on this matter is one for the United States Government to make. I would hope, however, that in any discussions with the Americans on the subject we could emphasise the above considerations. It might also be useful to have a talk along these lines with M. Spaak when he visits Ottawa later in the week.

L B Pearson

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14.4.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

North Atlantic Security Pact

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a telegram received from Mr. Wrong concerning the above matter, together with a copy of the Reston story in the New York Times, referred to in that telegram. It is clear that Reston's article represents the present views of Senator Vandenberg on the question of a North Atlantic Security Pact. It would seem that those views could, without too much difficulty, be reconciled to the ideas that were agreed on in Washington during the recent talks. Senator Vandenberg says that the Senate would not ratify a treaty under which the United States was under an obligation, in advance, to go to war if any one of the signatories were attacked. He indicates, however, that the Senate might accept a commitment similar to that embodied in the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Pact, signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 30th last. That pact states the basic principle of mutual assistance as follows:

> "1. The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations."

In the draft that was under discussion in Washington, for a North Atlantic pact, the principle agreed on was that "each party shall regard any action in the area covered by the Agreement which it considers an armed attack against any other part as an armed attack against itself, and that each party accordingly undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, recognized by Article 51 of the Charter".

There does not seem to be much difference between the two commitments referred to above, and it would appear, therefore, that Senator Vandenberg would be able to accept

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that of the Washington discussions. However, it is obviously advantageous, from the United States political point of view, to identify the terms of any new commitment as closely as possible with the terms of the Rio Inter-American Treaty.

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

COPY TOP SECRET

CYPHER - TK WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1948.

WA-1062

WA-1062. Top Secret. Following for Pearson, only, from Wrong, Begins:

You will have seen Reston's story this morning in the New York Times. Stone was seeing Achilles on another matter and took the opportunity of asking him how things were progressing.

Achilles said that Lovett talked with Senator Vandenberg for three hours last Sunday. His first reaction to the pact idea was not favourable, both because of a personal aversion to any form of unilateral security guarantee (which was his first and erroneous impression of what was being thought about), and on the grounds that it would be impossible to put such a thing over in the Senate. As the conversation between him and Lovett proceeded, however, and it developed that thinking had been along the lines of the Rio Pact, Vandenberg's attitude became more sympathetic and he rather favoured the North Atlantic Area idea. He wishes, however, to give the matter considerable thought, particularly as to how, if at all, procedure could be brought more within the framework of the United Nations, and the end result hooked up more closely with the Charter. Achilles was not too clear as to what Vandenberg had in mind but they are, he said, in the State Department doing some explorations in this direction. In the meantime, this afternoon Vandenberg himself is having a conference with Dean Rusk.

Vandenberg is the only Congressional leader who has been approached as yet.

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C213679

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

Achilles said that one of the serious political complications which had not been much discussed in our meetings, and, indeed, not clearly foreseen by the State Department, was the obvious rivalry for credit for the first move as between the White House and the Senate. Lovett, of course, had White House clearance, although no firm expression of views, before he approached the Senator. The Senator, however, was apparently not much taken with the idea of a Presidential Declaration as a security guarantee until some sort of a Pact is brought into being, and seemed, in his first reaction at least, to be thinking in the terms of a Congressional Joint Resolution.

Achilles emphasized that these first talks were, of course, very tentative. He was not entirely enthusiastic about Vandenberg's first reaction, although he was certainly not discouraged by it. He felt that it would take some little time for this rather large meal to be digested and part of the digestive process was undoubtedly Reston's article. Lovett, Achilles said, telephoned the Senator this morning to say that he was sorry for the leak and he was fairly confident that it had not occurred in the State Department. The Senator was quite unabashed and frank about the matter and merely observed that he thought that Reston had done a very good article which would cause embarrassment to no one. Incidentally, Achilles and Hickerson feel that the Reston's article is a rather better memorandum of the conversation between Lovett and Vandenberg than Lovett's own account of the meeting. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Tuesday, April 13th, 1948.

C213679

Senate GOP Bars War Tie With Brussels Pact Allies

By James Reston

Washington, April 12. - Congressional leaders apparently are willing to take limited action to support Western Europe against aggression, but do not think the Senate would ratify a treaty obligating the United States to go to war to defend any Western European nation.

There has been considerable talk on the Hill about what commitment can be taken against aggression in Europe. Some Congressmen have stated that nothing short of an all-out treaty to go to war against any aggressor would serve as a deterrent to the Soviet Union. Others have indicated support of a simple declaration by the President, on the lines of the Monroe Doctrine, that we could not tolerate aggression against the five Brussels Powers - Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The estimate of key Republicans, however, is as follows:

1. The Senate would not ratify a treaty with the Brussels Powers under which we were obligated in advance to go to war if one of them were attacked.

2. The "maximum" commitment that can be expected in the Senate would be one similar to the inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance, signed at Petropolis, Brazil, last Aug. 30.

3. If the President, however, declared that the United States welcomed the Brussels defense pact and would cooperate in every way possible against any nation attacking any one of the Brussels Powers, the Congress would undoubtedly pass a joint resolution supporting his declaration.

The Congressional leaders appear to favor the formula of the inter-American defense treaty and this, while not giving a flat guarantee of a war declaration, would amount to an unprecedented commitment by the United States in Europe.

The basic commitment in the inter-American pact is as follows:

"The high contracting parties agree that an armed attack by any states against an American state shall be considered as an attack against all the American states, and consequently each one of the said contracting parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations."

Principle of Security

If applied to the Brussels Powers or any others that might join the Brussels pact, such a treaty, passed by two-thirds of those voting in the Senate, would accept the principle of collective security without stating specifically that the "assistance" it would render would be a declaration of war. Even this commitment, it is felt by those studying the problem in the Senate and the State Department, would be more than a moral obligation to fight an aggressor if necessary.

Beyond this, however, influential members of the majority party in the Senate believe Congress will not go. They do not predict the Senate will go this far, but this, they insist, would be the "maximum".

The inter-American pact is favored in Congress for another reason: It obligates members to consult with one another in the event of aggression by Communist infiltration. The key clause covering this point

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is as follows:

"If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American state should be affected by an aggression which is not an armed attack, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the organ of consulation shall meet immediately in order to agree on the measures which must be taken in case of aggression to assist the victim of the aggression."

Like the clause dealing with aggression by armed attack, this one does not say precisely what action the United States would be obliged to take, but it would, at least, recognize that joint action was necessary to deal with the modern techniques of fifth-column aggression.

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C213681 May 31, 1948.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Wrong has recently received on a personal basis from the British Embassy in Washington the three attached telegrams -

Mr. Bevin to Lord Inverchapel (No. 5318 of May 14)
Lord Inverchapel to Mr. Bevin (No. 2305 of May 15)
Sir John Balfour (U.K. Minister in Washington) to Mr. Bevin (No. 2383 of May 20).

These have to do with the project for a North Atlantic Pact.

2. Mr. Bevin's telegram sets forth a clear, forceful and well-reasoned argument which should make an impression on any doubters in the State Department about the value of a formal treaty arrangement by the United States, as contrasted with a mere unilateral guarantee.

3. I am surprised that Balfour reports in his telegram that Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Kennan of the State Department have raised as a difficulty the possible isolation of Sweden since the United States Minister in Sweden, who was recently in Washington, told our Embassy there that the United States mission in Stockholm was convinced that the best way to bring Sweden to a more realistic and cooperative frame of mind was by detaching Norway and Denmark from the Scandinavian neutral bloc which the Swedes have been trying to create.

4. Mr. Hickerson has left Mr. Wrong with the impression that the case for the North Atlantic Pact has been more definitely accepted in Washington than Balfour's telegram would imply.

5. Mr. Wrong thinks that from our point of view the aim should be to do what little we can to support the U.K. and U.S. view favouring the negotiation of a treaty shortly after the party conventions have been held in the United States, on the understanding that it will be impossible for the treaty to be ratified by the United States until early next year. Apparently they intend in the State Department to try to bring the two candidates together soon after they are nominated, in the hope that during the electoral campaign there will not be a serious divergence between them on questions of foreign policy.

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31.5.27(US)

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6. We cannot now be certain about what the time-table is likely to be. However, from the information available to us, there does seem to be a possibility that discussions will take place this summer between the United States and the Brussels powers on the possibility of the conclusion of a North Atlantic Pact.

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5318

of 14th May 1948

CYPHER OTP

COPIES TO:

Brig. Price

C213683 COPY

Secretary of State

Lord Inverchapel

1.55 a.m. 15th May 1948

9.25 p.m. 14th May 1948

TOP SECRET

Addressed to Washington telegram No. 5318 of May 14th repeated for information to Paris.

Your telegram No. 2166.

I hope shortly to be able to send you for communication to Mr. Marshall by Mr. Bonnet and yourself (or alternatively to Mr. Lovett if you think this preferable) a reply prepared by the Military Committee to Mr. Lovett's questionaire contained in your telegram No. 1884 of the 19th April. It seems to me that the delivery of this message, together with the natural enquiry by yourself and M. Bonnet as to when the quadripartite talks are actually to start, might be a suitable peg on which to base a personal message from me to Mr. Marshall on the following lines. Alternatively if you judge it desirable, you may speak to Mr. Marshall without waiting for Military Committee's reply. In any event Mr. Marshall should have my views before summoning quadripartite talks.

2. In spite of Mr. Marshall's doubts as recorded in paragraph 2 of your telegram No. 2070, I still remain convinced that the only satisfactory way of dealing with present world position, and of ensuring a considerable and perhaps a long period of peace, is the adoption by the American Government of something like the draft programme sketched out in the Pentagon discussions six weeks ago; The mere fact that the United States was prepared to enter into some kind of regional defensive system would, by itself, encourage the democratic forces all over the world and be far the best deterrent to any Soviet miscalculation which, as stated in paragraph 6 of my telegram No. 4679, probably constitutes the only serious danger of war in the near future.

3. To my mind, the fact that the proposed defensive pact for the North Atlantic area might not at first at any rate, include all the democracies of Western Europe is not a reason for abandoning it. Even if it only included, to start off with, the United States, Canada and the Five Brussels Treaty Powers, it would be infinitely preferable to some Presidential declaration or some Senatorial resolution. There should however

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be every reason to hope that Norway and Denmark and Portugal would come in, and that Italy might follow suit without making it the cause for political bargains.

4. I repeat that what is wanted in order to encourage the democratic forces and defeat communist manoeuvres is some definite acceptance of obligations on the part of the United States. The presence of the American forces in Germany affords only indirect assurance to Italy and Scandinavia and our talks on Germany here have shown that it does not suffice even to remove the perpetual uneasiness of the French as regards their own security. If the French Government could point out to a document signed jointly by the United States, United Kingdom and France they would, I am certain, have a far less difficult time in convincing the French opposition of the wisdom of pursuing a joint policy in Germany with the United States and the United Kingdom.

5. There is the further consideration that a Treaty based on Article 51 to which the United States would be a party would be far the best answer to those in our own two countries who are urging a revision of the Charter. I read with the greatest admiration Mr. Marshall's statement on this subject before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and entirely agreed with it. But in default of some positive and spectacular move by the Administration it may be that Charter revisionism will endure and prove to be a real difficulty in the future.

6. Lastly it is clear that the ultimate conclusion of some world wide system based on Article 51 to which Mr. Saint Laurent has recently drawn attention can only be rendered practicable if the way is prepared by a defence arrangement in the North Atlantic area. It is surely along the road indicated by Mr. St. Laurent that it would be wise, if possible to lead our peoples and thus to canalise discontent with the United Nations in the right direction while preserving the centralizing and pacifying functions of a central international authority for reasons so excellently described in Mr. Marshall's statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

7. For your own information I recognise that even if Mr. Marshall himself is persuaded that the Treaty is the thing, it is possible that political rivalries described in paragraph 3 of your telegram 2166 may prevent the Administration from proposing it. As to that, I can of course offer no advice except to say that I do not think it would matter very much if ratification of any Treaty negotiated this summer had to be left until January 1949. What is of the highest importance, as it seems to me is for the United States not to miss what appears to be a golden opportunity for rallying the democratic nations of the world, and thus calling a halt to the aggressive attitude we have all had to face.

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2305
of 15th May 1948

CYPHER OTP

MOST IMMEDIATE

COPIES TO:

Brig. Price

Lord Inverchapel

Foreign Office

2.20 p.m. 15th May 1948

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 5307 /of May 14/. Security Talks.

State Department have not yet received anything from Douglas, but undertake to treat answer 1 E as you desire.

2. I have meanwhile received your telegram No. 5318 /of May 14/. I think it would be advisable not (repeat not) to duplicate communication of this document through Bonnet or myself. The State Department's latest advice on the time-table for the quadripartite talks (my telegram No. 2234) is not unsatisfactory. Progress now depends in part upon the Senate, but still more upon the House Foreign Affairs Committee. I am satisfied that the Administration are already doing their best to get this body into line. Marshall might well feel that Bonnet and I were pressing him unduly. He will, moreover, be faced with a difficulty which entangled Lovett (paragraph 4 of my telegram No. 1910) /of April 20/ namely, that Bonnet and the French Government still only know half the story.

3. I should, therefore, much prefer that Jebb's communication to Douglas should be left to hold the field as regards the Military Committee's document, and that it be left to me to get the message in paragraphs 3 to 6 of your telegram No. 5318 over to Marshall independently.

4. You will have seen from my telegram No. 223 ? that Vandenberg's "working paper" points as directly as it could in present Congressional and election year setting in the direction of security pacts under Article 51. We know that State Department Office of European Affairs for its part is hoping that, once the Congressional phase is over, a specific North Atlantic Security Pact can be discussed at the Quadripartite Talks. But it seems clear enough that if Marshall and Lovett are to agree, and get Vandenberg to agree to negotiations during the summer, both Bohlen and Kennan might first be convinced. (See my letters to Sargent of the 1st and 5th May).

5. I have it in mind, therefore, to try to get them, and possibly Lovett also, round a table in the course of next week, using your latest views as my text. But it might be remembered, that the State Department, (Particularly Lovett, on whom the burden falls,) are at present concentrating on getting the House Committee to adopt a resolution on the line of Vandenberg's paper, which itself has yet to be adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It follows that they may, reasonably enough, not be able to focus on the next step until this job is done, and I trust that I may use my discretion on timing.

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2383
May 20, 1948.

IMPORTANT

CYPHER: OTP

Copies to:
Brig. Price

DEDIP

TOP SECRET

Following from Balfour.

Your telegram No. 5364 (of May 16): Security Talks.

In company with Maclean, and acting upon your authority, I today delivered your message to Bohlen and Kennan, for communication to Mr. Marshall, and discussed it fully with them. Hickerson was also present.

2. Both Bohlen and Kennan, and particularly the latter, showed themselves rather more open to your argument in favour of a North Atlantic Pact than I had expected from earlier talks with them.

3. But they touched on the familiar difficulties, such as the possible consequences of isolating Sweden, if we succeeded in getting Norway and Denmark in, and on the risk that, if a pact were concluded, too sharp a distinction might develop in the North Atlantic area generally between those countries who were in and those who were out. I thought it right to point out here that there was equally the danger that Norway and Denmark might be drawn down the Swedish rat hole and that, as regards the general point of willingness to accede to a pact, the United States should not under-estimate its own powers of attraction.

4. They also said that they had not themselves come to a definite conclusion about the effect on the Soviet Government of opening negotiations for such a pact.

5. After having stated that there could be no question of the Senate's ratifying a pact at this session of Congress, they referred, although not with great emphasis, to the domestic difficulties in the way of opening actual negotiations in an election year. They did not dispute that matters in this regard would be somewhat eased if, as they confidently expected, the Senate Committee's resolution gets through the Senate itself and concurrent action is taken by the House.

6. They

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6. They understood and accepted the implication in your message that, leaving aside its effect on the Russians, the case for a North Atlantic pact largely rested on its psychological value to the North Atlantic community. Declaring that, in the nature of things, America would now become automatically involved in the event of Soviet aggression against any Western European Country, they readily admitted that this fact might not always be known or confidently believed abroad.

7. We said that, should no positive action follow the proposed Congressional resolution, or should action be postponed until, say, next January, doubts about American intentions would be likely to spread, and that it would in any case be wise to take the tide of fortune at its flood. We also suggested that, if the quadripartite talks took place, the other parties might regard it as an anti-climax were the American representatives not authorised themselves to propose some mutilateral treaty obligation which would include the United States.

8. Towards the end of the talk Kennan said that he personally welcomed the arrival of your message at this particular moment; that it would be conveyed to Mr. Marshall at once; and that this re-statement of your views would be invaluable to the State Department in its further consideration of the whole matter. He more than once stressed that his and Bohlen's inability to respond more affirmatively to our arguments should not be interpreted as meaning that any negative decision had been taken.

9. I fear that, to say the least of it, the minds of Kennan and Bohlen are still open on the subject of the early negotiation of a pact. But I do think that the pros and cons of a North Atlantic Pact will now be re-assessed at the highest level and that, in the light of your message, the case in favour will receive a fair and full hearing.

10. As regards the quadripartite talks, Kennan, for his part, clearly had not grasped that the Administration was already committed to them nor did he understand what agenda had originally been intended for them. Hickerson, who enlightened him on these points, seemed to think that, even if the United States could not at this stage commit itself on the question of negotiations for a pact, the other parties to the talks might take the opportunity to express their views on the subject. Together with a discussion of ways and means of co-ordinating the military arrangements of the Brussels Powers on the one hand, and of the United States on the other, he suggested that this might fill the bill at least as a temporizing measure.

11. As matters stand, it would be much better, as seen from here, not to attempt the quadripartite talks until the Administration have thoroughly considered again whether or not they can then

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embark on the first round of pact negotiations. I realise that further delay may cause difficulties with France and Benelux and that, if the Administration's decision on the Pact issue is unfavourable, the talks will presumably have to be held with something like the restricted agenda suggested by Hickerson. But delay seems the right tactics all the same. If you agree I would speak to Hickerson accordingly. I would be grateful for your instructions.

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C213683

10th July, 1948.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Washington Exploratory Talks on Security Past

I enclose copy No. 22 of the record of the first two meetings held in Washington on 6th July, to which the informal title has been given "Washington Exploratory Talks on Security". Extraordinary security precautions have been taken to preserve the complete secrecy of these talks. The precautions are explained in the attached teletype No. WA 1979 of 8th July from Washington. You will note that it has been agreed that there should be no telephonic communication on the subject and that telegraphic communication should be limited to the indispensable minimum. This is partly because of the subject matter of the talks themselves and partly because premature leakage might seriously embarrass the State Department in its relations with the Congressional leaders.

2. I also enclose teletype WA 1997 of 9th July from Washington, from which you will note that we should have by Monday the records of the third and fourth meetings and that Mr. Pearson, who will reach here tomorrow, will be able to make a full report on all five meetings.

3. The first phase of the Washington exploratory talks has now been concluded and it has been agreed that the talks on the present level should not be resumed until after the governments concerned have had an opportunity of commenting on this week's conversations. This will mean a gap of not less than a week or ten days, and perhaps longer. In the meantime, a working party will go ahead with drawing up a program for more detailed studies based on the records of this week's meetings.

4. You will recall that in the memorandum which I sent you on 17th June before we received the invitation to participate in the Washington talks I reported to you on

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the probability of our receiving invitations not only to diplomatic talks but also to exploratory talks on military matters with the signatories of the Brussels Treaty and the United States. You will also have seen the message from Washington, WA 1908 of 1st July, which confirmed that we would probably be receiving an invitation to participate in the exploratory military talks and which went on to say that the terms of reference which would be given to the United States officers would probably be in some such terms as to proceed to London to participate in talks with the military representatives of the Brussels Treaty countries on a non-member basis with a view to coordinating the defence of Western Europe with that of the United States and Canada.

5. At the very first meeting of the talks in Washington Mr. Lovett, the Under-Secretary of State, mentioned that the United States had already received an informal invitation to sent qualified officers to exploratory military talks and that he assumed that both Canada and the United States would shortly be receiving formal invitations.

6. A formal invitation has not yet come in, but I expect we may be receiving it in a few days through Sir Alexander Clutterbuck. It looks as though the military talks may begin towards the end of next week.

7. The State Department has also promised to let us have within a few days the terms of reference of the military observers whom they are sending to London. They are sending Major General Lemnitz, the Deputy Commandant of the National War College, and they are also hoping to send Major General Gruenther, the Director of the Combined Staff, along with a number of other officers.

8. The military talks will, of course, be purely exploratory. Participation on our part should be useful in helping us to relate plans for Canada-United States joint defence with the larger Anglo-United States arrangements.

9. Our present understanding is that the main topics which will be discussed in the exploratory military talks will be

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(a) a review of the present organization and state of training and equipment of the military forces of the Brussels Treaty powers;

(b) steps which might be taken to sort out the types of equipment now in use by the Brussels Treaty powers in an effort to ensure that only one type of equipment will be used in future in each country (apparently at the present time the French, for example, are using both United Kingdom and United States surplus military equipment);

(c) future equipment requirements - those available from local manufacture and those available from outside.

By Monday, 12th July, the picture should be somewhat clearer and I shall look forward to discussing the matter with you then.

Louis S. St. Laurent

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P.M.

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July 6, 1948

WASHINGTON EXPLORATORY TALKS ON SECURITY

First Meeting, JULY 6, 11:30 A.M., STATE DEPARTMENT

- -

Present:

The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Hickerson, Mr. George Butler, Mr. Achilles;

The British Ambassador, Mr. Hoyer Millar, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Henderson;

The French Ambassador, Mr. Berard, Mr. Wapler;

The Netherlands Ambassador, Mr. ~~Jonkheer~~ Reuchlin, Mr. Vreede;

The Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Taymans, Mr. Vaes;

The Canadian Ambassador, The Canadian Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Stone.

After his opening words of welcome, MR. LOVETT referred to the Vandenberg Resolution as being the basis of the United States approach to the problems of mutual security and defence in Western Europe. In this connection he referred to the long-standing arrangements between the U.S. and Canada for their common defense.

He then recalled Mr. Bevin's approach to the United States Government early this year in which he expressed that belief that the political, military, economic and spiritual forces of Western Europe must be integrated into "some form of union, formal or informal, backed by the United States." For its part, the United States Government welcomed this approach. It had, however, to make sure, particularly in an election year, that any conversations in which the U.S. would participate would have the backing of the vast majority of the American people. The Administration, therefore, had to determine the scope within which discussions could profitably take place and to establish basic criteria under which, within the framework of the United Nations, the United States could make a useful contribution to security in Europe.

Mr. Lovett then went on to explain that in their approach to Congress the Administration had two alternatives:

(i) either to go to the Senate to seek immediate ratification of some kind of agreement, or

(ii) to approach the whole Congress under constitutional provisions for consultation and advice on policy.

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The second course was decided upon and the result was the Vandenberg Resolution, which he described as an extraordinary paper in American history, as a statement of policy in advance. The House of Representatives failed, owing to legislative complications to approve a similar resolution. Mr. Lovett said that while it would have been good to have this additional authority, the Administration did not regard it as essential, particularly since they well knew the intent of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, which had unanimously reported such a resolution.

The Under Secretary then went over the Resolution, clause by clause, and made the following points:

(a) The important point in ~~this~~ paragraph 2 is the emphasis placed on regional and other collective arrangements and the fact that the Senate has put itself in a position not only of approving but also of recommending such arrangements.

(b) Paragraph 3 sets out the basic conditions of association by the United States in any security arrangements established under paragraph 2. United States association is limited to arrangements which are based on continuous self-help and mutual aid and in circumstances involving the national security of the United States. Self-help and mutual aid, Mr. Lovett said, are the two basic criteria to which he made reference earlier. The United States Government read "national security" in the light of Western Hemisphere security.

The discussions which were about to take place in Washington, therefore, were based, insofar as the United States was concerned, on the preamble and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Senate Resolution. Mr. Lovett emphasized that any results achieved would have to be referred to Congress for concurrence and ratification and that any positive action, such as military aid, would require legislation and appropriations. At this point Mr. Lovett said that the United States did not contemplate any kind of a guarantee - the United States could not, under any circumstances, guarantee the peace of the world. The approach of the United States Government, with the concurrence of the United States Congress, to these problems of regional security, however, did represent a substantial departure from the former foreign policy of this country.

Mr. Lovett wished the meetings to be completely informal, with frank exchanges of view. The general idea of the State Department was that there should be a preliminary canter over the questions which had been tentatively put forward as an agenda, following which there would be a breakdown into a working party or working parties to discuss details. The talks in Washington, in his view, should cover the political field; military problems should be dealt with by discussions in London.

Insofar as military talks in London were concerned, he said that if it was agreeable to the Brussels Pact countries, the United States,

and he

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and he assumed Canada, would send representatives to London to meet with the military committee there. The United States had already received an informal invitation to send qualified officers, and the U.S. Chiefs of Staff had already considered the terms of reference for these officers, which he would hope to make available in the near future. MR. WRONG said that he would be very glad if he could be kept informed of what the United States was doing in this regard, and added that presumably Canada would be receiving an invitation of some kind from the Brussels countries to send military observers to London. It was assumed that such invitations would be forthcoming.

He emphasized the need for absolute security. A leak, particularly during the political campaign in the United States, might throw the whole enterprise into jeopardy. Political heat in this country will increase up to election day, and scars will be left afterwards. Any leak as to the subjects of discussion in these meetings, therefore, might cast a cloud over the whole plan. The State Department for its part was, therefore, limiting the number of people involved in these discussions to an absolute minimum.

