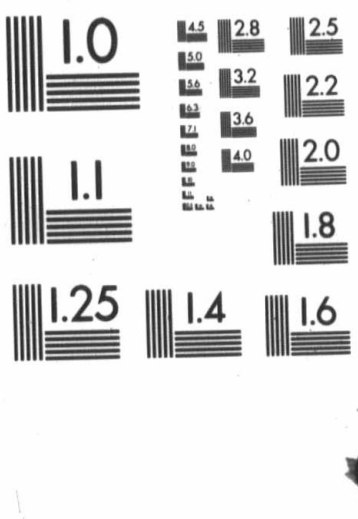

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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 251

Pages C168317-C169130

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168917

17 April,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.16	D.359	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java	
Apr.16	D.360	"	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Apr.16	D.361	"	Abdication of King of Italy	Gov.Gen.
Apr.16	No.144	Ex.to "	Publication of King of Sweden's offer of mediation	
Apr.16	WA-1641	Can.Emb.Wash.	Combined Food Bd.meeting with UNRRA on cereals position	
Apr.16	WA-1643	"	Basic policy of Far Eastern Com.	
Apr.17	WA-1651	"	Atomic Energy Commission	

Memorandum with note of anniversaries in May.
Draft tel.for approval to Doms.Off. re Mr.King's visit to London and Paris for Prime Ministers meetings and Peace Conference

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C168918

17 April,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.17	D.364	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telecommunications	
Apr.17	No.972	Can.H.C.London	Polish elections	
Apr.17	No.975	"	Wheat stocks	
Apr.2,		Can.H.C.S.Africa	London meeting of Prime Ministers	
Apr.15	No.77	Can.Emb.Athens	Food position in Greece	
Apr.2	No.135	Can.Emb.Moscow	Polish political situation	

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C168919

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, April 17, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.16	WA-1631	Can Amb Wash.	Atomic Combined Policy Committee.	
" 17	No. 73	Dom's Off Lon.	" " " "	
" 17	No. 74	"	" " " "	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168920

18 April, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.17	D.363	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	
Apr.10	D.185 Sav.	"	Russo-Hungarian Air Agreement	Gov.Gen.
Apr.10	D.186 "	"	Yugoslavia	"
Apr.10	D.187 "	"	Polish elections	"
Apr.17	D.369	"	Greece	"
Apr.17	D.367	"	Persia	"
Apr.18	D.370	"	France-U.K.relations & German problem	"
Apr.18	No.10	Can.Del.League of Nations	Final session of League Assembly	
Apr.17	No.75	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek political situation	

Apr.17 Memorandum re award to Mr.Cordell Hull by Canadian Club of New York with draft lr.for signature to Mr.Hull

Apr.17 Memorandum with alternative press releases for approval on International Peace Memorial in honour of late President Roosevelt

Apr.18 Memorandum re Canadian Delebation to PICAO Assembly

Apr.17 Memorandum with tels.934 and 958 fr.Can.H.C.London re continuing Canadian participation in war crimes investigations and trials in Europe.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168921**

Ottawa, April 18, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.17	D.368	Doms Off Lon.	Java.	
" 17	D.365	"	Egypt.	Gov Gen
" 17	D.366	"	"	"
" 18	D.371	"	Rice Agreement with Siam	"
Apr.18	WA-1667	Can Amb Wash.	British Loan.	
" 18	WA-1670	"	Memorandum from British Food Mission	
" 18	WA-1675	"	Food Crisis,	
Apr.17	No.177	" Paris	Food situation in France.	
" 18	No.179	" "	" " " "	
Apr.18	Ext.148	To Doms Off Lon.	Visit of Prime Minister to London. 080/22	L
			Memorandum re United Kingdon Mission to India. 080	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168922

19 April,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.18	D.375	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	
Apr.18	D.372	"	Cable and Wireless Bill	
Apr.18	D.374	"	Polish elections	Gov.Gen.
Apr.18	D.376	"	Persia	"
Apr.18	WA-1668	Can.Emb.Wash.	Combined Food Board meeting	
Apr.18	WA-1680	"	Far Eastern Commission Reparations Committee	
Mar.8	No.222	Can.Emb.Paris	Notes on members of French Govt.	
Apr.18	No.178	"	French political situation	
Mar.12	No.91	Can.Emb.Moscow	Visit of Iranian P.M. to Moscow	
Mar.20	No.224	Can.H.C.Aust.	Commonwealth National Security Act 1939	
Mar.23	No.38	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	European postwar policies	
U.S.Dept. of Agriculture Famine Emerbency Committee release of Mar.28,1946 re Hoover Reports on Famine Conditions.				

Memorandum on Argentine elections and U.S.Dilemma
Memorandum on Newfoundland opinion on Confederation
Memorandum with draft Report to Council for signature re extension of P.C. 3594 of May 17,1945 to Township of Nepean(taxation from foreign missions

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C168923

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

20 April, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.20	No.75	Doms.Off.Lon.	Reparations in Far East	
Apr.12	D.188 Sav.	"	Argentine	Gov.Gen.
Mar.21		Can.Emb.Paris	Communist activities in France	
Apr.19	No.184	"	Paris Peace Conference, political situation in France, etc.	
Apr.20	No.185	"	New French Constitution	
Apr.19	No.11	Can.Del.League of Nat.Geneva	Closing session of League Assembly	
Apr.12	No.3351	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation 143	
Apr.18	No.3563	"	" 144	
Apr.4	No.703	Can.Emb.Wash.	Meeting of UNRRA Council Atlantic City	
Apr.5	No.720	"	"	
Apr.18	EX-1093	Ex.to "	Demilitarized frigates for Mexico	
apr20	WA-1695	Can Emb Wash,	Wheat arrangements	
Apr.8	A.281	Can.H.C.London	Prime Ministers' meetings in London	
Apr.11	No.620	"	Practice in U.K.House of Commons for discussion of Resolutions and Public Bills presented by private Members	
Apr. 1	No.39	Can.Leg.Havana	Espionage in Canada	
Mar.30	No.94	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Political future of Newfoundland	
Mar.19	No.186	Can.Min.Netherlands	Survey of international situation	
Apr.18		Ex.to Can.Missions abroad	Franco Spain	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.338 of 3 April, 1946				
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.337 of 27 March, 1946				
Copy of lr.sent to Mr.Howe re U.S.Justice Dept.investigation of International Nickel Coy., 20 Apr., 1946				
Copy of lr.sent to Brit.H.C.Ottawa Apr.20 re Day of Remembrance				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168924

Ottawa, April 21, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.15	D.189 SAV.	Doms Off Lon.	Roumania.	
" 20	D.377	"	Japanese imports and exports.	
" 6	D.182A Sav	"	Egypt	Gov Gen
" 12	Unnumbered SAV.	"	Italian Armistice Terms.	
" 8	D.183 SAV	"	Tangier	Gov Gen N.D. N.D.Air
Apr.20	WA-1696	Can Amb Wash.	World Food Situation.	FR46
" 20	WA-1700	"	" " "	
" 20	WA-1701	"	" " "	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

C168925

Ottawa, April 21st, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.18	102	Can.Amb.Moscow	USSR Despatch re effect of General de Gaulle's resignation in Soviet Government circles.	All Missions, except Consulates. Ministers of Justice, Nat.Health & Welfare Mr.Heeney

Also enclosed in this bag:
Draft press release, for Prime Minister's approval, re visit of Viscount Alexander to England in June to participate in Victory Celebrations.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching statement entitled "Basic Post Surrender Policy for Japan" prepared by a Committee of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re appointment of Canadian member on European Regional Council of UNRRA.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168926

Ottawa, April 22nd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.21	76	D.O. London	Prime Ministers' Conference.	
Apr.20	434	Can.Amb.Chungking	Flour for China.	
March 18	A.178	H.C. London	Results of County Council elections in United Kingdom.	
Apr.18	A.304	H.C. London	Memo. summarizing despatch re British view of U.S. policy with regard to the Argentine. (despatch attached).	
Apr. 4	283	H.C. Canberra	Speech by Indian High Commissioner in Australia.	
Apr.20			Letter to Mr. P.J.Philip from Prime Minister re Paris Conference, with comments by Mr. Robertson.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Envelope for the Prime Minister.

22-4-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C168927
TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, April 22nd, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
April 21	154	To D.O.London	Questions arising out of meeting of Combined Policy Committee on April 15.	
April 22	WA-1703	Can.Amb.Washington	Copy of letter and memorandum from Mr. Blum to Canadian Ambassador, Washington, re grain requirements of France.	
April 22	37	To H.C. Wellington	Appointment of Mr. Rive as Canadian High Commissioner in New Zealand.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re draft 34th Recommendation of P.J.B.D.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re impending return of Mr. T.C. Davis from Australia.

O.D.W. Jay

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

C168928

Ottawa, April 23rd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.22	WA-1704	Can.Amb.Washington	Contributions to meet immediate food emergency. FR/46	T.& C. Finance W.P.T.B. Agriculture Nat.Health & Welfare Clerk of Privy Council
Apr.22	WA-1708	Can.Amb.Washington	Text of UNRRA press release of April 20 re contributions to UNRRA by Member Nations.	Finance T. & C. Nat.Health & Welfare
Apr.22	WA-1709	Can.Amb.Washington	Far Eastern Commission Reparations Committee.	
Mar.20	249	Can.Amb. Paris	Reports on epuration measures in France and summary of recent developments.	Justice Nat.Health & Welfare Mr. Heeney U.K. High Commissioner. All missions abroad except Consulates.

Also enclosed in this bag:
Memorandum for the Prime Minister re proposed visit of Mr. Crean to European missions for security purposes. XA/0

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C168929

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, April 24, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 23	D.378	Doms Off Lon.	Invitation for Government owned chartered tonnage.	
" 23	D.380	"	Spain.	
" 24	G.29	"	Commercial Policy	
Apr. 23	D.379	"	Polish elections	Gov Gen
" 23	D.381	"	Austria	"
" 24	No.189	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers.	
" 23	WA-1726	Can Amb Wash.	Wheat diversions.	
" 24	EX-1120 To	"	French cereal supply situation.	
" 16	Letter from	"	Invitation to Mr. King to attend conference at Kenyon College.	

Letter addressed to General McNaughton for signature.

F.O.PRINT.March 22 (Z 2780/20/17) (No.218) FRANCE Copy No.068a
Department of State Bulletin.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168930

Ottawa, April 24, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 18	No.428	Can Amb China	Ships for China.	
Apr. 24	Ex-1123	To Can Amb Wash.	Diversion of Wheat.	
Telegram for approval re visit of Mr. Nash to Canada.				
Mar.14	Desp 469	High Com Lon.	Housing situation in Britain.	
Mar.28	" 77	" S.Africa	The Royal visit to South Africa.	
Apr. 3	" 275	High Com Aust.	Termination of National Security Act.	
Apr.15	" 638	" Lon.	Victory Day Celebration.	
U.S.Dept of Agriculture statement "Hoover describes European Food Situation".				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168931**

Ottawa, April 25, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.23	No.981	High Com Lon.	P.I.D. Directive to Germany and Austria.	
Apr.24	No.998	High Com Lon.	Mr. King's Visit to London.	
Apr.24	No.996	"	Prime Ministers' conversations.	Gov Gen
" 24	WA-1729	Can Amb Wash.	Food Situation.	
" 24	WA-1730	"	" "	
" 24	WA-1732	"	Pacific Bases.	
" 24	WA-1740	"	British Loan.	
" 23	No.75	Can Amb Moscow	Information leakages.	
" 11	No.301	High Com Aust.	Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.	
" 24	Ext.78 To	Can Amb Mexico	Naval equipment for Frigates.	
" 1	No.A258	High Com Lon.	Liberal Party in U.K.	
Mar.21	No. 275	Can Amb Paris	Position of Communist Party in France.	
Memorandum			re Commonwealth meeting on Nationality.	
"			re Visit of Mr. Pearson to Ottawa.	
"			re Preliminary talks on Commercial Policy.	
"			re Future position for General Odlum. (in envelope)	
"			re Relations between U.K.Minister at Havana and Mr. Vaillancourt. (in envelope)	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168932

Ottawa, April 25, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.24	D.383	Doms Off Lon.,	Palestine	
" 16	D.190 SAV	"	Spain	Gov Gen
" 25	No.1661	High Com Lon.	Paris Conference.	
Apr.25	WA-1747	Can Amb Wash.	Future of Combined Food Board.	
" 25	WA-1745	"	Diversion of Wheat.	
" 25	WA-1746	"	" " "	
Apr.25	No.191	Can Amb Paris	Paris Conference.	
Apr.10	No.42	High Com Dublin	Rumour that Franco may go to Ireland.	
Apr. 4	No.86	" S Africa	Italian representation in South Africa.	
Apr.25	537/441	Br High Com.	Visit to Canada of Lady Reading.	

Memorandum re Financial position of International Committee of Red Cross.
F.O.PRINT. Feb.8/46 (N 1811/24/38) (NO.29) Soviet Union. Copy No.068a

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168933**

Ottawa, April 26, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 25	D.384	Doms Off Lon.	Spain	Gov Gen
" 25	D.385	"	Persia.	"
" 25	D.386	"	Azerbaijan	"
" 25	D.387	"	Italian Armistice Terms.	"
Apr.25	WA-1757	Can Amb Wash.	Food Conservation.	
" 25	WA-1754	"	U.S. Loan to Poland.	
" 25	WA-1762	"	" " " "	
" 25	WA-1748	"	Representation of Canada at FAO meeting.	
Apr.24	No.454	Can Amb China	Embassy moved to Nanking.	
Apr.12	No.106	Can Amb Argentina	Views of Foreign Minister re U.S.	

F.O.PRINT.(17000) (W 4260/116/50) Weekly Political Intelligence Summary (No.339 Copy No.137

Memorandum re Changes in the Royal Style and Titles.

Memorandum and despatches No.110 and No.142 from Canadian Ambassador in Moscow re Soviet policy.

Letter addressed to Dr. Frank Walker, for signature.

Memorandum and letter for signature re Water level of Skagit River.

Secret and Personal envelope for the Prime Minister from N.A.R.

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C168934

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, April 26th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED

Enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching memo. re possible invitation to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to visit Canada; draft letter for the Prime Minister's signature to the Generalissimo; and album of photographs of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168935**

Ottawa, April 27, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.26	D.388	Doms Off Lon.	Java.	
" 26	D.390	"	Egypt	Gov Gen
" 26	D.391	"	Meeting of Foreign Ministers	"
" 26	D.389	"	Poland	"
Apr.26	No.1012	High Com Lon.	Paris Conference.	
" 26	No.1019	"	" "	
" 27	No.1026	"	Prime Ministers' Conversations.	
Apr.26	No.193	Can Amb Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
Apr.25	No.49	Can Min Hague	Indonesia.	

Memorandum re Invitation to Lord Alexander to accept membership in Empire Parliamentary Association.
Envelope addressed to Mr. King from London.
" " " Mr. King from General McNaughton.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

C168936

April 28, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
April 27	D.392	D.O.	Siam: territorial negotiations with France.	G.G. N.D.
April 27	D.393	"	Spain: report from British Ambassador on attitude.	G.G.
April 27	1027	H.C.London	Poland: U.S. credit decision surprise to U.K.	
			French cereal supply: draft letter for signature to French Ambassador.	

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C168937

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

29 April, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.29	EX-1154	Ex.to Can.Emb. Washington	Atomic energy ———	
Apr.26	No.5767	Govt.of India	Shipments of wheat for India	
Apr.26	No.1018	Can.H.C.London	Refugees Committee	
Apr.28	No.195	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris	
Feb.15	No.39	Can.H.C.S.Afr.	Indian question	
Mar.29	No.85	"	"	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168938**

29 April,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
April 29	WA-1801	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.cereals policy	
April 29	No.81	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek elections	

Memorandum re diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic
Memorandum re Greek political situation,with memorandum from Greek Ambassador,Ottawa
Memorandum re diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Canada

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SECRET C168939

Ottawa, April 29th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re message from M. Blum delivered by French Ambassador to Mr. Robertson concerning cooperation by Canada in four year programme for restoration of French economy. France	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168940

30 April, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.29	D.394	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	Gov.Gen.
Apr.29	D.395	"	Reparations - Italian	"
April 30	D.398	"	Palestine	
Apr.29	No.1035	Can.H.C.London	Prime Ministers'meeting	
Apr.29	No.1036	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Apr.29	WA-1807	Can Amb Wash.	Editorial re U.S.-Canadian co-operation.	
Apr.1	No.299	Can.Emb.Paris	French policy - domestic and international	
Apr.9		Can.H.C.S.Afr.	S.African Indian Bill	
Apr.1	No.264	Can.H.C.Aust.	Appt.of Australian as Governor of New South Wales	
Apr.9	No.295	"	Commonwealth elections in Australia	
Mar.27	N 4065/97/38	For.Off.Print	- Soviet Union	
U.S.Dept.of State		Bulletin April	14,1946	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168941

30 April,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.29	D.396	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austrian peace treaty	Gov.Gen.
Apr.29	D.397	"	Abdication of Italian King	"
Apr.30	D.399	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	"
Apr.30	D.400	"	Java	
Apr.30	No.110	Can.H.C.Aust.	Italian peace negotiations	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.30	D.402	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	Gov.Gen.
Apr.30	D.403	"	"	"
Apr.30	D.404	"	Germany	"
Apr.30	D.405	"	Dodecanese Is.	"
Apr.30	D.407	"	Egypt	"
Apr.30	D.406	"	Greek territorial claims	"
Apr.30	D.401	"	Greece	"
Apr.30	No.1047	Can.H.C.London	Future of Germany	
Apr.16	A.309	"	Attitude of Greek King to Greek political situation	
Apr.30	No.196	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Apr.30	No.198	"	Italian colonies - discussion in Council of Foreign Ministers	
Mar.25	No.22	Br.Leg.San Salvador	Visit of Canadian Trade Mission to El Salvador	
Apr.30		Ex.Affs.to Min. of Fisheries	Appt.of Dr.Finn as Head of Fisheries Division of F.A.O.	
Memorandum on Canadian policy towards Goose Bay				
Memorandum on sale of armaments to foreign governments				

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1 May,1946 C168943

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 1	No.81	Doms.Off.Lon.	Victory Parade - invitation to Mr.King to participate	
May 1	Unnumbered	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers - discussions in Paris	
April 30	No.1041	Can.H.C.London	U.S.request for bases	
F.O.PRINT	FEB 27.	(N 2584/446/42)	Scandinavia and Baltic States	Copy No.068a
"	Mar 12	(U 3066/1/70)	Reconstruction (United Nations)	Copy No.068a
"	Feb 28	(AN 542/542/20)	South and Central America	Copy No.068a

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168944**

2 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 1	D.408	Doms.Off.Lon.	Levant States	Gov.Gen.
May 1	D.410	"	Palestine	"
May 1	D.411	"	Italian Colonies	"
May 1	D.409	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	"
May 1	WA-1839	Can.Emb.Wash.	R.C.A.F.boys who wish to testify at trial of Mikhailovitch	
Envelope addressed to Mr. King from British High Commissioner				
" "			to The Prime Miniater from N.A.R.	
Memorandum re Final Assembly of the League of Nations				
Memorandum re movement of Japanese persons from Canada to Japan				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 2	No.1052	High Com Lon.	Defence of Commonwealth.	
May 2	No.78	Can.Emb.Moscow	Premier Drew's speech of Mar.10.	
May 2	No.WA-1861	Can.Emb.Wash.	Franco-American negotiations	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

3 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
April 23	D.191 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Civil aviation in Greece	
May 2	D.414	"	Java	
Apr.24	D.192 Sav.	"	Iraq	
May 2	D.412	"	Italo-Austrian frontier	Gov.Gen.
May 2	D.413	"	Allied Inspectorate in Italy	"
May 2	D.415	"	Polish elections	"
May 3	Unnumb.	"	Correction to D.396	"
May 2	WA-1864	Can.Emb.Wash.	Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine	
May 2	WA-1869	"	Atomic Energy Commission of UN.	
May 2	WA-1871	"	U.S.press conference statement on atomic energy	
May 1	No.37	Can.Leg.Oslo	Canadian food saving campaign	FR 146

Draft lrs.of introduction for Mr.Gerald Larkin to - Mr.Turgeon, Mr.Hudd, Mr.Kearney, C.B.Jerram, Stockholm.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

3 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.25	D.193 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Hungary	Gov.Gen.
Apr.26	D.194 Sav.	"	Control of navigation on Danube	UN/E17
May 2	D.416	"	Roumania	
May 2	No.1063	Can.H.C.London	Trusteeship over Italian colonies	
May 2	No.1064	"	Palestine	
May 2	No.1066	"	Trusteeship	
Apr.29	No.A344	"	World Food Shortage.	
May 2	No.204	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Apr.23	No.52	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Presentation of medal of U.S.Legion of Merit to Gen.Pope	CMM/B
May 2	No.59	French Amb. Ottawa	Canada-French financial agreement	
May 2	No.3979	Govt.of India	Weekly Appreciation No.146	

Memorandum re date of Greek plebiscite on the King's return
Memorandum re request of Senate Com.on International Affairs for information on organization of Can.Diplomatic Service
Memorandum re recommendations of Permanent Joint Board on Defence

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

4 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 3	D.417	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	Gov.Gen.
May 3	D.418	"	"	"
May 3	D.419	"	"	"
May 3	D.421	"	Egypt	"
May 3	D.422	"	Siamese rice	"
May 3	D.423	"	Abdication of King of Italy	"
May 4	D.425	"	Italian Armistice	"
Apr.29	A.345	Can.H.C.London	Shipments of wheat to U.K.	FR46
Apr.17	A.315	"	Trade Disputes & Trade Unions Act of 1927	UK/Q
May 3	WA-1875	Can.Emb.Wash.	UNRRA - May grain export program	
May 3	WA-1898	"	Security Council - situation in Spain	
May 3	No.205	Can.Emb.Paris	Italian-Yugoslav boundary	
May 3	No.206	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
May 3	No.40	Can.H.C.New Z.	Italian question	
May 2	No.125	Ex.to Can.Leg. Hollands	Entry into Canada of Mr.and Mrs. Josephus Nuyens	EB
May 4		S.Afr.H.C.Ottawa	Message re food supplies from Field Marshal Smuts	
April 27	No.23	Fr.Emb.Wash.to Can.Emb.Wash.	Message from M.Leon Blum	Fr Affy

Department of State Bulletin of April 21,1946
Envelope addressed to Mr.King from British H.C.,Ottawa
Memorandum re R.C.A.F.fliers who wish to testify at Mikhailovich trial
Memorandum re expenses for Mr.Justice McDougall on absence at war guilt trials with draft submission to Treasury Board for signature

May 3 WA 1897 — Franco-American Financial Agr + (France)

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TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, May 4th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 3	WA-1895	Can.Amb.Washington	Legislation for domestic control of Atomic Energy.	
May 4	15	Acting High Comm.Dublin	Telegram informing Department of death of Mr. Mahoney	Gov.Gen.
Apr.13	A.305	Office of H.C. London	Despatch concerning changes in leadership of Trades Union Congress.	Labour Nat.Health & Welfare H.C.'s in St.JOhn's Cape Town Canberra Wellington Dublin Mr.Heeney

Also enclosed in this bag:
Telegram for Prime Minister's approval to Mrs. Mahoney conveying sympathy on death of Mr. Mahoney. returned to Department / Dft

Memorandum for the Prime Minister, enclosing draft teletype for Prime Minister's approval re proposal of Sir John Orr that Deputy Minister of Fisheries be appointed head of Fisheries Division of F.A.O. Dft

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, May 5, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 3	D.420	Doms Off Lon.	Italian Armistice.	Gov Gen
" 4	D.424	"	Greece	"
" 3	No.1072	High Com Lon.	Future of Germany off	
" 4	No.1083	"	Defence of Commonwealth. off	
" 4	WA-1906	Can Amb Wash.	Dominions Conference London. off	
" 4	No.207	Can Amb Paris	French Politics.	
" 4	No.208	"	Meeting of Foreign Ministers. off	
" 4	No.211	"	" " " " off	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

6 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
April 29	D.195	Sav. Doms.Off.Lon.	Syrian request for U.S.Military Mission	Gov.Gen.
May 6	D.426	"	Control over Japanese industry	
May 6	No.180	Ex.to "	Mr.King's participation in Victory Parade ceremonies	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

6 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 3	WA-1877	Can.Emb.Wash.	Combined Food Board report on May grain export ptorgramme	
May 3	WA-1890	"	"	
May 4	WA-1908	"	Attendance on Combined Food Bd.	
May 4	WA-1910	"	Meeting of Atomic Energy Com.	
May 3	No.1075	Can.H.C.London	Recognition of services to Canada by Brit.military and civilian personnel of Inspection Board of U,K.and Canada	
May 4	No.1082	"	Disposition of Polish armed forces	
May 4	No.17	Actg.Can.H.C. Dublin	Condolences of staff on death of Mr.Mahoney	
Foreign	Commerce	Weekly April 6,1946		

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168953

7 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 6	D.432	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Apr.30	D.196 Sav.	"	Disarmament and demobilization of Germany	Gov.Gen.
May 6	D.428	"	Siamese rice	"
May 6	D.429	"	Polish elections	"
May 6	D.431	"	Albania	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
May 6	WA-1918	Can.Emb.Wash.	Conference of Foreign Ministers	
May 6	WA-1919	"	Inter-American Military Cooperation Act	
May 6	WA-1925	"	Wheat for Europe, etc	
May 6	No.54	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Municipal elections in Germany	
May 4	No.16	Can.H.C.Dublin	Funeral arrangements for Mr.Mahoney	
May 4	No.29	Ex.to "	"	
May 6	No.4154	Govt.of India	Political situation in India	
Apr.24	A.332	Can.H.C.London	"Dominions and King" by Sir Shuldham Redfern	Gov.Gen.
Apr.9	A.283	"	U.K.manpower situation	Labour Mr.Claxton
Apr.18	No.216	Can.Leg.Holland	Canadian troops in Holland	Nat.Def.
Mar.19	No.64	Can.H.C., S.Afr.	Incorporation in Union of South-West Africa	

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7 May,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 6	D.427	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persia	Gov.Gen.
May 6	D.430	"	Council of Foreign Ministers - Yugoslav-Italian comments on report of Commission of Experts	"
May 7	No.1106	Can H.C.London	U.S.request for bases.	
May 3	No.1073	Can.H.C.London	Control Office Directive on information and publicity to Germany and Austria for week of May 4.	
May 7	No.1102	"	Italian colonies	
May 7	No.1105	"	Peace Treaties - Commonwealth discussions	
May 1	A.364	"	Desire of Greek Ambass.to deliver message from his Govt.to Mr.King	
May 7	WA-1928	Can.Emb.Wash.	Food and Agriculture Organization communication	
7	WA-1936	"	French negotiations	
May 6	No.212	Can.Emb.Paris	French plebiscite results	
May 7	No.213	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Apr.24	No.380	"	Academie Internationale des Sciences Politiques.	
Feb.16	AN 416/83/20	Foreign Office Print - Haiti		

Draft lr.for signature to Hon.Cairine Wilson re refugees
Sealed envelope with envelope addressed to Mr.King from Office of British High Commissioner in Ottawa(second set of enclosures retained by N.A. Robertson) (Commonwealth meeting)

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 7	WA-1932	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.K.stocks of food available for Germany	
May 7	WA-1939	"	Far Eastern Commission Reparations Committee	
May 7	WA-1942	"	Debate in U.S.Senate on British loan	
May 7	No.215	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of For.Min. - Egypt	
May 1	A.357	Can.H.C.London	Constitutional situation in Greece	
Apr.5	No.96	Can.H.C.,S.Afr.	Gen.Smuts on regional unions	
May 7	D.433	Dom Off Lon.	Italo-Yugoslav frontier and Trieste	Gov Gen
May 7	D.435	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
May 7	D.436	"	Italian colonies	"
May 7	D.437	"	Tripolitania	"

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 2	D.200 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
May 2	D.197 Sav.	"	Italian colonies] avg Ja,	Gov.Gen.
May 2	D.198 "	"	"	"
May 2	D.199 "	"	Persia	"
May 8	D.438	"	Greek territorial claims	"
[illegible]				
May 1	A.362	"	Position of Indians in S.Africa	
May 8	WA-1951	Can.Emb.Wash.	World food situation	
May 8	WA-1952	"	"	

Memorandum with desp.185 of Apr.24 from Mr.Wilgress on Soviet foreign policy

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

9 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 7	D.434	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
May 8	D.440	"	Italian colonies) off	Gov.Gen.
May 8	D.441	"	"	"
May 8	D.442	"	Egypt off	"
May 8	WA-1962	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.loan to Britain	
May 8	WA-1965	"	Memorial service for Harry Hopkins off	
May 8	WA-1966	"	Departure of Prime Minister of Australia from Washington May 9.	
Apr.1	A.253	Can.H.C.London	Allied Control Council for Germany	
April 30	No.1043	"	Committee on Refugees	
May 3	No.911	Ex.to "	"	
May 3	No.1068	Can.H.C.London	Soviet participation on United Nations War Crimes Commission	
May 8	No.944	Ex.to "	"	
Apr.17	No.318	Can.H.C.Aust.	Invitation of Brit.P.M.to visit Australia	
Apr.17	No.321	"	Aust.referendum on amendments to the Constitution	
Apr.17	No.325	"	Overseas appts.by Aust.Dept.of Ex.Affs.	
May 7		Can.Tr.Com. Caracas	Exchange of diplomatic missions between Canada and Venezuela	
May 8		F.H.LaGuardia UNNRA	Food supplies for Europe off	
May 4	Letter	Can Amb Wash.	Death of Mr. Mahoney. off	
Memorandum re French discussions in Ottawa(handed to R.G.Robertson 11 a.m.)				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

9 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 8	D.444	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania - discussion by Council of Foreign Ministers	Gov.Gen.
May 8	D.443	"	Demobilization of Polish armed forces	Gov.Gen. H.D.
May 9	No.1116	Can.H.C.London	India	
May 9	No.1117	"	Future of Germany	
May 9	No.1121	"	British withdrawal from Egypt	
May 8	No.217	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Council of For.Ministers	
May 8	No.221	"	"	
Apr.16	No.1(Den)	Can.Leg.Oslo	Presentation of credentials to King of Denmark	
Apr.5	No.205	Can.Leg.Holland	Netherlands financial position	
			film of	
Memorandum re screening in S.Africa of/Royal Visit to Canada				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

10 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 9	D.451	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
May 9	D.446	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of For.Min.-Peace Con.	Gov.Gen.
May 9	D.447	"	"	"
May 9	D.448	"	"	"
May 9	D.449	"	" -Hungary	"
May 9	D.450	"	" -Persia	"
May 9	WA-1971	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission	
Apr.3	No.200	Can.Leg.Holland	U.S.loan to Netherlands	
Apr.24	No.272	Can.Emb.Greece	Greek plebiscite	
Memorandum re appt.of Special Ambassador for inauguration of President of Argentina				
"			re Return of German Prisoners of War.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

10 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 9	D.453	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java NEI	
May 10	WA-1982	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission Reparations Committee	
May 10	WA-1983	"	"	
May 10	WA-1994	"	Approval in Senate of U.K.loan	
May 9	No.1118	Can.H.C.London	Peace Treaties	
May 10	No.1126	"	U.K.withdrawal from Egypt	
May 10	No.1127	"	"	
May 9	No.224	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers	
May 9	No.226	"	Peace Conference	
May 9	No.227	"	Draft treaties in Council of For.Min.	
May 10	No.230	"	Lrs.between Gen.de Gaulle and Pres.Gouin	
May 10		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Mr.King's statement on consultation re withdrawal of U.K.forces from Egypt	
May 8		Swed.Min.Ottawa	Protection of Canadian interests in Japan for last four years DS/Swtz	
Feb.22	C 2090/273/18	For.Off.Print	Germany	
U.S.Senate Bill S.2153 re U.S.military cooperation				
Envelope fr.Br.H.C.Off.Ottawa addressed to Mr.King Memorandum with 3 cheques re Hospitality account				

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SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, May 10th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 10	WA-1984	Can.Amb.Washington	Mr. Laguardia's message re wheat to be obtained from distillers. H	
May 9	89	Can.H.C. Newfoundland	Defence Agreement. Nfd	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re foreign awards to members of the Canadian Foreign Service.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Communications Research Centre

Letter for the Prime Minister's signature to Acting High Commissioner for the United Kingdom re visit of Mr. Herbert Morrison.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

11 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 10	D.454	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of For.Min. - future of Tripolitania	Gov.Gen.
May 10	D.455	"	Greece	"
May 10	D.456	"	Egypt	"
May 10	No.1136	Can.H.C.London	Egypt - consultation re	
May 10	No.88	Can.Emb.Greece	Greek plebiscite	
May 10		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Agenda for meeting of Pr.Ministers	
			Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.340 17 April, 1946	
			Memorandum re Greek Govt.request for export credit from Canada	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

11 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 9	D.452	Doms.Off.Lon.	Commercial policy	T.& C. B.of C. H.McKinnon Dr.Mackintosh D.Sim Can.Emb.Wash
May 11	D.463	"	India	Gov.Gen.
May 4	D.202 Sav.	"	Finland	
May 4	D.203 Sav.	"	Austria	
May 9	No.222	Can.Emb.Paris	Award of Legion of Honour to Senator Gouin	
Apr.23	No.111	Can.H.C.S.Afr.	Meeting of Prime Ministers	
May 7		Ex.to Yugoslav Leg.Ottawa	Desire of R.C.A.F.officers to testify at trial of Gen.Mikhailovich	
May 9		Yugoslav Leg.Ottawa	"	
May 11	WA-2005	Can.Emb.Wash.	Canadian clothing drive	
May 11	WA-2006	"	British loan	
May 11	WA-2007	"	Atomic Energy Commission	

Draft tel.for approval to Can.H.C.London re consultation concerning Egypt

Memorandum on Canadian delegation to F.A.O.meeting in Washington May 20.

Memorandum with recommendation to Council for signature re appt.of Mr.Claxton as Can.representative on Economic & Social Council meeting, May 25,& appt.of Dr.W.A.Mackintosh as alternate representative.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168964

May 12, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 11	D.461	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers, proceedings on peace treaty with Italy.	
May 11	D.457)	"	Java. NEI	
" "	D.458)		"	
May 11	235	Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers, proceedings.	
	Desp.			
April 11	A.296	H.C.London	British Trades Union Congress UK	Labor N.H.& W.
April 24	A.330	" "	British iron and steel industry UK	Rec.& Sup. Fin.
April 1	84	" Cape Town	South African immigration policy SA	WPTB Immig.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Top Secret **C168965**

May 12, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 11 May 11	D.465) 85)	D.O.	Position of foreign cable companies in U.K. UK/9	Tspt.
May 11	D.462	"	Council of Foreign Ministers: Italian colonies.	
May 11 " "	D.466) D.467)	"	Council of Foreign Ministers: Paris peace conference; Italian armistice revision.	G.G.
May 11	D.464	"	India.	G.G.
May 11 May 11	D.459) D.460)	"	Egypt	G.G.

Service correction to tel. 227, May 9, from Paris (Council of Foreign Ministers)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C168966

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13 May,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 4	D.205 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Navigation on Danube UN/E IT	
May 3	D.201 Sav.	"	Egypt	
May 3	D.204 "	"	Siamese rice	Gov.Gen.
May 13	D.468	"	India	"
May 13	D.469	"	"	"
May 12	No.237	Can.Emb.Paris	Victory celebration in Paris PC	
May 11	No.961	Ex.to Can.H.C.London	Egypt	
May 13	EX-1280	Ex.to Can.Amb. Washington	Invitation to Pres.Truman to assembly of Masons	

Seen and returned to Mr Wrong
W.L.M.
15.5.46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168967

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

15 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 13	D.470	Doms.Off.London	Reparations by Italy/CFM/R1	
May 8	D.211 Sav.	"	Roumania	
May 8	D.212 "	"	Spain	Gov.Gen.
May 9	D.213 "	"	"	"
May 13	D.471	"	U.K.trusteeship for African territories	"
May 13	D.472	"	Trusteeship system	"
May 13	WA-2015	Can.Emb.Wash.	Mr.Morrison's mission to U.S.	700 Rlf
May 11	EX-1277	Ex.to "	Invitation to Mr.Morrison to visit Canada	

Memorandum with submission to Council for signature, recommending ending of system of Ship's Privilege Licenses.

Seen and returned to Mr Wrong WLM 15-5-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168968

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

16 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 14	D.474	Doms.Off.Lon.	Ruhr CFM Germany	
May 15	D.477	"	Council of Foreign Ministers ~~IATF~~	
May 15	D.478	"	" IC	
May 15	D.479	"	"	
May 14	D.473	"	Sarawak	Gov.Gen.
May 14	D.475	"	Egypt	"
May 14	D.476	"	"	"
May 15	D.480	" CFM	Italian Armistice	"
May 15	D.481	"	"	"
May 15	D.482	"	India	"
May 15	No.239	Can.Emb.Paris	Gen.de Gaulle's speech on Clemenceau	
May 14	WA-2037	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission	
May 14	EX-1293	Ex. to "	Talks for Mr.Herbert Morrison in Washington Food Relief	Agric.
May 15	No.1160	Can.H.C.London	Consultation re Egypt	
Apr.11	No.110	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine politics and pro-Nazism	

Memorandum with WA-1898 of May 3 re international consequences of actions of Franco Govt.in Spain

Memorandum with memo of Apr.30 to Prime Minister on sale of Armaments to foreign governments

20-5-46 all but last item returned herewith W.L.

Returned to Mr Bayce May 24, 46 WJD

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168969

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 15	G.32	Doms.Off.London	Palestine	
May 15	D.484	"	Tenda and Briga CFM	
May 15	D.486	"	Control of Japanese exports and imports FEC	
May 15	D.487	"	"	
May 16	D.490	"	Java NEI	
May 6	D.207 Sav.	"	Poland	Gov.Gen.
May 7	D.208 "	"	Nationalization in foreign countries wkly	"
May 7	D.209 "	"	"	"
May 8	D.210 "	"	Egypt	"
May 15	D.483	"	India	"
May 15	D.485	"	Palestine	"
May 15	D.488	"	Sawawak	"
May 15	D.489	"	"	"
May 16	D.491	"	India	"
May 16	No.1167	Can.H.C.London	India	
May 3		Can.Emb.Wash.	Wheat for India	

Returned herewith W.L. 20-5-46

Memorandum re imprisonment of war criminals sentenced by R.C.A.F.military courts

Memorandum re proposed trial of Kanao Inouye under Treachery Act.

Returned W.L. 20-5-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168970

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 16	D.492	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM	
May 16	D.493	"	" CFM/G	
May 16	D.494	"	Abdication of Italian King	Gov.Gen.
May 16	D.495	"	Trusteeship	"
May 16	D.496	"	Ceylon	"
May 16	D.497	"	German disarmament & demilitarization CFM/G	"
May 16	WA-2075	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission	
May 16	No.4425	Govt.of India	India - Weekly appreciation No.147	

Above returned herewith WL 20-5-46

Memorandum with note on constitution of U.N.Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET C168971

May 18, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 13	WA-2015	Washington	Visit of H. Morrison to Canada 2nd Reting	Agric. T. & C. WPTB
May 16	WA-2068	"	H. Morrison, Washington discussions in	"
May 17	WA-2092	"	" food relief	"
	WA2106	"		

Returned herewith

It is not clear from our records whether you have already received copies of these.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C168972

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

London, May 20th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 11	191	To D.O.London from Ottawa	Commercial policy.	
May 16	D.218	From D.O.London	Greece.	
May 15	D.485	From D.O.London	Palestine.	
May 11	D.463	" " " "	India.	
May 11	D.464	" " " "	India.	
May 13	D.469	" " " "	"	
May 15	D.483	" " " "	"	
May 11	D.459	" " " "	Egypt.	
May 11	D.460	" " " "	"	
May 11	D.461	" " " "	Peace treaty with Italy.	
May 11	D.462	" " " "	Council of Foreign Ministers and Italian colonies.	
May 11	D.466	" " " "	Paris Conference.	
May 13	D.470	" " " "	Council of Foreign Ministers and reparations by Italy.	
May 14	D.474	" " " "	Conversation between U.K.Foreign Secretary and French Minister for Foreign Affairs on Germany.	
May 15	D.477	" " " "	Peace Treaty with Italy. (Council of Foreign Ministers).	
May 15	D.478	" " " "	Council of Foreign Ministers - Italian colonies.	
May 15	D.479	" " " "	Italian Colonies.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168973

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

- 2 -

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 15	D.480	From D.O.London	Italian Armistice.	
May 15	D.481	" " "	" "	
May 15	D.484	" " "	Council of Foreign Ministers, 14th May.	
May 16	D.492	" " "	Council of Foreign Ministers, 14th May.	
May 16	D.493	" " "	Discussion re Germany at Council of Foreign Ministers, May 15th.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168974

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

20 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 17	D.498	Dom.Off.London	Germany -Council of Foreign Min.	CFM/G
May 17	D.499	"	Commercial policy	
May 17	D.500	"	"	
May 17	D.501	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	CFM
May 17	D.503	"	Germany - Council of For.Min.	CFM
May 17	D.502	"	Albania	Gov.Gen.
May 18	D.505	"	Franco-Siamese incident	N.D. "
May 17	D.504	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.

Above returned herewith W.L.M.K. 20-5-46

Memorandum re Greek request for loan from Canada

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C168975

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TOP SECRET

London, May 20th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching personal note from Judge J.E. Read re Canadian Legation at the Hague. CM/mcth	
			Envelope for the Prime Minister	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET C168976

London, May 21st, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 17	Unnumbered	Canadian Military Mission, Berlin	Letter to Mr. Robertson from General Pope re arrangements for Prime Minister's visit to Berlin, and attaching copies of despatches No.75 and No.76 from General Pope to Ottawa.	CM/ CM/M/Berlin
May 21	P.M.M(46) 31	Cabinet Office	Memorandum by the Sec.of State for Dominion Affairs re U.K. Defence Obligations.	
May,1946		H.C. London	List of officers stationed at Canada House and respective duties.	CHC/UK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168977

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

London, May 21st, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 20	P.M.M.(46) 30	U.K. Cabinet Office	Nationality of married women.	Dy RSR
May 20	P.M.M.(A) (46) 10	" " " "	Timetable of meetings.	docket
May 20	P.M.M.(46) 15th meeting.	" " " "	Minutes of Fifteenth Meeting, held on May 20th, 1946.	docket
~~May 20~~	~~P.M.M.(A) (46) 10~~	" " " "	~~Timetable of meetings.~~	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C168978

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

21 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 18	D. 506	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of For.Mins. - Germany	CFM/G
May 18	D.507	"	" "	
May 20	D.511	"	Ruanda-Urundi - trusteeship	Belgium
May 18	D.508	"	Disarmament of Japan	Gov.Gen.
May 18	D.509	"	"	"
May 18	D.510	"	Poland	"
May 20	D.513	"	Italian Armistice	"
May 19	No.1182	Can.H.C.London	Arrival in London of Mr.King & party	Anc 16
May 18	No.61	Can.Leg.Nether.	Netherlands elections	
April 30	No.230	"	Netherlands National Prosperity Plan	
May 1	No.238	"	Political trends in Holland	Neth.
Apr.26	No.239	Can.Emb.Belgium	Economic conditions in Belgium	
Apr.16	No.173	"	Soviet attitude to France	
Apr.16	No.1	Can.Leg.Oslo (Denmark)	Presentation of credentials by Mr. Kearney to King of Denmark	
May 20	Memorandum with credentials for Can.Representative and his Alternate at 2nd Session of Economic and Social Council of UN.(for signature)			

Returned herewith W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168979

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TOP SECRET

London, May 22nd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 21	P.M.M.(46) 32	U.K.Cabinet Office	United Kingdom Defence Obligations - Note by the Secretariat.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46)	" " "	Agenda for 17th Meeting,11 a.m. May 22/46.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46)	" " "	Agenda for 18th Meeting, 3.45 p.m. May 22/46.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46)	" " "	Minutes of Sixteenth Meeting on May 21/46 at 11.0 a.m.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46) 29	" " "	Arrangements for Inter-Governmental discussions on Commercial Policy - Memo. by Sec.of State for Dominion Affairs.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46)	" " "	Meeting on May 20/46 - 3.45 p.m., (15th Meeting) Minute 3.	

transferred to docket

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168980

22 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 13	D.214 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java NEI	
May 20	D.516	"	Palestine	
May 21	D.519	"	U.S.bases in Azores US/NAB	
May 21	D.520	"	Commercial policy	
May 13	D.215 Sav.	"	Spain	Gov.Gen.
May 13	D.216 "	"	Yugoslav-Czech Treaty	"
May 15	D.217 "	"	Greece	"
May 16	D.218 "	"	"	"
May 20	D.514	"	Persia	"
May 20	D.515	"	Yugoslavia	"
May 20	D.517	"	Egypt	"
May 20	D.518	"	"	"

Above returned herewith W.L.M. 23-5-46

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No,341,1 May,1946

Memorandum with WA-2114 from Washington of May 18 re proposed visit of President-Elect of Colombia

Also returned W.L.M.

Note with 12 papers for signature re allowances,reclassifications,etc. in External Affairs

Also returned W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168981

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

London, May 23rd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 22	P.M.M.(46)	U.K. Cabinet Office.	Agenda for Nineteenth Meeting at 4.30 p.m. Thursday, May 23/46.	
May 21	P.M.M.(46) 38	" " " "	Time-table of British Commonwealth and International Discussions on Commercial Policy.	
May 22	P.M.M.(46)	" " " "	Minutes of Seventeenth Meeting held on Wednesday, May 22/46 at 11.0 a.m.	
May 22	P.M.M.(46)	" " " "	Minutes of Eighteenth Meeting held on Wednesday, May 22/46 at 3.45 p.m.	
May 23			Draft communique re Prime Minister's meetings.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168982**

23 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 16	D.219 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Civil aviation in Italy	
May 17	D.220 Sav.	"	Trusteeship	Gov.Gen.
May 21	D.521	"	Persia	"
May 21	D.522	"	Austria	"
May 22	D.524	"	Spain	"
May 21	D.523	"	Polish forces	Gov.Gen. N.D.
May 22	No.1021	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	Message for Mr.King from Mr. St.Laurent DA 46	
May 22		Mr.St.Laurent to Mr.King	"	
May 22		Mr.King to Mr. St.Laurent	"	
May 3	No.211	Can.Emb.Moscow	Poland	
Apr.23	No.117	Can.Emb.Argent.	Russian commercial mission in Buenos Aires	

about returned hereunto W.L.M.

1 Memorandum re U.K. military trials of German war crimes against Canadians not returned
2 Memorandum with Ex.Affs.desp.to Canada House for guidance of officials representing Canada at meetings of committees on preparatory work for UNESCO
3 Memorandum with tel.to Canada House re proposed treaty on disarmament of Japan

No 2 & No 3 returned herewith W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168983

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

London, May 23rd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Undated			Proposed paragraph for inclusion in draft confidential instructions to Chairman of National Convention in Newfoundland.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C168984

London, May 24th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 22	P.M.M.(46)	U.K.Cabinet Office	18th Meeting, Minute 1, Atomic Energy.	
May 17	P.M.M.(46) 28	" " " "	Nationality of Married Women. Memorandum by the South African delegation.	
May 23	P.M.M.(46)	" " " "	Minute of Nineteenth Meeting, Thursday, May 23/46.	

Transferred to docket

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C168985

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

London, May 24th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 24			CA/J. Memorandum for the Prime Minister re conversation between Mr. Robertson and General Vanier regarding visit to Paris.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168986

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

24 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 22	D.525	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish forces	Gov.Gen. N.D.
May 22	D.526	"	Sarawak	Gov.Gen.
May 22	D.527	"	Persia	"
May 22	D.528	"	Trusteeship	"
May 22	D.529	"	French Indo-China	"
May 22	D.530	"	Spain	"
May 18	A.412	Can.H.C.London	Atomic espionage RC/E 5-2	R.C.M.P. Roy.Com.
May 22	No.96	Can.Emb.Athens	Canadian participation in Allied Mission to observe revision of electoral lists for Greek plebiscite of Sept. 1.	

Returned herewith W.L.M.K. 24-5-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168987**

25 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 23	D.532	Doms.Off.Lon.	World food situation	
May 23	D.533	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
May 24	EX-1384	Ex.to Can.Emb. Wash.	Spanish situation - Security Council's enquiry into UN/SC.	
May 21	No.1200	Can.H.C.London	Control Office Directive on information and publicity to Germany and Austria for week beginning May 18 Returned	
Apr.22	No.79	Can.Emb.Chile	Editorial "British Commonwealth and the Pacific" in El Mercurio Returned	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C168988

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

27 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 24	D.535	Doms.Off.Lon.	Commercial policy	
May 25	D.539	"	Roumania	
May 24	D.534	"	Hungary	Gov.Gen.
May 24	D.536	"	Persia	"
May 25	D.537	"	Italian Armistice off	"
May 24	No.1214	Can.H.C.London	Nationality of married women	
May 24	No.1219	"	Atomic energy, etc., discussions at Prime Ministers' meetings	
May 24	No.1220	"	Nationality of married women	
May 24	No.1221	"	Prime Ministers' meetings — off	
May 24	No.1216	"	"(25-yr.treaty with Japan)	
May 25	No.1224	"	Meeting of Prime Ministers — off	
May 25	No.1225	"	" — off	
May 25	No.1226	"	" UK / Manpower	
May 25	No.1228	"	" PMC 46	
May 25	No.1229	"	" Commn Plcy	
May 16	WA-2066	Can.Emb.Wash.	International Health Conference UNESC	Nat.Health
May 23	WA-2191	"	British loan from U.S. UK / FA	

+ Please implement last para. — done

○ What do we do about this? — done

Returned Dob.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168989

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

28 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 26	D.538	Doms.Off.Lon.	Trusteeship	Gov.Gen.
May 27	D.540	"	"	"
May 25	WA-2224	Can.Emb.Wash.	Greek plebiscite	
May 24	WA-2209	"	UNESCO legislation	
May 24	No.4644	Govt.of India	India - weekly appreciation No.148	
May 24	No.97	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek political situation	

Returned herewith W.L.M.K.

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.342, 8 May, 1946

Returned W.L.M.K.

Memorandum with submission to Treasury Board for signature re entertainment expenses for Mr.Claxton at meeting of Social and Economic Council of UN.

Returned W.L.M.K.

Sent to Mr. Heeney for signature. W. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168990

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

29 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 28	D.543	Doms.Off.Lon.	Arab League Egypt	
May 21	D.221 Sav.	"	Italy	Gov.Gen.
May 27	D.541	"	Spain	"
May 27	D.542	"	Austria - Visit of Austrian For. Min.to London	"

Returned sch.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168991

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30 May, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 28	D.547	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
May 28	D.544	"	Franco-Siamese incident	Gov.Gen.
May 28	D.545	"	Persia	"
May 28	D.546	"	Egypt	"
May 23	No.542	Can.Emb.Nanking	Presentation of Canadian album to President Chiang Kai-shek	
May 28	No.67	Can.Leg.Nether.	Netherlands new Government	J

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, May 31, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 21	D.222 Sav.	Doms Off Loh.	Hungary	Gov Gen.
" 21	D.223 "	"	Greece	"
" 21	D.224 "	"	Spain	"
" 21	D.225 "	"	Netherlands	"
" 22	D.226 "	"	Persia	"
" 23	D.227 "	"	Spain	"
" 29	D.548	"	Hungary	"
" 29	D.549	"	Yugoslavia	"
" 29	D.550	"	Spain	"
" 29	D.551	"	Treaty with Austria.	"
" 29	D.552	"	Egypt	"
" 29	WA-2271	Can Amb Wash.	Far Eastern Commission.	

Memorandum re Canada's participation in UNESCO with five letters for signature.

Memorandum re sending a Canadian Civiliah Liaison Mission to Tokyo. CLM/J

Aboard returned

F.O.PRINT. March 28/46 (N 4156/97/38) Soviet Union No.189 Copy No.068a
" " 28/46 (N 4157/97/38) " " No.190 " No.068a

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168993

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1 June,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 30	D.553	Doms.Off.London	Cable and Wireless Bill of U.K.	CCC
May 31	D.555	"	Refugees	
May 31	D.556	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
May 30	D.554	"	Albania	Gov.Gen. N.D.
May 31	No.66	Ex.to Can.Emb. Buenos Aires	Argentine decrees affecting foreign insurance companies - Sun Life Assurance Company	

with copy of memorandum for Mr.Soward re above

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.343,15 May,1946

Above returned W.L.M.K.

Memorandum re proposed International Bridge over Pigeon River.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168994

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

3 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 31	No.89	Doms.Off.Lon.	Financial Agreement Act of Canada	Finance
May 31	D.557	"	C.C.I.T.Congress at Paris 17 June	
May 31	D.559	"	Venezia Giulia	Gov.Gen.
May 23	D.228 Sav.	"	Polish-U.S.S.R.Civil Aviation Agreement	"
May 27	D.229 "	"	Spain	"
May 31	WA-2290	Can.Emb.Wash.	Agreement modifying Italian Armistice regime	
May 30	No.4880	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.149	

Returned herewith

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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CANADA

C168995

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

London, June 4th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 31	89	D.O. London	Message of thanks to Canadian Govt. and people on passage of Financial Agreement Act. UK/PA	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching copy of telegram No.1094 of June 1st, re admission of demobilized Polish personnel to Canada.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching copy of telegram No.1054 of May 27th re passage priority position. Repatriation

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re registration of Commonwealth agreements with the United Nations Organization.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C168996**

4 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 1	D.560	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 1	D.561	"	Meeting of Heads of Arab States (Egypt)	Gov.Gen.
June 1	D.562	"	Hungarian delegation to U.K.	"
June 1	D.563	"	Argentine	"
May 22	No.1083	Can.Emb.Wash.	Situation in Japanese Imperial Household	
April 15		Can.Emb.Paris	Conversation with Mr.Teitgen, Minister of Justice, Paris (F)	
May 16	No.272	Can.Leg.Nether.	Political situation in Netherlands-electoral campaign	
May 31	No.565	Can.Emb.China	Communist situation in China	

above returned W.L.M.K.