Insofar as the press was concerned at the moment, Mr. Lovett proposed a brief statement today. The text of this statement was agreed and is attached.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS observed that the Brussels countries were taking strict security measures to prevent leaks concerning discussions between them, and it was suggested that similar measures might be adopted in Washington.

MR. LOVETT then mentioned some difficulties which might be anticipated, and some thoughts which the State Department had had on the general problem, as follows:

(1) The question of how to bring into these talks and out of them the idea that the security of other European countries was not being ignored.

(2) The expression "military lend lease" was unpopular in the United States. As the Senate debate clearly showed, this was one of the reasons for emphasizing the self-help and mutual aid aspects of any arrangements which might be reached.

(3) In some quarters in the United States, there were objections to the ideas now being discussed. The State Department and the Administration, however, sincerely believed that there was a general disposition in the U.S. to find a satisfactory solution to the security problems of Western Europe and related security problems of the Western Hemisphere.

(4) The United States would endeavor in these talks to develop thoughts of closer military, political, economic and spiritual union between the countries of Western Europe. Opinion in the United States ~~formed~~ favored the establishment of a permanent system of security in Western Europe by modern and lasting methods. The countries party to the Brussels Pact might provide the hard core. A phrase had been used in the Senate that the United States could not afford "to re-build a fire trap". In other words, that European security must be rebuilt on a much sounder basis than in the past.

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WASHINGTON EXPLORATORY TALKS ON SECURITY

SECOND MEETING, JULY 6, 4 P.M., STATE DEPARTMENT

Security

SIR OLIVER FRANKS distributed copies of a proposal (copy attached) from the Brussels Treaty Permanent Commission concerning security of records of the Washington talks. It was agreed that, in the interests of secrecy and of keeping the respective Governments uniformly informed, the proposal should be accepted, the agreed minutes to consist only of a summary as brief as possible of the principal points brought out at each meeting.

Meetings

It was agreed that for the time being the group should meet once daily, at 10 a.m. MR. LOVETT suggested that the chairmanship should rotate. At the suggestion of AMBASSADORS WRONG and VAN KLEFFENS it was agreed that the chairmanship, which would in reality provide merely guidance for the discussions, should be held by the U.S. representative.

Item (1) The situation in Europe as it affects security including estimates of Soviet intentions.

M. BONNET thought the approach to item (1) should be the question of what could be done to end the present feeling of insecurity in Western Europe. This feeling was general despite the absence of any specific evidence of immediate military aggressive intentions on the part of the USSR. What immediate measures could be taken in the military as well as other fields, and how would it be possible to reconstruct as soon as possible the military potential of the parties to the Brussels Treaty?

MR. LOVETT believed we should consider what had created the sense of insecurity and what was the nature of the threat. Was it one of immediate military action, of invisible penetration (as in Czechoslovakia), or was it an indefinable threat? We should then consider the opinions of our respective intelligence agencies and military staffs on the problem, including whether the Russians contemplated war now or in, say, two years. Certainly the time element would affect the nature of the decisions taken. MR. BONNET said we must consider the effect on Russian intentions of the strength or weakness of Western Europe. MR. LOVETT thought we should also consider the bearing of logistics on timing.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS believed the whole agenda should be considered from the point of view of the community of

interest

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interest on both sides of the North Atlantic. Whatever their superficial differences, the countries here represented had something in common apart from geography, namely, one great common conception of democracy, the conviction that the state exists for the individual. Freedom was essential to us but a corrosive poison to the countries of the East. Therefore we are inevitably the objects of suspicion or aggression in one form or another from the East. The internal logic of the Soviet system demands an attempt at world domination, and their first objective would be the eastern side of the North Atlantic. The Old World would then be in their power and the countries on the west of the Atlantic immediately threatened. The threat was of common concern to all members of the North Atlantic community. The Russians had two possible techniques: aggression and infiltration. Their forces were strategically organized and disposed to make movement rapidly possible. Determination by the members of the North Atlantic community would minimize the risk of overt aggression. The threat was real. How could it best be deterred? If these talks should fail, it must be assessed much more gravely. Its imminence would depend on what we did.

MR. LOVETT said that the United States had sought peace through weakness but that after many heartbreaks it had reversed its policy and was seeking to deter aggression by proof of determination. The only question was how its determination should be implemented.

MR. WRONG felt that in the long view the Soviet Union must be considered a dangerous potential aggressor. It could afford to wait. Consolidation of the North Atlantic community would be the best means of postponing and perhaps eliminating the threat permanently. There might be short-range crises but consolidation should progressively reduce their seriousness.

BARON SILVERCRUYS considered that the fact this meeting was being held proved the feeling of insecurity. When freedom was threatened in vital parts of Europe, it was threatened everywhere. Insecurity is often aggravated by uncertainty as to the determination of other nations. Collective strengthening of our countries should eventually bring real security. In the meantime, the fullest measure of certainty as to the will of the nations involved would be the best deterrent to aggression.

MR. LOVETT recognized the bearing on the problem of uncertainty as to U.S. intentions. Free institutions could only be preserved if free peoples were prepared to go to the ultimate in defending them. The forces of evil had highly effective techniques and the only defense was full determination to resist. Agreed determination would remove

uncertainty

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uncertainty. There might be accidents or wars started to save face, but, considering the potency of new mass weapons, no nation could expect victory. We must make clear both our determination and the methods by which it would be backed up.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS was impressed by the unanimity indicated by the previous speakers. Before considering the cure he believed we should first discuss the evil. Russia has always shown expansionist tendencies. Like a gas, it filled every cranny it could. So far, its foreign policy has usually tended to move as a pendulum between the East and the West. The question is whether that is still so, or whether Russia is at present active on both fronts at the same time. He had heard it said that Soviet pressure on Europe was coming to a close but he was not convinced. The Soviet Union was politically on the offensive with corresponding freedom of action. It could only be deterred by resolution and determination from the start. The threat was both military and ideological and we should deal with both aspects. The importance of the presence in Central Europe of Allied forces of occupation should not be forgotten. Western Europe was relatively weak and its anxiety natural, but he was convinced that the majority of people were too resilient, determined and devoted to freedom to submit as the Czechs had submitted.

MR. LOVETT noted a consensus of opinion that the Soviet Union was a threat and that the efforts to meet it should be directed to the ideological as well as the military threat. The respective countries should be strengthened to resist internal as well as external threats.

BARON SILVERCRUYS inquired as to the significance of the Warsaw Comminique.

MR. BOHLEN expressed the opinion that the Russians had recently become alarmed at losing ground on many matters, including their relations with their satellites. Their hopes of getting control of Germany were diminishing. Intensified Soviet propaganda in Germany had aroused Polish and Czech fears that an East German state might become the favorite satellite. The Communique was designed to reassure the satellites and at the same time to make a bid to get back into the German picture, particularly into the Ruhr. The blockade of Berlin was a means to the same end. The only new element in the Communique had been the proposal for evacuation of the occupation forces. Mr. LOVETT added that the Russians clearly were seeking a new meeting of the CFM, that the rapid restoration of Europe under ERP was causing them constant and growing concern and that the Berlin situation undoubtedly represented an international danger of the first importance.

Procedure

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Procedure

M. BONNET stated that the Governments represented were awaiting not merely generalities but agreed proposals as to how the situation could be improved. MR. LOVETT said that before we could deal definitively with Item (4), much more information would be needed on what arrangements had actually been made in Europe. The United States would need the views of its military representatives on their return from London. M. BONNET observed that the development of European arrangements would also depend on the contribution of the U. S. military representatives to the work of the Permanent Commission. It was agreed that all four items on the agenda should be covered in a preliminary way this week and then be considered in greater detail.

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July 13, 1948

C213699

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Washington Exploratory Talks on Security

I am enclosing copy No. 22 of the following documents:

(1) Record of the third meeting held July 7th;

(2) Record of the fourth meeting held July 8th;

(3) Annex to the record of the first meeting on July 6th, being the press statement issued by Mr. Lovett after that meeting;

(4) Annex to the record of the second meeting on July 6th, being the full text of the proposals designed to preserve the secrecy of the talks which were put forward by the Brussels Treaty Permanent Commission. The proposals were summarized in message WA-1979 of July 8th from Washington, and forwarded to you on July 10th.

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Third Meeting, July 7, 1948, 10 a.m.

Item 2. Security Measures Taken or to be Taken in Europe by the Five.

At Mr. Lovett's request Sir Oliver Franks described the framework within which the work of military integration was being carried on pursuant to the Five-Power Treaty. The immediate result of the Treaty had been establishment of the Permanent Consultative Council with its various subordinate bodies, including the permanent Military Committee established by the five Defense Ministers on April 30. The Military Committee's work so far had been divided into two parts. The first had been to answer certain questions asked by Mr. Lovett. In this connection Sir Oliver read Mr. Gladwyn Jebb's letter of May 12 to Ambassador Douglas and the accompanying report. He stated that this report was naturally provisional pending completion of the Committee's second task, namely preparation of the inventories of presently available and potential forces and resources and the formulation and implementation of further plans.

The Committee had formed advisory subcommittees and a Standardization Subcommittee. The inventory it was preparing of forces and resources mobilizable in the near future had been nearly completed. Its inventory of potential forces and resources would take longer to complete. This involved working out a balance between manpower, industrial capacity and economic resources available for defense and for the normal economy. On the Continent, war production facilities had been destroyed or reconverted to civilian purposes and were of little immediate use for current military production. Military potential depended on a healthy economy.

Sir Oliver observed that the foregoing related to the long term. With regard to the point raised by M. Bonnet at a previous meeting concerning the need for short-term measures, the British Commander in Chief in Germany, and he believed the U.S. and French Commanders in Chief, had already been instructed to make concerted plans for emergencies. He suggested that the short-term phase could well be dealt with in this manner in Berlin and that the five-power organization should concentrate on the longer term.

Mr. Lovett said that Mr. Jebb's report had been of assistance in obtaining bi-partisan approval in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate Resolution. It was clear that the military men still had much to do on both necessities and possibilities. He pointed out that the presence of U.S. forces in Europe and the newly developed air potential did provide greater emergency strength than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr. Lovett

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Mr. Lovett said that in view of the ERP pattern and the emphasis placed by the Senate on "continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid" the U.S. administration must at some point present to Congress something corresponding to the CEEC report. U.S. "association" could not succeed on a basis solely of military lend-lease. The objective should be some sort of regional collective security pact similar to the Rio treaty ~~would be desirable~~. Mr. Lovett cited three additional requirements: (1) staff planning and understanding on logistics and procedures; (2) working out methods for making the load economically supportable in Europe and the U.S.; and (3) countering Soviet use of fear as a weapon. This last could not be accomplished by military force alone. Penetration could not be prevented by the provision of tanks and planes. The problem was broader than the purely military field. The association of the U.S. and Canada with the other nations of the North Atlantic community as evidence of mutuality of interest would be a deterrent although not a final answer since the U.S. and presumably Canada, could not undertake to go to war automatically over some event abroad. The Constitutional prerogative of Congress to declare war must be preserved. The Senate Resolution was a great step but it obviously could not alter the American Constitutional process. Congress alone could declare war and its approval was essential to implementation of an arms program.

These conversations, leaving military topics to military men, must examine realistically possible counter-measures to prevent the Russians from fertilizing the sense of insecurity.

At Mr. Lovett's request Mr. Kennan discussed Soviet intentions. He expressed disbelief that the Soviet leaders contemplated launching world conflict by armed force. They had not yet repaired the devastated areas of Russia. The people were war weary. In view of the lessons of the two World Wars the Kremlin could not be sure of overcoming Europe without first knocking out North American industrial potential. It believed it could win idealogically more easily than militarily. It was not operating on any fixed timetable, and parallels between Stalinism and Hitlerism were dangerous.

The lack of a Soviet plan did not mean that the Russians might not be brought to take military action. The greatest danger would be in an abrupt weakening of their power in Eastern Europe, which in their view might leave no choice other than military action. Barring these possibilities of almost involuntary hostilities, the war, in the Soviet conception, was now in progress.

The West

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The West could win this cold war. Alliances and military force cast shadows and influenced policy. Hitherto the Soviets have cast the longer shadow. The basic problem was how to give, individually and collectively, the greatest encouragement to the Western European countries and discouragement to Moscow, while being prepared at the same time to act if necessary. Two points must be kept in mind: the long-term trend, and what should be done if it became necessary to use force.

Mr. Bohlen added that the Politburo did not separate their military, political and economic policies but had rather a single integrated policy and used the threat of armed force to enhance fear. The West must guard against the trap of undue apprehension over the prospect of Russian invasion, with corresponding excessive military expenditures to the detriment of recovery. The Kremlin remembered that the only serious defections during the war had occurred among Russian troops and would hesitate before again exposing Russian troops to Western life. The Soviet Government was more preoccupied with the maintenance of the regime in Russia than with any other problem and was aware of potential dangers at home.

Mr. Bonnet observed that military strength depended basically upon economic strength and paid tribute to the ECA. But he added that the CEEC Report had shown, in spite of the self-help and mutual aid, a gap which Europe could not fill. The same would be true in the security field. He agreed that there was no evidence that the Soviets intended an overt attack but believed that action must be taken to dispel fear. Much had been already done by the Western Powers themselves: the Brussels Treaty, the creation of the Consultative Council, the London military talks, close economic co-operation between the sixteen Nations, etc. He also emphasized the importance of the American contribution, through for example, the declaration by the President on March 17 and the Vandenberg resolution.

As for the Constitutional aspect underlined by Mr. Lovett, it was clear that no Democratic country could go to war without a declaration by its Parliament. That did not prevent the steady development of plans for long range solidarity which would be made clear everywhere. It should not be forgotten that if the Soviet Union went to war it would be against the U.S. rather than any European country. In consequence plans must be made to meet immediate as well as the long range problems.

In response

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In response to Mr. Hickerson's question as to the extent of progress on pooling of resources and particularly the conclusion of any financial arrangements to that end, Sir Oliver Franks expressed the opinion that no yardstick for such arrangements had yet been formulated.

Mr. Van Kleffens inquired whether the U.S. agreed that the five powers were taking the right line and whether in U.S. opinion there were any matters which might usefully be taken up, in relation to these conversations, at the next meeting of the Consultative Council.

Mr. Lovett said the U.S. was handicapped by limited knowledge of the arrangements so far made. Knowledge was also lacking as to the intended relationship of other European countries to such arrangements. For example, three other countries had asked the U.S. for arms, which could be supplied only at the expense of the United States own military effort.

Reviewing the production situation in the U.S., Mr. Lovett said that in 1940 the U.S. had been in a low stage of production with substantial unemployment. American industry was now running at full speed with shortages of both manpower and raw materials. It had reconverted its war economy to civilian production not only for American but for world needs. The largest American shell loading plant was now making fertilizer for Europe as well as for the U.S. and a number of the principal air craft factories were making agricultural machinery for both continents. If they were reconverted to war production, European recovery would suffer. Piecemeal requests could not be met without retarding the U.S. rearmament effort, which was essential to offset the shadow of Soviet power, or by cutting down civilian supplies, which would both hurt Europe and adversely affect American public opinion.

The U.S. would like to see a carefully screened statement of European requirements, showing the most earnest efforts of the European countries to meet them. Other claimants should be included in the pattern. There would be serious gaps in any North Atlantic security arrangements which did not include Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Greenland.

Further clarification on these points by the Consultative Council would be most helpful.

Mr. Van Kleffens suggested that the summary of this meeting should make these points clear in order that the Consultative Council and the Military Committee could go into them very carefully. Mr. Lovett reiterated that the present peak of American production left no room

for

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for production of arms for Europe except at the expense of ERP or American military or civilian production.

Sir Oliver Franks said that a picture was forming in his mind as a result of the discussion so far. He saw three chapters, not necessarily in the order stated. The first was the development of the case for concerted action in the North Atlantic Area together with an assessment of the contribution made by the countries on the Atlantic Eastern Seaboard. The second comprised consideration of the possible form which a collective association or pact for the security of the Atlantic collectivity might take. The third would be consideration of what flowed from the arrangement including a possible scheme for an integrated and equitable flow of arms and way of fitting in other countries.

Mr. Lovett indicated substantial agreement. He had not yet tried to crystallize his approach since it was important that we all agree on the background. Sir Oliver's first chapter was of great importance to the U.S., his second had not yet been adequately considered.

Mr. Pearson saw difficulties if North Atlantic defense arrangements were tied too closely to Soviet intentions. This might mean that if the danger were removed, or appeared to be removed, this justification for a collective system would disappear. Such a system was justifiable on broader grounds and should have a positive, not merely a negative, purpose. Mr. Lovett observed that the United Nations framework provided a long range point of view without stressing Soviet intentions. M. Bonnet said that regional arrangements would strengthen the United Nations. Mr. Kennan emphasized that the community of interest of the participating governments was wider than military, it was traditional and historical and would continue. Association was necessary entirely aside from the troubles of the moment and might well go far beyond the military sphere. Mr. Lovett observed that the essential element was not the Soviet threat but the common Western approach and that the Western attachment to the worth of the individual would be the best cement. Mr. Van Kleffens saw advantages in presenting the matter in that light. If the arrangements appeared to be directed against Russia, public ~~perspective~~ would be unnecessarily unpleasant. It would have a better perspective and a more serene tone if based on the wider considerations.

Baron Silvercruys

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Baron Silvercruys cited the preambles of the Rio and Brussels Treaties as exemplifying the long-range approach which would naturally guide the present conversations. This approach in which the sister nations were engaged aimed at the consolidation of peace. It was not directed against any specific threat. It was inspired by the resolve to seek in the spirit of the Charter some sort of arrangement that would substantially contribute to the maintenance of peace. Any effort of this sort would fall short of its purpose and lose its dynamic value if it were to assume a negative aspect instead of a positive one, namely the promotion of security and peace.

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July 8, 1948

WASHINGTON EXPLORATORY TALKS ON SECURITY

FOURTH MEETING
10:00 A.M. Thursday, July 8, 1948

Item (3) Security Relations with Other Western European Countries

MR. LOVETT, in opening the meeting, recalled Mr. Bevin's words that no western security system would be complete unless Spain and Germany played their proper roles. The U.S. was not a party to the Five-Power Treaty but would like to know at this time how far the thinking of the Brussels nations had gone in the direction of a general regional security arrangement. The U.S. Government regarded the Brussels Treaty as the affair of the signatories thereto but would appreciate some friendly advice and information from them at this stage.

MR. PEARSON said that there was no question of extending the Brussels Treaty to include Western Hemisphere countries; what he envisaged was the possible formation of a new arrangement covering the North Atlantic community.

MR. LOVETT suggested that any such new association would have the same purpose.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS said that nothing in the relations between the parties to the Brussels Pact and other European countries implied any disparagement toward the latter. The Pact was not intended to be a closed shop. It recognized the need and desirability for early association of other countries, which up to now had been unable to join for one reason or another. The Netherlands Government nevertheless thought it might be wise to permit the Brussels group of nations to crystallize and strengthen their new ties before admitting other states. On the other hand, he believed that it would be desirable to compare notes on other countries, inasmuch as the Brussels group was not a closed shop.

MR. LOVETT stated that it would be valuable for the U.S. Government to know what security arrangements had been developed in connection with Western Union and what the nations of the latter contemplated in the formation of collective security relationships with other nations.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS said that it was his impression that very little if any discussion had taken place among the Brussels group or the question of admitting additional members. No doubt each nation had in mind what would be desirable in this direction, but he knew of no discussions

along

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along these lines as a group. As the United Kingdom saw this problem, there were two planes: there were certain countries with a vital interest in, and of vital interest to, the security of the North Atlantic area; this was the bigger plane. The other plane was European: there were countries which might be associated with the Brussels Pact, for instance Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Italy. This was not an exclusive list but the readiness of the Brussels Powers to enlarge and of the others to join was conditioned by the attitude of the U.S. and Canada toward the subject matter of Item (4) of the agenda. In this respect, Items (3) and (4) could not be separated. He added that in the long-term view the position of certain other countries, such as Eire, Spain, and Portugal, and their relation to any security arrangements, would have to be considered.

MR. LOVETT said that the Brussels Pact had been set up without association with the Western Hemisphere Powers. Was it considered that such an association, if formed, would have a bearing on the extension of the Pact?

SIR OLIVER FRANKS, referring to the community of interest between the Atlantic countries, expressed considerable doubt about the readiness of others to join the Brussels Pact without the simultaneous conclusion of some arrangement for the North Atlantic area.

MR. LOVETT observed that regional security arrangements should be based both on reasonable geographic proximity and community of interest.

M. BONNET thought that there were two main considerations involved: first, that among the Brussels countries there was a general feeling that there must be closer cooperation among the states of Western Europe; what had been accomplished in the economic field was evidence of this. Secondly, there was the question whether the admission of other countries would be a liability or an asset. He believed that some countries would be liabilities and that it would not be prudent at this time to extend the field of military responsibility of the Western European Powers. If the Brussels Pact were to be enlarged a problem would immediately arise as to what geographic lines should be drawn. The inclusion of Italy, for instance, would raise the question of the whole Mediterranean. He suggested that, for the time being, the Brussels Powers should limit themselves to dealing with the security problem of Western Europe by trying to reinforce the Brussels Pact through an association with the United States and Canada.

MR. LOVETT

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MR. LOVETT observed that, without trespassing on Item (4), the relationship of other Western European countries to the Brussels Treaty should be considered. Greenland and Iceland were more important than some nations in Western Europe to the security of the United States and Canada. The bridge across the Atlantic could be a collective defense arrangement making all the North Atlantic countries a unit. As far as the U.S. was concerned, and also presumably Canada, the ultimate criterion was whether or not its national security was affected by such an arrangement. He asked Mr. Kennan to discuss Scandinavia.

MR. KENNAN stated that the United States had doubted the advisability of pressing certain countries close to the Soviet Union into making military engagements when their neutrality might in certain circumstances be more desirable. He gave Sweden as an example. He inquired about the possibility of gradations in membership of the Brussels Pact, pointing out that Portugal's relationship to England had long had this qualified character, obligating her to assist England in war only if her own neutrality militated against her ally. He added that, as a prerequisite to U.S. association with security arrangements under the terms of the Vandenberg Resolution, the U.S. Government would have to satisfy itself that countries such as Sweden had been adequately considered in connection with such arrangements.

MR. LOVETT observed that the Vandenberg Resolution should not be over-emphasized, except as representing the absolute maximum to which the United States might go. It carried no assurance that the U.S. would go that far. It was an act of one element of the U.S. Government and did not provide enabling legislation or appropriations. There must be flexibility of approach; the final result might differ markedly from the concept contained in the Vandenberg Resolution.

BARON SILVERCRUYS wished to stress that the Brussels Treaty was an inclusive, not an exclusive, agreement, in spirit as well as in fact, as shown by the text of Article IX. The Treaty aimed at bringing together, immediately, adjacent nations irrevocably tied together for historical as well as geographical reasons and whose security was interdependent. The signatories of the Pact felt that, at this stage, they had taken the first necessary step in consolidating security in their part of the world. They were doubtful whether profitable results would be attained by enlarging this enterprise forthwith. Developments would be more likely to take place if indications were obtained

regarding

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regarding the nature of United States association with European security arrangements. It seemed to him that the key to Item (3) of the agenda was Item (4) and he suggested therefore that discussion of Item (3) be resumed when Item (4) came under consideration.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS said that the Brussels Pact did not keep any door closed to any Western European countries; it was a fact, however, that no other Western European country had knocked on that door. In this respect MR. VAN KLEFFENS believed that it was important to consider the point of view of prospective adherents to the Brussels Pact, suggesting that they might hesitate to adhere to that Pact, but might be willing to join some other security system of a wider adherence.

MR. LOVETT stated that whether additional members joined the Brussels Pact was entirely a question for the origianl signatories to decide. What the United States had to consider, before again going before Congress, was whether the unit with which it was dealing was exerting the absolute maximum of self-help and mutual aid, and what considerations of U.S. national security were involved. He wished to make it clear that the U.S. was not making any proposals. It was anxious to get full understanding of what Western Europe had in mind in order that it could estimate the degree of self-help and mutual aid.

M. BONNET observed that in attempting to establish security in the Western European area the five nations had taken certain definite risks and suggested that these risks should not be unwisely increased by admitting certain nations close to the Soviet Union. The Western European countries, which did not feel very strong, should not be asked to develop a system increasing their risks without being assured of American support. Would it be wise, for example, to enlarge the system in such a way that could, however wrongly, be considered by Russia as encirclement? He suggested rather that it would be well to strengthen the present consolidation of nations in the case of peace and not enlarge membership too rapidly.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS said that in looking at a map of the area in which all seven countries represented at these talks were interested, there were certain obvious gaps, e.g., Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Denmark. Any arrangement appealing as much to the U.S. and Canada as to the countries on the Atlantic's eastern seaboard would have to take account of these gaps. He believed that the difficulty was that the Western Hemisphere nations desired to know, before they could

make

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make their decision, what the nations on the Eastern side of the North Atlantic planned to do so far as security arrangements were concerned, but that the decisions of the latter states were equally dependent upon what action the United States and Canada intended to take.