Memorandum with draft submission to Council re Canadian acceptance of certain amendments in the Constitution of the I.L.O.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C168997

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

5 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 28	D.232 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
June 3	D.564	"	U.S.air bases in Azores	
June 3	D.565	"	"	
June 3	D.568	"	German question	
May 27	D.230 Sav.	"	German speaking population under Italian rule	Gov.Gen.
May 27	D.231 "	"	Persia	"
May 29	D.234 "	"	Polish delegation to Moscow	"
June 3	D.567	"	Trusteeship	"
June 4	D.570	"	Franco-Siamese incident	"
June 4	D.571	"	Consumer goods for Siam	"
May 29	D.233 Sav.	"	Polish forces	Gov.Gen. N.D.
June 3	No.261	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C168998 TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

London, June 5th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 3	566	D.O. London	Peace Treaties.	
June 4	573	D.O. London	Withdrawal of Persian question from agenda of Security Council.	Iran

16-6-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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CANADA

C168999

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

London, June 5th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	1317	To Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Polish relief in Canada.	
June 5	1318	To Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Reception of demobilized Polish personnel in Canada.	
June 5	1114	From " " "	Return of General Odlum from Chungking.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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CANADA

C169000

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

London, June 6th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 30		Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Personal letter from Mr. Wrong to Mr. Robertson re various matters in Ottawa.	
May 31		" " "	Letter from Mr. Wrong to Mr. Robertson re Canadian Embassy, Washington	
June 5		Can.Amb.Paris	Letter from General Vanier to Mr. Robertson enclosing copy of despatch re conversation with Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169001

6 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	D.576	Doms.Off.Lon.	Commonwealth Communications Council	
June 5	D.577	"	Java	
May 29	D.235 Sav.	"	India	Gov.Gen.
May 29	D.236 "	"	"	"
May 29	D.237 "	"	"	"
May 29	D.238 "	"	"	"
June 3	D.566	"	Peace treaties — off	"
June 4	D.573	"	Persian question	"
June 4	D.574	"	U.K.note to Stalin on appt.of new Brit.Amb.to Moscow	"
June 3	WA-2313	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit of Colombian President-Elect to Canada	
June 4	EX-1461	Ex. to " UN	International Health Conference	
June 4	No.262	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	
May 17	No.76	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	British attitude towards Germans	C MM/B
May 24	No.275	Can.Leg.Nether.	Customs & Economic Union between Belgium and Holland	
May 20	No.291	Can.Emb.Belgium	Walloon movement in Belgium	

Returned

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169002

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8th June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	D.575	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
June 6	D.579	"	Italian Armistice off	Gov.Gen.
June 6	WA-2346	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission	
May 24	No.277	Can.Leg.Nether.	Netherlands elections	
May 16	No.75	Can.Mil.Miss. Berlin	Visit of Field Marshal Smuts to Germany Returned W.L.M.K.	CMM/B

Memorandum re giving of evidence at Mihailovitch trial by R.C.A.F.flyers
Draft letter approved W.L.M.K.

Memorandum with reports to Council and submissions to Treasury Board, for signature, re appts. and allowances in Ex.Affs.Service. (13)
Returned signed W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169003

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 6	D.581	Doms.Off.Lon.	Proposed Treaty with Austria	Gov.Gen.
June 6	D.582	"	Visit of Czechoslav For.Min.to Moscow	"
June 7	D.583	"	Franco-Siamese incidents	"
June 7	D.584	"	"	"
June 7	D.585	"	Hungarian political situation	"
June 7	No.14	New.Z.Min.of Ex. Affs.Wellington	Proposed Refugee Organisation under UN.	UN/Ref
June 5	No.187	Ex.to Can.C.G. New York	Can.delegation to International Health Organisation	UN/IHC
June 7	No.72	Can.Emb.Argent.	Exchange of diplomatic and consular representation between Argentine and Russia	

Above returned WLM

4-7-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

TOP SECRET **C169004**

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 7	C.D.587	D.O.	India.	G.G.
June 7	C.D.588	"	Repatriation of Soviet nationals.	
June 7	C.D.589	"	Italian colonies.	G.G.
June 7	C.D.590	"	Spain.	"
June 7	C.D.591	"	Trieste.	"
June 7	C.D.592	"	Withdrawal of British forces from Sumatra.	
June 7	C.D.593	"	Poland.	
June 7	C.D.594	"	Brazil.	
June 7	WA-2384	Washington	Far Eastern Commission: Canadian representation.	
Desp. May 24	A.422	H.C.London	British financial negotiations with Australia, New Zealand, India, and Egypt.	Fin. B.of C. T.& C.
May 16	272	The Hague	Dutch electoral campaign.	
May ~~11~~	283	Brussels	Belgian foreign policy.	
June 1	Circular	To Canadian offices abroad	Reaction outside of Canada to investigation into breaches of Official Secrets Act.	RC/E

Memorandum, June 7, on note of May 31 from Chinese Embassy about Chinese immigration into Canada. Above returned Sec'y.

Given H.W.M. M. McK.

Memorandum, June 8, on possible complications in work of Far Eastern Commission. Returned Sec'y.

Not enclosed - but I think he was meant to keep it anyway. M. McK.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169005

12 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 8	No.96	Doms.Off.Lon.	Reparations IARA	Gov.Gen.
June 8	No.97	"	"	"
June 9	D.595	"	Egypt	"
June 8	No.5071	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.150	
May 28	No.305	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian attitude to King Leopold - trial of Count Capelle for collaboration	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.344 22 May,1946				

Above returned W.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169006

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13 June,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 31	D.242 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 1	D.246 "	"	"	
June 11	D.597	"	Roumania	
May 30	D.239 Sav.	"	Hungarian minority in Transylvania	Gov.Gen.
May 31	D.240 "	"	Rights and facilities of Brit.forces in Italy under Armistice terms	"
May 31	D.241 "	"	Spain	"
May 31	D.243 "	"	Czechoslovak election	"
May 31	D.244 "	"	"	"
May 31	D.245 "	"	Egypt & Italian colonies	"
June 11	D.596	"	Hungary	"
June 12	D.599	"	Italy	"
June 12	No.1158	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	Purchase by Aluminium Ltd.Montreal of bauxite & aluminium properties in Hungary	
June 12	No.15	N.Z.Min.of Ex.Affs.	Proposed treaty with Austria	
June 11	No.71	Can.Leg.Nether.	New Netherlands Government	
May 31	No.280	"	Dr.Beel-head of new Dutch Govt.	
May 31		For.Off.to Cairo,Rome, Moscow	Control Office directive on information and publicity to Germany and Austria for week of June 3	
June 12		Ex.to J.A.Prud'homme Montreal	Hungarian bauxite and aluminium properties	
June 4		Int.Red.Cross Com.Montreal	Red Cross desire to accompany transferred prisoners of war to U.K.	
Memorandum re United Nations Act,1946 of U.K. - to enable effect to be given to certain provisions of Charter of United Nations.				

Above returned herewith Sd

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169007

14 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 12	D.598	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	Gov.Gen.
June 12	D.600	"	Italian political situation	"
June 12	No.1364	Can.H.C.London	ITALY "	

Above returned WLM

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.345 29 May, 1946

For.Off.Print J 1388/39/16 Mar.29,1946 - Egypt and Sudan
" R 5880/52/44 Apr.16,1946 - Turkey

Returned WLM

Memorandum with desp.A.439 of June 3,1946 from Can.H.C.London re Commonwealth talks in London in April and May 1946

Report to Council re appointment of Air Vice Marshal Stevenson as Canadian Representative at Bikini tests -

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169008

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

15 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 4	D.248 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 4	D.249 "	"	Roumania	
June 5	D.250 "	"	Java	
June 5	D.251 "	"	"	
June 14	D.602	"	"	
June 14	D.6 03	"	"	
June 14	D.604	"	"	
June 4	D.247 Sav.	"	German War Memorials	Gov.Gen.
June 6	D.252 "	"	India	"
June 13	D.601	"	Mihailovic trial	"
June 13	WA-2437	Can.Emb.Wash.	British loan	
June 14	No.10	Ex.Affs.Canberra	Peace treaties	
June 13		Fr.R.C.Riddell New York	Report of Special Committee on Refugees	

NEI

US/UK/PA

UN/CR

Returned

Lr.to Mr.St.Laurent from Mr.Wrong with draft lr.of appreciation to Mr.Hull for signature, with a covering note to the Canadian Club of New York.

Secure thanks for draft letter

W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 June,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 15	D.608	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persia	Gov.Gen.
June 17	D.610	"	India	"
June 17	D.611	"	"	"
June 17	No.1396	Can.H.C.London	Broadcast of Mr.Strachey,U.K. Minister for Food,on eve of departure for Canda for negotiation of agreement for wheat supply	
June 15		Ex.to Yugoslav Leg.Ottawa	Congratulations to P.M.on 20th anniversary in office	
June 10		Yugoslav Leg. Ottawa	"	
Foreign Office Print E 2813/5/34			March 29,1946,re Persia	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169010

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 14	D.6 05	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	Gov.Gen.
June 15	D.606	"	India	"
June 15	D.607	"	"	"
June 15	D.609	"	Persia	"
June 14	No.591	Can.Emb.China	Communist party in China	
June 14	No.592	"	Appt.of Wellington Koo to Washington	
June 15	No.280	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections of President, etc.	
June 15	C.G.276	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Reply of Gen.McNaughton to P.M.'s tel.of congratulations on Birthday Honour	07+
May 30	No.251	Can.Emb.Moscow	Sino-Soviet relations	
June 4	No.313	Can.Emb.Belgium	Date of celebration of liberation of Belgium by Canadian Forces	

Memorandum re anniversaries in July.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169011

17 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum re negotiation of bulk wheat contract with the United Kingdom	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169012

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18 June,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 17	D.614	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 17	D.612	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
June 17	D.613	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
June 18	D.620	"	Trieste CFM / Trieste	Gov.Gen.
June 17	D.615	"	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM	Gov.Gen .
June 15	WA-2471	Can.Emb.Wash.	Wheat contract negotiations with U.K.	
May 29	No.163	Can.Emb.Argent.	Conversation with new U.S.Ambassador to Argentina	
June 3	A.439	Can.H.C.London	Review of meetings of Commonwealth Ministers 23-April to 23 May	PMM/46
June 3	No.213	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Political future of Newfoundland	

Draft tel.for approval to Brazilian Foreign Minister thanking him for his tel. of congratulation of June 14(copy attached) o/h
Draft report to Council for signature re appt.of Major Gen.Mann as Army Member of Can.Section of Permanent Joint Board on Defence o/h

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169013

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 18 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 17	D.616	Doms.Off.Lon.	Italy	Gov.Gen.
June 17	D.618	"	Arab League Palestine	"
June 13	No.5277	Govt.of India	Indian Weekly Political Appreciation No.151	

Memorandum with draft Submission to Council for signature to provide for signature of agreement between Canada and Newfoundland re air transport between Canada and Newfoundland 080 / Pg.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169014

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

19 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 18	No.103	Doms.Off.Lon.	Lord Addison's thanks for Mr.King's message on leaving England	
June 18	No.104	"	Mr.Attlee's reply to Mr.King's message on leaving England	
June 11	D.256 Sav.	"	Memorandum on Allied Occupation Problems and Policy In Japan	
June 7	D.254 "	"	Br.Honduras-Guatemala dispute	
June 7	D.253 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	Gov.Gen.
June 7	D.255 "	"	Italian Institutional Truce	"
June 11	D.257 "	"	Czechoslovakia	"
June 11	D.258 "	"	"	"
June 18	D.621	"	Greece	"
June 18	D.623	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	"
June 18	D.624	"	British North Borneo	"
June 18	D.625	"	Disarmament & Demilitarization of Japan - draft treaty on	"
June 18	D.626	"	"	"
June 18	D.622	"	Italy	"
June 18	D.627	"	India	"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169015

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

19 June,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 19	No.284	Can.Emb.Paris	Gen.de Gaulle's address at Bayeux	
			Memorandum to Cabinet,for approval,re application of Clemens Kopp,a German non-combatant prisoner of war,to be released in Canada.	
			Memorandum re visit to Ottawa of former President Hoover	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169016

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

20 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 19	D.630	Doms.Off.Lon.	Franco-Siamese border incidents	Gov.Gen.
June 19	D.632	"	"	"
June 19	WA-2518 (Given to R.G.Robertson for	Can.Emb.Wash.	Wheat contract with U.K. the Prime Minister)	
June 4	No.1183	Can.Emb.Wash.	Far Eastern Commission	
May 28	A.427	Can.H.C.London	Repatriation and rehabilitation of Polish armed forces	

Memorandum with programme for visit to Canada of President-elect of Colombia, Dr.Mariano Ospina Perez

Memorandum with Full Power, for signature, for Mr.Bertrand, Mr.Turnbull, Mr. Underwood, and Mr.Jolliffe to represent Canada at 5th Congress of Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169017

20 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 14	D.261 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Ruanda-Urundi Belgium	
June 12	D.260 Sav.	"	Immigration of Jews to Palestine	Gov.Gen.
June 19	D.629	"	Reparation by Italy CFM/RI	"
June 19	D.631	"	Siam-French Indo-China frontier	"
June 20	No.287	Can.Emb.Paris	~~CFM/RI~~ ✓ Council of Foreign Ministers	
June 13		Can.Emb.Wash.	Mr.Pearson's impressions of Lord Inverchapel	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169018

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 21, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 12	D.259 Sav	Doms Off Lon.	Argentina	Gov Gen
" 20	D.635	"	Council of Foreign Ministers /PTI	"
June 20	No.31 To	Can Min Cuba	Visit of Count de Morales to Canada.	Spain
June 15	L261	Can Amb Wash.	President's Proposed emergency legislation.	UK
May 24	No.113	Can Emb Chile	Inter-American military cooperation.	Pan-Amer.
June 17	124 To	"	" " " "	
May 23	242	" Moscow	Soviet Foreign Policy.	
" 28	252	" "	Visit of Polish Delegation to Moscow.	
June 4	291	Min Hague	New Netherlands Cabinet	
" 4	292	" "	Netherlands Elections.	
" 17	39 To	Czechoslovak Min Ottawa	Credit to Czechoslovak Republic.	

Memorandum and submission to Treasury Board re Dominion Day Reception Chile
" re funeral service of Mr. Mahoney. HC11
" re arrival of T. C. Davis.
" re Senator Crerar and Canada-U. K. Wheat Agreement.
" re U. K. Policy towards Germany.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169019

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 21 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 15	G.3.Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 20	D.634	"	Trusteeship	
June 15	D.262 Sav.	"	Greece	Gov.Gen.
June 20	D.636	"	Transjordan Misc	"
June 21	No.17	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Proposed treaty on disarmament and demilitarization of Japan	
May 28	A.428	Can.H.C.London	U.K.policy towards Germany	
May 17	No.352 (with covering Ex.Affs.Minute)	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek attitude to peace treaties	

Memorandum re appt.of Kr.Kleinwachter as Austrian Representative in Canada
Oy

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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SECRET
C169020

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 22, 1946

Renewal Authority
#23-6-46

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 22	WA-2553	Washington	Hoover accepts for June 28; C.Anderson, C.Davis, and Pearson coming with him Friday.	
June 22	WA-2551	"	Wheat contract; report on Washington talks, suggestion for Strachey to see P.M. Monday with possible brief postponement of cabinet discussion.	
June 21	C.D.640	D.O.	Italian colonies, Foreign Ministers' discussion.	G.G.
June 20	WA-2523	Washington	List of persons in party of President-elect of Colombia.	

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C169021

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 22, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 21	B.1	Doms Off Lon.	Proclamation of Independence of Republic of the Philippines.	
" 22	D.642	"	Java.	
" 21	D.638	"	Italy.	Gov Gen.
" 21	D.641	"	Mufti of Jerusalem. Palestine	"
" 21	D.639	"	Franco-Italian Frontier. CFM	"
" 21	291	Can Amb Paris	Election of Bidault. France	
" 20	537/610	Br. High Com Ottawa.	Visit of U.K.Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference to Ottawa.	EPA

Memorandum re departure of Dr. Pavlasek.

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C169022

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TOP SECRET

June 23, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 21	D.637	D.O.	Japanese food situation.	G.G.
June 22	D.645	"	Italy: proposed recognition of Republic if requested.	"
June 22	293	Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers: discussion of Italian treaty.	CFM/PT I
June 22	295	"	German coal reparations.	
June 22	CG-312	New York C.G.	Atomic Energy Commission.	

UNT

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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SECRET C169023

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 23, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 22	112	D.O.	Draft laws for Japan on capital levy, war profits tax, and tax on increases in property value: reservation as to application to property of United Nations nationals.	
June 22	C.D.643	"	Egypt.	G.G.
June 22	C.D.644	"	Spain: U.K. instructions on Polish resolution.	"
June 22	WA-2559	Washington	International Emergency Famine Committee, appointment of officers.	
June 22	WA-2560	"	Japanese constitution, discussion in FEC.	

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C169024

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 24 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	CG-313	~~Can.~~Consul-General, N.Y.	Atomic Energy Commission meetings	
June 23	CG-314	"	" " "	
June 10	No.151	Can.Emb.Lima	Press article in Peruvian press re Mr.King's 20 anniversary as P.M.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169025

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 24th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 24	WA-2566	Can.Amb. Washington	Mr. Hoover's visit to Ottawa.	
June 24	CG-316	Can.Consulate General, New York	Draft agenda for third meeting of Atomic Energy Commission to be held on June 25th. UN/AEC	
June 15	39	Note from Brazilian Ambassador, Ottawa	Visit of Brazilian Minister of Communications and Public Works.	
June 22	264	To Can.Amb. Paris	Message from Prime Minister to President of Provisional Government of French Republic.	
June 20	Telegram	From T.C.Davis San Francisco	Message re arrival in San Francisco and subsequent travel arrangements.	
June 24	1443	H.C. London	Dominion Day dinner London. Request for message from Prime Minister.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re departure of Czechoslovak Minister.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re conversation with Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires concerning cooperation between Canadian and Yugoslav delegations at forthcoming Peace Conference.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 25, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Desp. June 4	554	Paris	Activities of M. Brugère in Brussels. F	Mr.St.L. Mr.Heeney
June 6	97	Berlin	Germany: food situation.	T.& C. Agric. WPTB
June 24	32	Dominion Day reception in Chile, cancellation: memorandum with: Santiago	No formal entertainment July 1 owing to illness of President.	
		Dinner for Mr. Hoover: memorandum.		

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C169027

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

25 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 24	D.646	Doms.Off.Lon.	Trusteeship for Cameroons and Togoland under British mandate	
June 24	WA-2572	Can.Emb.Wash.	Termination of Combined Food Bd.	
June 19		"	Buffalo Evening News artible on Mr.King's 20th anniversary of office	
June 24	No.1444	Can.H.C.London	Canadian loan for Finland	
June 24	No.296	Can.Emb.Paris	New French Cabinet	
June 3	No.534	"	Developments at Council of For.Mins.	CFM
June 1	No.543	"	Conversation with Mr.Bevin	
May 22	No.506	"	French referendum results	
June 21	No.5461	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation 152	
June 24	CG 317	Can.C.G.,N.Y.	Atomic Energy Commission	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Secret C169028

25 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	WA-2581	Can.Emb.Wash.	Correction to WA-2534 of June 20 - International Emergency Food Council	IEFC ✓
June 25	No.113	Can.Emb.Moscow	Mr.Wilgress's departure on leave	CA/UKR
June 24	No.112	"	Espionage in Canada	
June 22	No.96	Ex.to "	"	
June 24	Unnumb.	Can.Leg.Nether.	United Maritime Consultative Council	UMCC/577

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Secret

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169029

26 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	D.647	Doms.Off.Lon.	Mufti of Jerusalem Palestine	Gov.Gen.
June 18	D.263 Sav.	"	Greece	"
June 25	WA-2584	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit of President Hoover	
June 25	WA-2585	"	"	CIS
June 10		Can.Govt.Trade Com. Stockholm	Victory Parade celebrations in Stockholm Sweden	

Memorandum on utilization of Waters of St.Mary and Milk Rivers on top

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169030

26 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	D.649	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers AC/P	Gov.Gen.
June 25	D.650	"	Italy PTI	"
June 5	No.273	Can.Emb.Moscow	Joint U.S.-Soviet Commission in Seoul, Korea	Gov.Gen. C.of S.Com.
June 24		Trade & Com.	Can.Wheat Bd.'s views on U.K. wheat contract	
June 25	No.299	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers GM	Gov.Gen.

For.Off.Print N 5292/2844/42 24 Apr.1946 - Swedish international policy

Sealed envelope addressed to P.M. from N.A.R. ear
Memorandum re return of Dr.Riddell on top
Memorandum re raising of Australian Leg.Washington to an embassy on top
Memorandum re return of Mrs.Chipman for summer on top
Envelope marked 'personal' addressed to Mr.King from Br.H.C.'s Office, Ottawa

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C169031

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

Ottawa, June 26th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	D.648	D.O. London	Hungary	Gov. Gen.
June 19	D.264	D.O. London	Hungary	
June 19	D.267	D.O. London	Palestine	Gov. Gen.
June 19	D.269	D.O. London	Texts of exchange of notes between Br. Political Representative, Bucharest, and Roumanian Govt. re Roumanian elections.	
June 20	D.271	D.O. London	Greek Armed Forces.	Gov. Gen.
June 20	Copy of letter from Hon. Brooke Claxton to Mr. Robertson re work of Mr. Gray Turgeon on		Refugee Committee.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re visit of Mr. Hoover.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching copy of teletype WA-2572 of June 24, suggesting text of press release to be issued jointly by Prime Minister and President of U.S. and Prime Minister of Great Britain on termination of Combined Food Board.

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

C169032

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

27 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 19	D.265 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	British Honduras-Guatemala dispute	
June 20	D.272 "	"	Italian Civil Aviation	
June 19	D.266 Sav.	"	Syrian request for United States Military Mission	Gov.Gen.
June 20	D.273 "	"	Albania	"
June 26	WA-2600	Can.Emb.Wash.	Japanese Constitution	
June 26	WA-2602	"	Visit of Ambass.of Ecuador, Wash. to Canada	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

27 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 26	D.651	Doms.Off.Lon.	Poland	Gov.Gen.
June 26	D.652	"	"	"
June 27	D.653	"	Austro-Italian frontier	
June 25	No.106	Can.Emb.Athens	Athens street to be named "Mackenzie King"	
June 25	No.107	"	"	
June 27	No.33	Can.Emb.Chile	Death of President Rios	
June 27	WA-2613	Can.Emb.Wash.	Atomic Energy Commission - Russian proposal to outlaw atomic bombs	
June 26	CG-329	Can.C.G.,N.Y.	"	

UN/AEC

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C169034

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 28th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 27	8	Minister of Ex. Affs. Pretoria	Proposed ~~peace~~ treaty with Japan	
June 27	WA-2621	Can. Ambassador, Washington.	Fifth Council session of UNRRA.	
June 27	46	To Foreign Minister of Chile.	Message of sympathy from Prime Minister on death of President of Chile.	
June 26	163	Acting H.C. Cape Town	Press reactions in Union of South Africa to Meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, London. PMM/46	London Canberra Wellington Dublin.
May 22	A.418	H.C. London	Fortnightly Political Summary from Canada House (Nos. 1 & 2) UK 587	T & C. Finance C.I.S. Labour H.& Welfare B.of Canada Gov.Gen.
June 21		Can.Amb.Wash.	Letter to Mr. Robertson re joint defence problems.	
June 18		Polish Minister Ottawa	Exchange of notes requesting appointment with Prime Minister. DS/P	
June 7	270	Can.Amb.Moscow	Attaching copy of note from Can.Amb. Moscow to Foreign Minister on death of President of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.	
June 5	265	Can.Amb.Moscow	Mr. G.N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador at Ottawa.	

ALSO ENCLOSED IN THIS BAG:

June 28 Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Canadian representation at inauguration of Philippine Independence on July 4/46.

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C169035

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRET

28 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 27	D.654	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
June 27	D.655	"	Council of Foreign Ministers /CFM	Gov.Gen.
June 28	D.656	"	Afghan decision to apply for UN membership	"
June 21	No.1426	Can.H.C.London	Diplomatic relations between Canada and Spain DS / SP	
June 12	A.454	"	Polish armed forces	
June 10	No.176	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine-Soviet relations	
June 5	No.266	Can.Emb.Moscow	Argentine-Soviet relations	
June 28		Ex.to Senator King	Proposed assignment of Mrs.Beattie to Ex.Affs.	

Memorandum re International Health Conference, New York, with certificate for signature to serve as credentials for Canadian Delegation
Memorandum re availability of Mr.Maurice Versailles as Minister in the Canadian Diplomatic Service.

CA/Gen.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169036 TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 29th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 28	D.659	D.O. London	India	Gov.Gen.
June 28	D.660	D.O. London	Discussion by Council of Foreign Ministers re Italo-Yugoslav frontier.	Gov.Gen.
June 14		Acting H.C. London	Letter to Lt.-Gen.Pope, Berlin, re enquiry from Control Office for Germany & Austria asking for information concerning Federal system in Canada.	Ministers of Justice Nat.Health & Welfare.
June 28	Undated	Actg.H.C.London	Fortnightly political summary from Canada House, No.3.	
June 11	110	Can.Military Mission,Berlin	United Kingdom policy towards Germany.	
June 14		Sec.Gen. of PICAO	Choice of Montreal as permanent site of PICAO.	
June 27		Letter from Mr. LaGuardia	Work of forthcoming UNRRA Council Session in Paris, August 2/46.	
June 26			Memorandum re Canadian Government Scholarships for Foreign Students.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum re distinguished visitors from abroad, week commencing July 1.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching telegram of thanks from the President Elect of Colombia.

Envelope from U.K. High Commissioner addressed to Prime Minister.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching for signature draft submission to Council authorizing establishment of Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching volume "La Confraternidad Argentino-Brasilena".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

29 June, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 28	D.657	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persia	Gov.Gen.
June 28	D.658	"	Mufti of Jerusalem Palestine	"
June 28	No.1464	Can.H.C.London	U.K.wheat contract with Canada	
June 28	No.509	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
June 27		Can.Emb.Wash.	Canadian-U.K.wheat agreement	Finance Agriculture

Memorandum re proposed construction of a new international bridge across the Pigeon River, with draft letter to Under-Secretary of State for approval.

Memorandum re trucking-in-bond situation

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 29, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
~~June 29~~				
June 29	C.D.662	D.O.	CFM Council of Foreign Ministers.	G.G.
June 29	C.D.664	"	Java. NEI	
June 29	WA-2657	Washington	Congratulations for July 1 from U.S. Army Air Forces. Separate	N.D.Air

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

June 30, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 29	C.D.661	D.O.	Italy: reference to tel.C.C.1	G.G.
June 29	C.C.1	"	Italy: notice to U.K. of establishment of republic.	G.G.
June 29	C.D.663	"	Italy: advice from Mr. Bevin.	G.G.
June 29	159	Brussels	Ambassador absent till July 10.	
June 28	5613	EX.Aff.India	Political appreciation.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

July 1, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1	162	H.C.Canberra	Dominion Day greetings.	RGR
July 1		Colombian C.G.	" " "	"
July 1	1244	To H.C.London	" " " to Canada Club	

Philippine independence: telegram to President Roxas for approval.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169041

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

July 1, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1 July 1	C.D.665) C.D.666)	D.O.	Trieste	G.G.
July 1		Athens	Greetings from Chamber of Deputies	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169042

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

Ottawa, July 2nd, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1	D.670	D.O. London	Italian Colonies	Gov. Gen.
July 1	D. 671	D.O. London	Egypt.	Gov. Gen.
July 1	56	Acting H.C. Pretoria	Transmitting text of Dominion Day message from Secretary for External Affairs.	
June 14	132	Charge d'Affaires, Santiago	Visit to Chile of Mr. Herbert Hoover.	
June 6	262	Can.Amb.Moscow	Visit of Polish Government Delegation to Moscow.	C.O.S.Cte. T. & C. Finance, Bank of Canada, London, Washington, Mr. Heeney

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169043

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

July 2, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1	D.667	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM/	G.G.
July 1	D.668	"	Trieste CFM/T	"
July 1	D.669	"	Italian colonies CFM/IC	"
July 1	95	To Athens	Thanks to Speaker of Assembly for greetings J1/46	
July 1	EX-1669	To Washington	Thanks to Deputy Commander Army Air Forces for greetings J1/46	Min.N.D.Air
July 1	G.36	D.O.	Palestine: text of statement by P.M.	Palestine G.G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169044

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 3, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
june 25	D.282 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Persia.	Gov Gen
June 26	D.283 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Poland.	Gov Gen.
June 22	D.276 "	"	Finland	"
July 3	D.674	"	Egypt.	"
July 26	D.285 SAV	"	Bulgaria.	"
June 25	D.281 SAV	"	Roumania.	
" 27	D.287 "	"	Brazil.	
" 22	D.275 "	"	Java.	
June 14	Desp 397	Can Amb Greece	Red Army troops in Yugoslavia.	
" 14	" 403	"	Communist Party in Greece.	

(17046) (W 6175/116/50) Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.346
Copy No.137.

Memorandum re votes cast by various parties in last elections held in fourteen European countries which have had free elections since the end of the war.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169045

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 3, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1	D.672	Doms Office Lon.	Java	
" 2	D.673	"	Trieste CFM/T	Gov Gen
June 28	1463	High Com Lon.	Directive for Germany and Austria.	
July 2	1480	"	Dominion Day Celebration Canada Club.	
July 3	1482	"	Message from the Earl of Athlone.	
July 2	24	Can Amb Peru	Dominion Day Celebration	
July 3	314	" Paris	Convening Peace Conference before end of month. PC	
" 2	82	" Hague	Netherlands politics.	

Two envelopes from British High Commissioner.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C169046

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 4, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 21	D.274 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Japanese Food Situation	Gov Gen
" 22	D.277 "	"	Claims against Japan. FEC	"
" 25	D.279 "	"	Greece.	"
" 26	D.284 "	"	Italian elections.	"
" 25	D.280 "	"	Mihailovic Trial. Y/S	"
" 26	D.286 "	"	Spain.	"
July 3	WA-2692	Can Amb Wash.	Canada-U.K. Wheat Contract. O+F	T & C Finance Agric. Bk Can.
June 7	Desp 390	Can Amb Greece	Observers for Greek Plebiscite.	
" 7	" 274	" Moscow	Articles in "New Times". USSR	
" 12	" 281	" "	Visit ot Tito to Moscow. Y/S	

Memorandum re Wheat prices in U.S. and Canada. O+F 1/8.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169047

Ottawa, July 5, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 4	D.675	Doms Off Lon.	Nationality of Married women.	
July 4	B.2	"	Italy	Gov Gen.
" 4	D.676	"	Applications to join UNO	"
" 4	D.677	"	Trieste. — CFM/T	"
July 4	WA-2710	Can Amb Wash.	Prime Minister's message delivered to White House.	
July 4	321	Can Amb Paris.	Date of Peace Conference. — PC	
July 3	86	Can Amb Argentine	Visit of Mr. Chipman to Canada.	
June 11	Desp 392	Can Amb Athens	Mr. King's twenty years im office.	
June 20	Desp A489	High Com Lon.	Repatriation of Polish Forces.	
" 24	" A504	"	Conference on Defence Research.	
" 4	" 268	Can Amb Moscow	Soviet views on problem of Germany.	
Meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris Apr.25 - May 16. CEM				
Memorandum re resettlement of refugees.				
"			re Chinese immigration into Canada. Draft reply.	
Letter to General MacArthur for signature.re Mr. Norman.				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169048

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 6, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 5	D.678	Doms Off Lon.	Trieste.	Gov Gen
" 5	D.680	"	Italian Colonies.	"
July 3	No.626	Can Amb China.	Military situation.	
May 28	Desp 593	"	Departure of British Ambassador.	
June 29	" 254	High Com Nfld.	Members elected to National Convention.	

Dept of State Bulletin June 23, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C169049

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 6th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 6	290	To Can.Amb.Paris	Canadian delegation to Peace Conference.	PC
July 6	291	" " " "	Arrangements for Canadian delegation to Peace Conference.	PC
July 5	323	From Can.Amb. Paris	Canadian delegation to Peace Conference.	PC
June 18	292	Can.Amb. Moscow	Soviet-Afghan Agreement on frontier questions.	London Washington

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re representation by Mr. Gray Turgeon on Committee on Finance of International Refugee Organization and Commission to report to Assembly of United Nations on progress of reconstruction in countries devastated by the war.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169050

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 7, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 5	D.679	Doms Off Lon.	Polish Referendum.	Gov Gen
" 6	D.681	"	Argentina.	"
" 5	324	Can Amb Paris.	Article re ownership of Atomic Bomb.	
June 12	Desp 283	Can Amb Moscow	Interview with new Egyptian Minister.	
			Memorandum re Far Eastern Commission and Japanese Constitution.	
"			re Representations from Zionists regarding British policy in Palestine.	

8-7-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169051

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

Ottawa, July 8th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 8	Copy of letter from Mr. Robertson to Mr. Gray Turgeon re his representation of Canada at meeting of Committee of Experts on Finances of International Refugee Organization in London.			
July 4	Copy of letter from Deputy High Commissioner for United Kingdom, attaching copy of note issued to U.K. Govt. Departments for guidance in dealing with press enquiries re action taken in Palestine.			

Also enclosed in this bag:

Envelope for the Prime Minister from Mr. Robertson - Personal
Rpt to PM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C169052

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

July 8, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 28	D.289 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Italy	Gov Gen
" 28	D.291 "	"	Persia.	"
July 1	D.294 "	"	Syria.	"
" 8	D.682	"	Foreign Ministers and Peace Conference.	
June 14	Desp.289	Can Amb Moscow	Press campaign against Anglo-American military cooperation.	
" 17	" 344	" Brussels	Newspaper comment on French Elections	
" 27	" 361	" "	The racial problem in Belgium.	
" 25	" 251	High Com Nfld.	National Convention election.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169053

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 8, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 5	5810	Ext Aff India	Weekly Political Appreciation.	
			Memorandum re Paris Peace Conference. o/f	
"			re Visitors from abroad. o/f	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169054**

Ottawa, July 9th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re visit to Ottawa of Mr. Walter Nash. NCHC ref.	
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching recommendation to Council authorizing ratification of amendments of Constitution of International Labour Organization. ✓ ORD/Dy	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169055**

Ottawa, July 9, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 1	D.295 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austria.	
June 28	D.288 SAV	"	India.	Gov Gen
" 28	D.290 "	"	Greece	"
" 28	D.292 "	"	India	"
" 28	D.293 "	"	India.	"
July 8	D.683	"	Switzerland and UNO	"
" 1	D.296 SAV	"	Argentina.	"
July 8	326	Can Amb Paris	Discussion on Peace Conference.	
" 8	149	" Mexico	Mexican Election.	

Letter from President Windsor Hotel re visit of President of Colombia.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169056**

Ottawa, July 9, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 9	D.684	Doms Off Lon.	Egypt - Removal of British Troops	Gov Gen
			Memorandum re Yugoslav-Italo frontier and Trieste.	
"			and two Bills to be introduced in the House re income taxes and succession duties.	
"			and Recommendation to Treasury Board re rental of House for Canadian High Commissioner in New Zealand.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169057

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 10th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 10	1290	To Acting H.C. London	U.K. delegation to Paris Conference	
July 10	168	To Acting H.C. Canberra	Australian" " " "	
July 10	66	To Acting H.C. Wellington	New Zealand " " " "	
July 10	73	To Acting H.C. Pretoria	South African " " " "	
July 10	EX-1725	Can. Emb. Washington	U.S. delegation to Paris Conference.	

Also enclosed in this bag:

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re adoption of resolution adding Canada to Security Council when atomic energy matters were under consideration.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re report of Royal Commission.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169058

Ottawa, July 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 9	D.686	Doms Offi Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers and reparations by Italy.	
" 5	D.306 SAV	"	Palestine.	
July 9	D.685	"	Denmark.	Gov Gen.
" 2	D.297 SAV	"	Anglo-Polish Financial Agreement	"
" 4	D.305 "	"	Turkey	"
June 14	Desp 275	Can Amb Moscow	Relations between Soviet Union and Argentina.	
" 18	" 209	" Oslo	Wages and Prices in Norway.	
(17053)	(W6531/116/50)	Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.347 Copy No.143.		
			Memorandum re articles on Soviet Union by Brooks Atkinson.	
			" re Invitation to Paris Conference.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169059

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 2	D.300 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Java. NEI	
" 2	D.298 SAV	"	Poland.	Gov Gen
" 2	D.299 "	"	Greek Amnesty.	"
" 4	D.301 "	"	Dodecanese. Greece	"
" 4	D.302 "	"	Greece.	"
" 4	D.303 "	"	Greece.	"
" 4	D.304 "	"	Statement re minorities in Central and South Eastern Europe.	"
June 24	Letter	Can Amb Argentina	The Russian problem.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169060

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 11, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 10	D.687	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers discussion re Germany	
July 10	No. 87	French Amb Ottawa.	Invitation to Paris Conference.	
Memorandum			re ratification of trade agreements with Colombia and Mexico.	
"			re Sailing arrangements for Paris.	
"			re Diplomatic relations with Venezuela.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169061

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 11, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.688	Doms Off Lon.	Date for second part of first session of General Assembly UNO OST	✓
June 3	Desp 380	Can Amb Greece	Economic Agreement between Greece and France.	✓
" 27	" 197	" Argentina	Visit of General Carlos vonn der becke to Washington. arg	✓
Memorandum re Far Eastern Commission. FEC				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169062

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 11/46

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	60	Acting H.C. Pretoria	Composition of South African delegation to Paris Conference.	AL
July 11	56	Acting H.C. Wellington	" " New Zealand "	PC
July 11	1533	Acting H.C. London	" " U.K. " "	PC
July 10	118	Can.Emb.Moscow	Article in "Canadian Tribune" re wheat negotiations with U.K.	
July 11	Memo	N.A.R.	Composition of United States delegation to the Paris Conference	PC
July 11	2762	Can. Amb.U.S.A.	Composition of United States delegation to Paris Conference	PC
July 11	170	Acting H.C. Canberra	Composition of Australian delegation to Paris Conference	PC

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169063

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 12, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.689	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers - Germany.	
" 11	D.690	"	Rules of Procedure of Peace Conference.	
" 11	D.691	"	" " "	
July 11	WA-2766	Can Amb Wash.	Press analysis on Council of Foreign Ministers.	
July 11	6021	Ext Aff India	Weekly Political Appreciation.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169064

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 12, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.692	Doms Off Lon.	Egypt.	Gov Gen
July 11	No.61	Act high Com Pretoria	South African Delegation to Paris Conf. (Copy handed to Mr. Pickersgill)	
July 11	WA-2765	Can Amb Wash.	Anglo-Russian Trade Talks.	Finance T & C. Reconst.
" 11	Tel from	Mr. Wilgress re	Paris Conference.	
June 14	Desp 300	Can Leg Hague	Comments re Elections in Holland.	
" 22	" 1297	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of General von der Beeke to U.S.	ARG
" 24	" 153	Can MIL Miss Berlin.	Situation in Germany.	
~~XXXX 25 XXXX A 508~~				
" 25	" A 508	High Com Lon.	Press treatment meetings of Prime Ministers.	PMM
" 29	" 254	High Com Nfld.	Election of National Convention	
July 8	Letter to	Secretary General UNO	re item for agenda from India.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169065

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 13, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 12	D.700	Doms Off Lon.	Invitation to Peace Conference.	
" 12	D.693	"	Greece	Gov Gen
" 5	D.307 SAV	"	Persia.	"
" 5	D.308 "	"	Italy.	"
~~July~~ 13	1548	High Com Lon.	U.K.representation at Peace Conference.	
~~" 13~~	~~1555~~	"	~~Canadian~~ " " "	
	1553 was a routine inquiry, included by mistake.			
" 12	154	Can Emb Mexico	Mexican Elections.	
Actg Secy Gen UNO			date of meeting of General Assembly with reply.	
June 7	Desp A269	Can Amb Moscow.	How Soviet press functions.	
" 13	" 395	Can Amb Greece.	Revival of Metaxist sentiment.	

(17057) (L 2608/2608/405) Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.348
Copy No.143
Memorandum re Ratification of Interim Agreement on Broadcasting.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169066

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 13th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 12	339	Can.Amb.Paris	Re immediately following telegram from Paris giving text of "Suggestions by Council of Foreign Ministers for Organization and procedure of Peace Conference."	
July 12	340	" " "	" " " " "	
July 12	516B/181	U.K.H.C.Ottawa	Question asked in U.K.House of Commons re proposed Wheat Agreement with Canada.	Finance T.&C. Agric.
June 21	316	Can.Amb.Moscow	Re meetings of "Inner Council" of Executive Committee of World Trade Union Federation in Moscow.	
June 21	317	" " "	Political developments in Iran.	
June 25	610	Can.Amb.Paris Actg.	Political situation in France.	
Undated		H.C. London	Fortnightly political summary, No.4. 20th June - 4th July.	

Also enclosed in this bag are:

Letter for Prime Ministers's signature to Hon. F.H.Laguardia re composition of Canadian delegation to Council Session of UNRRA, Geneva. separate

Memorandum for Prime Minister re distinguished visitors from abroad. separate

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169067

TOP SECRET

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

July 14, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 12 July 12	D.694) D.695)	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers: discussion of Germany.	
July 12	D.696	"	Egypt: text of Egyptian draft treaty.	G.G.
July 12 July 12 July 12	D.697) D.698) D.699)	"	Netherlands East Indies, withdrawal of British troops.	
July 13	D.701	"	Paris Peace Conference, hearing for Bulgaria.	
July 13	WA-2788	Washington	British loan.	
July 13	WA-2791	"	Japanese constitution, discussion in Far Eastern Commission.	
Desp. June 27	501	Canberra	New British High Commissioner.	
June 26	368	Brussels	Belgian foreign policy.	Min.of Justice T.& C.

Copy of Foreign Office print N5292/2844/42, Swedish foreign policy.

Italy, peace terms: memorandum, July 13, on interview with Brazilian Ambassador.

Extracts from Report of the Royal Commission (a selection of points of significance).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169068

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 14th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Enclosed in this bag:	
			Draft Statement for the Prime Minister to make when tabling the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169069

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 15, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Telegram for approval re proposed amendment to B.N.A.Act.	
			Memorandum re Documentation for Canadian Delegation to Paris Conference.	
			" re Clerical assistance at Paris Conference.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169070

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 15, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 14	Ext to British Ambassador Caracas.		Exchange of Diplomatic Missions. DS/V	
			Recommendation to Council for signature re Full Powers and Credentials for Canadian Delegation to Paris Conference.	
			Memorandum re Mr. Knud Oldenhow, Director of Greenland Administration.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169071

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

16 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 15	No.124	Doms.Off.Lon.	Visit of Lord Addison to Canada	Off/Dy
July 15	D.702	"	U.K.loan from U.S.	
July 15	D.704	"	Council of For.Ministers - Austria	Off for
July 15	D.705	"	" -German assets in "	trep &
July 15	D.706	"	" " "	
July 15	D.707	"	"	
May 21 (with covering minute)	No.569	Can.Emb.China	Conversation with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs	China
June 4	No.318	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	

Memorandum with draft Recommendation to Council for signature re Constitution of International Labour Organisation, with Instrument of Ratification for signature. Off

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169072

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

16 July,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 15	D.703	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers - Germany	
July 16	D.709	"	Polish referendum	Gov.Gen.
July 16	D.710	"	Persia	"
July 16	No.1569	Can.H.C.London	U.K.representation at Peace Con.	PC
July 16	No.1570	"	Peace Treaties PC	
June 18	No.293	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet propaganda against U.K.& U.S.	
July 16		Italian Repres. Ottawa	Peace Conference PC/PT1	

Memorandum re foreign awards to Canadian civilians

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

C169073

July 16, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Envelope addressed to Prime Minister (intelligence arrangements).	
			Memorandum on wheat negotiations.	
			Memorandum on August anniversaries, including Queen's birthday. XA/9	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169074

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.319 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumanian elections	
July 11	D.318 Sav.	"	Hungary	Gov.Gen.
July 15	Ser.X	Actg.Sec.Gen. UNO	Message fr.Peruvian Govt.re Peace Treaty with Italy PC/PTI	
June 27	No.77	Can.H.C.New Z.	N.Z.Speech from the Throne	
June 17	No.198	Can.H.C.S.Afr.	Recall of Indian H.C.fr.S.Africa	
May 25	No.583	Can.Emb.Nanking	American journalists and China's problems	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169075**

17 July,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 15	D.708	Doms.Off.Lon.	Draft treaties with Austria	
July 17	D.713	"	Withdrawal of British troops from Netherlands East Indies	
July 9	D.315 Sav.	"	Falkland Islands	
July 9	D.317 "	"	Brit.Honduras - Guatemala dispute	
July 16	D.712	"	Steering Committee of Far Eastern Com.	
July 8	D.309 Sav.	"	Yugoslavia	Gov.Gen.
July 8	D.310 "	"	Austria	"
July 9	D.311 "	"	Greece	"
July 9	D.312 "	"	Trieste	"
July 9	D.313 "	"	Mihailovic trial YS	"
July 9	D.316 "	"	Greece	"
July 8	Desp.CD. 56	"	Facilities in Azores US/NAB	
June 26	A.517	Can.H.C.London	British policy towards Germany	
June 18	No.348	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian press reaction to Italian elections	
Department of State Bulletin June 30,1946				
July 15		B.Rogers,Mutual Life Assur.Co. Waterloo	Mr.Scott Macdonald in Nfld.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169076

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

19 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 17	D.714	Doms.Off.London	Siam	Gov.Gen.
July 17	D.715	"	Greece	"
July 17	D.716	"	Hungary	"
July 17	D.717	"	Egypt	"
July 17	D.718	"	Ruhr Area Germany	"
July 18	D.719	"	Siam	"

Memorandum with draft Submission to Council recommending purchase of former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Kept by M. McK. To send to Council

Returned W.L.M.K. 19-7-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169077

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

20 July,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 12	D.320 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	C zechoslovakia Returned	Gov.Gen.
			Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.349,3 July,1946 Returned	
			Memorandum re denunciation of 1919 Convention re Regulation of Aerial Navigation,with draft Recommendation to Council for signature Sent to Council July 29	
			Memorandum re failure to secure Embassy prêperty in Buenos Aires. Filed in E.A. Returned A.H.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169078

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

22 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 19	D.720	Doms.Off.Lon.	Draft peace treaties PC/T	
July 19	D.721	"	Financing of trade with Japan J	
July 19	D.722	"	Japan - commercial exports	
July 20	D.723	"	Future of UNRRA	
July 22	No.1610	Can.H.C.London	UNESCO Constitution	
July 22	No.183	Can.H.C.Aust.	Australian delegation to Peace Conference	
July 19	WA-2868	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.K.-Canada wheat contract	Agric. Finance Tr.& Com.
June				

All of above returned herewith W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169079

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

23 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 22	No.1614	Can.H.C.London	Amendment to B.N.A.Act	
July 22	WA-2889	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.delegation to Peace Conference	
July 20	No.124	Can.Emb.Moscow	Final Report of Royal Commission Investigation of Espionage Activities	R C/E
June 5	No.272	"	Peace treaties & Assembly of UN.	
July 23	No.60	Can.H.C.New Z.	N.Z.delegation to Peace Conference	
July 5	No.315	Can.Leg.Nether.	Constitution of new Netherlands Cabineg	
June 24	No.205	Can.H.C.S.Africa	South African political situation	
June 26	No.428	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek Plebiscite	
July 2	No.434	"	Dodecanese Islands	GR
July 3	No.435	"	Strike of Greek trade unions	

Memorandum re withdrawal of remaining members of Soviet Embassy staff named in Royal Commission's Report.

all of above returned W.L.

Memorandum re Mexican and Colombian Trade Agreements(sent separately)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169080

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

24 July,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 16	D.322 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Message to King George VI from Prov.Pres.of Italian Republic on assumption of office	Gov.Gen.
July 22	D.724	"	Italian Colonies Italy	"
July 22	D.725	"	"	"
July 23	No.358	Can.Emb.Paris	Scoop by N.Y.Herald Tribune of text of draft peace treaties PC	

Abroad returned Doh.

Memorandum with Full Powers,etc.,(for signature) for signature of peace treaties with Italy,Roumania,Hungary and Finland -

Returned separately ~~F~~ sent to Legal Div

M. McK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Laurier House.

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169081

25 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 12	D.321 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Commissions for military and economic disarmament of Germany	G
July 18	D.325 "	"	Germany	
July 19	D.328 "	"	Guatemala	
July 17	D.323 Sav.	"	Iraq	Gov.Gen.
July 17	D.324 "	"	Egypt	"
July 18	D.325 "	"	Greece	"
July 23	D.726	"	Persia	"
July 23	G.37	"	Palestine	"
July 24	No.1621	Can.H.C.London	Palestine	
July 23	WA-2919	Can.Emb.Wash.	Royal Commission report on espionage	ROE
July 24	No.85	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Saar	

Above returned

Envelope addressed to Mr.St.Laurent marked 'Personal' from Office of the High Commissioner for the U.K., Ottawa

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169082

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

25 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 24	D.728	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
July 24	D.727	"	India	Gov.Gen.
July 6	No.439	Can.Emb.Athens	Present situation in Western Macedonia Greece	

Above returned

Memorandum re conservation of fisheries in the High Seas - Proclamation by President Truman

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169083

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

25 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 25	D.729	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
July 25	D.730	"	Visit of Mr.Trygve Lie to Moscow	UN/G
July 26	D.732	"	Palestine	
July 25	D.731	"	Czechoslovakia	Gov.Gen.
July 26	No.1634	Can.H.C.London	Amendment to B.N.A.Act	
July 24	No.1378	Ex. to "	Polish immigrants — PAF	
			Memorandum with Dept.of Ex.Affs.supplementary estimate submission	

All above returned W.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

7

SECRET

C169084

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

July 26, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 26	1636	H.C.London	B.N.A. Act amendment receives royal assent.	BNA Act
July 25	89	The Hague	Dutch delegation to peace conference.	

given back to Mr. Wrong

New York Rotary Club request for speech from Mr. St. Laurent.

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No. 350 (Copy No. 143).

Returned separately, I think - but check

M. McK.

not returned with this lot.

Above returned

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169085

27 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 26	No.1637	Can.H.C.London	Arrival in London of Prime Minister	PC
July 26	176	Brussels	Health and movements of Canadian Ambassador / Bel	

Memorandum re displaced persons in Europe — Returned to H.W with instructions

Memorandum re purchase of Iranian residence in Washington with draft submission for signature amending original submission. — sent to Council

Returned herewith RHL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169086

29 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 26	D.733	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java } NEI	
July 26	D.734	"	"	
July 27	D.735	"	"	
July 27	D.736	"	British Commonwealth discussions on commercial policy / UK/CP	
July 27	D.737	"	~~Austria~~	
July 27	D.738	"	Germany	
July 27	D.739	"	"	
July 27	No.129	"	Japanese reparations FEC	Gov.Gen.
July 9	No.226	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Additional Missions to the Control Council CMM/B	
July 20	No.83	"	Credentials for Gen.Pope	
July 10	No.322	Can.Leg.Netherl.	New Netherlands Govt.	

Given Mr. Measures

Memorandum with draft credentials for signature for Gen.Pope as Head of Canadian Military Mission Berlin, to be presented to Allied Control Authority.