MR. LOVETT stated that the present discussions would be justified if they brought out what was necessary and possible on the Eastern side of the Atlantic and what was requisite and desirable for the Western Hemisphere nations; any recommendation to the Congress would have to take account of both elements. He cited the problem of a hypothetical nation in Western Europe, "Neuralgia", which was prepared resolutely to defend itself if it could obtain appropriate assistance. If it saw the U.S. associated with some European group to which it was not a party it might see only two alternatives, either to yield to Soviet pressure, or to appeal piecemeal to the U.S. for military assistance. Before ERP every country had brought in its own uncoordinated list of requirements. The only yardstick had been what the U.S. could afford. The result had been relief rather than recovery. Ultimate recommendations to Congress would have to take account of these points. The Brussels Pact was a bold, encouraging step, but the necessity for bold treatment of the problem was not terminated by it and other steps would have to be taken.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS believed that, although there was a certain parallel between the basic formula of O.E.E.C. and that of the political problems now confronting Western Europe, there was also a difference, inasmuch as it had proved to be relatively easy to get 16 European countries around the E.R.P. table, but not around the table of the Brussels Pact. He was certain that it was easier for Sweden, for example, to join O.E.E.C. than the Brussels Pact. Mr. van Kleffens believed that the problem, at least in part, was to find a political formula which was sufficiently attractive to induce other Western European countries to join in an European security arrangement either along the lines of the Brussels Pact or on some other basis.

MR. LOVETT said that unless the Western European nations showed a high order of determination to solve their problems through some form of union based on self-help and mutual aid, the enterprise would not possess the degree of assurance for the future which the U.S. expected. He reiterated that the U.S. could not "rebuild a fire-trap", that wars in this area had twice involved it, and that now the people of the United States desired to avoid mistakes of the past and make a constructive contribution to world security.

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security. He added that the differences of opinion expressed here were merely an index to the difficulties of the problem and did not at all make the task impossible.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS appreciated Mr. Lovett's explanation, but wished to point out that the Brussels Pact was concerned, not without some courage, as a new approach for Western Europe. Of course, this was not the only possible solution of the problem.

MR. KENNAN stated that one reason he had raised the question of gradations in membership was that as a practical matter the U.S. Government had to decide from time to time on certain shipments to such nations as Sweden, for example, and that instead of making independent judgments in each instance it would be preferable for the answer to depend upon the relation of Sweden to the Brussels Pact.

MR. PEARSON said that it should not be forgotten that people living in a "fire-trap" were the first to suffer in the event of trouble. Europeans were therefore more conscious than anyone of the dangers ahead. Canada was more interested in the relationship of "Neuralgia", for instance, to a wider North Atlantic arrangement than in its relationship to the Brussels Pact. Nevertheless, Canada would wish to know what concrete responsibilities the Western European nations were willing to take, what determination actually motivated them and what evidence they could furnish as to this determination.

MR. LOVETT stated that U.S. and Canada were concerned not only with the Brussels Treaty countries, but with "Neuralgia" and other countries and where they fitted in. He agreed with Baron Silvercruys that the discussion could return to Item (3) after Item (4) had been considered.

M. BONNET reiterated that the Brussels Powers should not be asked to undertake by themselves the formation of a stronger system before knowing the plans of the U.S.

MR. LOVETT replied that the U.S. was not asking the Brussels Treaty nations, or any of the Western European nations, to do anything. It was merely exploring what could be done. The result might be three groups of nations: A (the parties to the Brussels Treaty), B (the U.S. and Canada), and C (others). We were talking to the Brussels countries as a group in being. The result should not be such as artificially to limit U.S. association with others.

MR. BOHLEN

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MR. BOHLEN inquired whether the Brussels Pact was not perhaps only the first step in setting up security relations among the nations concerned, and whether all security possibilities had been fully explored. This was a question which the U.S. Senate would certainly raise.

MR. WRONG agreed with Mr. van Kleffens that it would be useful to discuss the individual positions of European countries outside the Brussels Pact so far as their possible adherence in the future was concerned.

MR. LOVETT stated that his government was interested in the positions of these other countries, pointing out, for example, that the importance of Greenland and Iceland to the Western Hemisphere was indicated in the Rio Treaty. Scandinavia flanked the Brussels Powers. The question of Germany would be difficult to appraise. In considering Portugal's relationship, the Azores were of great importance. He added that it was important to agree upon some approach to this problem, which would be based both upon geographic regional factors and upon the character or status of membership.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS suggested that the hesitation of some countries might be resolved by stating explicitly on which articles of the United Nations Charter the security association would be based.

MR. LOVETT said that it was understood that these discussions were proceeding within the terms of the United Nations Charter and that it was, in effect, the license for them.

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TOP SECRET
T O P S E C R E T

July 6, 1948

WASHINGTON EXPLORATORY TALKS ON SECURITY

Annex to Record of First Meeting, JULY 6, 11:30 A.M., STATE DEPARTMENT

The Under Secretary of State this morning received the Ambassadors of the United Kingdom, France, Canada and the Benelux Countries for an informal and exploratory exchange of views concerning problems of common interest in relation to the Senate resolution of June 11, 1948 (S.Res.239). These conversations are expected to continue for some time. Since they are purely exploratory, no information concerning the substance of the conversations will be made public until such time as decisions may be reached.

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TOP SECRET
T O P S E C R E T

July 6, 1948

WASHINGTON EXPLORATORY TALKS ON SECURITY

Annex to Record of Second Meeting, JULY 6, 4 P.M., STATE DEPARTMENT

Translation

PROPOSALS OF THE BRUSSELS TREATY PERMANENT COMMISSION CONCERNING THE WASHINGTON TALKS

Note to the Chairman of the Meeting.

The Brussels Treaty Permanent Commission has worked out a detailed procedure to safeguard the secrecy of the conversations which are taking place within the framework of this Treaty concerning the security of Western Europe.

This procedure, known as METRIC, precludes the transmission of documents except by accompanied bag, insists upon the abstention from all telegraphic and telephonic communications and limits to a very restricted number, the persons permitted access to the documents in question.

As the Washington talks between the United States, Canada and the Five Powers cover the same questions as those coming within the METRIC sphere, the Permanent Commission feels that it should make certain suggestions to ensure the secrecy of discussion which are of vital interest to the powers concerned.

The Permanent Commission is anxious to see that the Washington talks do not:-

(i) give rise to a numerous exchange of telegrams between Washington, Ottawa, London, Paris, Brussels, The Hague and Luxembourg;

(ii) allow telegrams concerning the security of Western Europe to come into the hands of persons not competent to deal with highly secret matters.

The Permanent Commission, therefore, asks whether it would be possible:

(i) that after each meeting agreed minutes are immediately drawn up and 18 copies sent off the same day by accompanied bag to the METRIC

registry

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registry of the Foreign Office in London. Three copies of this document will be for the Foreign Office; three copies will be re-directed straight away by the Foreign Office to the Embassies of France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Luxembourg Legation who will themselves make arrangements for transmission to their respective Governments; three other copies will be sent to the Secretariat-General of the Permanent Commission which should be kept informed of the details of the conversations.

(ii) subject to the approval of (i), that copies of the minutes destined for Canada should be sent by special bag to the Department of External Affairs and should only be seen by a very limited number of persons.

(iii) the representatives of the seven powers shall limit to the indispensable minimum the records and notes on the Washington conversations sent by telegraph; there shall be no telephonic communication whatsoever.

(iv) telegraphic communications shall avoid so far as possible all mention of the work of the Permanent Commission and of the Military Committee.

(v) the Foreign Ministers shall take all practicable steps to apply to these telegraphic communications and to the personnel handling them the same security regulations as have been prescribed by the Permanent Commission for documents in the METRIC series.

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C213716

L.B. Pearson/mjr
16th July, 1948.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

north atlantic

Washington Security Talks

There is little that I can add to the written reports on these talks which have been sent to you. They went off very well, indeed, and were conducted in a very friendly, frank and informal atmosphere. Their exploratory and non-committal character was kept constantly in mind.

Mr. Lovett proved to be an exceedingly good chairman, while Sir Oliver Franks and Mr. Van Kleffens played very useful parts. They are both first rate men, of course, and did much to ensure that the discussions were conducted on a high level. I do not know of any more impressive person at international talks of this kind than Sir Oliver Franks. He should be a most successful Ambassador in Washington.

Since the general discussions ended last Friday, and while the governments themselves are considering the reports that have already been submitted to them, a working group has commenced to examine some of the detailed questions which arose. The working group is presided over by Mr. Bohlen of the State Department; Mr. Wrong and Mr. Stone are representing us.

The working group has decided to go carefully through the records of all the meetings previously held and to prepare a list of topics for further consideration, probably starting with a brief appreciation of the risks to the security of Western Europe and North America. The group may also make a preliminary estimate of the provocative as opposed to the deterrent effects of a North Atlantic collective security agreement and may also go into the very important problem of indirect aggression and how to meet it. The attached telegrams Nos. 2023 and 2024, from Mr. Wrong give the text of an annotated agenda which is to serve as a guide in the discussions of the working party.

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16.7.8 (US)

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Related to these political talks, though not arising directly out of them, are meetings of the Military Committee of the Brussels pact countries to be held in London shortly to discuss, on the technical military level, coordination of plans, standardization of equipment, etc., of the forces concerned. The United States feel it is desirable that their services should be represented at such meetings. The question of supplies for and standardization of equipment of the Brussels forces cannot, of course, be effectively decided, or even discussed, without the United States being consulted, as much of the equipment and supplies will come from that country. They are therefore anxious to have their military experts participate in these discussions. It has also been suggested by the Brussels powers and the United States that Canada should participate. I understand that Mr. St. Laurent has mentioned this matter to you; that it has been discussed by the Minister of National Defence and the Chief of the General Staff; and that it has been agreed that such participation is important for us. Decisions made in Europe in regard to supply and equipment matters will have a very direct bearing on plans for our own forces. It may be decided, for instance, that certain Brussels pact countries are to be supplied by British type military equipment. As our own forces are tending, for obvious reasons, to become standardized on a United States equipment basis, such a decision might facilitate this process by providing a market for some of our surplus British type equipment. For this and other reasons, it has been felt that if the United States officers participate in these London talks, ours should do so as well.

The invitation to attend was received yesterday by the attached telegram from Robertson.

Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Claxton, after consultation with the Chief of the General Staff, agree that the Canadian Services Representative at these meetings might be Brigadier Graham who is stationed at Canada House and who is to take up his position in Ottawa shortly as Vice Chief of the General Staff.

L B Pearson

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2.7.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The attached telegrams from Washington, which reached me last night, concern publicity to be given in London and Washington to the exchange of views over the Western Europe and North Atlantic Security arrangements.

The answer proposed by the British, and agreed to by the Americans, to the question in the House of Commons in London, put down for Monday next, does not mention Canadian participation in this exchange of views. I think that such mention should be made, for obvious reasons. In fact as we are participating, it would lead to misunderstanding and speculation if we were not included in any announcement at the beginning. It might be thought that we had joined subsequently by special arrangement, which is not the case.

The following procedure might be considered to cover the above point:

(1) If the Secretary of State is questioned at his press conference today, he will say that informal talks, through normal diplomatic channels on this matter are being conducted. He apparently will mention no countries, and therefore need not mention Canada. If, however, he is pressed to mention countries, and this might well happen, I would suggest that he be asked to include Canada with the others. Then a press statement could be made here confirming Canada's participation in these diplomatic talks, pointing out that it was appropriate that the first announcement should be made by the Secretary of State as the talks were taking place in Washington. If this procedure were followed, then Mr. Bevin's answer in London on Monday could be amended to include Canada, as this would merely be confirming what had already been said in Ottawa.

(2) If nothing is given out by the Secretary of State today in Washington, then a statement could be issued simultaneously Monday morning by yourself and the Secretary of State, to coincide with Mr. Bevin's answer in London, in which a reference to Canada would be made.

(3) If no such joint statement is desired, then a statement could be issued by you alone on Monday next, to coincide with Mr. Bevin's statement in London.

If any of the above three courses could be adopted, it would, I assume, be appropriate for Mr. Bevin's answer to

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make specific mention of Canada.

There is one other point. In the reply to the Parliamentary question in London, the "constant exchange of views in Washington" is stated to concern "Western European security arrangements and United States association with them under the terms of the United States Senate Resolution of June 11th". Mention of Canada would necessitate some alterations to this wording.

In the first place, might it not be better to include the words "and North Atlantic" after "Western European"? It would then read "exchange of views concerning Western European and North Atlantic security arrangements". The Canadian reference might then take the following form: "There will undoubtedly be a constant exchange of views in Washington between the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the other parties to the Brussels Treaty, and Canada concerning Western European and North Atlantic security arrangements and United States and Canadian association with them. Such United States association would come under the terms of the United States Senate Resolution of June 11th . . . . . The Canadian position in regard to such association has been clearly stated by the Prime Minister of Canada."

C. J. Mackenzie

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C213720

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER - TK

TOP SECRET

WA-1904

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1948.

WA-1904. Top Secret. Following for Pearson only from Stone, Begins:

A parliamentary question has been put down for Monday, July 5th, in London, as follows:

"What arrangements have been made for discussions between the Powers adhering to the Brussels Treaty and representatives of the United States Government regarding American armed aid to Western Europe?"

Mr. Bevin proposes to reply as follows:

"It is hoped that discussions will very shortly be held in Washington between the United States Government and representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers with a view to giving preliminary consideration to the recommendation contained in the third paragraph of the Senate Resolution of May 20th. As my Honourable friend is aware, this paragraph recommends "association of the United States by constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective (?self) help and mutual aid and as affect its national security".

I had lunch today with MacLean and Achilles. Achilles said that the State Department might want to word this reply a little differently but that in all probability there would be no objection to a statement along the lines suggested. You will recall that Lovett's statement of a week or so ago to which very little attention was paid

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TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

in the press did refer to proposed talks and carried the implication that special representatives of the various countries would probably be coming to Washington to take part in them. The line the State Department is taking now, however, is to lay emphasis on the informality of the talks and on the fact that they are to be carried out through normal diplomatic channels, and if questioned tomorrow at his press conference the Secretary of State will in all probability reply along this line without giving further information as to the date of the talks or the agenda.

You will notice that Bevin's proposed reply contains no reference to the fact that we will be participating, nor is it the present intention of the Secretary of State to name any particular countries in the event that he has to answer a question at his press conference. We agreed at lunch today that the fact of Canadian participation was important both domestically in Canada and from the International point of view and that, more than any other single fact in connection with the talks, it would very definitely point up the North Atlantic aspect. Achilles, MacLean and I came to no definite idea as to when our participation could most usefully from everyone's point of view be announced. I said that I was reasonably sure that the Prime Minister would not want the initial announcement to be made by Mr. Bevin in reply to a question in the House of Commons in London, and that perhaps it would be possible for Mr. King and the Secretary of State here to make concurrent announcements which would include references to our participation, in which case

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From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

a similar reference could be made in Mr. Bevin's reply. We also all agreed that Monday was probably the latest day on which an announcement could be made in advance of a leak, particularly in view of the fact that there is nothing on the cards at the moment except these talks which could possibly bring five Ambassadors to the State Department promptly at 11.00 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Achilles is going to try to get the Under Secretary's views on Mr. Bevin's proposed reply this afternoon, (see my immediately following teletype) as Franks will have to send a telegram back not later than tomorrow morning. It would be useful if I could have your thoughts on this specific question, as well as any ideas which you may have on the nature and timing of an announcement of Canadian participation which, in fact, is about the only important aspect of the talks which is not already known to the public. I am asking the teletype room in Ottawa to deliver this message to you at home this evening so that you may be able, if it is possible to do so, telegraph me or telephone me tomorrow morning early. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

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C213723

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER - TK

TOP SECRET

WA-1905

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1948.

WA-1905. Top Secret. Following for Pearson only from Stone, Begins:

Reference my immediately preceding teletype, WA-1904.

Following is the text of a telegram which has just been sent from the British Embassy to the Foreign Office, which is self-explanatory, Begins:

"Your telegram No. 7075 (of June 30th): Security talks.

State Department suggest substitution of the following for the first sentence and opening phrase of the second sentence of your proposed reply:

'There will undoubtedly be a constant exchange of views in Washington between the United States Government, His Majesty's Government, and the other parties to the Brussels Treaty concerning Western European security arrangements and United States association with themunder the terms of the United States Senate Resolution of June 11th. As my honourable friend is aware, paragraph 3 of this resolution, etc.'

2. Their object is to convey the idea of a continuous process of consultation, rather than a particular negotiation. Mr. Lovett is likely to speak on these lines at his next press conference. June 11th is date of passage of Resolution.

3. We have discussed with the State Department and with the Canadian Embassy the question of what, if anything, should be said about Canadian participation, and by whom and when. Canadian Embassy are referring the point to Ottawa." Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

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C213724

TOP SECRET
LBP/SR
3.7.48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Security Discussions

I am sending, for your consideration, a draft statement on Canada's association with the proposed security discussions, which might be issued, if you agree, on Monday morning, to coincide with Mr. Bevin's statement in London. As you know, we had hoped that Mr. Bevin's suggested statement could be altered to include a reference to Canada and to add the words "and North Atlantic" after "Western European".

The State Department, however, are anxious to avoid using the words "North Atlantic" in security discussions at this stage, though they agree that this reference may be required later, if treaty arrangements are worked out. I think they are making a mistake here, but, as agreed with you on the telephone a few minutes ago, we are not pushing further for this amendment at this time.

Release
made by
External
at 10.30 a.m.
5. vii. 48 LBP

The draft statement for release in Ottawa (which I read to you over the telephone) is as follows:

"The following question was asked in the House of Commons in London today:

'What arrangements have been made for discussions between the Powers adhering to the Brussels Treaty and representatives of the United States Government regarding American armed aid to Western Europe?'

The Foreign Secretary's reply to this question included the following:

'There will undoubtedly be a constant exchange of views in Washington between the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the other parties to the Brussels Treaty and Canada concerning Western European security arrangements, and United States and Canadian association with them.'

Approved on Phone
3-VII-48
LBP

The Canadian position in regard to such security arrangements and Canada's association with them, was made clear by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 17th,

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when he said: 'The Canadian Government has been closely following recent developments in the international sphere. The peoples of all free countries may be assured that Canada will play her full part in every movement to give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security by the development of regional pacts under the Charter of the United Nations.'

The proposed Washington discussions, at this stage at least, will be purely exploratory and on the diplomatic, not the governmental level.

The Canadian Government has been glad to accept the invitation to participate in them, and the Canadian Ambassador in Washington has been asked to make himself available for that purpose. In these diplomatic discussions he will be assisted by officials of the Department of External Affairs as required from time to time."

L. B. Pearson

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3rd August, 1948.

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

With reference to my memorandum to you of 27th July and to the draft paper on Item 1 of the agenda of the working party of the Washington security talks, which was enclosed, I am attaching a revised draft of that paper. The revisions are minor changes, and a covering note has been added.

C B Pearson

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T O P S E C R E T

July 28, 1948

WASHINGTON SECURITY TALKS
(Working Group)

This paper, the product of the working group composed of representatives of the seven countries, is intended solely as a provisional draft covering the first item on the agenda, and is more in the nature of a description of the discussions now in progress on this plane than as any presentation of final conclusions. Moreover, it was the consensus of opinion of the group that work on this first item could not be finalized until it had been reviewed in the light of discussions regarding the other items on the agenda.

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July 28, 1948

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DRAFT
July 22, 1948

WASHINGTON SECURITY TALKS

Developments in the international situation since the end of hostilities make clear the urgent need for further measures that will contribute effectively to peace and security. Two objectives would be (1) a program designed to bring about a substantial and permanent degree of cooperation and unity among European countries, and (2) the development of some regional or collective arrangement among those nations which have a primary interest in the security of the North Atlantic area. All measures to attain these objectives should be taken within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations. The development of the Organization of European Economic Cooperation and the signature of the Brussels Treaty are two concrete achievements in this broad program.

I.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE AS IT AFFECTS SECURITY

1. The war by creating a vacuum in Germany and by weakening the countries of Western Europe has increased the strength of the Soviet Union relative to the strength of those countries. This has resulted in a situation in which the security of Western Europe is immediately threatened and that of North America is seriously affected.

2. At all times Russia has shown expansionist tendencies. Since the advent of Soviet ideology these tendencies have been strengthened. Moreover, according to Soviet ideology and doctrine the peaceful coexistence of the Soviet and non-Soviet world is impossible

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is impossible on any permanent basis. The Kremlin leaders aim at the maximum extension of their power and influence throughout the world. International communism is used as an instrument for the achievement of this aim.

3. The westward expansion of Soviet power since the defeat of Hitler has rendered the Soviet Union strategically capable at the present time of dominating the continent of Europe by force. Soviet forces are so grouped and organized that they could take the initiative in military action at short notice. The military strength of the Soviet satellite countries of Eastern Europe has been organized so as to make a material contribution to Soviet striking power. These factors support the Kremlin program of intimidation designed to attain the domination of Europe. The Communist International under the new title of the Cominform is again active in the field of indirect aggression.

4. While there is no evidence to suggest that the Soviet Government is planning armed aggression as an act of policy, there is always the danger that, in the tense situation existing at the present time, some incident might occur which would lead to war. War might also come about by a miscalculation of western intentions on the part of the Soviet Government. Furthermore, the Kremlin leaders might reach a sudden decision to precipitate war out of a combination of fears (1) that their own personal power was being undermined,

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undermined, (2) that Soviet strength in relation to that of the western nations was declining, and (3) that these nations had aggressive intentions toward the Soviet Union.

5. Soviet plans have suffered a political set-back as a result of the implementation of the European recovery program, the growing determination of the western powers to draw together for their well-being and mutual protection, and recent developments in Europe such as the trend of events in Greece and Tito's breach with the Cominform. The continued presence of U.S. forces in Western Europe is important since an attack upon them would bring the United States immediately and directly into war. Nevertheless, this does not remove the sense of insecurity felt by the people of Western Europe who need something more to counteract their fear that Western Europe could be overrun by the Soviet Army before effective help could arrive.

6. The U.S.S.R. under Kremlin dictatorship, utilizing the technique of indirect aggression and the threat of direct aggression, must be regarded as an implacable enemy of western civilization. The problem is to consider how the countries of Western Europe and those of the North American continent can most effectively join together for mutual aid against this common danger and to achieve their long-term security. The immediate purpose is to prevent a Soviet attack; in this respect weak measures might only be provocative; firm measures may well prove a deterrent. United States and Canadian

association

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

association with the countries of western Europe in the development of a regional or other collective arrangement for individual and collective self-defense for the North Atlantic area, whatever effect it may have upon the actual military power of the countries of Western Europe, would be a major contribution to the restoration of confidence amongst the peoples of those countries.

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TOP SECRET

C213732

27th August, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am sending you herewith a report of a meeting held in Washington, which I attended, to discuss North Atlantic security arrangements. I am afraid that from this report it looks as if I did most of the talking. This is not the case: however, I thought that you would be particularly interested in the views that I expressed and, therefore, I have reported them at somewhat greater length than those of the others. In any event, it is of course, always easier to remember your own words than those of others at a meeting of this kind. Possibly I should add that Mr. Lovett more than once gave emphatic endorsation to the points of view which we put forward.

The discussion in Washington was, of course, purely informal and off the record and there will be at least one other meeting of the Ambassadors before the documents which have been prepared by the Working Party are approved for transmission to governments. Once that transmission has taken place, then the discussions will, I assume, be elevated to a governmental level.

L B Pearson

27.8.7(os)

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C213733

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TOP SECRET

Aug. 20, 1948.

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITY

A meeting was held this morning, August 20th, in Mr. Lovett's house to discuss the above subject, at which the following were present, besides Mr. Lovett and myself:

the French Ambassador, M. Bonnet,
the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Silvercruys,
the Netherlands Ambassador, Mr. Van Kleffens,
Mr. Derek Hoyer-Millar (U.K. Embassy), and
Mr. T. A. Stone.

The meeting was entirely informal, no records were kept, and no secretaries attended. A meeting of this kind, rather than a more formal meeting at the State Department with advisers present, was suggested, apparently, by the Belgian Ambassador, who felt that it would provide a better opportunity for a very frank and full discussion than if remarks were being recorded. Baron Silvercruys had indicated to Mr. Stone and me the night before that he was very worried about the position that the French representative might have to take at a formal meeting and that Mr. Van Kleffens also, it seems, had received instructions from his government which he hoped might be modified later in the light of views that could be expressed only at a very informal, off-the-record gathering. Another reason why the meeting was held at Mr. Lovett's house was to avoid any danger of publicity.

At this morning's meeting the discussion, which was very frank, centred around four main subjects, as follows:

1. The importance attached by the United States to an Atlantic Pact.

2. The relationship, if any, of long-term security arrangements embodied in an Atlantic Pact to plans for meeting the present short-term but dangerous emergency caused by Soviet policy.

3. The countries that should be included in any Atlantic Pact.

4. The extent and character of obligations which the

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United States Government could accept for inclusion in such a pact.

As to the first, it was made clear by Mr. Lovett, in reply to specific questioning by the Belgian Ambassador, that the United States Government attached the very greatest importance to a formal North Atlantic Security Pact and that it was felt that no alternative arrangement, such as a unilateral guarantee by the United States of the Brussels Pact or unilateral assistance to the signatories of that Pact, would meet the essential consideration which guided American policy in this field, namely, whether the national security of the United States was increased by any particular measure. Mr. Lovett felt that only a full-fledged multilateral security arrangement, which included certain essential countries, could secure approval from Congress, as meeting the above consideration, namely an increase in national security. He would not go so far as to say that if no such pact could be agreed on, that no help might not be given in some other form to the European countries concerned, but he did emphasize that the conclusion of such a pact would make it much easier for the United States to provide that help, even for the short-term emergency.