Above returned W.L.M. Also Intelligence summary 210 3.50 C&P 143 W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169087

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30 July,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 28	D.740	Doms.Off.Lon.	Malino Conference ~~PC/MC~~ NEI	
July 26	No.6492	Govt.of India	Weekly Political appreciation	
July 25		Br.H.C. Ottawa	Visit to Canada of Archbishop of Canterbury	
Fortnightly Political Summary No.5 July 4-18,1946 HCL				
Memorandum with D.O.tel.C.D.736 of July 27, and draft reply for approval, re participation of Ireland in Commonwealth discussions				
Memorandum re U.K.-U.S.draft announcement on Palestine				

Above returned L.S.St.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169088

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31 July, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 23	D.329 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Bulgaria	
July 29	D.743	"	Germany	
July 29	D.741	"	Admission of new members to UN/GA	Gov.Gen.
July 29	D.742	"	"	"
July 29	D.744	"	Egypt	"
July 23	D.332 Sav.	"	Persia	"
July 24	D.334 "	"	Czechoslav-French political agreements	"
July 25	D.335 "	"	German War Memorials	"
July 25	D.336 "	"	Madagascar RF/M	"
July 26	D.337 "	"	Turkey	"
July 30	No.318	Ex.to "	Japanese reparations J/FEC	
July 30	No.1654	Can.H.C.London	Illegal Jewish immigrants Palestine	
July 29	No.1644	"	Polish immigrants PAF	
July 29	No.1405	Ex. to "	"	
July 11	No.343	Can.Emb.Moscow	Sino-Soviet relations	
July 16	No.257	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Political parties in Berlin CMM/B	
July 12	No.464	Can.Emb.Athens	Athens street named after Mr.King GR	
July 15	No.271	Can.Leg.Oslo	Visit of Mr.Churchill to Sweden Y/S	
Apr. 10	R 5578/58/92	Foreign Office	Print - Mihailovic's capture and trial	
July 19	No.270	Can.Mil.Miss. Berlin	Additional Missions to the Control Council CMM/B	
July 19	No.272	"	Norwegian troops for occupation duty in Germany	
July 17		"	British - German relations CMM/B	
Memorandum re appt.of Mr.Turgeon on Economic & Social Council Committee on reconstruction in war devastated countries				
Reports to Council and Submissions to Treasury Board for signature(10) - departmental appts.,etc.				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169089

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 23	D.333 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austria	
July 30	D.745	"	Chairmanship of Commonwealth Communications Council ccc	
July 23	D.330 Sav.	"	Sweden	Gov.Gen.
July 23	D.331 "	"	Germany	"
July 30	D.746	"	Admission of Eire to Unit.Nat.	"
July 30	D.747	"	Egypt	"
July 31	No.130	"	Proposed Reparations Conference	"
July 31	No.186	Can.H.C.Canberra	Australian elections	
July 31	No.187	"	Australia's role at Paris Peace Con. cr	
June 5	R 8377/4775/92		Communism in Yugoslavia	
June 13	F 8680/199/23		Japan Korea	

Above returned L.S.L. 1-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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CANADA

C169090

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 31	D.748	Doms.Off.Lon.	Nationality of married women	
Aug. 1	D.749	"	Greek opposition to admission of Albania to UN	Gov.Gen.
July 31	WA-2997	Can.Emb.Wash.	UNESCO Bill - signature by Pres.Truman	
July 31	No.363	Can.Emb.Paris	Peace Conference	
July 31	Ser.10	Sec.Gen.UNO	Provisional agenda for second part of 1st Session of General Assembly 23 Sept	UN
July 31	No.1657	Can.H.C.London	Polish immigrants	PAF
July 31	No.1663	"	"	
July 31		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Visit to Canada of Mr.Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer	IMF
June 4	Z 5142/21/17	Foreign Office Print	Influence of the Church in French politics	

Memorandum re visit of Lord and Lady Addison to Canada

above returned W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169091

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

3 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 1	D.750	Doms.Off.Lon.	Inter-nations broadcasting organisations	
July 26	D.338 Sav.	"	Denmark	Gov.Gen.
July 26	D.339 "	"	Trieste	"
July 31	No.1664	Can.H.C.London	Polish immigrants	
Aug. 1	No.1422	Ex. to "	"	
Aug. 1	No.1423	" " "	"	
Aug. 1	No.1666	Can.H.C.London	"	
July 17	No.268	Can.Military Mission Berlin	Inter-zonal trade in Germany	

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.351, 17 July, 1946

Memorandum re admissibility of l'abbe Kamper and l'abbe Marinsek

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169092

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

5 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
~~Aug.~~4	No.368	Can.Emb.Paris (fr.P.M.)	Lord Addison's visit to Canada	Returned
Aug.2	No.6679	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.158	
Aug.2		Sec.Gen. UN. New York	Cuban resolution re veto powers UN/GA	
			Memorandum re visit to Canada of Lord and Lady Addison	not returned. W.L.M.K.
			Memorandum re message of greeting to the Queen on the occasion of her birthday.	UK/G
			Memorandum with draft submission to Council for signature re per diem allowance for Dr.Barton as Alternate Chairman of Canadian Delegation to UN Conference of Food and Agriculture Copenhagen	sent to council
			Memorandum re Palestine	Returned for safekeeping Held in Dept

Above returned herewith W.L.M.K.

5-8-46.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169093

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

6 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.3	No.130	Can.Emb.Moscow	Royal Commission Report on Soviet spying activities	RC/E
			Memorandum re U.S.request for concurrence in extensive programme of naval training on the Great Lakes. Held in External affairs	
			Above returned W.L.M. 6-8-46	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C169094

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

7 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.3	No.1683	Can.H.C.London	Polish Immigrants PAF	
Aug.6	No.9	S.Afr.Ex.Affs. Pretoria	U.K.-Egyptian Treaty	Gov.Gen.
Aug.5	No.192	Can.H.C.Aust.	Paris Peace Conference	
July 24	No.303	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Placing of Can.Military Mission Berlin on civilian basis	CMM/B

Above returned W.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

C169095

Aug. 7, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
✓Aug. 6	377	Paris	Lord Addison's visit: P.M. wishes immediate announcement to House.	VC/Add
July 29	D.341 Svg	D.O.	Permission for travel by Germans to U.K.	Immig.
July 30	D.342 Svg	"	Bolivia: revolution.	G.G.
July 30	D.343 Svg	"	Lie's visit to Soviet Union.	UN/G
July 31	D.344 Svg	"	Czechoslovak talks in Moscow.	G.G.

Above returned 7-8-46 W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

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C169096

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.6	D.751	Doms.Off.Lon.	Bulgaria	Gov.Gen.
Aug.6	D.752	"	Egypt	"
Aug.7	No.330	Ex.to "	Irish representation on commercial Commonwealth talks UK/CP	Fin. T.&C. H.McKinnon
Aug.7	No.11	Ex.Affs.Canberra	Commonwealth Communications Council -appt.of Lord Reith as U.K.delegate & Chairman of Council CCC	
Aug.7	No.10	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	Chairmanship of Commonwealth Communications Council	

Memorandum re distribution of United Nations Weekly Bulletin
Memorandum re election of non-permanent members of Security Council

Above returned W.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET C169097

Paris, August 8th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 6	353	Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Purchase of Iranian Embassy in Washington. CA/W	
Aug. 7	354	Ex. Affs.Ottawa	Visit of Minister of Agriculture to Dieppe. ~~Secret~~ Dieppe V	
Aug. 7	356	Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Departure of General Odlum from China. CA/Ch	
Aug. 8		To Ex.Affs. Ottawa.	Reply to No.356 re departure of General Odlum from China. CA/Ch	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169098

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

9 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.8	G.40	Doms.Off.Lon.	Commonwealth Air Transport Council	CATC
Aug.8	D.754	"	Nationality Conference NMW	
Aug. 7	D.753	"	India	Gov.Gen.
Aug.3	No.1682	Can.H.C.London	Sub-Commission on Reconstruction of Devastated Areas WN	Finance Reconstr.
Aug.8	No.1696	"	Kurt Meyer War Comm	
Aug.8	No.11	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	Participation of Eire in Commonwealth trade discussions UK|CP	
Aug.8	No.20	Ex.Affs.Wellington	Commonwealth Communications Council CCC	
Aug.7	No.378	Can.Emb.Paris	Celebration in Paris of 27th anniversary of Mr.King's selection as leader of Liberal Party	
Aug.7	WA-3062	Can.Emb.Wash.	Soviet reaction to Canadian spy probe	

above returned W.L.M.K.

Memorandum re amendment to B.N.A.Act, with desp.A.650 of Aug.2 from Can.H.C. London

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SECRET C169099

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Aug. 10, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 10	D.759	D.O.	Germany.	
Aug. 9	D.755	"	International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. IPPC	Justice
Desp. July 23	681	Paris	Political affairs. JV	
July 6	337 & circ. desp.	Moscow	World Trade Union Federation executive meetings USSR	Labor Fin. B.of C.

transmitting it to Canadian missions.

Memoranda:

Argentine Ambassador in Canada; proposal to appoint J.C.Rodriguez. DS/Arg
With tels. 119 of Aug. 8 and 120 of Aug. 10 from B.Aires.

United Nations Weekly Bulletin.

About returned
W.L.M.

no – United Nations Weekly Bulletin
not returned with this lot
Instead, Weekly Political Intelligence
Summary No. 351 was attached.
M. McK.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169100

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, 10 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.8	No.1697	Can.H.C.London	Espionage in Canada - Soviet press article on RCE	
Aug. 9	No.179	Can.Emb.Belgium	Return of Mr.Turgeon to Canada CA|B	
			Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.352 24 July,1946 Above returned W.L.	
			Memorandum re status of Extradition Treaty and Protocol Memorandum re establishment of World Food Board	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169101

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

10 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
August 3	D.345 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen.
August 3	D.346 "	"	Albania	"
August 9	D.756	"	Persia	"
August 9	D.757	"	Siam	"
August 9	D.758	"	Persia	"
August 9	No.88	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Proposed economic fusion of U.K.and U.S.zones of occupation in Germany	CMM/B
July 23		"	Policy towards Germany	
July 17	No.478	Can.Emb.Athens	Northern frontier of Greece	
July 19	No.221	Can.H.C.Pretoria	Canadian national flag	CR HC/SA SA

Memorandum re invitation to Gen.Crerar to visit Praha to receive decoration

Held in External affairs.

Above returned A.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bolivia
C169102

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

12 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.10	D.760	Dom.Off.London	Bolivia	
Aug.10	Serial 14	Actg.Sec.Gen. Un.Nat.N.Y.	UN/ Meeting of 3rd session of Economic & Social Council Sept.11.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET C169103

Aug. 12, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 12	WA-3085	Washington	Polish gold, U.S. plans for transfer.	
Aug. 9	1698	H.C.London	Propaganda line for Germany and Austria.	
Aug. 8	6876	Indian Govt.	Weekly Political Appreciation.	G.G.

Memoranda on:

Held in External affairs

Judges Act and T.C.Davis; with copy of tel. 391, Aug. 12, from Paris.

Applications to return to Canada from Japan by persons of Japanese race.

Canadian Press claim for refund of telegraph tolls, 1944-5.

Above except note re judges Act returned D.M.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169104

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.12	D.760	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Aug.12	No.105	Ext.to Can.Emb. Argentina	Appt.of Rodriguez as Ambassador to Canada	DS/Arg
Aug.12	No.376 (Cadel 15)	Ext.to Can.Emb. Paris.(	Residence for Can.Amb.Washington	DS/US

Above returned

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169105

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

13 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.12	D.761	Dom.Off.Lon.	Egypt	
Aug. 12	D.763	"	Azores SP	Chs.of St.
July 31	No.318	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Political situation in Newfoundland	

Above returned RHL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169106

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Paris, August 13/46

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.13		To Ex.Affs. Ottawa	Delegation for forthcoming meeting of General Assembly of United Nations Organization.	
Aug.12	374	From Ex.Affs. Ottawa	Visit of Lord Addison to Canada.	
Aug.12	376	From Ex.Affs. Ottawa	Purchase of residence for Canadian Ambassador, Washington.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169107

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Paris, August 13th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.13	377	Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Economic and Social Council	Mr.Claxton
Aug.12	107	H.C. London	Return accommodation on Queen Mary and Aquitania.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169108

14 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.13	D.767	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java NEI	
Aug. 7	D.347 Sav.	"	India	Gov.Gen.
Aug. 9	D.348 "	"	Persia Iran	"
Aug. 9	D.350 "	"	Bulgaria	"
Aug. 9	D.349 "	"	Spitzbergen and Bear Is. Norway	Gov.Gen. N.D. N.D.Air

Above returned herewith
W.L.

Memorandum re delegation to meeting of General Assembly of UN; with tel. 365, Aug. 7, to Paris, and 395, Aug. 13, from Paris.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169109**

Paris, August 14th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re interview for "Le Monde".	
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re visit of Foreign Minister of Brazil to Canada.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169110

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

14 August 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 13	D.766	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Aug. 12	D.762	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Aug. 12	D.765	"	Dardanelles Turkey	
Aug. 12	No.1714	Can.H.C.London	Polish immigrants } PAF	
Aug. 2	A.649	"	"	
July 26	No.296	Can.Leg.Oslo	Norwegian Gallup Poll re country contributing most to Allied vistory	N
Fortnightly Political Summary -			No. 6, July 18-31, 1946. London	
Memorandum with draft letter to President of University of B.C. re Mr. Soward's services to Ex.Affs.(for signature)				Held in Ex. Aff

above returned herewith W.L.M. 14-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SECRET C169111

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Aug. 15, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 14	D.768	D.O.	Straits. ~~Iran~~ Turkey	
Aug. 15	D.769	"	Bolivian ~~Estonian~~ Government, recognition.	
Aug. 14	396 (Delca 15)	Paris	Prime Minister's plans; Lord Addison's visit.	S.of S.
Aug. 14	397 (Delca 16)	Paris	Judge Turgeon } CA/Bel	
Aug. 14	382 (Cadel)18)	To Paris	" "	
Aug. 14	383 (Cadel 19)	" "	Conference reports. PC	
		U.S. Department of	State Bulletin, Aug. 4, 1946.	

Above except 396 returned.
DL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169112

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Paris, August 15th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.14	381	Ex.Affs.Ottawa	Death of Dr.George S. McCarthy.	
Aug.14	Unnumbered	" " "	Telegram from Mr. Pickersgill re plans on return to Ottawa, departure of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, and progress in Parliament.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169113

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

15 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.15	D.771	Doms.Off.London	Polish elections	Gov.Gen.
Aug.15	D.772	"	"	"
Aug.15	No.404 (Delca 22)	Can.Emb.Paris	Lord Addison's visit	
Aug.15	No.1744	Can.H.C.London	International Tin Committee	U.K./E.C.
Aug.16	No.24	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Passing of N.Z.Bill giving New Z. authority to fulfil obligation undertaken by Art.41 of Charter of United Nations	

Above except No 404 returned herewith W.L.M.

Memorandum re appt.of delegates and alternates to General Assembly ? Not attached W.L.M.

Memorandum with Reports to Council and Submissions to Treasury Board for signature re appts.etc.in External Affairs Service Returned W.L.M.

Held in E.A.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169114

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

15 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.13	No.393 (DELCA 12)	Can.Emb.Paris	Canadian representatives on Peace Conference Commissions	
Aug.13	No.394 (DELCA 13)	"	Summary of developments at Peace Conference	
Aug. 3	No.338	Can.Military Mission Berlin	Repatriation of German prisoners of war from Russia	CMM/B
Aug.14	No.124	Can.Emb.Argent.	Appt.of Rodriguez as Argentine Ambassador to Canada	DS/Argen

Memorandum with letter from Ritchie re Peace Conference

Memorandum with application form of Sqd.Leader Sigvaldason for post as Administrative Officer at Canada House

Held in Ext. Affairs 16-8-46.

Above returned herewith L.J.D.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169115

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

16 August,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum with submission to Treasury Board re expenses of Atomic Energy Commission	
			Memorandum with tel.No.388 of Aug.15 to Paris Embassy(Cadel 21) for N.A. Robertson re purchase of Woodley as residence for Can.Ambassador, Washington	
			Memorandum re ratification of Constitution of World Health Organisation, with three documents for signature	
			Memorandum re Ratification of Constitution of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations,with two documents for signature	

Above returned herewith W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

C169116

Aug. 16, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 10	D.351 Svg.	D.O.	Dodecanese. GR	
Aug. 15	D.770	"	Trusteeship.	G.G.
Aug. 16	D.774	"	Somaliland. Returned 20/8	

Memoranda:

Canadian Information Service: with tel. 401 (Delca 19) from Paris, Aug. 14.

Economic and Social Council, Canadian representation: with tel. 402 (Delca 20), Aug. 14, from Paris, and draft recommendation to Council for signature.

Statements on External Affairs estimates: passport matters, and contributions to international organizations.

Departmental estimates book.

Recommendation returned 20/8/46

Sent to Privy Council

17-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET C169116

Aug. 16, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 10	D.351 Svg.	D.O.	Dodecanese. GR	
Aug. 15	D.770	"	Trusteeship.	G.G.
Aug. 16	D.774	"	Somaliland. Returned 20/8	
	Memoranda:			
	Canadian Information Service: Paris,		with tel. 401 (Delca 19) from Aug. 14.	
	Economic and Social Council, Canadian representation: with tel. 402 (Delca 20), Aug. 14, from Paris, and draft recommendation to Council for signature.			
	Statements on External Affairs estimates: passport matters, and contributions to international organizations.			
	Departmental estimates book.			

Recommendations sent to Privy Council returned W.L.M.K.

17-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169117

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

17 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.10	G.5 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Germany	
Aug.16	D.775	"	Persia Returned	Gov.Gen.
Aug.16	No.406 (Delca 24)	Can.Emb.Paris (fr.P.M.)	Message fr.Mr.King for Mr.St.Laurent re presence of Cabinet Ministers in Ottawa on his return. Returned	
Aug.16	WA-3124	Can.Emb.Wash.	Preparatory Committee Report for International Wheat Council Returned	T.& C. Agric. Finance

Memorandum with Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence before House Committee on External Affairs, with index of parts bearing directly on EX.AFFs.current Estimates.

Returned ← NO = not returned
M. McK
17-8-46

17-8-46

W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169118

19 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.16	No.128	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine political situation	
Aug.17	No.64	Can.H.C., New Z.	New Zealand Budget	Finance Tr.& Com.
June 12	No.650	Can.Emb.China	Political situation in China	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.353 31 July, 1946				

Above returned
19-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169118**

19 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.16	No.128	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine political situation	
Aug.17	No.64	Can.H.C.,New Z.	New Zealand Budget	Finance Tr.& Com.
June 12	No.650	Can.Emb.China	Political situation in China	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.353 31 July,1946			Above returned	

19-8-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169119

20 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.19	D.776	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	Gov.Gen.
Aug.17	No.419 (Delca 31	Can.Emb.Paris (fr.N.A.Rob.)	Talk between Mr.King and Signor de Gasperi	Italy
Aug.16	No.7084	Govttof India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.160	India
Aug.16		Brit.H.C.Ottawa	Lord Addison's visit and arrangements in D.O.during his absence	
Aug.16		Argent.Embassy Ottawa	Cancellation of request for agrement for Dr.Juan Carlos Rodriguez	PS/Arg

Memorandum with submission to Council for signature re Embassy accommodation in Nanking

Memorandum re visit of Field Marshal Montgomery to Ottawa - dinner list

Above returned PM.

Copy of letter to Hon.J.A.Glenn with aide memoire given to Br.H.C.Ottawa on refugees and displaced persons

Not returned with the rest of this material.
M. McK
Aug. 20/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169120

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

21 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.19	D.777	Doms.Off.Lon.	International Tin Committee EC/ITC	
Aug.19	D.778	"	"	
Aug.19	D.781	"	Turkish Straits	
Aug.19	D.779	"	Revision of Greek electoral registers GR	Gov.Gen.
Aug.19	D.780	"	"	"
Aug.19	D.782	"	Peace Conference reports PC	Gov.Gen. N.D.
Aug.19	D.783	"	"	"
Aug.19	No.12	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	Trusteeship	
Aug.16	WA-3121	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.press reaction to Peace Conference July 30-Aug.8.	

Memorandum with draft letter for signature to Premier of Ontario re alleged pollution of St.Clair River, Lake St.Clair and Detroit River

Memorandum with note on programme of international discussions re establishment of International Trade Organisation.

Telegrams returned but not memoranda

M. McK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169121

22 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.12	D.352 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Information for UNO re Colonial Territories	UNO
Aug.12	D.353 "	"	Chapter XI of UN Charter	UN/Charter
Aug.12	D.357 "	"	Turkish Straits	
Aug.13	D.358 "	"	Netherlands-Indonesian negotiations	NEI
Aug.20	D.785	"	Turkish Straits	
Aug.12	D.354 Sav.	"	Palestine	Gov.Gen.
Aug.12	D.355 "	"	Hungary	"
Aug.12	D.356 "	"	Austria	"
Aug.14	D.359 "	"	Germany	"
Aug.14	D.360 "	"	Turkey	"
Aug.14	D.361 "	"	"	"
Aug.19	D.784	"	Report of Paris Con.proceedings PC	Gov.Gen. N.D.
Aug.20	No.136	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine political situation	

Memorandum re World Health Organisation with two Instruments of Acceptance for signature
Memorandum re UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, with Instrument of Acceptance of Constitution of UNESCO for signature
Memorandum re scale of contributions to United Nations and other international organisations
Memorandum with draft memorandum to the Cabinet re release to Italian Govt. of part of Canadian Allied Military Lire Account.

Telegrams returned but not memoranda.
W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169122

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

23 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.22	D.791	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	
Aug.22	D.792	"	"	
Aug.23	No.26	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Nationality of married women	
Aug. 1	No.327	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Soviet policy towards Germany - Lippman articles	
Aug. 7	No.320	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Newfoundland political situation	
Aug.22	CG-526 Atom 93	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y. (Atomic Energy Commission)	Future work of Atomic Energy Commission	

Given Mr. Beaudry M. McK

Memorandum with recommendations to Council for Full Powers to Mr.L.S.Glass, Actg.Consul Gen.of Canada in Portugal, and Full Powers for Mr.Glass (for signature)for signature of Civ.Aviation Agreement with Portugal.
Memorandum re suggested statement on Economic and Social Council meeting in N.Y.Sept.11 → Retained
Reports to Council and Submissions to Treasury Board for signature (9)

Given Miss Bearman. M. McK.

About except one memo returned A.L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 251, pages C168317-C169130

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C169123

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

23 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.21	D.786	Doms.Off.Lon.	F.A.O.Conference Retained	
Aug.21	D.787	"	World Broadcasting Conference	
Aug.21	D.788	"	Turkish Straits	
Aug.21	D.790	"	Egypt	
Aug.21	D.789	"	Greece	Gov.Gen.
Aug.21	No.431 Delca 38	Can.Emb.Paris	United Nations Assembly UN/GA	
Aug.20	No.183	Can.Emb.Belgium	Report of Mr.Turgeon's nomination to Paris Embassy	
Aug.21	No.159	Ex.to "	"	
Aug.21	No.96	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Arrival of P.M.in Berlin	
Aug.22	No.25	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Nationality of married women	
Aug.21	WA-3163	Can.Emb.Wash.	Canada-U.K.Wheat Agreement - U.S. press reaction to	
			Memorandum re pension arrangements for T.C.Davis	
			Memorandum re reinforcements for Canadian delegation to Peace Conference	
			Memorandum with correspondence re alleged pollution of St.Clair and Detroit Rivers, with revised lr. for signature to Premier Drew Retained	
Aug.22	No.1519	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	Canadian restrictions on wheat for human consumption	

Above returned D.L.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169124

Aug. 24, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 23	136	D.O.	Paris peace conference proceedings	G.G. N.D.
Aug. 24	D.793	"	India: government	G.G.
Aug. 24	D.794	"	Egypt: treaty negotiations	"
Aug. 24	WA-3195	Washington	Relaxation of flour and grain restrictions FR	WPTB Fin. T.& C. Agric.
Aug.23	1527	To H.C.O.London	Polish veterans, regulations PAF	Immig. Labor RCMP Agric.
Desp. July 29	515	Athens	Greece and Yugoslavia, relations	
	Fortnightly Political Summary from H.C.Office, London, Aug. 1-14			
	U.S. relaxation of restrictions on grain consumption: memorandum and copy of letter to D. Gordon			
	Allowance to Canadian Ambassador, China: memorandum and recommendation to Council for signature			

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169124

Aug. 24, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 23	136	D.O.	Paris peace conference proceedings	G.G. N.D.
Aug. 24	D.793	"	India: government	G.G.
Aug. 24	D.794	"	Egypt: treaty negotiations	"
Aug. 24	WA-3195	Washington	Relaxation of flour and grain restrictions FR	WPTB Fin. T.& C. Agric.
Aug.23	1527	To H.C.O.London	Polish veterans, regulations PAF	Immig. Labor RCMP Agric.
Desp. July 29	515	Athens	Greece and Yugoslavia, relations	
	Fortnightly Political Summary from H.C.Office, London, Aug. 1-14			
	U.S. relaxation of restrictions on grain consumption: memorandum and copy of letter to D. Gordon			
	Allowance to Canadian Ambassador, China: memorandum and recommendation to Council for signature			

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C169125

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

24 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.17	D.362 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Siamese-Indo-Chinese Frontier	Gov.Gen.
Aug.22	No.138	Can.Emb.Moscow	Article "In Canada" in Izvestia re French-English situation in Canada USSR	
			Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.354 7 August, 1946	
			Memorandum re intimation by Soviet Charge d'Affairs that Mr. Zarqubin would not return to Ottawa Above returned D.S. DS/USSR	
			Memorandum re dinner in honour of Field Marshal Montgomery Aug.28.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

27 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.24	D.795	Doms.Off.London	Turkish Straits	
Aug.22	No.7287	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation 161	
Aug.26	No.27	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Conference on nationality question	NMW?
Aug.24	No.140	Can.Emb.Moscow	Appt.of Mr.Zaroubin as Soviet Ambassador to London	
Aug.24	No.202	Can.Emb.Mexico	Mexico City Tramways	
Aug.17		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Visit of Rt.Hon.G.A.Isaacs,U.K. Minister of Labour,to Ottawa	DV

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

28 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.19	D.363 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Dodecanese Is. GR	
Aug.26	D.797	"	Palestine	
Aug.26	D.798	"	Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas of Economic and Social Council UN/ESC	
Aug.23	D.371 Sav.	"	Spain	Gov.Gen.
Aug.23	D.372 "	"	Persia	"
Aug.26	D.796	"	Egypt	"
Aug.26	No.1781	Can.H.C.London	Can.Del.to UN Assembly UN/GA	
Aug.27	No.1788	"	Appt.of Zaroubin as Soviet Ambassador in London USSR	
Aug.26	No.1543	Ex. to "	"	
Aug.27	No.438 Delca 82	Can.Emb.Paris	Proceedings of Paris Peace Con. PC	
Aug.26	No.1778	Can.H.C.London	Entry of members of Polish forces to Canada PAF	
Aug.26	No.1551	Ex. to "	Lord Addison's visit to Canada	
Memorandum re Montgomery dinner - table plan, etc.				
Memorandum with A-623 of July 27 from Canada House re Italian situation				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

29 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.20	D.364 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece - Trade Unions	Gov.Gen.
Aug.20	D.365 "	"	" "	"
Aug.20	D.366 "	"	German problems	"
Aug.20	D.367 "	"	"	"
Aug.21	D.368 "	"	Polish elections	"
Aug.22	D.370 "	"	Venezia Giulia 4/5	"
Aug.27	D.799	"	Egypt	"
Aug.28	D.800	"	Admission of Syria to UN Sec.Coun.	"
Aug.21	D.369 Sav.	"	Dutch-Indonesian negotiations NEI J/R	
Aug.27	No.139	"	Reparations Mission to Japan	
Aug.27	No.138	"	Report of Paris Peace Conference	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Aug.28	No.133	Can.Emb.Athens	Recall of Sov.Amb.from Greece	
Aug.26	No.66	Ex.to Belgian Emb.Ottawa	Belgian decoration for Hon.J.G.Gardiner DA	

Memorandum with submission to Treasury Bd.for signature re accommodation for Canadian High Commissioner, Newfoundland, in St.John's.

sent to Mr. Mackay

Above returned W.L.M.K.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30 August, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
August 28	D.802	Doms.Off.Lon.	International Labour Office Constitution	
August 28	D.803	"	" ILO	
August 28	D.804	"	India	Gov.Gen.
August 28	D.805	"	Greece	"
August 28	D.806	"	"	"
August 28	D.807	"	"	"
August 29	No.29	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Trusteeship	

Above returned
Should D-802 and
D-803 not be communicated
to the Ministry of Labour?
L.S.G.C.

30-8-46

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31 August, 1946 Secret

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.26	D.376 Sav.	Doms.Off.London	Austria	
Aug.29	D.808	"	Palestine	
Aug.30	D.809	"	Siam	Gov.Gen.
Aug.23	D.373 Sav.	"	Venezia Giulia Italy	"
Aug.23	D.374 "	"	Germany	"
Aug.24	D.375 "	"	Germany	"
Aug.30	WA-3251	Can.Emb.Wash.	Sam Carr	
Aug.12	No.371	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet film "The Vow" USSR	

Aug.30 Draft lr.for signature to C.E.Phillips, Canadian Education Association, Toronto, re interest of Association in UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Signed + sent.

Memorandum covering Reports to Council and Submissions to Treatury Board for signature (14) re appts.etc. Signed + returned to Mrs. Hemsley

Memorandum with dr.lr.to Hon.H.F.G.Bridges, Minister of Fisheries, re release from British Army of Bandsman G.R.Brannen (for signature/ Signed + sent

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169131

Sept. 2, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 30	D.810	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers and Paris conference. PC	
Aug. 30	D.811	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers: text agreed on as to procedure. PC	
Aug. 31	D.812	"	Greek plebiscite arrangements.	G.G.
Aug. 30	WA-3255	Washington	Security Council: Soviet proposal to report foreign troops in territory of UN, and counter-suggestion.	
Aug. 29	7536	New Delhi	Weekly Political Appreciation.	India T.Cr.
Aug. 21	~~Despx~~	Letter HCO London	Italian political situation.	
Aug. 14	355	Foreign Office	Weekly Political Intelligence Summary.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRET

C169132

Sept. 2, 1946 (No. 2)

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 1	451, DELCA 46	Paris	Peace conference discussions for past week.	
Sept. 1	452, DELCA 47			
Sept. 2	1816	HCO London	Economic and Social Council, Egyptian candidacy.	
Sept. 2	135	Athens	Greek plebiscite results.	
Sept. 1	D.813	D.O.	Java: Lord Killearn's discussions.	
Sept. 2	D.814	"	Japan: visit of U.K. parliamentary delegation.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169133

Ottawa, September 3, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 2	No.141	Doms Off Lon.	Paris Conference Proceedings.	Gov Gen
" 2	D.815	"	Security Council reports re armed forces of members of UNO.	"
" 2	D.816	"	Ukrainian communication to Security Council about Greece.	"

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, September 4, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.3	D.818	Doms Off Lon.	Commercial Policy.	
" 3	D.821	"	Invitation to U.K.Parliamentary Delegation to visit Tokyo.	
" 3	D.817	"	Ukraine and Greece.	Gov Gen
" 3	D.819	"	Greece	"
" 3	D.820	"	India.	"
" 3	D.822	"	Security Council - location of forces.	"
" 3	D.823	"	Trusteeship.	"
" 3	No.457 DELCA 49	Can Amb Paris	Paris Conference.	
" 3	458 - 50	"	" "	
Aug.30	No.93	Can Leg Hague	Visit of Minister of Finance of The Netherlands to Ottawa.	Finance Bk Canada.
" 1	Desp 536	Can Amb Greece	Dodecanese Islands.	
" 12	" 543	"	Invitation to Albania to Paris Conference.	
" 29	766/67	U.K.High Comm.	Appointment of U.K.High Comm to India.	

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C169135

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, September 5, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.4	D.824	Doms Off Lon.,	Greece.	Gov Gen
Aug 27	D.377 SAV.	"	Germany.	"
" 29	D.380 "	"	Poland.	"
" 29	D.381 "	"	Greek Armed Forces.	"
" 29	D.382 "	"	German population - transfer	"
" 28	D.378 "	"	Azores	Chiefs of Staff.
" 29	D.379 "	"	Supreme Commander Southeast Asia.	Gov Gen N.D.
" 5	D.825	"	Possible postponement of UNO Assembly.	
Sept.4	No.460 DELCA 51	Can Amb Paris.	Paris Conference.	
" 4	No.461 DELCA 52	"	" "	
" 4	No.462 DELCA 53	"	" "	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169136

Ottawa, September 6, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 5	1839	High Com Lon.	Message re retirement of Mr. King as Secretary of State for External Affairs.	
" 5	469	Can Amb Paris.	" " " "	
" 6	223	High Com Aust.	" " " "	
" 5	127	Can Amb Brazil	" " " "	
" 5	42	High Com Dublin	" " " "	
" 5	211	Can Amb Mexico	" " " "	
" 5	142	Can Amb Mexico	" " " "	
" 5	42	Can Emb Chile	Sentiments " " " "	
" 6	190	Can Amb Brussels	" " " "	
" 5	146	Can Emb Argentina	" " " "	
" 5	474 DELCA 54	Can Amb Paris.	Paris Conference.	
" 5	475 DELCA 55	"	" "	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169137

7 September, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
August 31	D.383-Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Finland	Gov.Gen.
Sept. 6	No.136	Can.Emb.Athens	Mr.King's resignation as Sec.of St.for E.A.	
Sept. 6	No.745	Can.Emb.China	"	
Sept.7		N.D.(Naval)	Sighting of unidentiried submarine (Council)	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.356 21 August,1946				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister

Top Secret

Sept. 8, 1946.

C169138

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 7 Sept. 7	1854 1619	HCO London) To" ")	Mr. Ilsley's plans and inquiry as to western farmers' strike.	Fin.
Sept. 7	109	Berlin	Reply to P.M.'s farewell message.	
Sept. 6	479	Paris	Commonwealth meeting of Paris delegates. PC	Mr.St.L.
Sept. 6	D.828	D.O.	Trusteeship: U.S. views.	G.G. Mr.St.L.
Sept. 7	Memorandum:		Hugh Dalton, U.K.Chancellor of the Exchequer: visit to Canada.	

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Prime Minister
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

SECRET

C169139

Sept. 8, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 7	D.834	D.O.	Council of Foreign Ministers: postponement of UN Assembly.	Mr.St.L.
Sept. 7	D.833	"	Commercial policy discussions: method of voting to be adopted.	"
Sept. 7 Sept. 7	D.835) D.836)	"	Palestine.	"

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169140

9 September, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.5	D.386 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Germany	Gov.Gen.
Sept.3	D.384 "	"	"	"
Sept.6	D.830	"	Egypt	"
Sept.6	D.831	"	"	"
Sept.6	D.832	"	"	"
Sept.8		"	Correction to C.D.828 of Sept.6	
Sept.9		"	" " CD. 834	
Sept.9	WA-3309	Can.Emb.Wash.	Message fr.Herbert Norman re Mr. King's resignation as Sec.of St.for E.A.	
Sept.5	No.7712	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.163	
Sept.8	No.483 Delca 58	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers UNIGA	
Sept. 9	No.84	Can.H.C.New Z.	Message from Mr.Rive on resignation of Mr.King as Sec.of State for Ex.Affs.	
			Memorandum re Judge Turgeon	
			Memorandum re Newfoundland - memorandum of conversation with Gov.of Nfld.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER
~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169141

10 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.9	D.838	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	UN/GA
Sept.9	D.839	"	Postponement of General Assembly	
Sept.9	D.840	"	"	
Sept.3	D.385 Sav.	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Sept.5	D.387 "	"	French Indo-China	"
Sept.9	No.143	"	Paris Conference proceedings	"
Sept.6	No.1852	Can.H.C.London	Future of Germany	

Memorandum with tel.23 from Secretary General,United Nations,re postponement of UN General Assembly meeting in New York

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~ WLMK

C169142

11 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.9	D.837	Doms.Off.Lon.	Netherlands East Indies	✓
Sept. 10	D.841	"	Repatriation of German prisoners of war	✓
Sept.10	D.842	"	Italian - Austrian Agreement.	Gov Gen.
Sept.10	D.843	"	Italian Colonies	Gov.Gen.
Sept. 9	No.487	Can.Emb.Paris	Postponement of UN Assembly	UN/GA
Extract from Athens Embassy desp.No.544 of August 13,re articles on Canada recently appearing in Greek Press.				✓
Memorandum re employment of German scientists in Canada				✓ DR

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PRIME MINISTER

C169143

TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

12 Sept., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.10	No.144	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.report on Paris Peace Con.	Gov.Gen. N.D.
" 11	D.844	"	Greece.	Gov Gen
Sept.10	No.491 DELCA 60	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Con. - Italian Colonies	
Sept.11	No.491 DELCA 62	"	Housing for UN at Geneva	
Sept.10	No.492 DELCA 61	"	Paris Con - Czechoslovak-Hungarian matters	

Memorandum with message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his assumption of office as head of Interim All-Indian Govt.

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169144

13 September, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.12	D.845	Doms.Off.Lon.	Nationality of married women	
Sept.12	D.846	"	World Trade Conference	To
Sept.12	D.847	"	Repatriation of German prisoners of war from U.K.	"
Sept.12	D.848	"	German prisoners of war in U.K.	"
Sept.12	D.849	"	Java NEI	
Sept.12	No.501 DELCA 65	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers PC	
Sept.12		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Visit of Chancellor of Exchequer to Canada Dalton	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169145

14 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 7	D.388 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
" 13	D.850	"	Siamese-Indochinese frontier	Gov.Gen.
" 13	D.852	"	Greece	"
" 13	No.510	CanEmb.Paris	Italian Peace Treaty PC RC IEPC	
" 4	A.746	Can.H.C.London	Espionage in Canada	
" 3		"	Peace Conference at Paris	
" 12	No.646	Can.H.C.Austral.	Australian political situation	
Aug. 28	No.580	Can.Emb.Athens	Tel.to Sec.St.for Ex.Affs.from Greek Association "Justice for Greece"	
Sept.11	No.569(extract)	"	Dr.Cankar	
Weekly	Political Intelligence Summary No.357 28 August,1946			
Sept.13		Sec.Gen.UNO New York	Date of meeting of General Assembly of UNO UN/GA	

Announcement for publication re tour of Brit.H.C.Offices by Sir William Clark

Memorandum re arrival of Mr.Vaillancourt from Havana

Memorandum re housing shortage for junior members of Dept.of Ex.Affs.

Memorandum re anniversaries in October.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169146

16 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.14	No.146	Doms.Off.London	Japanese Constitution	
~~Sept.14~~	~~No.146~~			
Sept.14	D.853	"	Ukraine and Greece	Gov.Gen.
Sept.14	D.854	"	~~Trusteeship~~	"
Sept.14	D.855	"	"	"
Sept.10	D.389 Saving	"	Transfer of German Populations	"
Sept.14	No.515	Can.Emb.Paris	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Sept.11		Polish Leg. Ottawa	Return of Polish Army to Poland	
Sept.13	No.7915	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.164	

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CANADA

C169147

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS Sept.18,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.16 " "	D.856 D.857	Doms.Off.Lon. "	~~Commercial policy~~ Visit of Brazilian Minister for For.Affs. to U.K.	✓
Sept.16	No.518 DELCA 71	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers Paris	✓
Sept.15	CG-599	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y. (fr.Ignatieff)	Security Council	✓

Plan(for approval) for dinner in honour of Rt.Hon.Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sept.23.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169148

19 Sept., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.13	D.392 Sav.	Doms.Off.London	Transfer of Gemeinden to administration of Saar	
Sept.17	No.147	"	Appt.of Dr.L.C.Jain as Indian Political Representative to Supreme Allied Commander for Allied Powers	
" 17	No.148	"	Prep.Com.for World Food Board	
" 17	G.46	"	U.K.bilateral Civil Aviation Agreements	
" 17	G.47	"	"	
" 18	D.658	"	Faroe Islands	
" 18	D.859	"	U.S.draft Charter for I.T.O.	
" 18	D.860	"	U.K.-Argentine Agreement	
" 18	D.861	"	U.S.draft charter for I.T.O.	
" 18	D.862	"	Experts Conference on Nationality	
" 11	D.390 Sav.	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
" 11	D.391 "	"	South Schleswig	"
Sept.17	No.521	Can.Emb.Paris	Trieste Statute	
" 17	No.522	"	Expedition of Paris Peace Con.	
" 17	No.523	"	"	
" 18	No.474	Ex.to "	Appt.of Wilgress as Alternate Delegate to General Assembly UNO	
" 18		Br.H.C.London	Appt.of Mr.Zaroubin as Sov.Amb.to U.K.	
" 18		"	Visit to Canada of Sir John & Lady Anderson	
" 18	No.1666	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	Message to Rt.Hon.J.H.Thomas on death of his son	
" 7		Polish Leg.Ottawa	Settlement of Polish citizens in foreign countries	
" 16		Ex.to "	"	
" 19	No.30	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Nationality of married women	

Memorandum re signing of formal submissions to the King relating to agrement, nomination and recall of Ambassadors and Ministers

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C169149

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

20 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.18	No.149	Doms.Off.Lon.	Proceedings of Paris Peace Conf.	Gov.Gen.
" 18	No.150	"	"	N.D.
" 18	No.151	"	"	"
" 19	D.863	"	Egypt.	Gov Gen
" 19	D.864	"	Trusteeship.	"
Sept. 18	No.528 DELCA 76	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Peace Conference	
" 19	No.535 DELCA 88	"	Statement by Canadian Delegate	
Aug. 5	No.859	Can.Emb.China	New Br.Amb.to China, Sir Ralph Stevenson	
Sept. 5	No.734	Can.H.C.Austral.	Aust.general elections - Mr.Chifley's statement of policy	
	No 742	" "	more 9 734	
			Fortnightly Political Summary No.8 from London	
			Memorandum re conversation with Indian Manufacturers' Delegation	
			Memorandum re Soviet Union and its tactics at Paris	

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PRIME MINISTER
~~TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

For Perusal

C169150

20 Sept. ,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.19	No.534	Can.Emb.Paris	Gen.Pope's statement at Subcommittee of Hungarian Commission re proposed extension Bratislava Bridgehead.	PC/HT
Sept.20	No.536	"	Appt. of Mr.Wilgress as Alternate delegate to General Assembly of UNO	UN/GA
Sept.20	WA-3431	Can.Emb.Wash.	President Truman's statement on resignation of Mr.Wallace	

Envelope marked 'personal' from N.A.Robertson
Envelope for the Prime Minister marked Urgent from Mr. Robertson
Memorandum for the Prime Minister re visit of Mr. Trygve Lie to Montreal.

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THE PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~ C169151

21 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.14	G.7 Sav.	Doms.Off.London	Palestine	
" 14	D.397 "	"	Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine	
" 14	D.394 "	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
" 14	D.395 "	"	Germany	"
" 14	D.396 "	"	"	"
" 14	D.398 "	"	Spain	"
" 18	D.399 "	"	Greece	"
" 18	D.400 "	"	Persia	"
" 18	D.401 "	"	Greece	"
" 13	D.393 "	"	Polish Resettlement Corps	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
" 20	No.538	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Peace Conference	
" 20	No.539	"	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy	
" 21	No.32	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Experts Conference on Nationality	

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TOP SECRET

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

Sept. 22, 1946

C169152

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.21	D.865	D.O.	U.S. draft charter for I.T.O.	
Sept.21	D.866	"	Commonwealth defence organization: request for comment on paragraphs in White Paper for publication before Oct. 8.	
Sept. 21	D.867	"	Text of above paragraphs.	
Sept. 21	543, DELCA 82	Paris	Mr. Claxton's discussion with Mr. Byrnes on tactics in Legal and Drafting Committee with a view to speeding up work.	
Sept. 21	142	Athens	Arrival of King.	G.G.
Sept. 21	177	St. John's	Newfoundland request for Canadian Accident Investigator to investigate crash of Belgian plane.	

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Prime Minister

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

TOP SECRET C169153

Sept. 24, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.23	550 DELCA 84	Paris	Commonwealth delegations meeting	PC
Sept.17	D.402 Svg.	D.O.	Bulgaria	Gov Gen
Sept.23	546 DELCA 83	Paris	Italian peace treaty	PC/PTI
Sept.20	8108	New Delhi	Weekly Political Appreciation No.165	India
Sept.23	544	Paris	Nuremberg trials - Can.representation at	Germany
Sept.23	1942	Can.H.C.London	Soviet espionage in Canada	RCIE
Sept. 7	A.756	"	British foreign policy	
Sept.24	No.25	Sec.Gen.UNO	Admission of new members to UN.	UNA St
Montreal	Gazette clipping Sept.20		on future of Newfoundland	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.358 4 Sept.1946				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169154

25 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.24	D.868	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-Brazilian exchange of letters	
Sept.24	D.869	"	Java NEI	
Sept. 24	D.870	"	Central Organisation for Defence	UK/Def
Sept.23	No.154	"	U.K.del.report of Paris Conference	Gov.Gen.
Sept.24	156	"	U.K. report on Paris conference, Sept.20	N.D. "
Sept.21		Gen. McNaughton Atomic Energy Com. New York	Review of main issues before Atomic Energy Commission	

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PRIME MINISTER

C169155

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

26 Sept., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.25	D.872	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	CFM P46
" 25	D.873	"	"	
" 25	D.874	"	"	
" 25	D.875	"	Palestine	
" 18	D.406 Sav.	"	Argentine-U.K.Agreement	
" 25	D.871	"	Representation of India in United States and China	Gov.Gen.
" 19	D.407 Sav.	"	Greece	"
" 18	D.403 "	"	"	"
Sept.25	CG-632	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Security Council - Sov.resolution for U.S.& U.K.report on troops and military bases in non-enemy countries	
" 26	CG-633	"	General Assembly of UNO	UN/GA
" 25	No.554	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Council of Deputies Sept.22	PC/PT
" 25	No.555	"	Council of For.Mins.meeting Sept.24	PC CFM/P

United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary No.9,Aug.29-Sept.12,fr.Canada House

HLL

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169156

27 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.23	D.409 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Iraq	
" 25	D.872	"	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM 1946	
" 18	D.404 Sav.	"	Venezia Giulia Italy	Gov.Gen.
" 18	D.405 "	"	Hungary	"
" 21	D.408 "	"	Egypt	"
" 23	D.410 "	"	"	"
" 26	D.876	"	Trusteeship	"
" 26	D.877	"	"	"
" 26	D.878	"	"	"
" 26	D.879	"	Trouble in Western Macedonia Greece	"
" 26	No.159	"	U.K.del.report of Paris Peace Con. PC	Gov.Gen. N.D.
" 27	No.160	"	" PC	"
" 26	No.153	Can.Emb.Moscow	Stalin's answers to British correspondent Alexander Werth USSR	
" 7	Delca 10	Can.Del.Paris Peace Confer.	Australian Amendments at Paris Peace Conference PC	
	No.741	Can.H.C.Austral.	Dr.Evatt's public statements on ~~return to~~ Australia from Paris Peace Conference	

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~ C169157

28 Sept.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.27	D.880	Doms.Off.Lon.	Italian colonies	Gov.Gen.
" 27	D.881	"	Egypt	"
Sept.27	No.568	Can.Emb.Paris	Mr.Claxton's conversation with Mr. Vyshinsky at Soviet luncheon,Paris PC/CD	
Sept.28	UNNUMBERED	Can.H.C.Aust.	Australian Commonwealth elections	
Sept.25		Ex.to President of Colombia	Wheat for Institute of Supplies of Colombia	

Memorandum - extract from desp.604 of Sept.10,1946 from Athens re "Analysis of articles on Canada and of Canadian interest appearing in Greek press in August" PC

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169158

1 Oct., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.28	D.884	Doms.Off.Lon.	Jewish illegal immigration Palestine	
" 28	D.885	"	Turkish Straits	
" 27	D.882	"	Statement by Governor of Burma	Gov.Gen.
" 28	D.883	"	"	"
" 28	D.886	"	Greece	"
" 30	No.234	Can.H.C.Aust.	Australian elections	
" 26	No.8331	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.166	
" 24	No.1873	Can.Emb.Wash.	Wallace affair	
" 30	No.1728	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	White Paper on Central Organisation for Defence	

~~urgent~~

Memorandum re Mr.Pearson's farewell call on President Truman - questions to be mentioned.

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PRIME MINISTER

~~TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169159

1 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.24	D.411 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-Brazilian exchange of lrs.	
" 30	D.887	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
" 30	D.888	"	Greek trades unions	"
" 24	D.412 Sav.	"	Persia	"
" 24	D.413 "	"	Bulgaria	"
" 25	D.414 "	"	French Indo China	"
" 24	D.415 "	"	Greece	"
" 25	D.416 "	"	Polish elections	"
" 30	No.573	Can.Emb.Paris	Transfer of populations PC	
" 30	No.574	"	Celebration of Vaniers' wedding anniversary - Paris Peace Con. etc.	extracted PC
" 30	No.577	"	Trieste Free Territory PC PTI	
" 30	No.579	"	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy PTI	
" 28	No.148	Can.Emb.Athens	Arrival of King George in Greece	
~~xxx13xxNovxxxxxxxxxxxx~~				
Aug.21	A.715	Can.H.C.London	Lord Keynes article "The Balance of Payments of the United States" UK	

Memorandum re White Paper on Central Organisation of Defence in the U.K., with draft reply to Mr.Attlee.

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169160

2 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.30	D.889	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Sept.30	D.890	"	"	"
Oct. 1	D.891	"	Greece	"
Oct. 1	D.892	"	Trades Union in Greece	"
Oct.1	No.584	Can.Emb.Paris	Trieste Statute PC/PTI	
Sept.29	No.572	"	Bratislava Bridgehead and transfer of population. PC/PTH	
" 13	No.455	Ex.to "	"	

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169161

3 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.2	D.893	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java NEI	
Oct.2	D.895	"	Palestine Conference	
Oct.3	D.~~889~~ 898	"	White Paper on Centralization of Defence H	
Oct.2	D.894	"	Trusteeship	Gov.Gen.
Oct.2	D.896	"	Egypt	"
Oct.1	No.582	Can.Emb.Paris	Peace Con. - transfer of Magyars to Hungary PC/PT-H	
Oct.1	No.583	"	Peace Con. - Trieste PT-I	
Oct.2	No.585	"	Draft Italian Peace Treaty PT1	
Aug.30	No.944	Can.Emb.China	Dr.Copland,Australian Minister to	China
Sept.27	No.1900	Can.Emb.Wash.	Geo.Dixon's articles in Times-Herald	
Sept.13	No.616	Can.Emb.Athens	Naming of Central Square in Pentayion,Doriodos, "Mackenzie King Square"	
			Memorandum re Canadian Sovereignty in the Arctic	NWT
			Note on U.S.foreign policy towards Soviet Union	

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PRIME MINISTER

C169162

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

4 Oct., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 4	No.164	Doms.Off.Lon.	Publication of White Paper on Defence Organisation	
" 2	D.~~897~~	"	Trusteeship and interpretation of ~~Article 79~~ of Charter	Gov.Gen.
" 3	No.379 (with Canada and reply No.1746 of Oct.3: D.O.tel.D 988 of Oct.3)	Ex.to " House tel.2005, Oct.3,	White Paper on Defence Organisation	
Sept.28	No.571	Can.Emb.Paris Delca 89	Compensation to be paid by Italian Govt.	
" 25	No.499	Ex.to Can.Emb. Paris	"	
Oct. 3	No.584 DELCA 103	Can.Emb.Paris	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy	
" 3	No.585	"	Gen.de Gaulle's remarks at Epinal	
" 3	No.586 DELCA 101	"	Transfer of 200,000 Magyars	
" 2	No.587 DELCA 100	"	Trieste Statute, etc.	
" 4	WA-3559	Can Emb Wash.	Mr. Pearson's departure for Ottawa.	
Sept. 18	No129	Can.H.C.New Z.	Tribute to Mr.King by Mayor of Wellington	

Memorandum with message from Gen.McNaughton(CG:661,Oct.2) re visit of ~~x~~ Dr.Van Kleffens to Ottawa

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PRIME MINISTER

C169162

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

4 Oct., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 4	No.164	Doms.Off.Lon.	Publication of White Paper on Defence Organisation	
" 2	D.897	"	Trusteeship and interpretation of Article 79 of Charter	Gov.Gen.
" 3	No.379 (with Canada House tel.2005, and reply No.1746 of Oct.3: D.O.tel.D 898 of Oct.3)	Ex.to "	White Paper on Defence Organisation Oct.3,	
Sept.28	No.571	Can.Emb.Paris Delca 89	Compensation to be paid by Italian Govt.	
" 25	No.499	Ex.to Can.Emb. Paris	"	PC/PCI
Oct. 3	No.584 DELCA 103	Can.Emb.Paris	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy	PC/PTI
" 3	No.585	"	Gen.de Gaulle's remarks at Epinal	France
" 3	No.586 DELCA 101	"	Transfer of 200,000 Magyars	PC/PTH
" 2	No.587 DELCA 100	"	Trieste Statute, etc.	PC/PTI
" 4	WA-3559	Can Emb Wash.	Mr. Pearson's departure for Ottawa.	CA
Sept. 18	No129	Can.H.C.New Z.	Tribute to Mr.King by Mayor of Wellington	NZ

Memorandum with message from Gen.McNaughton(CG:661,Oct.2) re visit of Dr.Van Kleffens to Ottawa

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

SECRET

C169163

Oct. 4, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 3	D.899	D.O.	Persia	G.G.
Oct.4	D.900	"	Straits Turkey	
Oct. 4	587 DELCA 104	Paris	Italian Political Commission PCPTI	
Desp. Sept.21	404	St. John's	Newfoundland's financial situation.	
Letter Sept. 16		Moscow	Stalin's interview with Labour Mission; a footnote.	
	UK Fortnightly Summary No. 10, Sept. 13-27. HCL			
	Commonwealth defence white paper: telegram to D.O. for consideration. apb			

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169164

5 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.4	D.901	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	CFM/P46
Oct.4	D.902	"	Java NEI	
Oct.4	D.903	"	Trusteeship	Gov.Gen.
Oct.4	No.588 DELCA 105	Can.Emb.Paris	Trieste PC/PT.	
Oct.3	No.8540	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.167	
Oct.2	No.1929	Can.Emb.Wash.	Mr.Pearson's farewell call on Pres.Truman.	CA/W
Oct.4	No.2017	Can.H.C.London	White Paper on Central Organisation for Defence	
Oct. 5	No.2020	"	"	

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Prime Minister
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

Top SECRET C169165

Oct. 5, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.4	D.904	D.O.	Stalin's policy: view of U.K. Minister in Moscow. USSR	
Oct.5	D.905	"	Abolition of entry visas: U.K. negotiations with France. UK/F	
Oct.5	D.906	"	Egypt.	G.G.
Oct.5	D.907	"	Lord Reith's position on Commonwealth Communications Council.	
Oct.3	583	Paris	Visit of M. Prigent to North America. F	
Oct. 4	Letter	Br.H.C.	Tour of Canada. UK HC	G.G.