Mr. Lovett emphasized that he was speaking purely personally and that there were for the U.S.A. a good many unknown factors in the situation, particularly the composition and character of the next Congress and the next Administration. However, he felt that he was reflecting opinion in the United States in the view he had expressed above.

In stating what I thought would be the Canadian position, I made the same reservation, that I was speaking personally and unofficially, a reservation which was later made by all the others. I said that I thought the following

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would sum up the Canadian position in this matter:

1. The extension of the Brussels Pact to include trans-Atlantic countries was impracticable and undesirable. The very terms of the Pact made this clear. There was agreement on this by all present.
2. A unilateral guarantee of the Brussels Pact countries would not be given by Canada. Any obligations would have to be on a fully reciprocal basis. This was also agreed to by all present, though I am not sure how far Mr. Bonnet's agreement was unequivocal or represented the opinion of his government.
3. What was required, then, was a North Atlantic security pact on a fully reciprocal basis, which in its terms would provide for agencies for consultation and collective security, including a joint defence committee.
4. In our view, only within the framework of such a long-term collective arrangement could Canada or any other country be expected to give maximum support for measures to solve the short-term emergency.

2. <u>The long-term plan vs. the short-term emergency</u>.

In the minds of the working party these two problems, the short-term and long-term, overlapped and caused confusion. It seemed also clear that there was real anxiety in the minds of certain European members of the working group that the concentration on long-term arrangements might prejudice the success of necessary measures to meet the short-term emergency. I pointed out that, in my view, the two subjects could and should be kept entirely separate and that to relate them would cause confusion and frustration. I took the position that the long-term arrangements could not possibly prejudice short-term emergency plans and would, in fact,

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facilitate them, unless it were felt that the conclusion of the long-term arrangements would provoke the Russians into an immediate attack. This caused a discussion on the provocative, compared with the deterrent effects of an Atlantic security arrangement concluded at this time. It proved useful to bring this matter right out into the open, as it was clear that it had been a real, though at times a concealed, stumbling block in reaching agreement in the working group. I argued that there were four sets of circumstances which were related to this question of provocation, and hence security:

1. Where the countries concerned were not politically united but were individually weak. This constituted the greatest provocation because it was the greatest temptation to an aggressor.
2. Where the countries concerned were divided but were getting stronger individually. This was also a dangerous situation, because the Soviet might be provoked, but this strengthening process, to take action against the individual states or against a European group which, in the absence of a Security Pact, would be without the formal assurance of United States assistance. If, for instance, the Soviet attacked Norway, where there are no U.S. troops, would the U.S. be automatically involved? If not, would not the conquest of Norway be almost as great a menace to France as the conquest of the Netherlands? It would be the beginning of the piecemeal process.
3. Where the European and Atlantic countries were united in a pact and growing stronger individually and collectively. Here the security situation would be much better, though of course there was some risk of provocation while the process of strengthening was going on. Any action taken now to conclude a pact

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would have some risk of provoking the U.S.S.R., but the real act of provocation would not be the signing of a pact, but the increase of the military strengths of the members of that pact. Yet those who are most worried about the provocative effect of a pact are most insistent on increasing their own military power. On this basis, the only way to avoid provocation would be to have everybody remain weak, which, however, is in fact the greatest provocation and which nobody wants!

4. Where the Atlantic countries are united in a political security pact and are strong individually and collectively. This is the formula for peace and security, and it is this, I thought, which we should strive to attain.

The others seemed to agree with this analysis of the position, though M. Bonnet kept referring to immediate insecurity and to how the French peasant kept worrying about invasion and occupation. The rest of us tried to show our understanding of this preoccupation, but also tried to point out to M. Bonnet that nothing that could be done within the next six months could in any event give the European countries an assurance of inviolability. Mr. Lovett, who eventually showed some impatience with the narrowness of this French point of view, tried to drive home to M. Bonnet that while the long-term arrangements were being worked out, the United States was doing everything it possibly could to help meet the short-term emergency. He spoke very frankly indeed and gave some very important details on this subject, which I think made some impression on M. Bonnet. He talked about strategic planning of the Commanders in Germany and the military discussions going on in London. He mentioned the movement of aircraft and supplies across the Atlantic and the building up of an

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American air striking-force in Europe. He asked M. Bonnet what more they could do in present circumstances.

I said that nothing could be more deplorable than a lukewarm reaction on the part of European countries to an offer by the United States of a political security arrangement, especially when that arrangement did not interfere with, but indeed would facilitate, United States efforts to meet the short-term emergency. I pointed out that, while the French might have been justified in the pre-war period in arguing that there could be no disarmament without security, they were defeating their own ends if they tried to argue now that there could be no pact without security, as the pact was an essential element in such security.

There is no doubt that the Americans are becoming profoundly impatient with the attitude of the French in this matter, an attitude which may be shared to some extent by the Belgian and Netherlands governments, but certainly not by their representatives in Washington.

Mr. Lovett told me very confidentially after the meeting that M. Bonnet had called on the Secretary of State the other day and had had the effrontery to suggest that the French would only accept an Atlantic security pact on the following three conditions:

1. Unity of command at once.
2. Immediate movement of U.S. military supplies to France.
3. Immediate movement of U.S. military personnel to France.

This reaction had had such an irritating effect on General Marshall that, according to Mr. Lovett, he felt like calling off the Atlantic pact negotiations at once. Mr. Bonnet certainly did not go nearly so far as this during the morning's discussions, and in fact indicated at the end that he accepted without reservations the desirability of a North Atlantic pact. It is a strange and depressing

thought/

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thought that the French have to be convinced of the desirability of this.

3. Countries that should be included in any Atlantic Pact

In answer to a question from Baron Silvercruys, Mr. Lovett indicated that the following countries were absolutely essential, in addition to the Brussels countries, because of the contribution that their inclusion in such a pact would make to United States national security:

Denmark (especially Greenland),

Norway, and

Portugal (for the Azores).

Mr. Lovett went on to indicate that if such a thing as a competition developed for U.S. military supplies, which he hoped would not be the case, it might be that Congress would feel that building up U.S. strength in the above areas was quite as important as building up Dutch, Belgian, and French military strength.

Mr. Van Kleffens expressed the fear of his government that an Atlantic pact might be so widened in its membership that certain countries would be included who were more of a liability than an asset. He had Italy particularly in mind and met with considerable support from others in his emphasis on the disadvantages of Italian inclusion. Mr. Lovett said they had an open mind on the inclusion of Italy. Mr. Bonnet felt that certain countries might desire to be included but would not be willing to accept as precise and far-reaching obligations as other members. No conclusions were reached as to what countries should be included in the pact beyond recognition of the American position that Norway, Denmark, and Portugal were indispensable.

4. The/

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4. The extent and character of obligations which the United States Government could accept for inclusion in such a pact.

There was a short discussion of this subject, during which Mr. Lovett emphasized the difficulties in securing congressional approval for any obligations wider or more precise than those accepted at Rio. I pointed out that, while everyone must be aware of the difficulties of the U.S. position and of the necessity of avoiding a congressional rejection or crippling amendments, nevertheless the more precise and exact the obligations, the more confidence would be built up in the minds of Europeans that the pact would be of immediate value to them. The matter was not, of course, one of short-range importance because the presence of United States soldiers on European soil ensured that any attack on a continental European country would bring the United States into war automatically because it would become an attack on United States personnel. However, once these soldiers had left Europe, the problem became of more than academic importance. I expressed the hope that in any document which was to be submitted to governments, two things should be kept in mind:

1. The undesirability of including any explicit reference to the fact that the determination of an armed attack or an aggression could only be made by the individual members of the pact. This should be left implicit or should be covered by some form of words, such as "Any action which a member considers to be an armed attack on another member should be regarded as an armed attack on itself, etc.".

2. The desirability of making the pledge of assistance as impressive as possible. It might even be possible to mention military assistance if it could be coupled with some such phrase as "subject to the requirements of constitutional processes".

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It was agreed that this whole subject should be given further and very careful examination.

lbp.gm

August 20th, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

Mr. St-Laurent asked me to return this clipping, and to let Mr. King know that he was grateful for having it brought to his attention.

Would you pass on the message to Mr. King at a convenient moment?

J. L. St. P.

February 25, 1949

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Saturday, Feb. 12.

Alarmed Over Pact

C213743

Deadlock In Washington

By Basil Dean
Evening Citizen Correspondent

LONDON — Opinion in Britain and elsewhere in Europe today was openly alarmed over the Washington deadlock concerning the wording of the guarantees to be included in the North Atlantic pact.

The news that the American senate will oppose any specific commitment to "military aid" in the terms of the pact is seen here as threatening to destroy the whole concept of Atlantic union, so carefully built up since Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent first suggested it 12 months ago.

What British observers are finding it difficult to understand is, first, why the negotiators allowed the talks to reach their present stage before apparently considering the probable views of the Senate and, second, why the moment in which Norway is trying to decide whether to join the pact or recede into Scandinavian neutrality should have been chosen for airing this issue.

It has always been known here, of course, that the terms of the constitution make it difficult, if not impossible, for the United States government to commit the nation to war in advance or by any automatic machinery.

But until yesterday it had been assumed that the constitutional position had been carefully examined and that some way had been found around this difficulty.

Britain herself would almost certainly be prepared to accept some formula less specific than a flat military guarantee, and to go ahead on the assumption that American military aid would be forthcoming in a crisis. But it is equally certain that several other potential signatories to the pact, including France, Belgium and Norway, would not feel their safety sufficiently assured by any formula which gave Washington the legal right to hold back at the last moment.

Only Costs

By The Canadian Press

It isn't the price tag, it's the sentiment—and from coast to coast you can buy Valentine sentiment for as little as five cents.

For those who step up to the card counter and splurge on frills and red satin for the girl of their dreams, the ticket may run as high as $2.50. Nevertheless, a cross-Canada survey by The Canadian Press reveals that sentiment is back in style.

As usual there are humorous, light-hearted cards for the timid soul, bashful about going on record with "I love you truly, be my Valentine." And the boisterous extrovert can still buy a card carrying a practical joke.

Sour Cards Out

But the return of sentimentality

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The Prime Minister

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

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C213746 NWT NAR/SR 7.5.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I informed Mr. Lewis Clark this afternoon that the Government proposed to announce, on Monday, the appointment of a Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in the Northwest. I gave him some indication of the duties of Brigadier Foster's new post and explained that we hoped that the coordination under his direction of Canadian Departmental activites in the Northwest would greatly facilitate our cooperation with United States agencies at work on joint projects in that area.

Mr. Clark said his Government would be very glad to have this information in advance of its public announcement. The United States authorities had recently been bringing together, under a single direction, the activities of their own agencies on Northwest construction projects and he felt that, with similar unification of the Canadian side, local cooperation in the field would be smoother and more satisfactory to both countries.

L.C.R.

LC
8-5-43

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(MALCOLM MACDONALD TO W.L.M.K.)

SECRET AND PERSONAL

April 6th 1943

C213747

NOTE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH-WESTERN CANADA.

I have recently returned from a second visit to the Canadian North-West to see the development works being accomplished there. They leave two major impressions on a casual visitor. First, they are colossal, and their significance may be very far-reaching indeed. Second, the Americans are doing the greater part of the planning and execution of these works, and at present at any rate the Canadian authorities have too little influence on the shaping of these important affairs in Canadian territory. The situation even seems so disturbing that I venture to write this personal, informal and frank note on the subject.

There can be no question of the Canadian Government's wisdom in giving every encouragement to these enterprises. The development works are to be wholeheartedly welcomed. They will open up the North-West a generation sooner than would otherwise have been the case, and will add immensely and immediately to Canada's importance in world affairs. Moreover, the Canadian Government have been right in agreeing to the Americans doing much of the work. When so much of Canada's energy was being thrown into other parts of the war effort it was beyond her power to achieve some of these additional works quickly, and from the point of view of the military defence of North America they had to be accomplished without delay. Again, the Canadian Government have been right in announcing that the work as a whole should be an act of co-operation between the American Government and the Canadian Government working as partners together. They have been right also in insisting that after the war the Americans should withdraw from the work except insofar as the Canadian authorities might be willing for them to continue, and that every part of the development works which remained on Canadian soil then should belong in undisputed ownership to Canada.

So the Canadian authorities have nothing to reproach themselves with on the general policy. On the contrary they have acted with foresight, broad-mindedness and courage. Where things

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seem to have "slipped" is in the practical carrying out of the third principle of policy outlined in the above paragraph. In theory the Canadian and American Governments are co-operating as equal partners in the work. But in practice the American authorities have gained increasing control of what is done, how it is done and where it is done, whilst the Canadian authorities' influence on events is comparatively small. There are explanations for this. Circumstances have been extremely difficult for the Canadian authorities. For one thing, they have thrown so much of their best personnel into organising Canada's tremendous war effort at many other even more urgent points that they have so far not been able to spare enough good men to make their influence sufficiently felt in these perhaps rather remote North-Western developments. For another thing, on the Americans' side difficulties have been greatly increased for the Canadians by the fact that the State Department through whom the Canadian Government quite properly deal with the American Government has been largely ignored by the American Army and other authorities carrying out the works on the spot in the North-West.

But whatever may be the reason for what is happening, the facts of the situation are clear and disturbing.

II.

I need not give a list of the works being accomplished or projected. When Mr. Crerar, Dr. Camsell and I visited the North-West last August there were four principal undertakings, and the Canadian and American authorities truly divided responsibility for them. There were (1) the building of the Alaska Highway, (2) the creation of a chain of airfields from Edmonton to Fairbanks, (3) the production of oil at Norman Wells and (4) the laying of a pipeline to convey the oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse. American authorities were responsible for the carrying out of the first and fourth of these works whilst Canadian authorities were responsible for achieving the second and third. The first three

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were proceeding with remarkable speed and efficiency. The fourth was making disappointing progress owing to American miscalculations about the ease of transport in the Mackenzie country.

Generally speaking - though there were signs that matters might develop unfortunately - the situation from the point of view of the preservation of Canadian interests was reasonably satisfactory in August. It is since then that there has been a serious deterioration. The following are some of the developments which alter the general picture:-

1. Last August it was assumed that the chain of airfields then being built by the Canadians from Edmonton to Fairbanks along the general route of the Alaska Highway would provide, in war and peace, the principal air way from America to Asia. Since then the opinion of the American and Canadian experts in those parts seems to have changed. Of course, that opinion may swing back again. But at present it holds that, although the route through the mountains may always be important as an alternative flying route, for reasons which I need not go into a new chain of airfields from Edmonton down the Athabaska, the Slave and the Mackenzie valleys and thence across northern Yukon Territory to Fairbanks will be the more important. This air route is now being built solely by the Americans. They settle exactly where the airfields shall be; they decide where the auxiliary works shall be placed; they are building the airfields; and they are providing the equipment and administrative staffs. These new airfields are magnificent, all of them with 5,000 feet runways and some of them with runways already stretching 7,000 feet.

2. Just as the Americans have built the Alaska Highway partly as a feeder to the earlier chain of airfields, so they have now begun to build roads partly

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partly to serve this air route down the river valleys of Alberta and the North-West Territories. The world was astonished when the Americans built the Alaska Highway 1600 miles long. But now already they are at work, and far advanced, on the construction of nearly 2,000 miles of other roads further east, from Grimshaw to Norman Wells, Fort Smith to Alexandra Falls, Fort Nelson to Willow Lake and Fort Norman to Whitehorse. The Americans are solely responsible for this road-building, and the decision as to when, where and how the roads shall be brought into existence rests mainly with them. No doubt they have yet other plans for the not distant future.

3. It is perhaps easy to overstate the danger of so much initiative and decision belonging to our American allies. Admittedly it is highly important from the point of view of the vigorous prosecution of the war that these roads and air routes should be built forthwith, and they will in any case be of immense value to Canada after the war. But it is surely unfortunate that the Canadian authorities have little real say as to, for example, the exact placing of these airfields and the exact route of these roads on Canadian soil. The Americans decide these things according to what they consider American interests. They pay no particular heed to this or that Canadian national or local interest. This aspect of the matter assumes even greater importance when one realises fully the considerations which the American Army, and the other American interests working with them, have in mind in all their efforts in the North-West. Responsible American officers will tell you frankly in confidence that in addition to building works to be of value in this war, they are designing those works also to be of par-

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particular value for (a) commercial aviation and transport after the war and (b) waging war against the Russians in the next world crisis.

4. With the same considerations in view the Americans are pushing ahead with many other development works, such as the building of oil pipe-lines (there are already three such projects besides the Norman Wells - Whitehorse one), the improvement of navigation on the Athabaska, Slave and Mackenzie Rivers, the extension of railroad facilities, etc. In some of these matters they engage in only a minimum of consultation with Canadian authorities.

5. There has been a very encouraging expansion of oil production at Norman Wells during recent months. The Americans are very alive to this and to the possibility that further prospecting may reveal an oil field of considerable importance in the Mackenzie valley. American oil interests are watching the situation closely, and if developments look good they will seek to gain control there. Canadian oil interests do not seem so alert to the possibilities. I was told at Norman Wells that no senior representative of the Imperial Oil Company has visited the place for a long time past.

6. The American Army are sedulously collecting all the information that they can about the Canadian North-West. For example, their aeroplanes are flying widely over the territory photographing it. I doubt whether they recognise any limits to what they can do if they want to do it. All the information that they collect goes to the War Department in Washington. Does it come likewise to Ottawa? I doubt whether all of it does. In fact the American authorities probably now know much more about this part of Canada than the

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Canadian authorities do, which is a most undesirable state of affairs.

7. Do the Americans intend to surrender all control over the works which they have established after the war? There can be no question at all of the good faith of the American Administration in supporting the agreements which they have made with the Canadian Government. But certainly many influential American individuals who have had a hand in these developments in the North-West have no serious thought that the interests which they represent shall withdraw. American money, energy and labour have been spent on an immense scale whilst the Canadians have had comparatively little to do with some of the most important undertakings. One can imagine some of these people stirring up quite an unpleasant agitation in Congress circles to force the hands of the Administration, if they feel so disposed.

These are some of the worrying elements in the present situation. From them may flow other unfortunate consequences. For example, the political effect in Western Canada of these developments may be significant. Wherever you travel north of Edmonton there are large numbers of American military officers, troops and airmen and civilian workmen and representatives of American business and finance. Everywhere these Americans are talking eagerly about the development of the North-West, and their words are being translated into deeds. The American Army calls itself "the Army of Occupation". Much of this annoys the Canadian citizens of the territory, yet they cannot help realising that it is largely the Americans who are now opening up their country. The Canadian counterparts of the Americans who swarm through the country are conspicuous by their comparative absence. The inhabitants of those regions are beginning to say that it seems that the Americans are more awake to the importance

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of the Canadian North-West than are the Canadian authorities. This state of affairs tends to play into the hands of those Western Canadians who are inclined to assert that the West receives little sympathy and help from Eastern Canada, and that its destiny lies in incorporation with the United States of America.

III.

The centre from which these various activities are generally directed is Edmonton. Some other places have also assumed a new importance, such as Whitehorse, which is the headquarters of the American builders of the Alaska Highway. But the growth of Edmonton under American stimulus in connection with these North-Western developments has been most remarkable. The Americans fill a large part of the MacDonald Hotel, they have taken over completely many other pre-existing buildings, and I am told that their Army and civilian organisations have caused the erection of eighty or ninety new buildings in the city during the last four months alone.

They have recognised the importance of the work by stationing a whole Army division in the region. Their local organisation runs to one General, eight Colonels, other high ranking officers and an assortment of civilian business executives presiding over military and civil departments established to examine, check and approve of field investigations, construction works, aerial reconnaissance, aerial photography, camouflage, public relations, postal service, legal matters, contracts, labour relations and various other branches of activity staffed by about 13,000 military and civil employees.

The regular Canadian organisation in Edmonton on the other hand consists of one man. He is Mr. Leonard E. Drummond, who is a consulting mining engineer and the secretary of the Alberta Chamber of Mines. He acts as representative of the Department of Mines and Resources, but is not strictly speaking

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a Government servant. Even his correspondence on behalf of the Canadian Government with the American authorities about all these works is conducted on either his Chamber of Mines or his private notepaper. I must say at once that I doubt whether any better choice could have been made as the semi-official representative of the Canadian Government. Mr. Drummond has an excellent knowledge of North-Western Canada and he is keen, industrious and tactful. His defence of Canadian interests is stout, and at the same time his relations with the Americans are excellent. American military and civilian officers alike speak in high terms of his wise and helpful advice. The extent to which he has been able to keep in touch with their multifarious activities is remarkable. But as often as not, as is inevitable in the circumstances, he only learns about these activities after they have happened, instead of being brought into consultation, as should invariably be the case, before decisions and actions are taken. He works from one small room in the Chamber of Mines office, and I believe his staff consists of one stenographer.

In addition the Department of Mines and Resources has other representatives in smaller centres in the North-West. The Commissioner for the Yukon in Dawson City and such men as Dr. Urquhart at Fort Smith and Dr. Livingstone at Aklavik in the North-West Territories are admirable representatives of the Federal Government. They are doing excellent work as local Canadian advisers and liaison officers to the Americans in their respective districts. But they have other duties also to perform for the Department, and I expect (though I do not know) that they have insufficient staffs under them to achieve satisfactorily the many new tasks which fall to them as a result of the new developments.

Besides these permanent representatives of the Canadian Government, individual departments in Ottawa send officers to Edmonton or elsewhere in the area for 'ad hoc' discussions with the American authorities on particular questions.

These arrangements clearly do not any longer measure up

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C213755

to the situation. One should not exaggerate the extent to which the Canadian authorities have lost their influence over events. The Departments concerned in Ottawa have sought to keep a keen eye on every development, and the Americans may have had to secure their authority in general terms for every project. This control from Ottawa might have worked reasonably satisfactorily if the control on the American side had remained in Washington. But, as has already been said, the dynamic American authorities in Edmonton and elsewhere in the North-West have tended to ignore Washington. At any rate, the War Department has ignored the State Department. And in any case Washington and Ottawa could only deal satisfactorily with the general principles of development policy. Speed required that much of the important detailed work should be settled in Edmonton. The Americans feel handicapped by the inadequacy of the Canadian organisation on the spot there. I understood from one of them that some time ago they offered to finance a considerable increase in Mr. Drummond's staff and office accommodation! Quite apart from other considerations, the effect of this state of affairs on the Americans' opinion of Canadian government is not good.

I am not qualified to propose the remedies. My visits to the North-West have been too superficial for me to claim any real grasp of the problems. Nor am I sufficiently acquainted with the difficulties of Canadian administration in war-time, and anyway it is no business of mine. But perhaps it would help those who read this Note if I risk censure by making some positive suggestions, however impractical or inappropriate they may turn out to be, so that they have something to "get their teeth into". In that spirit I throw out the following tentative suggestions:-

1. Someone in the nature of a special Commissioner should be appointed to represent the Canadian Government and be at the head of its organisation in Edmonton dealing, under the general supervision of the Government at Ottawa, with all questions

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of war-time development in North-Western Canada.

2. He should be assisted by a "general staff" living and working in Edmonton. On it should sit appropriate senior officers of all the Government Departments concerned (Department of External Affairs, Department of Mines and Resources, Department of Transport, Defence Department, Air Ministry, etc.). They should have an adequate complement of juniors, clerks, stenographers, etc.

3. This staff should be sufficiently large to allow some of its members to travel from time to time through the North-West, maintaining contact with the work in the field.

4. They should be housed in office quarters in Edmonton sufficiently imposing to impress everyone with the presence and authority of the Canadian Government.

5. They should be given appropriate powers. Their two main duties would be:-

a. to guard Canadian interests as such in all matters connected with the developments. They would naturally co-ordinate the efforts of all the Canadian Departments concerned.

b. to act as a co-operative partner organisation with the American organisation. Real consultation and co-operation between the Canadians and Americans before decisions and action are taken should be organised in every department of the work.

6. The staffs of the Government's representatives in the Yukon and the North-West Territories should, if necessary, be increased. It might also be found desirable to appoint local representatives in some places where they do not at present exist.

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These suggestions deal only with organisation. Other suggestions concerning other aspects of the situation naturally leap into one's mind. But I am very conscious that my observation of these affairs has been too cursory to make me in any way a reliable judge, and I repeat that I mention even the above suggestions diffidently on that account. This leads me to the one proposal which I do make with confidence. It is that two or three really good men should be appointed at once to proceed to Edmonton and the North-West forthwith as an official Commission to enquire into the situation and make recommendations to the Government. For obvious reasons their appointment should be rather informal and should be attended by no publicity.

I would only add that I expect some of the authorities concerned will find mistakes of fact or of emphasis in this Note. I have not consulted them on these matters because this is in no sense a formal or official document. When I started out for the North-West I did not expect to find myself writing this Note, and so did not collect information with a view to its production. However, I submit it with all its imperfections, for I believe that the general picture which it presents is true.

M.M.

6th April, 1943.

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SECRET NWT NAR/ET
8th April, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C213758

I am enclosing a copy of the note which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald prepared for your information about his impressions of the North-West. He gave me about ten copies, but I have taken no steps to circulate it to interested Ministers and officials. It is a frank and very personal memorandum, and his interest in the whole question might easily be misconstrued if, for instance, it got in any way to the ears of the United States Government that the United Kingdom High Commissioner had been taking ~~the~~ initiative in this question.