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PRIME MINISTER
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169166

6
17 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.14	D.929	Doms.Off.Lon.	Procedure for preparation of peace treaties	
" 15	D.933	"	Voting in Security Council	
" 15	D.934	"	Future work of Council of For.Ministers	
" 15	D.935	"	"	
" 15	D.938	"	Trusteeship for Ruanda Urundi	
" 14	D.930	"	Indian political situation	Gov.Gen.
" 14	D.931	"	Trusteeship - Draft terms of	"
" 14	D.932	"	" - Fr.Cameroons & Togoland	"
" 15	D.937	"	India - Cabinet of Interim Govt.	"
" 14	No.177	"	U.K.Del.report on Paris Conference	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
" 12	No.2042	Can.H.C.London	Elections by Gen.Assembly to U.N.Councils	
" 14	No.2057	"	Indian candidature for Security Council	
" 14	No.630 DELCA 118	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Peace Conference	
" 14	No.631 DELCA 119	"	Canadian entertainments at Paris Peace Conference	
" 12	WA-3650	Can.Emb.Wash.	"Woodley" as residence of Canadian Ambassador in Washington	
" 16	No.34	Ext Aff N.Z.	Admission to United Nations.	
Sept.25	No.270	Can.H.C.S.Africa	Reaction in S.Africa to attitude taken by S.Afr.del.on Peace Treaty with Italy	

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PRIME MINISTER

To/ SECRETARY/OF/STATE FOR/ EXTERNAL/ AFFAIRS /

C169167

7 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 7	D.908	Doms.Off.Lon.	Paris Peace Conference PC/PTI	Gov.Gen.
Oct. 5	No.381	Ex.to "	Publication of White Paper on Central Organisation for Defence CLA/CD	
Oct. 5	No.600 DELCA 106	Can.Emb.Paris	Procedure for Plenary Conference of Paris Peace Conf.Oct.6 PC	
Oct. 5	No.601 DELCA 107	"	Draft peace treaties with Roumania, Hungary,Finland,Bulgaria. PC	
Oct. 5	No.602(DEL.108)	"	Paris Peace Conference proceedings PC	
Oct. 6	No.604	"	Proposed visit of Mr.Claxton to Athens PC	
Oct. 6	No.605(DEL.110)	"	Italian Peace Treaty PC/~~PTI~~	

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C169168

PRIME MINISTER
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

8 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept. 28	D.418	Sav.Doms.Off.Lon.	Turkish Straits	
Sept.28	D.417	Sav. Doms.Off.Lon.	Revision of U.K.-French Financial Agreement of 29 April,1946	
" 28	D.419	"	Iceland bases	N.D.
" 28	D.420	"	"	"
Oct. 7	D.910	"	India	Gov.Gen.
" 7	D.911	"	"	"
" 7	D.912	"	Egypt	"
" 7	No.165	"	Peace Conference	(Gov.Gen. (N.D.
" 7	No.166	"	"	"
" 7	D.909	"	Disposal of Japanese Fleet	"
" 7	No.461	Ex.to Can.C.G. New York	Visit of Mr.Van Kleffens to Ottawa	
" 2	No.798	Can.Emb.China	Return of Gen.Odlum by plane	
Sept.16	No.816	Can.Emb.Paris	Draft French Constitution	
Oct. 8	No.614	"	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy	
Sept.10	No.112	Can.H.C.New Z.	Mr.Rive's official call on Gov.Gen.of N.Z.	
Excerpts from lr.of Sept.24 from Can.H.C.Newfoundland,re leading figures in National Confention and Convention's work.				
Oct.8		Brit.H.C.Ottawa	Message from Mr.Strachey to Mr. Gardiner re bacon shipments to U.K.	
Oct. 4	No.518	Ex.to Can.Emb. Paris	Draft Peace Treaty with Italy	

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PRIME MINISTER
To/SECRETARY/OF STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS

C169169

9 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.8	D.913	Doms.Off.London	Applications for membership to UNO	
Oct.9	D.915	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Oct.8	D.914	"	Greek Trades Union	GovlGenl
Oct.3	No.429	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Work of Committees of National Convention	
Sept.30	No.422	"	"	
Weekly	Political	Intelligence	Summary No.359 of 11 Sept.,1946	
"	"	"	" No.360 of 18 Sept.,1946	

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169170

10 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.9	D.916	Doms.Off.Lon.	Japanese shipbuilding	
Oct.9	D.917	"	Turkish Straits	
Oct.10	D.920	"	Java NGJ	
Oct.9	No.169	"	Reparations Missions to Japan	
Sept.30	D.422 Sav.	"	Greece	Gov.Gen.
Oct.1	D.423 "	"	Polish elections	"
Oct.9	D.918	"	Bulgaria	"
Sept.30	D.421 Sav.	"	Poland	"
Oct.9	No.170	"	U.K.del.report on Paris Confer. PC	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Oct.9	No.617 DELCA 112	Can. Emb.Paris	Proceedings of Council of Deputies of For.Mins. Oct.7 re final drafting of Peace Treaties PC	
Sept.21		"	Greek honour for Mr.King hold	
Oct.9	No.623 DELCA 116	"	Paris Peace Conf.- Commonwealth meetings at PC	

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169171

11 Oct., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 3	D.424 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Sovereignty over Faroes Denmark	
Oct. 4	D.425 "	"	Appt.of Special Missions for inauguration of Presidents of Chile and Mexico	
Oct. 9	D.919	"	Chile- inauguration of President of	
Oct.10	No.171	"	U.K.Del.report on Paris PC Conference	Gov.Gen.
Oct.10	No.172	"	" PC	Nat.Def. "
Oct.10	No.8744	Govt.of India	Food publicity(Oct.)for India	
Oct. 5		Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.President's statement on Palestine	
Sept.24	No.145	Can.H.C.New Z.	Mr.Rive's conversation with Mr.Peter Fraser re appt.of Sir Bernard Freyberg as G.G.of New Zealand	
Department of External Affairs Bulletin of September, 1946 XA/B				

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PRIME MINISTER
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169172

12 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.11	D.924	Doms.Off.Lon.	Java NEI	
Oct.11	D.922	"	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Oct.10	No.8688	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.168	

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

October 14, 1946 (P.M.)

ATTENTION OF PRIME MINISTER

C169173

DATE	No.	TO OR FROM	SUBJECT	FOR
Oct. 14	1	Mr. Robertson	Dinner for Dr.Dabrowski	Direction
Oct. 14	2	Mr. Robertson	Travel arrangements to New York	Direction
Oct. 14	3	Mr. Pickersgill	Arrangements for employment of Miss Godfrey	Approval
Oct. 14	4	Elmore Philpott, Esq.	Telegram declining press interview.	Information
Oct. 14	5	Mr. Pickersgill	Booklet entitled "Labour Legislation in Canada".	Information

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PRIME MINISTER
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169174

15 Oct.1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.12	G.47	Doms.Off.Lon.	National Day of Remembrance	
Oct.12	D.925	"	Non-self-governing territories	
Oct.12	D.926	"	Trusteeship and civil aviation	Gov.Gen.
Oct.11	No.173	"	U.K.Del.Report on Paris Conference	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Oct.12	No.174	"	"	"
Oct.14	No.2052	Can.H.C.London	Death of Dr.Lawrence Burpee at Oxford	
Oct.14	No.628	Can.Emb.Paris	Referendum on French Constitution	
Oct.11	WA-3644	Can.Emb.Wash.	Purchase of "Woodley"as residence for Can.Ambassador to U.S.	

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PRIME MINISTER
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169175

17 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.14	D.929	Doms.Off.Lon.	Procedure for preparation of peace treaties PTE	
" 15	D.933	"	Voting in Security Council UN/SC	
" 15	D.934	"	Future work of Council of For.Ministers	
" 15	D.935	"	" CFM/P46	
" 15	D.938	"	Trusteeship for Ruanda Urundi Belgium	
" 14	D.930	"	Indian political situation	Gov.Gen.
" 14	D.931	"	Trusteeship - Draft terms of	"
" 14	D.932	"	" - Fr.Cameroons & Togoland	"
" 15	D.937	"	India - Cabinet of Interim Govt.	"
" 14	No.177	"	U.K.Del.report on Paris Conference PC	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
" 12	No.2042	Can.H.C.London	Elections by Gen.Assembly to U.N.Councils UN/GA	
" 14	No.2057	"	Indian candidature for Security Council UN/SC	
" 14	No.630 DELCA 118	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Peace Conference AC	
" 14	No.631 DELCA 119	"	Canadian entertainments at Paris Peace Conference PC	
" 12	WA-3650	Can.Emb.Wash.	"Woodley" as residence of Canadian Ambassador in Washington CA/W	
" 16	No.34	Ext Aff N.Z.	Admission to United Nations. UN/GA	
Sept.25	No.270	Can.H.C.S.Africa	Reaction in S.Africa to attitude taken by S.Afr.del.on Peace Treaty with Italy PC/PTI	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169176

17 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.16	D.939	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish elections	Gov.Gen.
Oct.16	D.941	"	Egypt	"
Oct.16	D.940	"	Persia.	"
Oct.16	D.942	"	Trusteeship	"
Oct.16	D.943	"	Java NEI	
Oct.15	No.179	"	U.K.Del.report on Paris Conference PC	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Oct.16	No.656 DELCA 120	Can.Emb.Paris	Economic Commission for Balkans and Finland on Article 22 dealing with reparations PC	
Oct.16	No.637	"	Closing of Paris Peace Conference	PC
Sept.24	No.1037	Can.Emb.China	Resignation of Dr.F.F.Tsiang from CNRRA	

Envelope addressed to Mr.King from L.B.Pearson

Memorandum with copy of confidential commentary for Can.Del.to General Assembly of United Nations.
Memorandum re newsprint for British Zone in Germany,with copy of Mr.Pearson's lr.to Mr.Howe of Oct.9, and original of Mr.Bevin's lr.to Mr.King 25 Sept.

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169177

18 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 8	D.428 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Guatemala	
Oct.17	D.946	"	Abolition of visas between France and U.K. UK 19	
Oct. 5	D.426 Sav.	"	SAUDI ARABIA-TRANSJORDAN differences	Gov.Gen.
Oct. 8	D.427 "	"	Egypt	"
Oct.17	D.944	"	Siamese - Indo-Chinese Frontier	"
Oct.17	D.945	"	"	"
Oct.17	D.948	"	Persia	"
Oct.17	D.947	"	Trusteeship	"
Oct.16	No.180	"	Final session of Paris Conference RC	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Oct. 9	D.429 Sav.	"	Iceland bases	Nat.Def.
Sept.27	No.38(Dan.)	Can.Leg.Oslo	Faroe Islands Denmark	

Article on Russian Policy Slips by Brooks Atkinson in N.Y.Times Oct.6,1946

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169178

19 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.18	D.949	Doms.Off.Lon.	non-self-governing territories	UN
Oct.14	D.430 Sav.	"	Trusteeship	
Oct.18	D.950	"	Roumania	
Oct.18	D.951	"	International Commodity Policy	IT
Oct. 8		Can.H.C.London	Lord Addison's note of appreciation of Canadian visit	
Oct.17	WA-3720	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit of Gen.Carol Swierczewski to Canada	DS/Poland
Oct.18	No.647	Can.Emb.Paris	Draft Treaty of Peace with Italy	PTI
For.Office Weekly Political Intelligence Summary				No.361 of 25 Sept.1946
" " " " " "				No.362 of 2 Oct.,1946
Memorandum with tel.from Mr.Claxton (Delca 122) of Oct.17,re statements to be used on his visit to Athens and The Hague.				PC
Envelope addressed to Mr.King from L.B.Pearson				

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PRIME MINISTER
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

C169179

Oct. 20, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 19	D.952	D.O.	Yugoslavia: trial of archbishop.	G.G.
Oct. 19	D.953	"	Persia: Russian warning against cabinet changes.	"
Oct. 19	D.954	"	Frontier between Siam and French Indo-China.	"
Oct. 19	D.955	"	Trusteeship for African mandated territories.	"
Oct. 19	D.956	"	Trusteeship.	
Desp. Sept. 30	426	Moscow	Werth's interview with Stalin.	
Oct. 1	841	Canberra	Australian reaction to election results.	
Letter Oct. 17		Venezuelan C.G. Montreal	Visit to Ottawa Oct. 20 of himself and Min. of Fomento; request for interview with P.M. and others.	
Oct. 12		R.C.M.P.	Activities of Soviet Ukrainian delegation to Edmonton festival.	
Note Oct. 17		Chinese Embassy Ottawa	Thanks for greetings.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169180

21 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.19	Unnumb.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Correction to C.D.944 of Oct.17 re Siam- Indo-China frontier	Gov.Gen.
Oct.21	No.653 DELCA 124	Can.Emb.Paris	Mr.Claxton's farewell call on President Bidault ~~ah~~ end of Paris Conference	
Oct.16	No.8930	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.169	

Memorandum re arrival in Ottawa on Oct.30 of General Chang Chun, former Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, and now Governor of Szechwan province.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TOP SECRET

C169179

Oct. 20, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct. 19	D.952	D.O.	Yugoslavia: trial of archbishop.	G.G.
Oct. 19	D.953	"	Persia: Russian warning against cabinet changes.	"
Oct. 19	D.954	"	Frontier between Siam and French Indo-China.	"
Oct. 19	D.955	"	Trusteeship for African mandated territories.	"
Oct. 19	D.956	"	Trusteeship.	
Desp. Sept. 30	426	Moscow	Werth's interview with Stalin.	
Oct. 1	841	Canberra	Australian reaction to election results.	
Letter Oct. 17		Venezuelan C.G. Montreal	Visit to Ottawa Oct. 20 of himself and Min. of Fomento; request for interview with P.M. and others.	
Oct. 12		R.C.M.P.	Activities of Soviet Ukrainian delegation to Edmonton festival.	
Note Oct. 17		Chinese Embassy Ottawa	Thanks for greetings.	

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ACTING
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169180

21 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.19	Unnumb.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Correction to C.D.944 of Oct.17 re Siam- Indo-China frontier	Gov.Gen.
Oct.21	No.653 DELCA 124	Can.Emb.Paris	Mr.Claxton's farewell call on President Bidault ah end of Paris Conference	
Oct.16	No.8930	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.169	

Memorandum re arrival in Ottawa on Oct.30 of General Chang Chun, former Foreig Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, and now Governor of Szechwan province.

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Acting

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169181

22 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.12	CG-701	Can.Con.Gen. New York	Visit of Mr.Van Kleffens to Ottawa	DS/N
United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary No.11 Sept.27-Oct.10,1946,from Canada House				

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C169182

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

22 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.21	D.959	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Oct.21	D.960	"	India candidates for Security and Trusteeship Councils	UN/SC
Oct.21	D.961	"	U.K.invitation to a Soviet delegation to visit U.K.	
Oct.21	D.962	"	Indian representation in U.S. and China	Gov.Gen.
Oct.21	No.183	"	Proposed Reparations Conference	J/FEC "
Oct.21	D.958	"	Greece	"
Memorandum re Newfoundland attitude to question of Confederation				

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C169183

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 25 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.14	D.431 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Arab League Egypt	
" 14	D.432 "	"	Repatriation of Soviet Nationals	
Oct.22	D.964	"	India and Trusteeship Tanganyika	
" 22	D.965	"	Ruanda Urundi - Trusteeship for Belgium	
" 23	D.968	"	Palestine	
" 24	D.972	"	Turkish Straits	
" 22	D.963	"	South Schleswig Denmark	Gov.Gen.
" 23	D.966	"	German elections	"
" 23	D.967	"	Bulgarian elections	"
" 23	D.969	"	Indian representation in U.S.and China	"
" 24	D.971	"	Egypt	"
" 23	No.184	"	Nationalization in foreign countries UK/2	"
" 15	D.433 Sav.	"	Iceland political situation	Nat.Def.
Oct.17	WA-3718	Can.Emb.Wash.	Mr.Alexis S.Liatis,Greek Embassy, Wash. as Charge d'Affaires of Greek Embassy,Ottawa DS/Gnc	

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PRIME MINISTER
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169184

28 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.23	D.970	Doms.Off.Lon.	Policy towards Germany	
Oct.25	D.973	"	Java NEI	
Oct.25	D.974	"	Roumania	
Oct.19	D.434 Sav.	"	Guatemala	
Oct.18	G.9 Sav.	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Oct.26	D.975	"	Bulgaria	"
Oct.26	D.976	"	Polish elections	"
Oct.26	No.673	Can.Emb.Paris	Mr.Claxton's visit to Rome	
Oct.25	No.9178	Govt.of India	Weekly Political Appreciation No.170	
Oct.23	No.2113	Can.H.C.London	Gifts from Doms.and Colonies for new Brit.H.of C.Chamber	UKHC/517
Oct.25	No.1856	Ex.to "	"	
Oct.25		L.B.Pearson to Hon.G.Fauteux	"	
Oct.11	No.438	Can.Emb.Moscow	Turkish-Soviet relations	

Memorandum with draft message of congratulations to new President of Chile

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.363 9 Oct.,1946

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169185

29 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.28	D.977	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Oct.28	D.978	"	"	"
Oct.28	D.979	"	"	"
Oct.28	D.980	"	"	"
Oct.28	D.981	"	"	"
Oct.28	D.982	"	"	"
July 10	No.781	Can.Emb.China	Political situation in China	
Sept.27	No.864	Can.Emb.Paris	Belgian delegation at Paris Conf.	
Oct. 17	No.590	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Meeting of Heads of Military Missions Oct16. - election of doyen of CMM/B	

For signature:

Submission to Council re appt.of N.A.Robertson as Canadian representative on Imperial War Graves Commission
Submission to Council re Commercial Modus Vivendi with China
Submissions to the King for appt.of Hon.T.C.Davis as Canadian Ambass.China & recall of Gen.Odlum
Submissions to the King(4) for appt.of Mr.V.Dore as Can.Ambass.Belgium: recall of Hon.W.F.A.Turgeon from Belgium: appt.of Mr.V.Dore as Can. Minister to Luxembourg: recall of Mr.Turgeon from Luxembourg.

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PRIME MINISTER

C169186

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.29	D.985	Doms.Off.Lon.	Soviet dismantling of factories in Soviet Zone in Germany and deportation of German scientists	
Oct.29	D.986	"	Java NEI	
Oct.30	D.987	"	Polish, Roumanian and Bulgarian elections UN/GA	
Oct.23	D.439 Sav.	"	Tangier - visit to of Sultan of Morocco	Gov.Gen.
Oct.29	D.984	"	Peace settlement with Austria	"
Oct.23	D.440 Sav.	"	U.K.message to Signor Nenni on assumption of office as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy	"
Oct.29	D.983	"	Peace settlement with Austria	"
Oct.29	WA-3874	Can.Emb.Wash.	India's candidacy for seat on Security Council to be vacated by Egypt → UN/SC	
Oct.10	No.673	Can.Emb.Athens	Articles on Canada in Greek press	
Oct.10	No.409	Can.Leg.Nether.	Situation in Netherlands East Indies	
Oct.29	No.58	Can.C.G.New Y.	Text of Mr.St.Laurent's speech at UN Assembly (in French)	UN/GA
U.S.Dept.of State	Bulletin Oct.13,1946 ✓			
Memorandum with Gen.Crerar's report on his recent trip to Czechoslovakia				UN/GA

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169187

31 Oct.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.22	D.435	Sav. Doms.Off.Lon.	Belgian elections	Gov.Gen.
Oct.23	D.436	"	Persian Cabinet	"
Oct.23	D.437	"	Administration of British Zone in Germany	"
Oct.23	D.438	"	Political situation in Yugoslavia	"
Oct.28	No.47	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Economizing time of General Assembly	UNGA
Oct.29	No.55	"	Assignment of members of Can.Del. to UN Assembly Committees	UNGA

~~Memorandum re Ecclesiastical Appointments~~.
Memorandum re failure of U.S.Ambassador to meet Mr.King on arrival at Ottawa
Memorandum with "oral message" of President Truman,left by U.S.Ambass.Ottawa
(in envelope)
Memorandum with communication from Irish.High Commissioner,Ottawa,re appt.of
Judge Turgeon as Can.H.C.Dublin, - official title

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169188

1 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.30	D.988	Doms.Off.Lon.	Control over Japanese industry	
Oct.31	D.989	"	Administration of U.K.and U.S. Zones in Germany - discussion of	
Oct.31	D.990	"	Visit of Soviet delegation to U.K.	
Oct.31	D.991	"	Turkish Straits	
Oct.31	G.51	"	Red Army strength in occupied countries U.S.S.R.	Gov.Gen.
Oct.31	D.992	"	Indian Cabinet	"
Nov. 1	No.690	Can Amb Paris	Visit of Mayor of Dieppe.	
Oct.31	No.75	Can.C.G.New Y.	Mr.King's congratulations to Can. Del. UN Assembly	
Oct.30	No.48	Ex. to "	India's candidature for Security Council	
Nov.1	No.257	Can.H.C.Austral.	New Australian Ministry	
Oct.23	No.2042	Can.Emb.Wash.	Swedish-Russian Trade negotiations U.S.S.R.	

Memorandum with draft submission to Council for approval re fees for issuance and renewal of Certificates of Identity

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PRIME MINISTER
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169189

1 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.28	D.441 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Iraq	
Nov.1	No.80 ASDEL 50	Can.C.G.New Y.	Elections to Security Council	UN/SC
Oct.31	WA-3904	Can.Emb.Wash.	India's candidature for Security Council	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.364 16 Oct.,1946				

Memorandum with draft Submission to Council, for signature, re Commercial Modus Vivendi with China
Memorandum with draft letter to Mr.Atherton re discussions on Canada-U.S. defence questions
Memorandum re visit of Dr.Nahum Goldman to Ottawa and his desire for interview with the Prime Minister

Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Mr. Ray Lawson of London, Ontario.

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C169190

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

2 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.1	D.993	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.S.statement re policy on status of Austria	
Nov.1	No.82 ASDEL 51	Can.C.G.New Y.	Spanish problem UN/GA	
Nov.1	No.83 ASDEL 52	"	India and South Africa problem UN/GA	
Nov.1	No.85 ASDEL 54	"	India's candidacy for Security Council	
Oct.14	No.414	Can.Leg.Nether.	Situation in Indonesia	

Memorandum on designation of Canadian Representative in Dublin
Memorandum with draft lr.for signature to Premier of British Columbia on franchise for East Indians
Memorandum with draft telegram to Can.H.C.London for consideration re standardization of equipment

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

2 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.1	D.993	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.S.statement re policy on status of Austria	
Nov.1	No.82 ASDEL 51	Can.C.G.New Y.	Spanish problem	
Nov.1	No.83 ASDEL 52	"	India and South Africa problem	
Nov.1	No.85 ASDEL 54	"	India's candidacy for Security Council	
Oct.14	No.414	Can.Leg.Nether.	Situation in Indonesia	

Memorandum on designation of Canadian Representative in Dublin
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C169192

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, November 4/46

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re trucking-in-bond on Alaska Highway.	
			Memorandum with correspondence on recruiting of Canadian personnel for R.A.F.	
			Memorandum with draft submission to Council for signature, authorizing Mr. St. Laurent and Mr Martin to sign draft Constitution and Interim Arrangements of International Refugee Organization.	

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PRIME MINISTER

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

4 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.2	D.994	Doms.Off.London	Indian Mission to Middle East	Gov.Gen.

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PRIME MINISTER

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169194

4 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.2	D.994	Doms.Off.London	Indian Mission to Middle East	Gov.Gen.

Memorandum with correspondence on recruiting of Canadian personnel for R.A.F.

Memorandum with draft submission to Council for signature, authorizing Mr. St.Laurent and Mr.Martin to sign draft Constitution and Interim Arrangements of International Refugee Organisation.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169195

5 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.4	D.996	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.Special Ambassador for Mexican Presidential inauguration	
Nov.4	D.997	"	Palestine	
Nov.4	D.998	"	Trusteeship	Gov.Gen.
Nov.4	D.999	"	"	
Nov.4	No. 99 ASDEL 67	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Elections to Security Council	
Nov.2	No.70 DELAS 48	Ex.to "	India's complaint against S.Africa	UN/GA
Nov.5	No.259	Can.H.C.Aust.	Appt.of Rt.Hon.Francis Michael Forde as Aust.H.C.to Canada	—
Nov.4	No.194	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Confederation between Canada and Nfld.	—

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169196

6 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 6	No. 112 ASDEL 75	Can.C.G.New Y.	Commonwealth discussions at Assembly meetings - Spain and Veto UN/GA	
Nov. 6	No.113 ASDEL 76	"	Commonwealth discussions at Assembly - German problem UN/GA	
Nov.6	No.115 ASDEL 78	"	Pacific settlement of disputes by Security Council. UN	

Memorandum re new diplomatic appointments to be announced tomorrow.

Memorandum with Full Power for Mr.L.S.Glass, to sign Civil Aviation Agreement with Portugal (for signature)

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169197

6 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Oct.28	D.442 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumanian elections	
Nov.4	D.995	"	Candidacy of India for Security Council	
Oct.31	D.443 Sav.	"	Formation of Indian Cabinet	Gov.Gen.
Oct.31	D.444 "	"	Persia	"
Nov.5	D.1000	"	Albania	"
Nov.5	D.1001	"	Greece	"
Nov.5	No.197	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Confederation of Nfld.with Canada	
Nov.5	No.198	"	"	
July 4	No.748	Can.Emb.China	Settlement of Ining Dispute	
Oct.29		Brit.H.C.Lon.	U.K.summary re important developments in Soviet foreign policy	

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THE PRIME MINISTER.
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169198

Ottawa, November 7, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov, 6	No.189	Doms Off Lon.	Disarmament and demobilization of Japan.	
" 6	D.1002	"	Council of Foreign Ministers, NY 46	
" 7	D.1003	"	Java NE1	
" 7	D.1004	"	Italy - bomb outrage.	Gov Gen
" 7	G.52	"	Greetings to Soviet Union.	
" 5	WA-3956	Can Amb Wash.	Visit to U.S. of U.K.delegation re economic situation in Germany.	
" 7	No. 126 ASBEL 86	Can C.G. N.Y.	Site for headquarters of United Nations.	
" 6	No.199	High Com Nfld.	Confederation of Nfld with Canada.	
Oct.11	Desp 440	Can Emb Moscow	Germany and Soviet Policy.	
" 24	" 700	" Athens	Naming of Square after Prime Minister.	G2

Memorandum re U.K.Honours to Canadian civilians.

Letter addressed to Hon. William Duff for signature. 11

F.O.PRINT.(Z 7083/81/4) Belgium and Luxembourg. Copy No.068a.

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

8 November, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.7	D.1005	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers meeting Nov. 5	CFM/NY46
Nov.7	D.1006	"	" (Nov.6 meeting)	
7	D.1007	"	" " " "	
Oct.16	A.875	Can.H.C.London	Economic Commission for Balkans and Finland	
Oct.16	A.876	"	Economic Commission for Italy	
Nov.8	WA-3990	Can.Emb.Wash.	Conversion of Office of Indian Agent Gen. in Washington to an Embassy	
Nov.8	No.137	Can.C.G.New Y.	Mr.Bevin's impressions of progress of UN Assembly and Council of Foreign Ministers	

Memorandum re Polish art treasures stored in Canada

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169200**

8 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.7	D.1008	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece - new Government	
Oct.16	No.456	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet agriculture	
[redacted]				
United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary No.12 Oct.11-24,1946,recd.fr.Canada House				
Envelope addressed to Prime Minister from L.B.Pearson				
Memorandum with draft submission for signature re renting of office space in Brussels				
Memorandum re newsprint and pulp for British Zone of Germany,with lr.of Nov.5 from British High Commissioner,Ottawa				

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C169201

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

9 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 8	D.1009	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	Gov.Gen.
Nov. 8	D.1010	"	Albania	"
Nov. 8	D.1011	"	Roumania	
Nov. 8	No.138 ASDEL 92	Can.C.G.New Y.	Spain UN/GA	
Nov. 8	No.142 ASDEL 96	"	Policy of Russia at Assembly UN/GA	
Nov. 8	No.143 ASDEL 97	"	Location of headquarters of UN UN/HQ	
Nov. 6	No.2180	Can.H.C.London	Imperial Defence	
Nov. 8	No.2185	"	"	
Nov. 8	No.2186	"	"Times" Canberra correspondent's article "Search for Unity in Empire Defence"	
Nov. 7	No.167	Can.Emb.Athens	New Greek Cabinet	
Oct.22	No.459	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet Credit and Trade Agreements	

Memorandum re foreign awards to Canadian civilians, with copy of rules of acceptance, draft note to foreign diplomatic representatives in Ottawa, and letter to Gov.Gen.for approval and signature.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169202**

Ottawa, November 11, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 9	No.191	Doms Off Lon.	Compulsory service in U.K.	
" 9	D.1013	"	Status of Austria.	
" 9	D.1012	"	Peace Treaty with Austria.	Gov Gen
" 9	D.1014	"	Egypt.	"
" 9	No.147 ASDEL 100	Can Con Gen NY	Exercise of Veto. UN/G1	
" 9	No.148 ASDEL 101	"	Location of Headquarters of U.N.	