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Confidential

C213753

Ottawa, April 13th, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Canadian Northwest; improved government representation

The serious situation revealed by Mr. MacDonald's report, and in recent discussions of specific problems resulting from already large and continually expanding U.S. developments in Northwestern Canada, fully justify the War Committee's conclusion last week that special steps should be taken, at once, to safeguard the Canadian position and to provide for a larger measure of Canadian participation in these activities on Canadian soil. It was agreed that adequate government representation in the area was of first importance.

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources is to report at tomorrow's meeting of the War Committee on the present situation. A factual statement of American projects in the Northwest area is being circulated with the Agenda.

Since the last meeting I have collected a good deal more in the way of statements of fact and opinion and, after talking the matter over with Mr. Robertson, suggest (as the problem is urgent) that the government might, as an immediate step, appoint a Commissioner, with the dual function of representing the government and, after surveying the situation on the spot, make recommendations for solution of the problems involved.

Such a Commissioner should be from outside the government service but should have attached to him competent officials from Mines and Resources, Transport, Air, Munitions and Supply, and possibly Army. An Order in Council would appoint him in general terms to represent the Federal government in all matters relating to the development of the Northwest area. This would be publicly announced as a measure of Canadian co-operation with the United States. The Order would be su plemented by confidential instructions directing the Commissioner to review the whole situation from the point of view of Canadian war and postwar interests and submit recommendations to the War Committee within a short delay. An active and competent secretary

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and possibly later on other experts would probably require to be appointed to assist the Commissioner, who would presumably operate from headquarters at Edmonton.

If the War Committee, at tomorrow's meeting, were to approve, in principle, action along these lines, and agree upon a man, a draft Order in Council for his appointment and draft instructions could be prepared at once.

The strengthening of Canadian Service representation in the area seems to me an additional way in which further provisions could be made for the protection of Canadian interests.

A. D. P. H.

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Confidential Ottawa, April 20th, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Special commissioner for defence projects in Northwest Canada - confidential instructions to commissioner.

With Robertson and others in External Affairs, consideration has been given to appropriate confidential instructions for the special commissioner to be appointed in the Northwest. It is felt that the following points should be covered:

1. The government are concerned as to the predominently U.S. character of the extensive developments under way in the Canadian Northwest and have consequently reached the conclusion that Canadian representation in the area should be greatly strengthened.

2. The government have also agreed upon the importance of maximum Canadian participation in the planning and conduct of major undertakings now under way, or projected, particularly those of a continuing nature, subject to the obvious limitation of manpower and materials and the extent to which Canadian resources are employed in other departments of the war effort.

3. The commissioner should be instructed to review the whole situation on the spot, in the light of 1 and 2, with the object of submitting, at an early date, a report and recommendations as to how these ends might be furthered.

4. He should be instructed to make personal contact with U. S. officers and officials and make it clear that his appointment is intended to further Canadian co-operation in joint undertakings, that to this end he and his staff will co-operate fully, and his headquarters will constitute a centre in the area for all Canadian government authorities.

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5. His attention should be directed to the Exchanges of Notes with the United States and to the provision therein for ultimate Canadian control of the improved systems of communication and other facilities constructed in the area. He should consequently look forward to the time when Canada would have to take over operation and active control, and plan and make recommendations accordingly.

6. The authority conferred on him by the Order-in -Council might be more closely defined in respect of

(a) his relations with departmental representatives now in the area;

(b) the type of minor requests from U.S. authorities which he might himself approve, and those which should be communicated to Ottawa through the usual channels, and

(c) his relationship to the proposed joint labour authority should be defined.

Consideration should be given to the question as to whether some of these points should be covered in a letter, rather than in formal instructions to the commissioner.

A. D. P. H.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM C213763

May 8th, 1943.

For the Prime Minister:

Re: Brigadier Foster's appointment

Attached is a draft statement for use in announcing the appointment. It was prepared by Mr. Pickersgill in consultation with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Keenleyside of External Affairs.

A. D. P. H.

Immediate
Please make
comments. See Press
Gal. with pencil
memo. & oblige

It is proposed that this statement should be made Monday afternoon. It may be possible to add a paragraph there regarding the joint labour authority, the form of which has now been agreed between Labour and Judge McTague

Att.

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Statement of Brigadier W. W. Foss, D.S.O., re C213764
~~Statement re~~ Special Commissioner ~~for the~~ Northwest of Defence Projects Canada

W-308-1(D) 1942
W-340(a) 1943

The common approach of the governments of Canada and the United States to the problems of North American defence was formally recognized in the Ogdensburg Agreement. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence, from its establishment in 1940, has been P-954 1943 concerned with the defence of the west coast no less than the east coast of the continent.

As the war assumed global proportions, recommendations were made from time to time by the Joint Board for the development in Northestern Canada of projects of vital importance to the two nations for common defence and for the effective prosecution of the war. The Canadian government built a chain of air fields which stretches from Northern Alberta to Alaska. The great Alaska Highway project was undertaken. By joint arrangement between Canada and the United States, other transport and communication facilities are being constructed; in connection with these projects, natural resources of strategic significance are being developed.

The general plans of all these developments are, of course, based upon agreements between the competent authorities in Ottawa and Washington. But, in addition to these general arrangements, there is a growing volume of day-to-day business arising locally between Canadian and United States agencies and departmental officials to be considered and, in many cases, dealt with on the spot. There is, moreover, a need

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for a representative of high standing who can exercise a general supervision over all military developments in the area on behalf of the Canadian government as a whole.

To meet these needs the government has decided to appoint a Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the several departments of government having responsibilities in connection with these developments, and to maintain close and continuous co-operation with all agencies of the United States government in the area.

The Special Commissioner will report to the War Committee of the Cabinet. He will be assisted in his work by such departmental representatives and other officers as may be necessary for the effective discharge of his responsibilities.

~~The government has been fortunate in securing the services of~~ has been offered the services of Brigadier W. W. Foster, D.S.O., as Special Commissioner. ~~The Minister of National Defence has agreed to release~~ has been asked by the Government to release Brigadier Foster ~~from his important duties as~~ at the time of his appointment as Chairman in Chief of the Officers Selection and Appraisal Board of the Army.

Before the last war Brigadier Foster was Deputy Minister of Public Works in British Columbia. He had a distinguished career in the army in the last war and was decorated on several occasions for outstanding service at the front.

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After the war Brigadier Foster spent a number of years in the practice of his profession as a construction engineer. In 1935 he was called upon to reorganize the police force of Vancouver and subsequently served as Chief Constable of the City.

Throughout the period between the wars Brigadier Foster was actively associated with the militia. He was also active in veterans affairs and served as Dominion President of the Canadian Legion.

Since the outbreak of the present war, Brigadier Foster has held several responsible army commands.

In these various capacities Brigadier Foster has added to his wide knowledge of western Canada, a variety of technical, military and administrative experience which will be invaluable in his new post.

In undertaking his duties the Special Commissioner will have the co-operation and assistance of experienced officials of the Federal government. The Department of Mines and Resources, Transport, National Defence for Air and Munitions and Supply are all closely concerned with wartime developments in the northwest. Many Canadian officials since the early days have been intimately connected with the opening up of the area. All have contributed of their knowledge and ability to the recent undertakings.

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C213767

for tabling —

~~I wish now to table the~~ Order in Council appointing W.W. D.S.O. Brigadier Foster ~~as~~ Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.

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NW 7

C213708

HLK/ML, May 24, 1943.

N.A. Robertson

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY:

OPINION IN THE NORTHWEST

The United States Chargé d'Affaires called on me this morning and in the course of a general discussion referred to conversations he had had during his attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Hamilton during the past week-end. One of the things that struck Mr. Clark in these discussions was an apparent feeling on the part of some of the Canadians that a dangerous situation is being created by the American "invasion" of Northwestern Canada. Mr. Clark wondered if it might not be possible for us to give a little wider circulation to the arrangements by which the United States Forces are in that area.

In reply I said that I thought the arrival of the Special Commissioner in Edmonton would in itself emphasize Canadian control of activities in the Northwest.

You will recall that in a recent memorandum relating to the appointment of the Special Commissioner I suggested that W.I.B. should be asked to do a little work on this subject. It still seems to me to be a field in which the Board could very well take a little initiative with a view to spreading information as to the very definite controls which we retain both during the war and in the post-war period. Most of the material that would be used in such a campaign has already been published, but it has not received the widespread and continuous attention that might under the circumstances be useful.

Mack

(over)

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Hal

(over)

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Steps might also be taken to have a question asked and answered in the weekly meeting with the press. The points particularly to be covered would be:

(a) our agreement on post-war control;

(b) the participation by Canada in the construction of the facilities in the Northwest, in particular our work on the airway and the work of Canadian contractors on the Alaska Highway itself;

(c) the steps that have been taken by the Canadian Government to facilitate prospecting for war minerals in the Northwest.

In the memorandum to which I have referred I also suggested that we might ask one or two of the Ministers to refer incidentally but specifically to Canadian controls in the course of an address in the House.

H.L. KEENLEYSIDE

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

W.W. Cor. American Cooperation
Dom. Prov. Relations - B.C. W-308-1-D
" " - Alberta 1943

June 5th, 1943.

For the Prime Minister:

Re: Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada.

Brigadier Foster has suggested that the Alberta and British Columbia Governments be informed, officially, of this appointment. He has already been in touch with Provincial officials but feels that a formal intimation of his responsibilities will be helpful.

Attached are draft letters, for signature or revision, to Mr. Manning and Mr. Hart.

Signed 5/6 Jan

A. D. P. H.

Enclosures will be added upon return.

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR COUNCIL: C213771

DAWSON CREEK WATER SUPPLY

Some weeks ago the Minister of Pensions and National Health presented a recommendation providing for the financing of a water system in Dawson Creek, B.C. by the Canadian government. This action was taken because of a serious and urgent situation which had arisen through the increase in the population of Dawson Creek as a result of defence construction in the northwest.

On July 28, 1943, the War Committee approved in principle the recommendation submitted subject to two conditions

(a) that the Village Corporation of Dawson Creek undertake responsibility for maintenance and operation and eventual capital cost of the water system; and

(b) that the Provincial government undertake to finance a projected sewage system for the Village.

Subsequently the recommendation was approved by Council.

The first condition provided no difficulty. The second condition, relating to the sewage system, was inserted because it was felt that the Provincial government of British Columbia should be prepared to cooperate by assuming some responsibility since both the province and the municipality would benefit in the long run by the proposed improvements.

The Department of Pensions and National Health has been unable to obtain satisfactory assurances from the Premier of British Columbia regarding the sewage system. The Provincial government would be prepared to guarantee a Federal government loan for the construction of the sewage system but is not willing to finance the construction itself. The Department of Finance does not consider that this offer is a satisfactory implementation of the condition included in the Order in Council regarding the sewage system.

The matter is of some urgency if construction is to be completed before winter sets in. It would appear that the following courses are open to the government:

1. To drop entirely the condition regarding the sewage system so that construction of the water system may proceed forthwith.

2. To accept the British Columbia offer to guarantee a Federal loan for the sewage system.

3. To make no change in the present policy.

The Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada has suggested that in view of the deplorable conditions in Dawson Creek and in view of Premier Hart's attitude, the government should follow the second course described above, accepting the British Columbia offer. This, however, would create the impression of giving in completely to the provincial government and would weaken the Federal government's position.

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The Department of Pensions and National Health has suggested that the first course be pursued and that the condition regarding the sewage system be dropped entirely. It has pointed out in this connection that when the original submission to Council was prepared, no mention was made of a sewage system and that in the opinion of its departmental officials sewage conditions are not so serious as to require any action at this time.

If the condition should be dropped the government of British Columbia could at the same time be notified that the Canadian government is not prepared now and will not be disposed at any time in the future to take any action regarding a sewage system in Dawson Creek and that this matter must remain the responsibility of the provincial and municipal authorities.

A.D.P. Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

August 30, 1943.

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C213773

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: August 30th, 1943.

SUBJECT: Dawson Creek water supply.

REMARKS: Memorandum from Mr. Heeney, and correspondence attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL: August 30th, 1943.

ACTION TAKEN: Draft telegram to Premier of British Columbia submitted by Minister of Finance approved, as amended, on basis of alternative course 1 in attached memo.

DISPOSED OF:
Telegram despatched as from Privy Council office, August 30th.

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NWT C213771

January 12, 1944.

UNITED STATES DEFENCE PROJECTS AND INSTALLATIONS IN CANADA
JANUARY 1944

Note : This list does not include airfields, landing strips and related facilities in the Canadian Northwest, constructed by or on behalf of the United States, since these projects are now the subject of negotiations between Canada and the United States.

1. ALASKA HIGHWAY

(a) Highway from Dawson Creek to the Alaskan boundary
- authorized by exchanges of notes dated March 17-18 and May 4-9, 1942, and by Recommendation No. 24 of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

(b) Storage and housing facilities at Dawson Creek and Whitehorse, rest camps and convoy parking sites along the route
- constructed under authority of the above exchanges of notes

(c) Telephone Line (6 wire) from Edmonton to the 141st Meridian Boundary, repeater stations, telephone connections between flight strips and nearest repeater stations
- installed as part of the general project, but specifically authorized in a letter to the United States Minister, October 16, 1942.

(d) Expanded motor repair and servicing facilities at rest camps along the highway at Fort Nelson, Summit Lake, Liard River, Watson Lake Junction and Marley Bay
- authorized in an exchange of letters with the United States Charge d'Affaires, Ottawa, March 31 - April 12, 1943.

(e) Additional Housing and Storage Facilities at Whitehorse and McRay, Y.T. - accommodation for 120 officers and 5,000 enlisted men; 1,140,000 sq. ft. of closed storage and motor repair shops space
- authorized in an exchange of letters with the United States Charge d'Affaires, Ottawa, March 29 - April 9, 1943.

(f) Extension of Railhead at Dawson Creek
- housing for 2400 men; 210,000 sq. ft. storage and warehouse space; 76,000 sq. ft. workshops and repair shops; gasoline storage for 25,000 gals.; marshalling and classification yards - 7 tracks; storage yards - 7 tracks; railhead hospital; 14" water main from Cutbank River to railhead camp; sewage disposal facilities
- constructed under authority of an exchange of letters with the United States Charge d'Affaires, Ottawa, March 17 - April 5, 1943.

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2. HIGHWAY FROM HAINES POINT (ALASKA) TO CHAMPAGNE (MILE 108) Y.T.

(with relay stations at M.P. 40, M.P. 75, M.P. 106)
- authorized by an exchange of notes dated November 28 - December 7, 1942.

3. CANOL PROJECT

(a) Canol #1

(i) 4 - 6" oil pipeline from Norman Wells to Whitenorse (last 125 miles into Whitehorse are 6" pipe). 10 pumping stations with necessary facilities and housing for 6 men are also projected.

(ii) Wells at Norman (23 producing wells have been brought in to date)

(iii) Refinery and storage facilities at Whitehorse
- 5 warehouses, workshop, garage, laboratory, office, firehall, housing for operating staff of refinery, oil storage as follows:

2 - 80,000 bbl. tanks	5 - 1,000 bbl.
2 - 55,000 bbl.	7 - 2,000 bbl.
12 - 10,000 bbl.	2 - 3,000 bbl.
5 - 4,700 bbl.	

- authorized by an exchange of notes dated June 28 - 29, 1942.

(iv) Service Road and Telephone Line from Johnson's Crossing to Camp Canol along the route of the pipeline
- built as part of the project, without specific authorization.

(v) Winter roads - Fort Smith to Norman Wells via Hay River and Providence
- Fort Nelson to Fort Simpson
- subject of an exchange of letters with the United States Minister, Ottawa, September 22 - October 5, 1942.

(vi) Storage facilities for 200,000 bbls. at Camp Canol (1 - 80,000; 12 - 10,000) and for 80,000 bbls. crude and 35,000 bbls. Diesel fuel at Norman Wells

(vii) Housing for construction personnel

(b) Canol #2

(i) 4" gasoline pipeline from Skagway to Whitehorse, with capacity of 5.000 bbls. per day, along the right-of-way of the White Pass and Yukon Railway

(ii) Loading and Storage Facilities at Port Edward (400' wharf, 5 storage tanks of 100,000 gals. (American) each, pump house, warehouse, workshop, garage, bunk house, mess house, 4 small dwelling houses)

(iii) Storage depots (2 - 2,250 bbl. tanks) and pumping stations at 50 mile points along the pipeline
- constructed under authority of an exchange of notes dated August 14-15, 1942.

(iv) 2 wire telephone line along railway right-of-way
- installed as part of the project, without specific authorization.

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3. CANOL PROJECT

(c) Canol #3

(i) 2" gasoline pipeline, capacity 800 bbls. per day, from Carcross to Watson Lake

(ii) Storage facilities and pumping stations at Watson Lake, Carcross and 50 mile points
(Watson Lake : 5 - 10,000 bbl. tanks, 1 - 2,250 bbl.
Carcross: 3 - 10,000 bbl., 2 - 600 bbl., 5 - 300 bbl.
50 mile points (4): 2 - 2,250 bbl.)
- not specifically authorized, but noted in an exchange of letters with the United States Minister, Ottawa, September 22 - October 5, 1942.

(d) Canol #4

(i) 3" gasoline pipeline, capacity 3,000 bbls. per day, from Whitehorse to the Alaskan boundary (terminus at Fairbanks) with pumping stations and 2 - 2,250 bbl. storage tanks approximately every 50 miles.
- not specifically authorized, but noted in an exchange of letters with the United States Minister, Ottawa, September 22 - October 5, 1942.

(e) Weather Stations along the Mackenzie Route

(McMurray, Embarras Portage, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley and Norman Wells)
- by arrangements between the United States Army Weather Service and the Meteorological Service of Canada, with the concurrence of the Departments of Transport, National Defence (Army) and (Air)

(f) Improvements to the Mackenzie Waterway

Waterways - 500' timber wharf, extension of railhead, storage and housing facilities, 200 ton refrigerator unit at Camp Prairie.

Fitzgerald - 500' timber wharf, warehouses, living quarters, facilities for transfer of freight between river barges and portage transport; improvement of portage road to Fort Smith.

Fort Smith - necessary facilities for transfer of freight between portage transport and river barges; 500' timber wharf; 2 - 100 ton refrigerator units; 10,000 bbls. gasoline storage space; improvement of road to waterfront.

Resdelta - necessary facilities for transfer of freight from river barges to lake barges; warehouses; housing.

Mills Lake (near Ft. Providence) - facilities for transfer of freight between lake barges and river barges; small landing for mooring and servicing tugs.

Fort Simpson Airfield - small landing for mooring and servicing tugs.

Norman Wells - 500' timber wharf

Wrigley - usual facilities for [illegible]er

- built as part of the project, without specific authorization.

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3. CANOL PROJECT

(g) Wildcatting Programme in the Northwest Territories and Yukon
- under authority of an exchange of notes dated December 28, 1942 - January 13, 1943.

4. WEATHER STATIONS IN THE NORTHWEST

Observing Stations

Brooks Brook
Camp Blueberry
Coal River
Dawson Creek
Devil's Pass
Fawcett
Fish Lake
Muncho Lake
Rancheria
Summit Lake
Swift River
Trout Liard
Trutch
Wagner
Watson Lake
Whitehorse
Valley View (by exchange of letters, Oct. 9-16, 1943)

Forecasting Stations

Whitehorse
Calgary
Edmonton
Fort Nelson
Fort St. John
Prince George
Watson Lake

5. RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS

(a) At Whitehorse, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, Simpson and Norman Wells
- under authority of an exchange of letters dated November 5 - 25, 1943.

(b) At Chimo
- by arrangements with the Controller of Radio, Department of Transport

6. LEASE OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

- under authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 10067, November 6, 1942.

7. UTILIZATION OF PRINCE RUPERT (AND PORT EDWARD) AS A SUB-PORT OF THE SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION

Extensive port and housing facilities, costing in the neighbourhood of $16,000,000, and including at

Prince Rupert : 2 wharves and railway connections and sidings; housing for 149 officers, 1589 other ranks and 150 civilians; sewage system; incinerator.

Port Edward : 2 wharves and loading pier with necessary rail connections; housing facilities for 100 officers and 2500 other ranks (barracks, mess halls, recreation rooms, church, theatre, laundry, cold storage plant, generating station hospital); sewage system; 20 magazines (on Watson Island); road from the Port to Galloway Rapids. The water supply system of the B. C. Packers has been leased and an 18" wooden main laid from the dam at Wolf Creek to Port Edward. The Billmoor Spruce Mills Ltd. sawmill has also been leased and is being operated by the B.C. Bridge and Dredging Co. for the U. S. Army.

- done under authority of Recommendation 22 of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

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8. EDMONTON

(a) 250 bed military hospital - authorized by an exchange of letters with the United States Chargé d'Affaires, March 9 - 19, 1943.

(b) 60,000 sq. ft. closed storage space - authorized by an exchange of letters with the United States Chargé d'Affaires, March 16 - April 5, 1943.

(c) Remote Receiver Station - by arrangement with the Department of Transport

(d) Recreational Building - by arrangement with General Foster

(e) Improvements and Extensions to the Jesuit College, which is being used as the Headquarters of the Northwest Division, U. S. Army. (accommodation for 75 officers and 500 civilians)
- decision to establish this office was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Lewis Clark on December 4, 1942.

9. CRIMSON PROJECT

(a) Permanent year round bases, equipped with radio ranges, at Churchill and Southampton Island.

(b) Winterized bases at Chimo and Frobisher Bay
(1 NE-SW runway, 5000' x 150', paved;
1 E-W runway, 5000' x 150', hard surfaced, water bound macadam
Necessary hard surfaced parking areas and service aprons
One standard steel hangar, 120' x 200'
One nose hangar 120' x 77'
Housing for station complement of 36 officers and 200 enlisted men, and for 203 transients)
- being constructed under Recommendation 26 of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Original programme modified in accordance with an exchange of letters between Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Senior U. S. Army member, and Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, Secretary, Canadian Section, July 29 - September 8, 1943.

(c) Buildings and Radio Range at The Pas
- under Recommendation 26 of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

(d) Weather Stations

Forecasting and Observing Stations at : The Pas Churchill, Coral Harbour, Frobisher Bay and Fort Chimo

Observing Stations at :

Brochet	Hudson Bay Junction	Wabowden
Duck Lake	Island Falls	✱Mecatina
Eskimo Point	Lake Harbour	✱Padloping Island
Gillam	River Clyde	

✱ with radio range

(The authorized programme also calls for stations at: Foxe Basin, Indian House Lake, Stillwater Lake and York Bay)
- constructed under authority of our note of October 17, 1942, to the United States Minister, as modified by an exchange of letters between Gen. Henry and Mr. Keenleyside, July 23 - August 7, 1943

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9. CRIMSON PROJECT

(e) Radiosonde and Pilot Balloon Station at Arctic Bay
- by arrangement between the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Canadian Meteorological Service

(f) Firing Ranges at Coral Harbour (Southampton Island), Churchill and The Pas
- by arrangement with the Department of National Defence (Air) and the Department of Transport

(g) Landline Communications

Great Falls to Edmonton	-	3 teletypes leased from and maintained by C.P. Telegraphs
Edmonton to Saskatoon	-	"
Saskatoon to Hudson Bay Junction	-	3 teletypes leased from and maintained by Sask. Gov't. Telephones
Hudson Bay Junction to Churchill	-	Hudson's Bay Railroad circuit leased and telegraph carrier superimposed
Saskatoon to Regina	-	2 teletypes
Great Falls to Churchill		6 phase teletype circuit

- by arrangement with the Department of Transport and the Department of National Defence (Air)

(h) Utilization of Hudson's Bay Railroad Facilities

(i) Additional trackage on pier; 1½ miles track to airfield at Churchill

(ii) Extension of lines of communication from The Pas and Churchill to the airfields at these points

(iii) Office Accommodation for Signal Corps at all terminals on a rental basis

(iv) Barracks for U. S. Signal Corps personnel at Hudson Bay Junction, The Pas, Wabowden and Gillam, on sites leased from the railroad.

(i) Navigational Aids - Koksoak River (Ungava Bay) and Chaplet (near the head of Frobisher Bay)
- installed by the U. S. Navy under authority of an exchange of letters with the United States Chargé d'Affaires, April 22 - June 22, 1943.

10. EMERGENCY AIRFIELD AT MINGAN, P.Q.

(5000' x 150' paved runway; 5000' x 150' hard surfaced, water bound macadam runway; taxiway 50' wide, hard surfaced, from Lake Paterson to runway; necessary parking areas and service aprons; radio range, nose hangar; necessary facilities for station complement of 12 officers and 155 enlisted men, and 20 transient officers)
- constructed under authority of our letter to the United States Minister, Ottawa, October 30, 1942, as modified by an exchange of letters between Gen. Henry and Mr. Keenleyside, July 29 - September 8, 1943.

11. ORDNANCE COLD WEATHER PROVING GROUND UNIT AT CHURCHILL for the 1943-44 winter season
- by arrangement between the Services

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12. R.D.F. INSTALLATIONS AT COCHRANE, HEARST, NAKINA, ARMSTRONG AND KAPUSKASING

- under authority of a letter from the Canadian Air Member, P.J.B.D., to the United States Air Member, August 7, 1942.

13. DEFENCE INSTALLATIONS AT SAULT STE. MARIE

(Housing for upwards of 50 officers and 2,000 enlisted men; 1 battery barrage balloons; 2 batteries artillery)
- under authority of Recommendations 22 and 25 of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

14. NAVAL MINE TESTING STATION AT MINAS BASIN

(Accommodation for 30 men, small garage and workshop)
- authorized in a letter to the United States Minister, Ottawa, October 30, 1942.

15. UTILIZATION OF HALIFAX AS A SUB-PORT OF THE BOSTON PORT OF EMBARKATION

- notification conveyed to Col. J. H. Jenkins by Col. F. J. Graling, United States Military Attaché, by letter dated January 28, 1943.

16. DIRECTION FINDING STATIONS AT DEMING AND BACCARO POINT N.S.

(United States equipment, installed and operated by the Royal Canadian Navy, under arrangements between the Services.)

17. FAN MARKER, PINE ISLAND, B.C.

(United States equipment, installed and operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force, under authority of a letter from the Canadian Air Member, P.J.B.D., to the United States Military Attache, Ottawa, September 15, 1943.)

18. IONOSPHERIC STATION AT CLYDE, BAFFIN ISLAND

- under authority of an exchange of notes dated March 8 - 17, 1943.

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CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1944

No. 16

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(June 7, 1944)

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECORDING AN AGREEMENT

CONCERNING THE

DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS

IN NORTHWESTERN CANADA

IN FORCE JUNE 7, 1944

OTTAWA
1944

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SUMMARY

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EXCHANGE OF NOTES (JUNE 7, 1944) BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RECORDING AN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS IN NORTHWESTERN CANADA.

I

The United States Ambassador in Canada
to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, Canada, June 7, 1944.

No. 156.

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to previous correspondence and specifically, to the exchanges of notes of June 27 and 29, 1942, August 14 and 15, 1942, and December 28, 1942 - January 13, 1943, as well as to recent conversations which have taken place with officials of your Government, all with regard to the Canol project.

2. My Government, desiring to arrange for an early withdrawal from activities in the Northwest Territories having to do with discovery and development of oil fields and at the same time to provide for an adequate supply of oil to meet present and future military needs, proposes the following, namely, that it: a) terminate its contract with the Nobel Drilling Company for exploration work in the Northwest Territories; and, b) modify its contract with Imperial Oil Limited for the discovery and development of oil fields and the production of oil in accordance with the terms of the letter of intent dated April 11, 1944, a copy of which is enclosed.

3. The Government of the United States asks the Canadian Government to agree to the proposals set forth above and further to agree: a) that the provision of the August 14-15, 1942, exchange of notes as to the disposition of the Skagway - Whitehorse pipeline will apply also to the gasoline distribution lines to Watson Lake and Fairbanks; b) that after the United States disposes of its works, installations and facilities of the Canol project as provided in existing agreements, the owners and/or lessees thereof will be granted adequate enjoyment of the sites, rights of way, and riparian rights required for satisfactory utilization and that the Canadian Government or its assigns will permit the aforesaid works, installations, and facilities to be used, on equitable terms, for the transportation and refining of crude petroleum purchased by the United States in the Northwest Territories and for the distribution of such petroleum and the products thereof both within and without the boundaries of Canada; c) that no export or other tax, or embargo affecting the United States Government will be placed upon the export of oil purchased by the United States in accordance with the terms of this note.

4. It is understood that nothing in clause b) in paragraph 3 above precludes the Government of Canada from charging a fair and non-discriminatory rental for the use of the lands referred to in any case in which works and facilities are acquired by private interests. It is also understood that, as stated in the note from the United States Minister on June 27, 1942, "the pipeline and refinery when operated for commercial purposes

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will be subject to such regulations and conditions as the Canadian Government may consider it necessary to impose in order to safeguard the public interest." Finally, it is understood that clause c) in paragraph 3 above does not limit the right of the Canadian Government after the war to charge a fair and non-discriminatory royalty on oil produced for and purchased by the United States.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

RAY ATHERTON.

Enclosure

SPEAC 11 April 1944

LETTER OF INTENT IN CONNECTION WITH CONTRACT No. W-412-ENG-52, AS AMENDED BY SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENTS Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.

Imperial Oil Limited
56 Church Street,
Toronto (1), Canada.

Gentlemen:

You are advised that the Government will negotiate with you a supplemental agreement to your contract, described above, with the following provisions:

1. That Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to above-mentioned contract shall be acknowledged as being terminated and cancelled.

2. That said Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and Supplemental Agreements Nos. 2 and 3 (all as amended pursuant hereto) shall hereafter and until terminated remain in full force and effect as to the proven area at and adjacent to Norman Wells, but shall not apply to or have force and effect as to any area outside said proven area; the said proven area at and adjacent to Norman Wells shall be defined as that area colored in red on the plan hereto annexed as Exhibit I and copies of said plan shall be attached as Appendix A to proposed supplemental agreement.

3. That the equipment and supplies (including compressors, battery stations, etc.) intended for development and/or exploratory work now en route to Norman Wells shall be delivered at Norman Wells by the Government and installed by the contractor and such further equipment and supplies shall be furnished and delivered at Norman Wells and such further work done and completed at the proven area (all under the terms and during the life of said Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and its supplemental agreements as amended pursuant hereto) as may be necessary to render and keep the proven area capable of efficiently producing and delivering at least 4,000 barrels of crude petroleum per day to the Government and the contractor shall be obligated, during the same period, to keep the proven area capable of delivering at least 4,000 barrels per day. No action under this clause 3 shall prevent or impair the supplying of the local requirements for petroleum or petroleum products except with the consent of the Government of Canada.

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4. That in lieu of the prices for crude oil mentioned in Sections 8.a. and 10 of article I of the original contract, the Government, after May 1, 1944, and during the remaining life of said Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and its supplemental agreements (all as amended pursuant hereto), will pay the contractor for crude petroleum delivered from the field tank batteries or delivered to the refinery storage for processing from wells drilled under said last named contract, 20 Cents Canadian currency per barrel. The Government will also continue to reimburse the contractor for all costs as provided in said Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and its supplemental agreements but the contractor will pay any royalty owed to private third parties.

5. The contractor is embarking on an extensive exploratory program in the Northwest Territories and as conducive to efficiency, expedition and economy of operation for both parties, provision shall be made for such exchanges, consolidations, joint usage and divisions of expenses relating to production, general supervision, general office, utilization of employees, establishments, tankage, facilities, and services and furnishing or sale of materials and supplies on hand as may be agreed upon by the Contracting Officer and the Contractor's Project Manager as being of mutual benefit.

6. That on the termination of said contract No.W-412-eng-52 (as amended pursuant hereto), the contractor will give to the Government of the United States the continuing right to purchase for its own use but not for resale, at the wellhead or in the contractor's field tanks, crude petroleum from the said proven area to an amount which shall not exceed one-half of the recoverable reserves remaining in the proven area at the said contract termination last above mentioned or 30,000,000 barrels, whichever shall be the smaller, and in addition thereto the said Government shall have the continuing right to purchase for its own use but not for resale 10% of the recoverable reserves of crude petroleum found in each field hereafter successively discovered by drilling and developed by the contractor in the Northwest Territories until there shall be a combined total of 60,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum from the proven area and the fields so discovered and developed subject to the aforesaid continuing right to purchase of the Government. The Government shall pay for the said crude oil the cost thereof to the contractor, including all direct and indirect expenses incurred in connection with finding, development and production thereof, with proper provisions for depreciation and depletion, but no depreciation or depletion shall be charged in relation to the buildings, installations and equipment covered by clause 7 hereof or in relation to the monies expended by the Government through the contractor on exploratory work and, in addition to the said cost, the Government shall pay to the contractor 20 Cents Canadian currency per barrel. The above right to purchase of the Government shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1). To the prior and preferred supplying of all local requirements for crude petroleum and petroleum products currently.

(2) The above right to purchase shall, from and after May 1, 1954, be exercised currently and the Government of the United States shall accordingly take delivery during each month of 20% of the respective amounts of crude oil

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which the contractor produces for export during said month from the proven area and from each of the other areas in which the Government has its right to purchase crude oil until a total of 60,000,000 barrels of crude oil shall have been received by the said Government directly or by delivery to the contractor as hereinafter in this sub-clause (2) provided or partly by each of the said methods; in case the Government does not take all or a part of the said 20% as above set forth, the Government shall be deemed to have delivered the amount of said 20% which it does not take delivery of during the month in question to the contractor for the latter's own use and the contractor shall pay to the Government all of the excess by which the average price received by the contractor for crude oil exported from the field in question during said month exceeds the price payable by the Government for said crude oil at the wellhead, namely, 20 Cents Canadian currency per barrel plus cost as above defined.

(3) In case of war emergency, the contractor will use all reasonable endeavours to produce and deliver to the Government the crude oil which it has the right to purchase hereunder in the quantities and at the times desired by the Government. Except in case of war emergency the contractor shall not be asked to produce any of its fields inefficiently or to the injury of said fields.

(4) Any costs in excess of those which the contractor would normally incur in the ordinary course of its business, if incurred at the request, and for the benefit of the Government, shall be for account of the Government and paid by it. The Government shall take delivery of the said crude oil currently as it purchases the same and the contractor shall not be obligated to furnish storage for the same.

7. That at the termination of said Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and its supplemental agreements (all as amended pursuant hereto), the Government shall transfer to and vest in the contractor all the wells, buildings, installations, tanks, battery stations, drilling and other equipment (including spare parts) and materials and supplies including all rights relating thereto which the Government then has in the Norman Area or en route thereto for development and/or exploratory work, including such marine and road transportation and construction equipment as is required to service the same, and any other buildings, equipment or supplies including all rights relating thereto which, not being required by the Government may be of use to the contractor in his proposed exploratory and development program. The Government agrees not to remove permanently from the Norman Area any of the above items without the consent of the contractor and to now deliver to the contractor all of such items as are not required for the contractor's operations on the proven area and the contractor shall have the right to use the same from May 1, 1944, in his proposed exploratory and development program, paying therefor a rental equivalent to 5 Cents Canadian currency per barrel for each barrel of oil purchased by the Government under Article 4 hereof. All such property as can now be itemized and listed shall be now itemized and listed and attached as Appendix B to the proposed supplemental agreement. Further items can be

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added to said Appendix B from time to time by the Contracting Officer and the Project Manager and a final itemizing and listing of the property shall be made at the termination of the Contract No. W-412-eng-52 by the Contracting Officer and the Project Manager and attached to the proposed supplemental agreement as Appendix C. For the above property to be so transferred to and vested in the contractor, the contractor shall pay the Government the sum of $3,000,000 Canadian currency, said sum to be payable only out of the proceeds of oil delivered or deemed to be delivered to the Government under clause 6 hereof at the rate of 5 Cents Canadian currency per each barrel of oil so delivered or deemed to be delivered.

8. The original Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and the supplemental agreements Nos. 2 and 3 (all as amended pursuant hereto) shall terminate on the termination of hostilities in the present War or at the option of the Government at the expiry of such period not exceeding one year after the said termination of hostilities as the Government may desire, provided that in the latter case the Government shall give the contractor three months' prior written notice of such termination.

Except as may be modified by a supplemental agreement contemplated by this Letter of Intent, the terms and conditions of your Contract No. W-412-eng-52 and supplemental agreements Nos. 2 and 3 shall remain in full force and effect.

Kindly indicate on three copies hereof your acceptance of this Letter of Intent and return all executed copies to the Contracting Officer.

Very truly yours,

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By _____
O.P. Easterwood, Jr.
Major, Corps of Engineers,
Contracting Officer.

ACCEPTED _____ 1944

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

By _____

_____
(Address)

II

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada
to the United States Ambassador to Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 7, 1944.

No. 58

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your Note No. 156 of June 7, 1944, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada, having given consideration to the desire of the Government of the United States to withdraw from activities in the Northwest

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Territories having to do with the discovery and development of oil fields, agrees to the proposals and understandings set forth in your Note.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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(L.B. PEARSON TO W.L.M.K.)

LBP/WB
DEC. 6/46.

C213788

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Northwest Territories Council has had no representative on it from External Affairs since Dr. Keenleyside resigned two years ago on his appointment to Mexico. In view of international developments which affect the Far North, it is, I think, most desirable that there should be a representative on the Council who is informed on and appreciates the importance of the international implications of our Arctic plans and policies. For that purpose I think that Dr. Keenleyside's place should now be filled. Mr. Heeney, because of his connection with the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, would be a useful member, or failing him, we should appoint an officer of the Department. I would be glad to have your wishes on this matter, after which I can take it up with Mr. St. Laurent.

Please speak to me
7-XII-46

In view of the appointment of Dr. Keenleyside as Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, this matter might be left to be taken up with him when he reaches Ottawa in March.

LBP/WB
Jan.14/47.

15/1/60

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NWT MEMORANDUM BF March 14

Department of External Affairs

C213789 Ottawa, January 15/47

Dr. Gibson: I am returning the original of the memorandum to the Prime Minister, with his comment. Mr. Pearson has added a few lines at the bottom of the original memorandum.

SR

I will have it brought forward on March 10/47

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Council
next week
please / Jay
29/1/47

WH - Dept. of Mines - Resources
Gilkson - Northwest Territories

CONFIDENTIAL

C213790 D-22-10
1947

Ottawa, January 23rd, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Northwest Territories Council

1. The Minister of Mines and Resources has submitted a recommendation for the appointment of John G. McNiven, Mine Manager, Yellowknife, to be a member of the Council vice Keenleyside (who becomes Chairman upon his appointment as Commissioner). You will recall that Keenleyside was appointed some years ago in succession to Dr. Skelton.

2. Membership of the Council at present is as follows:

Hugh Keenleyside, Commissioner,
R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner,
A. L. Cumming, Mines and Resources
K. R. Daly, "
R. A. Hoey, " (Indian Affairs),
S. T. Wood, Commissioner, R.C.M.P.

3. I thought you might wish to consider the whole question of membership before the matter is dealt with by the government.

A. D. P. H.

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Crown Prince Olaf of Norway

Arrangements have been made for the extension of customs and immigration facilities at the port of entry on January 10. United States Secret Service Police will travel with them in the United States until they reach the Canadian border. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will attach an officer and a constable to meet the party when they enter Canada and to accompany them until they leave the country. The Governor General will probably send an Aide-de-Camp to meet Crown Prince Olaf at Montreal and return with the party to Ottawa Friday morning.

Crown Prince Olaf and his father, King Haakon, escaped from Norway in a British cruiser last June from Tromsoe to Greenock, Scotland. They have been busy organizing Norwegian training centres in England.

One of the objects of Prince Olaf's visit to Canada is to see the Royal Norwegian Air Training School at Toronto Island and the Norwegian naval school at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. He will probably leave Ottawa Sunday night, January 12, visit the schools and be back in Washington in time to attend the President's Inaugural on January 20.

Crown Prince Olaf arrived in the United States by Pan American Airways clipper (Rt. Hon. Arthur Purvis returned to the U. S. A. in the same plane) on December 21, 1940 to spend Christmas with his wife, Princess Martha, and their three children, Prince Harald (3), Princesses Ragnild (9) and Astrid (6), who came to America last July. They are living at Pook's Hill, Maryland, about twelve miles from Washington.

Crown Prince Olaf was born at Sandringham in 1903. He is a nephew of the Earl of Athlone. His mother, Queen Maud, was a sister of King George V.

Princess Martha was a Princess of Sweden; her sister Astrid was Queen of Belgium and was killed in a motor accident in Switzerland in 1935.

Crown Prince Olaf and Princess Martha visited the United States in 1939; their proposed visit to Canada at that time was postponed until after the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Actually they did not visit Canada in 1939.

Mr. George Lash, Director of Public Information, has asked Crown Prince Olaf to speak on the radio in the series "We are not alone" on Sunday evening, January 26.

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BF 10 7.1.41
W.H.M.

C213792

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY

On Friday of this week, January 10, H.R.H. Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and his wife, H.R.H. Princess Martha, will arrive in Ottawa from Washington at 1.05 p.m. D.S.T. for a two day visit to his Uncle and Aunt the Governor General and Princess Alice.

time verified Jag

The party consists of:
H.R.H. Crown Prince Olaf of Norway
H.R.H. Crown Princess Martha
Lt.-Col. N.R. Ostgaard, A.D.C.
Mrs. Ragne Ostgaard, Lady-in-waiting
Edla Norborg, maid

Col. H. Willis O'Connor telephones that the Governor General enquires whether the Government could supply a private car - not necessarily for the journey from Montreal to Ottawa, but from Ottawa to Toronto, Toronto to Halifax and Halifax to the United States border.

OK

The Governor General is asking his honorary A.D.C.'s in Montreal (Air Commodore McEwen), Toronto (Air Commodore Brooks), and Halifax (Commodore Jones, R.C.N.), to meet the party at those places. Colonel O'Connor will probably be sent to Montreal to meet the party on arrival there and accompany to Ottawa.

OK

Does the Prime Minister wish to meet Prince Olaf or to be represented at the Station when they arrive in Ottawa?

Memorandum attached.

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Norway v
Dept of External Affairs v

D-120-1 John
1146

WHM/MC
16.1.42.

N.A.

Mr. Robertson

C213793

Crown Prince of Norway

I went to the station and conveyed the Prime Minister's greetings to Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway on arrival of their train (second section arrived at 1.45 p.m.).

His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice met their guests at the station.

The Crown Prince was accompanied by his A.D.C. Col. N.R. Ostgaard, and Mrs. Ostgaard, and by Mr. Daniel Steen, Norwegian Consul General in Montreal, and Mrs. Steen, and Commander C. Hostvedt, Royal Norwegian Navy, stationed at Halifax.

Mr. Steen said the Crown Prince on Monday, January 19 will visit "Little Norway" - the Royal Norwegian Air Training School on Toronto Island; in Montreal on Thursday, January 22 he will visit in the morning the Ferry Bomber Command (Sir Frederick Bowhill) and in the afternoon a tank factory, and during the visit to Halifax the Crown Prince will visit the Norwegian Naval School at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Later I left the Prime Minister's cards on the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at Government House.

W.H.M.

cc to Mr. Turnbull
Mr. Handy
Mr. Pearson

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O

J-120-J
WHM/MC
15.1.42.

C213794

Mr. Turnbull

Visit to Ottawa of Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway

Prince Olaf and Princess Martha will arrive at Union Station Ottawa tomorrow Friday at 1.05 p.m. for a visit to the Governor General. They will leave Ottawa Saturday night at 11.50 p.m. for Toronto.

Would the Prime Minister like me to be present at the station to convey on his behalf a word of greeting and of farewell on these two occasions.

Perhaps the Prime Minister would wish also to have one of his Prime Minister's cards and a personal card left on the Prince and also a personal card left on the Princess at Government House.

cc to Mr. Robertson

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AEH/MP
2.5.42

C213795

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1942

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V. 2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mrs. C. Stuart McEuen, whose voluntary efforts were largely responsible for the establishment of the Ajax Club in Halifax, asks that the Government of Canada, through the Department of National War Services, should transfer to the Royal Norwegian Government, as a gift, the movable assets of the Club. Mrs. McEuen brings to the attention of the Prime Minister the following facts regarding the Club:

1. The Ajax Club was opened in 1940, as the result of the voluntary efforts of a group of women, and was granted a beer license by the Nova Scotia Government.

2. In December, 1941, Mrs. McEuen purchased the property, which was offered for sale by the executors of the estate, on the understanding that the R.C.N. would accept it as a gift.

3. In January, 1942, the beer license was cancelled, and the gift of the property was refused by the Naval Minister.

4. In April, 1942, the Department of National War Services asked to take over the lease of the property so that the Canadian Legion could make use of it, and informed Mrs. McEuen that the movable assets were to be made available to the Navy League.

5. Mrs. McEuen then sold the property to the Royal Norwegian Government, to be used as a recreational centre for Norwegian sailors, and the Norwegian Consul asked permission to purchase the movable assets, as the furniture and fixtures were designed especially for the Club and are most suitable for it. Mrs. McEuen points out that contributions were made by subscribers for the benefit of visiting sailors and she feels they should continue to be used for that purpose.

6. In these circumstances Mrs. McEuen feels that the Royal Norwegian Government should have these movable assets, and suggests it would be a gracious gesture on the part of the Government of Canada to donate them as a tribute from Canada to the Norwegian sailors.

W. J. T.

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NAR/SR
17.6.42

C213796

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Norwegian Minister, Mr. Steen, called me this afternoon from Montreal about the arrangements for the visit to Ottawa of his Prime Minister, Mr. Johan Nygaardsvold. Mr. Nygaardsvold, accompanied by Mr. Sven Nielsen, a member of his Cabinet, and Mr. Hans Berg of the Norwegian Embassy in London, are paying their first visit to Canada. They have been in Halifax and Lunenburg inspecting the Norwegian naval training unit and the Norwegian manning pool and convalescent home for seamen. They will be in Montreal until Sunday and plan to arrive here at 11.15 Sunday morning. They will leave here on the Monday night train for Toronto, where they will inspect the Norwegian Air Training establishment at "Little Norway" on Toronto Island. Mr. Steen would like to know at what time on Monday it would be convenient for you to receive the Prime Minister of Norway, and he asked me to enquire whether you could be his guest at a small lunch or dinner on that day. I told him that with the House of Commons in busy session these days and with the Cabinet usually meeting at noon, it was very difficult for you to count on being free for either lunch or dinner. I said I would let him know tomorrow morning what arrangements could be made.

It would, I think, be more appropriate if we were hosts rather than guests on the occasion of a visit of this kind from the Prime Minister of an Allied country, and I was wondering what you would think of trying to give a small Government dinner for Prime Minister Nygaardsvold on Monday evening. If you could not be present,

dinner at Rideau Club

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C213797

perhaps Mr. Thorson, who has spent some time in Norway and speaks some Norwegian, could act as host.

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DS/G-N
NAR/AH

March 29th, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

C213798

After Dr.H. Koht and the Norwegian Consul General had seen you on Wednesday afternoon they called at the Department. Dr.Koht had very much appreciated his talk with you and was very grateful generally for the arrangements that had been made in Canada to facilitate the work of the Norwegian Air Training School and of their Shipping Mission. He went on, however, to reopen the question of his Government's desire to appoint a Minister at Ottawa. He said the Norwegian Government quite realized the reasons why the Canadian Government did not wish, under present conditions, to establish new Legations accredited to the Governments in exile, but they were disappointed at our reluctance to receive Mr. Steen as a Minister. His responsibilities in connection with the Norwegian Air Training and Naval Missions were very similar to those of the Belgian and Dutch Ministers in respect to their countries' military missions, and Dr.Koht thought that Mr. Steen could discharge these duties more efficiently and more acceptably if he had the local status of Minister. The Norwegian Government would regard any such arrangement as a temporary war measure and would not expect us, unless we wished, to continue to receive a Norwegian Minister after the war was over. I explained the reasons why we had

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attached a good deal of importance to formal reciprocity in diplomatic representation and had steadily during the years before the war turned down proposals from the German and Italian Governments to raise their Consulates General in Canada to Legations on the ground that we were not prepared to reciprocate by opening Legations in Berlin and Rome. I also pointed out that Norway was not the only Allied country without diplomatic representation in Canada - that Poland and Czechoslovakia were in the same position and that reception of a Minister of Norway would certainly reopen the question of the status of the Polish and Czehhoslovak representatives here.

I promised Dr.Koht I would bring the conversation to your notice.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

DS/Norway) NAR/ET
3rd April,1942

C213800

Mr.Daniel Steen(pronounced 'stain') presented his credentials on Thursday. For the time being he is maintaining his office and residence in Montreal,where his war duties in connection with the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission are likely to detain him for a good many months to come. He would like to pay his formal call on you and hopes that an appointment might be arranged for some time on Wednesday or Thursday,when he plans to be in Ottawa. I told him you would be pretty busy on Wednesday with Dr. Evatt's visit,and that I would try and make an appointment for him for some time on Thursday.

X

If any Allied Ministers ~~have~~ are to be invited to the Government dinner for Evatt on Wednesday, it might be a good idea to include Steen and Podoski,the two most recent arrivals.

Leave Wednesday

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DS / Norway

NAR/SR
26.8.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C213891

The Norwegian Minister, in the course of conversation this morning, told me that he had been having a word with the Postmaster General about the possibility of using, at the Norwegian Air Training Camp at "Little Norway", Norwegian stamps, the issue of which had been agreed with the Government of the United Kingdom and with the International Postal Union. Under the arrangement proposed, they would sell their own stamps to their airmen in training here and assume the cost of the sub-post office in the Little Norway Camp. The revenues and costs involved are very slight and Colonel Mulock tells me that, on balance, we would stand to gain a little on it. He may mention the matter in Council. I see no objection to the arrangement from a Departmental point of view, and I know it would be appreciated by the Norwegian Government.

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~~Mr Puckeridge to see~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: W-12-5-0 1947

Re Oak Hall
Niagara Falls

C213802

The Canadian Press called to say that they had a report from Niagara Falls to the effect that this property had been presented to the Canadian government by Lady Oakes and that and Order in Council had been passed accepting the gift. They enquiried whether the story could be confirmed, and if correct whether anything could be said as to the use to which the building was to be put.

I replied that I would make enquiries about the story, but could say nothing for the moment.

I would suggest that the accuracy of the report be confirmed and that the Canadian Press be told that a statement as to the use of the property would be made at a later date. I would be glad to do this if it meets with your approval.

Public Works advised that story might be confirmed and both

J.W.P.

December 26, 1947

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D-12-5-0
Office of 1947
The Prime Minister
C213803

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date DEC 27 1947

Subject

To be placed on file re Oak Hall
MKR

Sir Harry Oakes House Donated to the Nation

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 26—(CP)—The mansion built here by the late Sir Harry Oakes has been donated to the Federal Government by Lady Oakes, widow of the Canadian millionaire bludgeoned to death in the Bahamas a few years ago.

The 21¾ acres of land on which stately Oakes Hall stands forms part of the gift.

Announcement of the donation followed conversations between Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Lady Oakes and it was learned that an order-in-council has been passed to authorize acceptance of the gift of the estate. The present staff at the mansion is being maintained and placed on the Federal Government payroll.

Ottawa Uncertain of Use

Ottawa, Dec. 26. — (CP) — Federal officials said today it had not yet been decided what use would be made of the Niagara Falls, Ont., mansion of the late Sir Harry Oakes, donated to the Government by his widow.

The building and grounds have been taken over by the Department of Public Works through passage of an order-in-council.

A Works Department official said no decision had been reached on the question of staffing the building.

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D-12-3-0
Office of 1947
The Prime Minister
C213803

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D-12-3-0
Office of The Prime Minister
C213803

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C213804

10-12-5-D
1947

Arts & Letters in Canada
Dept. of External Affairs
National Gallery of Canada
Oakes, Sir Harry

Memorandum

Re: Property Presented to the Government by Lady Oakes.

P.C. 4946 of December 3rd records the acceptance of "Oak Hall" the title to be vested in the Crown and the care and maintenance to be entrusted to the Department of Public Works "pending a definite decision on the cultural uses of the property".

The Deputy Minister of Public Works reports that an architect is preparing a report as to possible conversion and adaptation for "cultural uses" that might be feasible. The Department of Justice is also having the titles of the entire property searched in order to ascertain that there will be no flaw in the title of the Crown. Public Works will also take up shortly with the Civil Service Commission, the question of retaining the present staff, both in-doors and out-doors, which is looking after the property. Apart from these steps, apparently no action has been taken thus far with regard to the Estate.

R.G.R.

December 22, 1947.

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Obituaries by Rt. Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King

From January 1940 to December 31, 1942.

1.	Marler: Sir Herbert	Canadian Press	Jan. 31st, 1940.
2.	Tweedsmuir: Lord. Governor General of Canada.	Radio Broadcast Canadian Press	Feb. 11th, 1940. Feb. 12th, 1940.
3.	Savage: Rt. Hon. Michael J.	Canadian Press	Mar. 26th, 1940.
4.	Forbes: His Excellency Archbishop Guillaume.	Ottawa E. Journal	May 23rd, 1940.
5.	Macdonald: Hon. E.M.	Canadian Press	May 27th, 1940.
6.	Rogers: Hon. Norman McLeod.	House of Commons Tribute.	June 10th, 1940.
		Canadian Press	June 11th, 1940. June 12th, 1940.
		Ottawa M. Citizen	June 17th, 1940.
6a.	Fairbairn: Hon. J.V. and others. Gauthier: Mgr. Georges Bordon: Lady.	(See Statements to the Press by Mr. King)	
7.	Chamberlain: Rt. Hon. Neville.	House of Commons Tribute.	Nov. 12th, 1940.
8.	Lothian: Marquess of.	Canadian Press	Dec. 12th, 1940.
9.	Baden-Powell: Lord	Canadian Press	Jan. 8th, 1941.
10.	Sirois: Dr. Joseph	Canadian Press	Jan. 17th, 1941.

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11.	Skelton: Dr. O. D.	Canadian Press House of Commons Tribute.	Jan. 28th, 1941. Feb. 17th, 1941.
12.	Banting: Sir F.	House of Commons Tribute.	Feb. 24th, 1941.
13.	Kelly: John Hall Canadian High Commissioner to Eire.	House of Commons Tribute.	Mar. 10th, 1941.
14.	**Casselman, M.P., Frederick C.**	**House of Commons Tribute**	**March 21 , 1941.**
15.	Christie, Loring C.	House of Commons Tribute	April 8 , 1941.
16.	Willingdon: Lord	Canadian Press	August 12, 1941.
17.	Purvis: Hon. A. B. and Bomber Plane Crash victims.	Canadian Press	August 15, 1941.
18.	Damude: A.B. M.P.	House of Commons Tribute.	November 3, 1941.
19.	Rowell: Hon. N. W.	Canadian Press.	November 22,1941.
20.	Lapointe: Rt. Hon. Ernest.	Canadian Press	November 26,1941.
21.	Hunter: J. B.	Canadian Press	December 1, 1941.
22.	Elliott: Hon. J.C.	Canadian Press	December 20,1941.
23.	Horsey: Hon. H. H.	Canadian Press	January 7, 1942.
24.	Connaught: His Royal Highness the Duke of.	Canadian Press	January 16, 1942.
25.	Dandurand: Rt. Hon. Raoul	Ottawa M. Citizen House of Commons Tribute.	March 12, 1942. March 12, 1942.

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26.	Rhodes: Hon. E. S.	Ottawa M. Citizen	March 16, 1942.
27.	Woodsworth: J. S., M.P.	House of Commons Tribute	March 23, 1942.
28.	Ferguson: Rev. Dr. Alexander.	Canadian Press	July 26, 1942.
29.	Parent: Hon. George	Canadian Press	Dec. 14, 1942.

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Sir Herbert Marler

Died January 31st, 1940.

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PRESS RELEASE January 31, 1940.

C213803

On learning of the death of Sir Herbert Marler, the Prime Minister expressed his deep regret at the passing of an old friend and colleague and distinguished public servant.

"Sir Herbert", said Mr. Mackenzie King, "was a descendant of two of the old English speaking families of Quebec, and had always taken a deep interest and active part in the affairs of his native province. His distinguished academic career, and his natural tastes, especially fitted him for the service to education in the Province of Quebec which first occupied his public attention.

From 1921-25 he was the member for St. Lawrence-St. George, in the House of Commons. He contributed freely of his professional and business experience to the deliberations of the House and took a leading part in the discussion of questions relating to veterans of the great war, and in the conclusion of a trade agreement with the British West Indies. For a brief period, Mr. Marler, as he then was, was a colleague, as a Minister without Portfolio in a former administration.

"Sir Herbert, however", Mr. King continued, "will be chiefly remembered by his countrymen for the distinguished public service which he was able to perform as the official representative of Canada, first at Tokyo, and later at

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Washington. In 1929, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, I invited Sir Herbert to serve as the first Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Japan. As Canada's first diplomatic representative in the Orient, Sir Herbert brought to his difficult task all the great abilities and the qualities of patience and wisdom which his friends and acquaintances knew he possessed in such high degree. While at Tokyo he dedicated himself to the development of mutual good-will and a broader understanding between the peoples of Canada and the Far East. In many difficult situations, true to Canadian tradition, he strove to ensure that all the problems which arose should be solved on the basis of reason and cooperation. As Canadian Minister at Washington, where he was transferred in 1936, Sir Herbert Marler personified in his new sphere of representation the friendship and good neighbourhood which had existed for so many years between the two countries, and by his insight, his example and his devotion to duty, did much to make them real and lasting.

During the past year Sir Herbert was stricken by illness. His sense of duty did not permit him to take the leisure necessary for convalescence. He suffered several

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relapses, and never fully regained his health and strength. His resignation was deeply regretted by all parties in the House who held him universally in high esteem.

My long association with Sir Herbert Marler in public affairs, as colleague and friend, has enabled me to appreciate the fine qualities of head and heart which brought him to the service of his country, and the fine sense of public duty with which he honoured his trust. At Tokyo and Washington, he represented not only Canada, but also the traditions and aspirations of her people at their best. In his loss the cause of international good-will mourns a champion and a faithful friend.

My colleagues and I join our sympathy to the many expressions of sincere regret which will reach Lady Marler and the other members of her family from all parts of Canada and from those other nations to whom he sought to interpret the peaceful hopes of his native land."

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Lord Tweedsmuir
Governor General of Canada
Died February 11, 1940.

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Radio

February 11th, 1940.

Re: Governor General

Tonight, in the City of Montreal, there died a great and a good man, John Buchan, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir. With heartfelt sorrow and in fulfilment of a sad duty, I am called upon to inform the people of our country that the life of His Excellency came to its earthly close shortly after seven o'clock.

In the passing of His Excellency, the people of Canada have lost one of the greatest and most revered of their Governors General, and a friend who from the day of his arrival in this country dedicated his life to their service..

To his great task Lord Tweedsmuir brought wisdom, experience, the grace of words and a generosity of heart which found expression in a wide human sympathy and understanding. He came to know and to share the feelings and the aspirations of the Canadian people in all parts of the Dominion. He visited them on many occasions in the East, in the West, and in the far North, and was never happier than when he shared the simplicities of their joys and their labours.

Out of that knowledge and understanding, there came an enthusiasm for this country, its institutions, its

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traditions and its people almost unique in our history. And if Lord Tweedsmuir knew the Canadian people as few, if any, Governors General had known them before, the Canadian people learned to know him and to hold him in unsurpassed affection.

There is not a home in our Dominion which will not be saddened by the loss which our country has sustained; not a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations which will not recognize our bereavement as its own. The world itself has suffered in the passing of one whose great sympathies and talents were dedicated to the service of mankind.

He was, like so many great men of his race, a son of the manse. Christian ideals moulded his life and guided his footsteps; and it is an inspiration to recall that, on his last public appearance as Governor General of this country, one week ago today, he read the Lesson in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in this City of Ottawa, humbly proclaiming to all men his unshaken belief in the faith of his fathers.

In the discharge of every public duty, Lord Tweedsmuir was fidelity itself. Cut off as he has been

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at the height of his powers, one can only believe that in the providence of God, he had completed the work which here it had been given him to do.

To the King, in the passing of His Majesty's representative in our Dominion, our country extends an expression of its profound sorrow. No Sovereign ever confided a great trust to a more faithful servant.

To Her Excellency, the Lady Tweedsmuir, to her daughter, to her three sons who today serve their King as their father did before them, Canada offers its deepest sympathy on this day of national mourning.

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C213816

PRESS RELEASE

Ottawa,
February 11, 1940.

Tribute by the Prime Minister
Re: The Governor General.

Mr. Mackenzie King, quite apart from their official relations, has for many years been closely and intimately associated in friendship with Lord Tweedsmuir. Interviewed tonight, he stated that he was too deeply moved to speak of his own feelings in the loss of so intimate a friend. He said, however, that he would like to add a reference to some of the qualities of heart and mind, as well as to the public services of His Excellency, which time would not permit him to make over the radio this evening when he spoke more particularly on behalf of the Canadian people.

Mr. King said: "Canada was proud to have in her midst a great scholar who touched life at so many places and touched nothing which he did not adorn.

Lord Tweedsmuir's books brought refreshment, enlightenment and solace to hundreds of thousands of our citizens. His speeches, which always enshrined the best thoughts uttered in the best way, were models of matter and form. Whether he was speaking to learned societies, to professional organizations, to old Canadians in the East, or today's Canadians in the West, he gave to them an inspired vision of the strength of democracy and of the true

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meaning of nationhood. Many a fisherman and farmer, prospector and trapper will mourn, in his passing, the loss of a great-hearted gentleman, who once brought humour, humanity and sympathy to the lonely places of this broad land.

As a poet, a biographer and a teller of tales, he never forgot that the true end of literature is "the notation of the human heart".

At the beginning of the century, Lord Tweedsmuir had been one of that brotherhood of far-sighted men who worked for racial reconciliation and national freedom in South Africa. His experience, joined with his knowledge of history and his intuitive appreciation of the nature of free British institutions, had equipped him ideally as the direct constitutional Canadian representative of His Majesty the King. From the correct conception of that high office, he never departed in thought, word, act or deed.

Lord Tweedsmuir's own career was an inspiration to Canadian youth. His courage, his perseverance, his steadiness of purpose and his amazing industry seemed to typify the virtues of the Scottish race at their noblest and best.

Within a frame that was never robust was set an indomitable heart. He found time and energy to become a

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soldier, a statesman, a historian, a poet, a novelist, an orator and a man of affairs.

Many will recall Lord Tweedsmuir's recent rectorial address to the University of Edinburgh. Taking his title from the Pilgrim's Progress, he called it "The Interpreter's House". In it, at its conclusion, he asked, for the members of his university, the answer to the prayer of Socrates "Grant to me to become beautiful inwardly, and that all my outward goods may prosper my inner soul'. I have often thought how abundantly that prayer was answered in the life of His Excellency himself. Wherever he had his habitation in Canada, whether in Rideau Hall or in the Citadel of Quebec, or under any roof great or humble, that habitation became also "The Interpreter's House". For all his great arts and talents, wherever he was, were devoted to an understanding of the people, and to the interpretation of all that was best in French and English, East and West, new Canada and old Canada.

On more than one occasion Lord Tweedsmuir expressed the wish that he might be truly called a Canadian. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens who came under the influence of his wise gentleness and his humble courtesy

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were more than willing to claim him as their own. I am sure he would be proud that his epitaph graven on the hearts of our people should mark the grief of Canada at the loss of her adopted son who knew her ways and loved them."

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Rt. Hon. Michael J. Savage

Died Mar. 26, 1940.

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

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March 26th, 1940.

C213821

The Prime Minister, this afternoon, issued the following statement to the Press:

News of the death of the Right Honourable Michael J. Savage will be received with deep regret by all who had followed his career as Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Mr. Savage had had an active and prominent part in the political affairs of his country for many years, and had been leader of the Labour Party since 1933. The advances in legislation, particularly in matters of social welfare, made during his period of office, attacted wide-spread attention throughtout the world. For this reason also, the participation of the New Zealand government in the work of the International Labour Organization at Geneva took on a special importance. Mr. Savage and his colleagues gave much care and thought to the place of New Zealand in world affairs while seeking constantly to develop and strengthen the avenues of co-operation among all the British Dominions. The personal efforts of the Prime Minister in this direction will be long remembered.

I had many opportunities for personal acquaint-ance with Mr. Savage at the time of the Coronation in 1937 and the Imperial Conference which followed it. I have since retained the most pleasant recollections of our association together in those memorable events.

I should like to join in the many expressions of sympathy being extended to the Government and people of New Zealand on the loss which our sister Dominion has sustained.

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His Excellency Archbishop Guillaume Forbes

Died May 22nd, 1940.

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May 23rd, 1940.

C213823

His Excellency Archbishop Guillaume Forbes

I am deeply sorry to learn of the death of His Excellency, Archbishop Guillaume Forbes. I recall, with mingled feelings, the last occasion, but a few weeks ago, when I visited Archbishop Forbes at the Ottawa General Hospital. The effects of the seizure and the course of the illness which was to prove fatal had then greatly diminished his physical strength. He had retained, however, all the gentleness of character and keenness of mind which were inseparably associated with his ministrations. In the evening of his life upon earth he could look back upon many years of devoted service for the advancement of the spiritual welfare of his diocese.

I share with members of the late Archbishop's Church and all who personally knew His Excellency the loss citizens of our Capital will experience in the passing of a Christian gentleman, gifted in the learning and precepts of his Church, and much beloved by all who were of the wide circle of his friendship.

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Hon. E. M. Macdonald

Died May 26, 1940.

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May 27, 1940.

Press Release

C213825

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was deeply distressed when told of the death of the Honourable E. M. Macdonald, P.C., K.C. "Ned Macdonald was one of my oldest and closest friends", said the Prime Minister, "a fellow member for many years in the House of Commons, and a colleague in a previous cabinet. Mr. Macdonald belonged by right of service, ability and character to that select band of distinguished public men which Nova Scotia has given to the public service of Canada. From the time when he left Dalhousie as a young lawyer, he served his fellow men in many capacities and in many fields. He sought no easy road to political preferment. For eight years he was a member of the Council in his native County of Pictou. For seven years he represented it in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, and for seventeen years he was a member of the House of Commons. From 1923 to 1926 he served as Minister of National Defence. Whatever his task, whatever public work he undertook, he brought to it not only great abilities but serious purpose, unsparing labour and unblemished integrity.

The late Sir Wilfrid Laurier held him in high regard and often sought and relied upon his advice. The recollection of their mutual friendship did much to cheer Mr. Macdonald's

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closing years.

To the great regret of his colleagues and myself, Mr. Macdonald was forced to retire from public life on account of ill health. In his retirement, he never allowed the cruelty of physical pain to dim his interest in public affairs, to lessen his geniality towards his fellow men, or to quench his brave spirit. He found time and opportunity to enrich Canadian political literature with a volume of recollections. He dedicated them to his former constituents of all political persuasions. In them he modestly looked back, with understanding humanity, upon a career full of honour and service. At the end ofthe chapter in which he spoke of his retirement and his rest, he used these words: "Under the guidance and direction of Divine Providence, from whom has come the full life that has been mine, and for which I am deeply grateful, I humbly await the end of the journey." Now that the end of that journey has come, the memory of his friendship, of his unselfish service to his fellow men and of his indomitable courage in the face of adversity will remain with his friends forever.

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Honourable Norman McLeod Rogers

Died June 10th, 1940.

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Unrevised Hansard
June 10th, 1940.

THE LATE HON. NORMAN ROGERS

DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE IN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT—TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, about seven o'clock last night I received a telephone message from my colleague the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Rogers) asking me if I had received news that seemed more threatening at that moment than any which had been received before. He was referring to the possibility of Italy coming into the war to-day. He mentioned, as his reason for asking me this question, that he had made an engagement to address the Empire and Canadian clubs at Toronto to-day, but was considering, in the light of the menacing situation abroad, the possibility of cancelling that particular meeting. He asked me my opinion about his doing so. I replied that I considered it important that all of us should realize the seriousness of the situation as it was at the moment, but said I was afraid that, if he were to cancel his trip to Toronto at this time, some undue alarm might be occasioned from the fact that the Minister of National Defence had not been able to carry out an important engagement which he had made. He said to me that he would like to be in the house to-day, and would arrange to fly to Toronto and return by aeroplane after the meeting.

I received this afternoon the intimation that my colleague and very dear friend had left this morning about eleven o'clock to go to Toronto to keep his engagement. He had been working on departmental work until the moment he left. At twenty minutes to three this afternoon word came that the plane in which the Minister of National Defence and others were flying to Toronto had crashed somewhere near Newcastle. It is my very sad duty to have to inform hon. members of the house that among others who were killed in that accident was my friend the Minister of National Defence.

I should say to the house that when we had concluded our conversation, the last words Mr. Rogers addressed to me were, "Very well, I will carry on"—carry on with the engagement that he had made. I feel that these are the words that he would like me to give to my colleagues, to all hon. members of this house and to the people of the country at this time. Come what may, a solemn obligation rests upon the shoulders of all of us, and that obligation is to carry on, no matter what the circumstances may be.

This house and the country will appreciate to the full, I believe, how great is the loss Canada has sustained in the death of the Minister of National Defence. I have known many noble characters in my life, but I believe I speak not only my own feelings but the feelings of my colleagues and of many others of those around me when I say that I have never known a more faithful public servant. I do not know that I have ever known a better administrator of public affairs. I have never known a more disinterested servant of the state, nor have I ever known a more beautiful nature or a nobler soul than that of Norman Rogers.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Before concluding, I had intended to mention to my hon. friend that it has been my sad duty just before the house met to impart to Mrs. Rogers the news of her loss. I was going to ask, as my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Hanson) has already done, that you, Mr. Speaker, convey to Mrs. Rogers and her two sons, and I might also add to Mr. Rogers' father and mother, the very deep sympathy of all hon. members of this House of Commons.

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C213628

THE LATE HON. NORMAN ROGERS

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There remain for me to utter some of the most difficult words it has ever been my duty to speak. Today the Honourable Norman Rogers, the Minister of National Defence, a brilliant and trusted colleague and a close and deeply valued personal friend, lost his life in an accident which occurred, on a journey to Toronto. He was flying to keep a speaking engagement made some months ago. No words can express the sorrow with which his colleagues and I heard the news of his tragic passing.

To his family and to the relatives of the men who accompanied him on his last journey, I know that you would wish me, in your name as well as in the name of the government, to express our deepest sympathy.

The career of Mr. Rogers was an inspiration to Canadian youth. He served as a private of the last war and fought in the trenches on the western front. In this war, he was Minister of National Defence. The same youthfulness of heart, the same nobility of purpose, the same dedication to his country which made him a brave soldier of 1914 helped to sustain him and those of us who worked with him in the dark perilous days of 1939 and 1940. For him duty was surely "the stern daughter of the Voice of God."

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I cannot dwell tonight upon the charm of his character, the depth of his devotion, his modesty, his sense of honour and his unselfish chivalry. His unseen but living presence will keep those memories unfaded.

Canada has lost a generous and valiant heart. The British Empire, a Minister of War who held a foremost place in her military councils. The Allied Powers, a Minister of the Crown who served them faithfully in the hour of their greatest need. Our country mourns tonight one of the ablest and noblest of her sons.

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C213831

PRESS RELEASE - June 12th, 1940.

Text of the Prime Minister's remarks at the House of Commons service for Mr. Rogers.

I have in my hand a leaf from an office pad which has on it a few lines in Mr. Rogers' hand-writing. It was found by his Secretary on the desk of the Minister of National Defence, after the Minister had left for Toronto to deliver, before the Empire and Canadian Clubs the address he had previously prepared. The words are not a quotation. Though not the same, they are similar to those with which the text of the Minister's address concluded. They are the expression of a thought which was evidently Mr. Rogers' last.

It has seemed to me that this service affords an appropriate occasion to communicate the words Mr. Rogers' message contains to honourable Members of Parliament and to others also who are assembled here to pay a last tribute to his memory.

These are the words he has left as a message to us all, and the country he so passionately loved and so patriotically served:

In the faith we will fight on, we will resist, we will endure, we will take the offensive, and we will win.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C213832

Name of Publication Ottawa M.Citizen

Date June 17/4 0.

Subject

King Eulogizes Late N. Rogers At Memorial Service

KINGSTON, Ont., June 16.—(C.P.)—The life of the late Norman Rogers, minister of national defence, will remain "a part of our national heritage," said Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a tribute read at a memorial service here today by Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie.

The Prime Minister stayed close to his office in Ottawa because of the grave war news and Mr. Mackenzie represented him at the service for the late minister of national defence who died last Monday with three Royal Canadian Air Force men in an airplane crash near Newtonville, Ont.

"In the passing of the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, the government of Canada has suffered the loss of a minister whose services to the Crown were unsurpassed in the years during which he held office and never more so than in the months of war during which he held the portfolio of national defence," said Mr. King's tribute.

"In no part of Canada will this be more fully appreciated than in Kingston, where for the past 11 years Mr. Rogers' association with the many activities of the city had won for him the regard and esteem of all."

Mr. King's tribute recalled that these years were divided about equally between Mr. Rogers' residence in Kingston as a member of the faculty of Queen's University and his representation of the constituency of Kingston in the House of Commons, and added:

"His life will remain a part of our national inheritance, and his example an inspiration to future generations."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa M.Citizen

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King Eulogizes Late N. Rogers At Memorial Service

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Name of Publication Ottawa M.Citizen

Date June 17/4 0.

Subject

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August 13, 1940. C213833

Message sent by the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

My colleagues and I have learned with profound sorrow of the tragic accident in which three members of your Cabinet, the Chief of the General Staff, a government official and the crew of the air force plane in which they were travelling, lost their lives.

On behalf of the citizens of Canada I extend to you the expression of our heartfelt sympathy. Your bereavement is an irreparable loss to the Government and people of Australia and to all who seek today to preserve freedom. Our sympathy goes out in fullest measure to the members of the bereaved families in their affliction.

The people of Canada recall with pride the recent visit to our country of Mr. Fairbairn and his secretary, when Mr. Fairbairn took his oath of office in Ottawa. Many Canadian friends also cherish the memory of the visit of Sir Henry Gullett to the Ottawa Economic Conference. The deaths of General Sir Brudenell White and Brigadier Street constitute, along with the passing of their colleagues, a great loss not only to the defence forces of Australia, but also to the war effort of the whole British Commonwealth. Australia's loss is shared by every nation of the British Commonwealth.

May I extend to you my deepest sympathy in your own personal sorrow in the loss of intimate friends as well as valuable colleagues at this very critical time.

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Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain

Died November 9, 1940.

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Unrevised Hansard
November 12, 1940, page 21.

RIGHT HON. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

DEATH OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN—TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, hon. members of the house have learned with deep regret of the death of the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain. It is fitting that I should place upon the records of this house some few words in honour of his memory.

Mr. Chamberlain left the scenes of his labours in circumstances made especially poignant by the sufferings of his closing days. Canada will not soon forget the fortitude with which he faced, and met, and endured, the terrors and horrors of war; nor, in the preceding years, his long and earnest fight for peace—a peace which he once described as one which will enable mankind "to live their lives without fear, and to devote their energies and their gifts to the development of their culture, the pursuit of their ideals, and the improvement of their material prosperity."

With the permission of the house, I should like to repeat within these walls the substance of a public tribute I have already paid to his memory.

As the tragedy of Europe and the world began to unfold, Mr. Chamberlain as the Prime Minister of his country bore the greatest burden of all. He found himself the victim of conditions which he did not create, and of circumstances which he could not control. In a world rushing headlong to war, for which Britain was not prepared, peace had been placed in his keeping. From the compelling burdens of those conditions he did not flinch. He fought those circumstances with all the virtues of his race and, above all, with what has been called the greatest of all the virtues—unwavering patience. The judgment of time will determine the responsibility for the conditions and the circumstances which he inherited. It is no less certain that as those who follow us gaze in retrospect upon these tragic scenes, they will see in the late Prime Minister of Great Britain a forthright, fearless, honest, Christian gentleman, who laboured for peace because he loved his fellow men, and who led his country into war as the only means left to preserve their freedom.

When the testing time came at Munich in 1938, he, hating war, found himself opposed by men who were determined to wage it. Whatever may be the present opinion of the pact of Munich held by some, at the time when it was made it was hailed with joy in Britain, in France, in Canada, in the United States, and also by the people in Italy and in Germany. In fact, the world sighed with profound relief as Mr. Chamberlain gave to the hearts of mankind a new lease of hope. To-day the memory of Munich has no doubt been embittered by the apparent failure to fulfil its promise. That was not the fault of Mr. Chamberlain.

Many men in public life have suffered, often undeservedly, from the fickleness of public opinion, and the forgetfulness of public gratitude; but few men have had the experience of these vicissitudes of fortune crowded more dramatically into so short a period of time. Mr. Chamberlain enjoyed prosperity in humility, and suffered adversity with silent dignity. He moved steadfastly towards peace, when peace was possible. He did not flinch from war, when war was inevitable. He bore praise with modesty, and censure without complaint.

History will, I believe, pay his memory these tributes. His passion for peace and his patient search for it gave to the cause of Britain a moral strength in the eyes of the world, invaluable in a struggle between good and evil.

The temporary peace which his patience gained, gave mankind a year free from the horrors of war, unmasked the true character of the new tyranny, and strengthened the preparations of free nations to meet the threat to the Christian civilization which they cherished.

In the midst of danger, discouragement and defeat, Mr. Chamberlain never despaired of his country or of her great cause in the world of men. Canada, to-day, joins with the other nations of the British commonwealth in honouring a faithful servant of humanity.

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Unrevised Hansard
November 12, 1940, page 21.

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Marquess of Lothian

Died December 12th, 1940.

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December 12, 1940.

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The word of the sudden passing of the Marquess of Lothian will bring profound sorrow to the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the United States, and not least to Canada where, on many occasions and for many years, he had been a welcome visitor.

Ever since his early youth, Lord Lothian had deeply interested himself in the progressive welfare and friendship of the English speaking peoples. Although the circumstances of birth, education and of wealth would have allowed him to lead a life of leisure, he chose rather the worthy part of study, of labour and of public service.

The name of Philip Kerr by which he was known to thousands of Canadians recurs through many recent chapters of the history of freedom in the British Commonwealth. With a passion for liberty he combined a wide knowledge of the delicate machinery of constitutional government under the Crown. In the tasks which he chose for the dedication of his labour he brought a natural kindliness and a deep religious feeling which won for him the respect and in great measure the affection of those who shared his labours. Throughout his life, he had worked steadily for a deeper understanding between the United States and the nations of

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the Commonwealth. His life's work was crowned by his appointment as British Ambassador to the United States. There, his sincerity, his simplicity, his intellectual honesty, and his wide knowledge of the problems which he was called upon to discuss made him an ideal wartime representative. During the stresses and strains of war, he gave his utmost strength to the service of his country and her great cause.

It had been Lord Lothian's intention to vist Ottawa this week, where he had hoped to confer with my colleagues and myself. Only yesterday, I heard direct from him of his indisposition. It is not without significance that his last words were a message of hope and determination, and a plea for further aid from the United States. Those words are now echoes from the grave of a great servant of the British Commonwealth, a trusted friend of the United States of America and a lover of liberty. The sad circumstances of his sacrifice to duty makes his last message an eloquent and irresistible plea for continued good will, friendship, and all possible co-operation.

We can only trust, as indeed we believe, that by a loss so completely shared, all parts of the English-speaking world may be brought still more closely together in the preservation of their common liberties and the freedom of mankind.

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Lord Baden-Powell

Died January 8, 1941.

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Ottawa, January 8, 1941.

The citizens of Canada, in common with those of all parts of the British Commonwealth, will have learned with a sense of sorrow of the passing of Lord Baden-Powell, whose name has become synonymous with the Boy Scout Movement of which he was the founder. In addition to creating the Scout Movement Lord Baden-Powell had for so many years animated and inspired the Movement, which under his direction had become one of world-wide significance, that his death will be mourned throughout the world. The Boy Scout Movement will in itself be his enduring memorial, and his own life, so full of service and self-sacrifice, a crowning monument of good deeds and human kindness.

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Dr. Joseph Sirois

Died January 17, 1941.

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Ottawa, January 17, 1941.

The passing of Dr. Joseph Sirois is truly a national loss. He had been widely known and highly honoured for many years in the Province of Quebec where his eminence in the Notarial Profession, his profound knowledge of law, and his record of public service were highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

In recent years, his fame had spread far beyond the confines of his native province, as his learning and his labours made of him a figure of national importance. His work on the Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, which bears his name, will perpetuate his memory. The significant report of that Commission and the unanimity of its recommendations owe much to the industry, the scholarship, the humanity and the patriotism of Dr. Sirois. His thoughtfulness, his tact and his wide sympathies were an inspiration to his fellow Commissioners and those who worked with them.

When the Unemployment Insurance Act was passed, Dr. Sirois was persuaded by his high sense of duty to leave his practice and his Professorship of Law to accept the difficult office of Chairman of the Commission established to administer the provisions of the new legislation. His knowledge of the problems of our national constitution, his understanding of the position of capital and of labour in our national economy, and his passion for social justice made him the ideal man to undertake that constructive task.

His death at the height of his powers is to be deeply regretted on national no less than personal grounds.

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Dr. O. D. Skelton

Died January 28th, 1941.

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January 28th, 1941.

It is not too much to say that Dr. O. D. Skelton was the most revered and esteemed man in the Civil Service of Canada. His work was his life and in that work he gave his life.

It was wholly from a high sense of duty and with great reluctance that in 1924 he yielded to my persistent urgings to give up his professorship at Queen's University to become under secretary of state for External Affairs. For the last seventeen years his wise counsel, his unsparing toil and his wide knowledge of international affairs guided and inspired the department of which he was the permanent head. Before he came to Ottawa, he had used his earlier leisure to enrich our national heritage of scholarship by his historical research and his literary labors.

It might truly be said that the record of Dr. Skelton's public service is, in large part, the history of the development of Canada's international position in that period of time. He worked only to one end--the honour and advancement of Canada as a nation. His name is known and held in great respect in every land with which our country has diplomatic or commercial relations. In international circles the knowledge of his special attainments won for him the highest recognition and not least because he never sought it.

It would be impossible for me to say what, in my present position, I have owed to Dr. Skelton's wise counsel and unfailing help in the years of our close association. The cabinet, itself, not infrequently sought and received the invaluable assistance of his thoughtful intelligence. He was, as it were, an elder statesmen in the Civil Service of Canada, trusted and honored by all who knew him.

Around him Dr. Skelton had gathered a band of young men who found in his character their example, and in his wisdom their inspiration. His influence was a real benediction to those who worked with him. He was

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always generous with praise for the work of others. No one ever sought less for himself. He forgot his own merits in the encouragement he so freely gave to the efforts of his fellow workers. Tactful and discreet, modest and unassuming, he spared himself no labor and shrank from no task. In prosperity and adversity, he was always the same painstaking, faithful servant of the people of Canada. He made no enemies and had no enemies.

His life was rich in things worthily accomplished. The gratitude of his fellow citizens will record and remember his great services to the land he loved.

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Dr. O. D. Skelton

Unrevised Hansard
February 17th, 1941, pages 890-1

It would not be fitting that I should conclude this review of Canada's external affairs and of our present international relations without reference to the loss Canada has sustained since the house last met, in the passing of one of the noblest of her sons and one of the greatest of her public servants, whose life was so completely identified with world affairs.

Seventeen years ago, Doctor O. D. Skelton entered the service of Canada at my request. For sixteen years he was Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Before he came to Ottawa his teaching had inspired thousands of young Canadians. Throughout his whole life he enriched our national heritage by his scholarship, our national service by his labours, and innumerable lives by the gift of his friendship.

The outbreak of war and the anxieties of the years which immediately preceded it threw new and heavy burdens on the Department of External Affairs. In spite of failing health, the advice of his doctor and the entreaties of his friends, Doctor Skelton insisted on shouldering far more than his full share of them. I have never seen anything which surpassed his devotion to duty as exemplified in his daily work. His death was marked by expressions of sorrow, admiration and affection almost unprecedented. Many notable messages bore witness to his great work, not only for Canada and the British commonwealth but for the cause of international good will and human understanding the world over.

Only those who have had the closest association with Doctor Skelton during those seventeen years could begin to know what his life meant to the public service of this country. Selfless and self-effacing labour, the highest integrity, and the enlightened use of whatever leisure was granted to him were the measure of his devotion to his native land. Throughout the many tributes that were paid to his work and his memory there ran the theme of his modesty, his kindliness and the example he set and created for the young men who grew up with him in the diplomatic service of the department of which he was the permanent head. It is impossible for me to express in words what I owe to his wisdom, his experience, his counsel and his faithful friendship.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Bennett, who knew and appreciated the eminent virtues of this great public servant, offered him a knighthood, which Doctor Skelton felt obliged to decline. I wish to submit his name to the representative of the king for a privy councillorship, not as an honour or reward but as a sworn relationship which I deemed appropriate to the performance of his highly confidential duties. This position he was unwilling to accept. He believed that men in the public service could best carry on their work by remaining in the background of anonymity and retiring from the light of public favour. He refused to accept any honour or position which would appear to remove him from the level of his fellow workers or create any barrier or embarrassment between him and them. He hated notoriety, controversy, publicity and everything that was blatant or garish. He knew that the great things in life are wrought in the stillness and solitude of the mind of man, and that reflection and silence become a trusted servant of the people far more than speech and the glitter of the limelight.

By his own modest acceptance of these high traditions of the public service, which he did so much to create, he fashioned the pattern of the Department of External Affairs. Like Doctor Skelton I have always believed, and I believe this house will agree, that the quiet persistent dedication of Canada to the cause of international understanding best fulfils our mission, and perhaps destiny, in a stricken world.

The result of Doctor Skelton's example and influence is that to-day in the Department of External Affairs, in London, in Washington, and elsewhere throughout the world this nation is served by men who, thinking nothing of public acclaim, of personal distinction, or of public reward, have laboured without ostentation, steadily and silently, for the great cause which has been entrusted to their hands.

The name of Doctor Skelton deserves honour on the lips and in the hearts of all Canadians. While he asked for no reward while he lived, he would be humbly proud to know that in the remembrance of his life and labour Canadians found a new dedication and a continuing devotion to national unity, international good will, and the thoughtful and unselfish labour without which they cannot be maintained.

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Dr. O. D. Skelton

Unrevised Hansard
February 17th, 1941, pages 210-1

It would not be fitting that I should conclude this review of Canada's external affairs and of our present international relations without reference to the loss Canada has sustained since the house last met, in the passing of one of the noblest of her sons and one of the greatest of her public servants, whose life was so completely identified with world affairs.

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Sir Frederick Banting

Died Feb. 21, 1941.

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Sir Frederick Banting.

Unrevised Hansard
February 24th, 1941, pages 1022-3

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with your permission and that of the house, I should like to supplement the words of the Minister of National Defence. On behalf both of the government and of hon. members of this house, may I say what a shock it has been to us all to receive the said intelligence which has just been imparted to the house. May I also express our deep sympathy with the relatives of those brave and gallant men whose lives have been so unhappily sacrificed in the disaster of which we have just heard.

Perhaps I may be allowed to add a special word touching the loss which our country has sustained in the passing of Sir Frederick Banting. It was not so long ago that this parliament, in recognition of the distinguished services which he had rendered to science, voted to him an annuity that he might the better devote his life to scientific research.

In his passing our country has lost one of her most distinguished sons, who was proceeding to Britain on a mission of high national and scientific importance.

Doctor Banting was honoured by the universities and learned societies of the world. He was the winner of the Nobel prize, which he generously shared with his associates. His medical discoveries have brought honour to his native land. The name of Sir Frederick Banting will live in the history of medicine as a great benefactor of mankind, who by his discovery of insulin brought new hope to the suffering and the promise of life to many who were doomed to early death before his researches were crowned with success. Great will be the grief that his own life, so full of promise for human welfare, should have come to such an untimely end.

Sir Frederick offered his services to his country as soon as war broke out. He organized a particularly important branch of medical research. With a band of devoted fellow workers he had dedicated himself to the solution of the new medical problems associated with aviation, and the speed, height and low temperatures involved in the operation of modern aircraft. Already his work had proved of inestimable value. The world of medicine will deplore his loss as his fellow citizens join with men of many nations to mourn his passing and record their gratitude for the rich achievement of his devoted labours.

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C213846

Sir Frederick Banting

Unrevised Hansard
February 24th, 1941, pages 1022-3

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, with your permission and that of the house, I should like to supplement the words of the Minister of National Defence. On behalf both of the government and of hon. members of this house, may I say what a shock it has been to us all to receive the said intelligence which has just been imparted to the house. May I also express our deep sympathy with the relatives of those brave and gallant men whose lives have been so unhappily sacrificed in the disaster of which we have just heard.

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John Hall Kelly

Died March 9th, 1941.

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C213848

Unrevised Hansard
March 10th, 1941, page 1483.

THE LATE JOHN HALL KELLY

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF CANADA'S FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER TO EIRE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I have to-day received the following cable from Premier de Valera of Eire:

I wish to express my sincere sympathy with you and the Canadian government on the death of Mr. Hall Kelly, your distinguished representative in Dublin. He has endeared himself to all who knew him, by his personal qualities, and by his zeal and devotion in fostering close and cordial relations between Canada and Ireland.

I am sure that hon. members of this house will have learned with deep regret of the passing of Canada's first high commissioner to Eire. The career of Mr. John Hall Kelly is a record of industry, charity and devotion to the public interest. With few early advantages, Mr. Kelly gained for himself a high place in his chosen profession of law and success in the businesses in which he was engaged. As a member of the legislature of the province of Quebec, as an appointed member of the legislative council, and as minister without portfolio in the government of Quebec, he gave to his native province long and unselfish service. In him were joined the traditional eloquence of the Irish race and an ever present and kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

Since his arrival in Dublin Mr. Kelly quietly and effectively worked for Canadian-Irish good will. His reports to the government have been of much value and it has been a great satisfaction to myself and my colleagues to note how warmly he has been welcomed by the people of Eire. The tribute which has been paid by Premier de Valera to his personal qualities, his zeal and his devotion is, itself, an indication of the loss which both countries have suffered by Mr. Kelly's passing.

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Frederick C. Casselman, M.P.

Died March 20th, 1941.

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C213810

Unrevised Hansard
March 21, 1941, pages 1911-12

THE LATE F. C. CASSELMAN

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, hon. members will have learned with profound regret and also, I am sure, with a sense of shock, of the very sudden passing last night of one of our number, Mr. Frederick C. Casselman, the member for Edmonton East.

When the house assembled yesterday the hon. member was in his accustomed place in this chamber, and when the house reassembled in the evening he was again here and, I believe, remained until after the resolution respecting the war appropriation bill had been passed and the bill itself had been introduced and received its first reading. He then left the Commons to go to his place of residence in Ottawa. As he was about to enter the door of the house he was overcome by a heart seizure and passed away immediately.

The very sudden passing of one who was only in his fifty-sixth year, one who in so many ways appeared strong and well, is evidence to us all of the great strain under which men who hold positions of responsibility labour in the discharge of their duties to-day. I doubt if any of us begin to realize how great is the burden upon the heart, as well as the mental and nervous strain borne by members of parliament who seek to discharge their duties as representatives of the people in these terrible times. So momentous have been the events of the past year that it is difficult to realize that it is less than a year since hon. members in this chamber were returned to the House of Commons by the people of Canada. Mr. Casselman, a supporter of the present administration, was one of the number who were elected to parliament for the first time in the general elections of March 26 of last year. He had therefore been a member of parliament for less than a year. He was of Canadian parentage, though born in the state of Montana. Only the first five years of his life were spent in the United States. He was educated in the province of Ontario, at Queen's University, at the university of Toronto, and later supplemented his education at the university of Alberta. He held degrees in both arts and law, and in the course of service overseas was awarded the Military Cross. He had been wounded in action.

In his chosen profession of law in the city of Edmonton Mr. Casselman gained a position of real prominence in the city. He was not content to devote his time merely to his profession. He gave evidence at an early age of his desire also to serve the public in disinterested ways. He began, as many men in public life have begun, by serving on the school board, a position he held for many years. Later, in 1937, he was elected as an alderman in the city council of Edmonton. This position he continued to hold up to the time of his death. The place Mr. Casselman had won for himself in the community, his character, his abilities, his attainments, all helped to gain for him the confidence of the citizens of Edmonton, who honoured him with the representation of one of the city's constituencies in this House of Commons.

As I have already indicated, Mr. Casselman's services were genuinely patriotic as well as public-spirited. When he went overseas in the last war as a member of the Canadian expeditionary force, he had enlisted as a private and served for two years with Canada's forces. Later he joined a regiment of one of the imperial forces and received a commission as a lieutenant.

Reviewing the career of one who was but fifty-six years of age, a career embracing public service to his municipality, to his province and to his country, both in its parliament and on its fields of battle, one feels that the nation is indeed poorer to-day through the loss of so public-spirited and patriotic a citizen. Had Mr. Casselman been spared, there is no doubt he would have played an increasingly prominent part in the public life of Canada. As it is, he has left a record of honourable services to his city, his province and his country with which his name will be long and gratefully associated.

The hon. member has left to mourn his loss, a widow and a daughter. It will be the desire of all members of this house that you, Mr. Speaker, should convey to Mrs. Casselman and her daughter an expression of the very deep sympathy which we have for them in their great bereavement.

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Mr. Loring C. Christie

Died April 8, 1941.

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C213852

Unrevised Hansard
April 8th, 1941, pages 2451-2

THE LATE LORING CHRISTIE

PASSING OF FORMER CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): It is with deep regret that I inform the house of the death in New York, this morning, of Mr. Loring C. Christie. Hon. members may recall that, on February 17, I stated that the condition of Mr. Christie's health would necessitate a prolonged absence from his post as Canadian minister at Washington. At that time it was our earnest hope that a period of rest and relief from the duties and anxieties of his office would result in the restoration of his health. Unhappily that hope has not been realized.

In the passing of Mr. Christie, Canada has lost an exceedingly able and devoted public servant whose influence made itself felt in the shaping of national affairs and international relations during two very critical phases of our history. Mr. Christie was an adviser of the late Sir Robert Borden on questions of imperial and international relations throughout the last war, and at the peace conference at Paris in 1919. During the latter part of the conference on the limitation of armaments, which met at Washington in 1921-22, Mr. Christie acted as secretary-general of the British empire delegation.

In 1923, Mr. Christie resigned as legal adviser of the Department of External Affairs to form a business association. He returned to the public service in 1935. In the four years which preceded the outbreak of the present war, he served as counsellor in our Department of External Affairs where his extensive and intimate knowledge of constitutional and international law, his wide experience of international affairs, and his sound judgment were invaluable. In September, 1939, he was appointed Canadian minister to the United States. In that position he continued to render services of great value to Canada.

In Mr Christie's death, the diplomatic service of Canada has lost one who had contributed largely to its development, and whose premature passing will be felt as a great loss not only in Canada, but also in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

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Lord Willingdon

Died August 12th, 1941.

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Lord Willingdon's passing is a loss to the entire British Commonwealth and to international amity and good-will. To myself it is a personal grief. We shared a very close and warm friendship throughout his tenure of office as Governor General, a friendship which was sustained by correspondence during his years as Viceroy of India, and renewed in subsequent visits to England. I shall greatly miss his letters, his wise counsel, and his ever-loyal support.

Lord Willingdon was an outstanding example of the highest type of enlightened and public-spirited Englishmen. As a Member of Parliament, as Governor of Madras, as Governor General of Canada, as Viceroy of India, he served his country at home and abroad with fidelity and honour.

Even after he had retired from office, he did not seek rest from his labours. He only sought to know wherever and how he could best serve his country. Wherever he could serve, there he was willing to go. As head of an important mission to China, and only recently as leader of the British delegation to South America, he found further opportunities for conspicuous usefulness in the days when most men of his age would have enjoyed their well-earned leisure.

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C213855

As Governor General of Canada, he generously gave of all his great qualities. He had a genuine affection for persons in the every day walks of life. He was liberal-minded in all his views, and strong in his resentment of class prejudice. He had a keen sense of humour and was essentially human. He liked talking to people, and laughing with people and sharing their interests and joys and sorrows.

He was a model of courtesy. But behind his simplicity and kindness there remained a great strength of character, a grave seriousness of purpose, rare ability and a perfect knowledge of his constitutional duties as the King's representative.

In truth the British Commonwealth has lost a great gentleman and a faithful servant. He will be long remembered for the work he accomplished and the friends he made.

The deepest sympathy will be felt throughout Canada for Lady Willingdon in her bereavement. Seldom have lives been more completely devoted to each other, or greater responsibilities been more fully shared than was the case with Lord and Lady Willingdon. Lord Willingdon never ceased to express to others what he felt he owed to Lady Willingdon not less in the discharge of his public duties than in the happiness of his private life. She was constantly at his side.

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Honourable Arthur B. Purvis
Died August 14th, 1941

and

Bomber Plane Crash Victims.

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August 15th, 1941.

C213857

Canada will deeply mourn the brave men who lost their lives in the two recent accidents to bomber planes in Britain. The sympathy of the whole country will go out in full measure to the families of the Canadians, the Britons and the Americans who thus ended their lives in the faithful performance of their dangerous duty. While other brave men will move forward to take their place, we can never praise too highly the pioneer courage of the pilots who have gone.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we have received the news of the loss of the Right Honourable A. B. Purvis in one of these tragic happenings. In peace time he had won for himself a great reputation, not only as a leader of industry but as a public-spirited citizen of Canada, with a high regard for human values and the public welfare. When war came, without hesitation he placed his great abilities at the service of his country. His work as head of the British Purchasing Mission to the United States has been of the highest importance. In circumstances of stress, difficulty and the growing intensity of many activities, he guided his great work with the steadiest of hands and the clearest of brains. It is not too much to say that his character and achievement had made the deepest impression in Canada, in Britain and in the United States. At Washington he earned and received many tributes of respect and regard from President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and all those with whom he laboured. His work was a splendid example of the faithful dedication of great abilities to a great cause.

Canada also will feel that there is an especial poignancy in the passing of Captain Joseph Creighton Mackay. As soon as he had recovered from his shattering experience on the flight in which Sir Frederick Banting lost his life, Captain Mackay returned to his dangerous duty and carried on with rare gallantry.

To the families of Captain Mackay and the other brave men who shared these great adventures, the people and government of Canada will wish to send these words of deep sympathy and proud and enduring memory.

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A. B. Damude, M.P.

Died September 15, 1941

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C213883

Unrevised Hansard
November 3rd, 1941, page 4371.

THE LATE ARTHUR B. DAMUDE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Before the house enters upon the proceedings of this afternoon, I regret to have to announce to hon. members the passing of one of our number in the period of the recess which we have just had. Mr. Arthur Damude, the late member for Welland, passed away on the fifteenth of September at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years.

Mr. Damude entered the House of Commons in 1935 and was returned as a member at the last general elections. He was of a retiring disposition and took little part in the discussions in the house. He was, however, faithful in attendance, followed the proceedings of the house closely, and was very helpful on committees. He was keenly interested in the social problems of the day, and had given much of his time and thought particularly to the welfare of labour and also of those who are engaged in agriculture.

In his own constituency as a younger man, he had taken part in municipal affairs and in the work of local charitable institutions. Those of us on this side who knew him well will miss him greatly, because he was one of the most companionable of men and one of the most loyal of friends and supporters. He had the promise of many years of useful service before him. Unfortunately he has been taken away at this early age.

Mr. Damude suffered bereavement in the loss of his wife only a short time before his own death. There is only one member of the family left, Lieutenant Ross Damude, who is in the Canadian armed forces. I am sure it would be the wish of hon. members that we should express to Lieutenant Damude something of the great respect we have for his father's memory. It will be revered by all who knew him, and he will long be remembered by the citizens whom he served so well.

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Honourable N. W. Rowell

Died November 22,1941.

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November 22, 1941.

C213861

In the passing of the Honourable Newton Wesley Rowell, Canada has lost a citizen whose public services, outstanding abilities and Christian example notably enriched our national life.

The former Chief Justice of Ontario was a lawyer of international reputation. Mr. Rowell made outstanding contributions to the public welfare in the course of a life which embraced membership in the Ontario Legislature and, for a time, leadership of the Opposition and of the Liberal Party in the province of Ontario, membership in the House of Commons and in the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden, membership in the Imperial War Cabinet during the last year of the last Great War and representation of Canada at the First Assembly of the League of Nations. He was a consistent worker for international peace and good-will, and a powerful advocate of the cause of international co-operation.

In spite of a constitution which throughout his life was far from robust, the late Chief Justice made no attempt to spare either his physical or mental strength in the furtherance of the many interests to which he devoted his life. His last public service was typical of his readiness to aid in the solution of national problems.

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In 1937 he accepted the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which was appointed in that year. His was the guiding mind which planned the exhaustive enquiry which bears his name. The illness which compelled Chief Justice Rowell's retirement from the Chairmanship of the Commission was a national misfortune. It was more than deeply regretted by his colleagues and his fellow-citizens.

It was my privilege to enjoy Mr. Rowell's friendship for many years. I have known few men who had a greater capacity for hard work or a greater willingness to undertake it. He possessed a lucid and logical mind, and his speeches were the product of clear thinking, deep thought and a wide experience of men and books. To his great abilities were joined a sincere modesty, a rare gentleness and a great kindeness of heart.

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