Letter for signature addressed to Mr. Turgeon.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169203 SECRET

Ottawa, November 11th, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Enclosed in this bag: Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Reuters despatch appearing in Saturday, November 9th, Montreal Gazette re U.S.-U.K. military talks in Washington.	

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C169204

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

12 Nov., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.12	D.1021	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Nov.9	No.151 ATOM 171	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission] UN/AEC	
Nov.11	No.156 ATOM 172	"	"	
Foreign Office Print N	11578	8/24/38	Sept.13 - Soviet Union	
" " "	F 11201	1/87/61	Aug. 2 - Japan	

Memorandum with draft reply to Prime Minister Attlee re U.K.defence questions

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169205

12 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.11	D.1018	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.military manpower position -	
Nov.11	No.192	"	Withdrawal of British Commonwealth occupation troops	
Nov.11	No.193	"	Reparations Missions to Japan	
Nov.11	No.194	"	"	
Nov.11	D.1019	"	Albania	Gov.Gen.
Nov. 9	2192	High Com Lon.	Defence White Paper UK/CS	Nat Def.
Nov.11	No.710	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	
Nov.11	No.157 ASDEL 106	Can.C.G.New Y.	Proposed statement by Mr.St.Laurent in Committee No.5 of UN Assembly UN/GA	
Oct.15	No.443	Can.Emb.Moscow	Rationed food stuffs in Russia	
Sept.18	No.5	Can.Liaison Mission,Tokyo	Japanese Draft Constitution	

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~~To/SECRETARY/OF STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS/~~
THE PRIME MINISTER

C169206

13 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 11	D.1016	Doms.Off.Lon. O	Council of Foreign Ministers	N/46
Nov. 11	D.1017	" O	"	
Nov.11	WA-4016	Can.Emb.Wash. O	Residence for Can.Ambass.Washington	
Nov.12	No.2203	Can.H.C.London	Standardization of military equipment	AF
Nov.13	No.2205	"	Commonwealth defence liaison arrangements	AA
Nov.12	No.1955	Ex. to "	Commonwealth defence talks,May,1946	AF

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

13 Nov.,1946 C169207

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.13	D.1023	Doms.Off.London	Java NEI	
" 12	D.1022	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. CFMN 146	
" 13	D.1024	"	" " " "	
Nov.13	No. 848	Can.Emb.China	Chinese political situation	
Nov.12	No.715	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	
Oct.22	No.462	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet Budget for 1946	
Nov.9	No.1946	Ex.to Can.H.C. London	U.S.trade agreements with various countries ITO	

Envelope marked 'Personal' addressed to Prime Minister, from L.B.Pearson
Envelope addressed to Mr.King
Letter for signature addressed to Governor General.
Memorandum re Canada - U.K. Defence Questions.
Memorandum with lr.of Nov.5 from Mr.Wrong re "Davies" Twin Oaks property in Washington.

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C169208

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
Prime Minister.

Ottawa, November 14, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 6	D.451 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Yugoslavia.	Gov Gen
" 6	D.454 "	"	~~Syria~~.	"
" 7	D.455 "	"	Mufti of Jerusalem. Palestine	"
" 13	No.173	Can Con Gen NY	General McNaughton's address before Academy of Political Science in N.Y. McN	
" 14	Ext.116 to	Can Con Gen NY	Question of voting on South African Motion. UN/GA	

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C169208

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
Prime Minister.

Ottawa, November 14, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov. 6	D.451 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Yugoslavia.	Gov Gen
" 6	D.454 "	"	~~Syria~~.	"
" 7	D.455 "	"	Mufti of Jerusalem. Palestine	"
" 13	No.173	Can Con Gen NY.	General McNaughton's address before Academy of Political Science in N.Y. McN	
" 14	Ext.116 to	Can Con Gen NY	Question of voting on South African Motion. UN/GA	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169209

Ottawa, ~~November 14, 1946~~

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.13	D.1025	Doms Off Lon.	Bulgaria.	
" 13	D.1026	"	Polish Forces.	
" 13	No.2206	High Com Lon.	Lord Hankey's criticism of Defence White Paper. UK/CD	
" 13	No.172 ASDEL 114	Can Con Gen NY	Draft paper on Veto. UN/GA/V	
Memorandum re Gifts for British House of Commons Chamber. UK/SCHC				

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169210

15 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.13	D.1027	Doms.Off.Lon.	Netherlands-Indonesian negotiations	NEI
Nov.14	D.1028	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	NY 46
Nov.14	D.1030	"	Polish elections	
Nov.14	D.1031	"	Java	NEI
Nov.14	D.1029	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	NY 46
Nov. 4	D.450 Sav.	"	Palestine	
Nov. 6	D.452 Sav.	"	Greek Trades Unions	Gov.Gen.
Nov. 6	D.453 "	"	Persia	"
Nov.15	No.719	Can.Emb.Paris	Visit of Mayor of Dieppe	(Communists mail)
Nov.15	No.721	"	French political situation	
Nov.14	No.181	Can.C.G.New Y.	UN Assembly - debate on veto	
Oct.29	No.4 94	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Union of Nfld.with Canada	
Oct.30	No.499	"	"	
Oct.31	No.500	"	"	
Oct.23	No.576	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian press comment on Paris Conference	
Oct.23	No.575	"	Belgian political situation	
Oct.23	No.418	Can.Leg.Netherl.	Marshal Smuts' visit to the Netherlands	

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.365 23 Oct.,1946

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169211

16 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.15	D.1032	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telecommunication	
Nov. 1	D.445 Sav.	"	Siamese Indo-Chinese frontier	Gov.Gen.
Nov. 1	D.446 "	"	"	"
Nov. 1	D.447 "	"	"	"
Nov. 1	D.448 "	"	"	"
Nov. 2	D.449 "	"	Bulgarian elections	"
Nov.14	No.180	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission plenary session	
Nov.15	No.182 ATOM 175	"	" - Committee 2	
Nov.15	No.261	Can.H.C.Austral.	Australian Budget	
Oct.25	No.702	Can.Emb.Athens	Visit of Mr.Claxton to Greece	

Memorandum with lr.of Nov.5 from N.A.Robertson re possible change in Chairmanship of Imperial War Graves Commission
Memorandum re exhibition of "Mulberry" by Hudson's Bay Company, with draft lr.for signature to Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper
Memorandum re extension of Intermediate Tariff to Italy with draft submission to Council for signature.

17-4-46

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.15	D.1033	Doms.Off.London	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.15	D.1034	"	Trieste	
Nov.16	D.1035	"	Indonesia	
Nov.16	D.1036	"	"	
Nov.18	No.727	Can Amb Paris.	Political situation in France.	
Nov.15	No.186 ATOM 176	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission Report	
Nov.16	No.187 ASDEL 122	"	Statements for Committees of UN General Assembly	
Nov.16	No.189 ASDEL 124	"	Mr.Martin's statement on Post-UNRRA relief	
Nov.16	No.190 ASDEL 125	"	Debate in UN Gen.Assembly on Veto	
Nov.17	No.194 ASDEL 128	"	UN Assembly - diplomatic relations with Spain	
Nov.17	No.195 ASDEL 129	"	U.K.draft resolution on Spain	
Nov.18	No.196 ASDEL 130	"	World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities	
Nov.9	No.2194	Can.H.C.London	Employment of German scientists in Canada	
Nov.16	No.169	Can.Emb.Athens	Foreign aid allegedly given to Greek bands in Northern Greece	

Memo

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C169213

TO/SECRETARY/OF STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS/

PRIME MINISTER

19 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.18	D.1039	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Nov.18	D.1038	"	Roumanian elections	
Nov.18	No.197 ASDEL 131	Can.C.G.,New Y.	UN Assembly - Spain	
Nov.18	No.199 ASDEL 133	"	" Veto	
Nov.18	No.203 ASDEL 134	"	" Elections to the Councils	
Nov.18	No.204 ASDEL 135	"	" Spain	
Nov.18	No.206 ASDEL 136	"	" Security Council Veto,	
Nov.4	No.516	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Confederation	
Nov.6	No.517	"	"	
Oct.24 Nov.18	A.892	Can.H.C.London Ex.to "	U.K.White Paper on Commonwealth defence "Mulberry" exhibition in Canada	ORZ
Oct.3	No.11	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Mission report for Sept.1946	

Memorandum with correspondence re Mr.Barrington-Ward's visit re "Imperial Defence"

Memorandum with lr.fr.Secretary,Can.Del.to UN Assembly,of Nov.11, re incorporation of S.W.Africa into Union of South Africa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169214

~~To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
Prime Minister

19 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.18	D.1037	Doms.Off.Lon.	Report of meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers N.Y.	
Nov.18	D.1040	"	"	
Nov.18	D.1041	"	"	
Oct.23	No.577	Can.Emb.Belgium	Cooperation between Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg	

Memorandum with submission to Council re residence for Can.Amb.Washington, with WA-4055 of Nov.14

Memorandum with 2 lrs.from N.A.Robertson on case before Judicial Committee of Privy Council re abolition of appeals from Canada to that body

Memorandum on statement by Mr.Samuel J.Zacks,President of Zionist Organisation of Canada re Palestine

Note on a meeting in Canada House on Nov.2 re Preparatory Committee on Trade and Employment.

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.366 30 Oct.,1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

20 Nov., 1948

C169215

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.19 Nov.20	D.1047 D.1051	Doms.Off.London "	~~Council of Foreign Ministers~~ NM Roumania	46
Nov.14	D.462 Sav.	"	Right wing groups in Italy	Gov.Gen.
Nov.20	D.1052	"	Polish Elections.	"
Nov.19	No.2229	Can.H.C.London	Butter for Canada - diversion from New Zealand ✓	
			Memorandum with draft message of congratulations(for approval) to New President of Mexico ✓	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To/ SECRETARY/ OF /STATE FOR/ EXTERNAL/ AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

C169216

20 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.13	D.457 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Administration of U.S.& U.K. Zones in Germany	
Nov.19	D.1042	"	Bulgarian elections	
Nov.19	D.1043	"	Peace Treaty with Germany	
Nov.19	D.1044	"	Experts Conference on Nationality	
Nov.19	D.1046	"	Anglo-Yugoslav Mixed Commission to settle property claims	
Nov.19	D.1048	"	Palestine	
Nov.19	D.1049	"	Joint Services Staff College /UK/CD	
Nov.13	D.460 SAV	"	French Elections.	Gov Gen.
Nov.19	D.1050	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania - minesweeping	Gov.Gen.
Nov.8	D.456 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Nov.13	D.459 "	"	"	"
Nov.14	D.461 "	"	Greek Trades Unions	"
Nov.19	No.405	Ex.to "	Compulsory national service for men	
Nov.19	No.406	Ex.to "	Commonwealth defence] UK/CD	
Oct.25	No.592	Can.Emb.Brussels	Belgian public opinion on Nuremberg verdict	
~~Nov.19~~	~~Nov~~			

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/To SECRETARY/ OF STATE FOR/ EXTERNAL AFFAIRS /

C169217

21 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.20	D.1053	Doms.Off.Lon.	Jewish Illegal Immigration Palestine	
Nov.13	D.458 Sav.	"	Hungary	Gov.Gen.
Nov.20	D.1054	"	Franco-Siamese Agreement	"
Nov.20	D.1056	"	French elections(correction to C.D.460 Sav.of Nov.13	"
			UN/GA	
Nov.20	No.219 ASDEL 143	Can.C.G.New Y.	Armed forces of United Nations in foreign countries	
Nov.20	No.220 ASDEL 144	"	"	
Nov.20	No.221 ASDEL 145	"	Elections to Councils of UN	
Nov.21	No.222 AADEL 146	"	Soviet proposal on disarmament.	
Nov.4	No.606	Can.Emb.Belgium	Epuration in Belgium	

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To/~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~/
PRIME MINISTER

C169218

21 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.20	D.1057	Doms.Off.Lon.	Voting in Security Council	UN/GA/V
Nov.20	D.1058	"	"	
Nov.20	D.1059	"	"	
Nov.21	No.15	Ex.Affs.Canberra	Compulsory national service	WR/CD
Nov.21	No.224 ASDEL 148	Can.C.G.New Y.	Mr.St.Laurent's statement on disarmament	UN/GA

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169219**

22 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.20	D.1055	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.21	D.1060	"	"	
Nov.21	D.1061	"	Voting in Security Council	
Nov.21	D.1062	"	"	
Nov.21	D.1063	"	Telecommunications	
Nov.21	No.200	"	"	
Nov.21	D.1066	"	Indonesia	
Nov.21	D.1067	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.21	D.1068	"	Germany	
Nov.21	No.734	Can.Emb.Paris	Mr.King's message re Pasteur Seance Solennelle	
Nov. 5	A.933	Can.H.C.London	U.K.White Paper on Central Organisation for Defence	
Nov.13		"	"Times" report on designation of High Commissioners	
Nov.19		Ex.to Nat.Health & Welfare and Nat.Research Council	Canadian contribution to Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases	
Nov.6	Royal Empire Society London, W.C.2.		Empire Defence	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169220

/To/ SECRETARY/OF /STATE FOR/ EXTERNAL/ AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

23 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.22	D.1069	Doms.Off.Lon.	Roumania	
Nov.22	D.1070	"	" elections	
Nov.21	D.1064	"	U.K.territorial claims in Antarctic	Gov.Gen.
Nov.21	D.1065	"	U.S.expedition to Antarctic	"
Nov.21	No.733	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	
Nov.22	No.236 ADDEL 156	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	UN Assembly - Draft resolution re South West Africa	
Oct.29		Can.H.C.London	Revision of 3rd verse of National Anthem?	
Nov.7	No.526	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Interdepartmental Committee on Can. relations with Nfld.	
Nov.20	No.68	Can.Emb.Chile	Possible appt.of Gen.Arnaldo Carrasco as Argentine Ambassador to Canada	
Nov.21		Ex.to Premier of B.C.	Fishing rights and possible boundary modifications on west coast of B.C.	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169221

PRIME MINISTER

25 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.23	D.1074	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM/NY	
Nov.23	D.1076	"	Trieste CFM	
Nov.23	D.1072	"	Polish elections	Gov.Gen.
Nov.23	D.1073	"	Arms and military equipment for China	"
Nov.23	D.1075	"	~~xxxxx~~ Egypt	"
Nov.15	D.463 SAV	"	Greek Trade Unions .	"
Nov.23	No.240 ASDEL 159	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Soviet resolutions on armed forces abroad and on disarmament	UN/GA/AFA
Nov.23	No.241 ASDEL 160	"	India's complaint against South Africa	UN/GA/USA
Nov.23	No.242 ASDEL 161	"	Post-UNRRA Relief	
Nov.16	No.541	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Chairmanship of Nfld.National Convention	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169222

26 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.25	D.1077	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telecommunications CCC	
Nov.25	D.1080	"	Food parcels from U.K. /8	
Nov.14	D.112	"	Instruments of Acceptance of Constitution of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organ. UNESCO	
			Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.367 of 6 Nov.,1946 ✓	
			Memorandum re consideration of the VETO by Can.Del.to UN Assembly N.Y. 44/12	
			Memorandum with copy No.1 of confidential Commentary on the Agenda of the UNESCO General Conference prepared for the Canadian Delegation. 44/12	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169223

26 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.25	D.1078	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers / CFM	
Nov.25	D.1079	"	"	
Nov.25	D.1082	"	International Trade Organisation ITO	
Nov.25	D.1083	"	Germany.	
Nov.25	D.1084	"	Voting in Security Council / UNSC	
Nov.25	D.1085	"	" " " "	
Nov.25	D.1081	"	Developments in India	Gov.Gen.
Nov.26	No.247 ASDEL 165	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	UN Assembly / GA/D - troops & disarmament	
Nov.26	No.248 ASDEL 166	"	" "	

Envelope from L.B.Pearson addressed to Mr.King

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169224

27 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.19	D.465 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Style to be accorded High Commissioners in Commonwealth countries	
Nov.19	D.466 "	"	Trieste	
Nov.26	D.1088	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.26	D.1090	"	Trieste	
Nov.19	D.464 Sav.	"	U.K.Note to Roumanian Govt.	Gov.Gen.
Nov.20	D.467 "	"	Franco-Siamese Agreement of Settlement	"
Nov.26	D.1086	"	Persia	"
Nov.26	D.1087	"	"	"
Nov.26	No.249 ASDEL 167	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Disarmament	
Nov.26	No.250 ASDEL 168	"	"	
Nov.26	No.251 ASDEL 169	"	Veto	
Nov.26	No.252 ASDEL 170	"	"	
Nov.22	No.265	Can.H.C.Austral.	Continuation of power under National Security Regulations	
Nov.7	No.965	"	Australian Speech from the Throne	
Nov.1	No.478	Can.Emb.Moscow	Posts created in Soviet Govt. during recent session of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169225**

28 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.27	No.203	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telecommunications CCC	
Nov.25	D.1089	"	Roumanian elections	
Nov.27	D.1092	"	Trusteeship for Japanese mandated islands	
Nov.27	D.1094	"	Roumania	
Nov.27	D.1093	"	Siam	Gov.Gen.
Nov.27	D.1095	"	India.	"
Nov.27	No.265 ASDEL 180	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Spain UNGA	
Nov.7	No.967	Can.Emb.Paris	Algeria FRANCE	
Nov.27	No.749	"	French elections	

United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary No.13,Oct.27-Nov.7,1946,fr.Canada House

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To/SECRETARY/OF STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS/
PRIME MINISTER

29 Nov.,1946 C169226

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.27	D.1091	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.29	D.1097	"	"	
Nov.28	D.1096	"	Commercial Treaty between U.K.and Italy	Gov.Gen.
Nov.29	D.1098	"	Egypt	"
Nov.28	No.272 ASDEL 184	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Incorporation of South Africa	UN/SA
Nov.28	No.273 ASDEL 185	"	Sov.Resol.on armed forces abroad	UN/GA/AFA
Nov.28	No.274 ASDEL 186	"	"	
Nov.29	No.289 ASDEL 198	"	Veto	UN/V
Nov.27	No.108	Can.H.C.S.Afr.	Incorporation of S.W.Africa into Union	CR/UN/GP&A
Nov.29		Can.H.C.New Z.	N.Z.general election returns	
Nov.7	No.435	Can.Leg.Nether.	Netherlands-German frontier	
Nov.6	No.615	Can.Emb.Belgium	Problems in Belgium	
Nov.4	No.486	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet-Chinese relations	
Aug.8	f.11481/33/10	Foreign Office Print	- China	

Memorandum re visit of Governor General and Lady Alexander to Washington in February.

Draft submission to Council for signature recommending issue of Full Powersto C.B.Birkett to sign in respect of Canada a most-favoured-foreign nation trade agreement with Nicaragua.

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169227

30 Nov.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.29	D.1099	Doms.Off.Lon.	Turkish Straits	
Nov.29	D.1101	"	Roumania	
Nov.29	D.1102	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.29	D.1103	"	"	
Nov.29	D.1100	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Nov.29	D.1107	"	India	"
Nov.27	No.270 ASDEL 182	Can.Con.Gen.N.Y.	Appt.of External Auditors UN	UN/9
Nov.29	No.285 ASDEL 194	"	Soviet Resolution on Armed Forces abroad	UN/GA/AFM
Nov.29	No.286 ASDEL 195	"	Reduction of Armaments	UN/GA/D
Nov.29	No.287 ASDEL 196	"	"	
Nov.15	No.993	Can.Emb.Paris	French Constitution	
Nov.30	No.177	Can.Emb.Greece	Departure of Greek P.M.for N.Y. re northern border incidents	

Envelope addressed to Mr.King marked "Strictly Personal and Confidential".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169228

2 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.29	No.208	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.S.suggestion re reparations	FEC/Ry
Nov.29	D.1104	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Nov.29	D.1105	"	"	
Nov.29	D.1106	"	"	
Nov.30	No.296 ASDEL 200	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Australian resolution on veto on pacific settlement by Security Council	UN
Nov.30	No.299 ASDEL 202	"	Disarmament	
Nov.30	No.301 ASDEL 203	"	India - South Africa dispute	UN/ISA
Nov.30	No.302 ASDEL 204	"	"	
Dec. 2	No.304 ASDEL 206	"	USSR Resolution at First Committee	UN/V
Dec. 2	No.305 ASDEL 207	"	" " " " "	
Dec.1	No.39	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Thanks for Mr.King's message	
Nov.6	No.385	Can.Emb.Argent.	Argentine Five-Year Plan	

Memorandum re German prisoners of war in Canada POW
Memorandum re India's complaint about treatment of Indians in South Africa
Memorandum re Speech by High Commissioner in London.

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169229

Ottawa, December 2, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.23	Letter	from H.S.L.Polak	re exchange of High Commissioners between India and Canada.	
" 12	Desp 982	High Comm Aust.	Statements by Australian Prime Minister re Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conf.	
" 12	" 984	"	Reference in Australian House to strikes in Canada.	
Envelope	marked "Strictly Personal & Confidential" addressed to the Prime Minister.			

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169230

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

3 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.2	D.1108	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish political situation	Gov.Gen.
Dec.2	No.130	Can.Leg.Nether.	Elevation of Netherlands Legation in Ottawa to rank of Embassy HH	
Dec.2	No.306 ASDEL 208	Can.C.G.New Y.	UN/GA Disarmament	
Dec.2	No.309 ASDEL 210	"	UN/GA Spain	
Dec.2	No.310 ASDEL 211	"	"	
Dec.2	No.311 ASDEL 212	"	"	
Dec.2	No.312 ASDEL 213	"	Canadian proposal on disarmament UN/GA	
Nov.16	A.967	Can.H.C.London	Dr.Alan Nunn May RCE	
Nov.18		"	U.K.National Memorial to Pres.Roosevelt	

Memorandum re Argentine Govt.'s desire to purchase a new Embassy on the Aylmer Road, mentioned in call of new Argentine Ambassador, Dr.Juan Carlos Rodriguez

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169231

3 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.2	D.1109	Doms.Off.Lon.	Economic talks with U.S.on Germany	
Dec.2	D.1110	"	"	
Dec.3	D.1112	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.3	D.1113	"	"	NY 46
Dec.3	D.1114	"	"	
Dec.3	D.1115	"	"	
Nov.23	No.562	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Canada-Nfld.Confederation	
Nov.13	No.536	"	"	

~~Memorx~~
Envelope addressed to Mr.King from L.B.Pearson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169232

4 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.3	D.1116	Doms.Off.Lon.	Indonesia NEI	
Dec.3	D.1119	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
Dec.3	D.1111	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Dec.3	No.2312	Can.H.C.London	British Left-Wing attitude to Anglo-American military alliance	
Dec.3	WA-4266	Can.Emb.Wash.	Food supply in U.K.	
Dec.3	WA-4273	"	Economic fusion of U.K.& U.S. Zones in Germany	

Memorandum with progress report from Canadian Delegation to Atomic Energy Commission and recommendations made by Advisory Panel

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To Prime Minister

C169233

4 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec. 3	D.1117	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Dec. 3	D.1118	"	"	
Dec. 4	D.1121	"	Palestine	
Nov.23	A.983	Can.H.C.London	Publication of propaganda material by foreign diplomatic missions in U.K. UK/FA	
U.K.Fortnightly Summary no.14 Nov.8-21,1946 recd.fr.Canada House				
Memorandum re Mr.Pearson's visit to Washington and suggestion that Mr. Macdonnell be in charge of office.				
~~Memorandum re Preliminary defence discussions between U.S. and Canadian Officials.~~				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169234

To PRIME MINISTER

5 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.5	2332	High Com Lon.	Anglo-American Arms Agreement.	
Nov.18		Can.Emb.Argent.	Presidential Inauguration in Chile	
Nov.18	No.399	"	"	
Nov.22	No.641	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.368 13 Nov.,1946				
Draft lr.for signature to High Commissioner for the U.K.,Ottawa re U.K.-U.S. cooperation on atomic energy,together with lr.fr.Sir Alexander Clutterbuck to Mr.King of 28 Nov.				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

5 ~~Nov.~~ Dec, 1946

C169235

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.4	D.1122	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Nov.23	D.469SAV	"	Greek Trade Unions.	"
" 25	D.470 "	"b	Polish Elections.	"
" 26	D.474 "	"	Iraq	"
Dec.4	D.1123	"	Administration of Germany	
Nov.21	D.468SAV	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
" 25	D.471 "	"	" " " "	
" 25	D.472 "	"	Germany.	
" 26	D.473 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 26	D.475 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. — PT
" 26	D.476 "	"	" " " "	
Dec.4	No.317 ASDEL 216	Can.C.G.New Y.	Disarmament UN/GA/D	
Dec.4	WA-4284	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.action to conserve coal - embargo on transportation US/G	
Oct.28	No.469	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet campaign against western influence on Soviet arts USSR	

Memorandum re elevation of Netherlands Legation in Ottawa to rank of Embassy
Memorandum re request by Mr.Benjamin Szalatnay-Stacho to enter Canada for permanent residence
Memorandum with correspondence with Mr.St.Laurent re Embassy property situation in China
~~Envelope marked "Top Secret & Personal" from L.B.Pearson~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169236

6 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.5	D.1128	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.5	D.1130	"	India	Gov.Gen.
Dec.5	D.1125	"	Persia	"
Dec.5	D.1124	"	Reciprocal use of U.S.and U.K. naval and air ports by U.S.& U.K. US/NAD	Nat.Def.
Dec.5	No.325 ASDEL 219	Con Gen N.Y.	Disarmament. UN/GA/D	
Dec.5	No.328 ASDEL 221	"	"	

Memorandum with Atom tels.184,185,186 and 187 re disarmament, from General McNaughton

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169237

6 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.6	No.211	Doms.Off.London	Standardization of armaments	
Dec.6	No.212	"	"	
Dec.6	No.213	"	"	
Dec.6	No.214	"	"	
Dec.6	No.215	"	"	
Dec.5	D.1127	"	Roumania	
Dec.6	No.216	"	Standardization of armaments	
Dec.6	No.217	"	"	
Dec.5	D.1126	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Dec.6	D.1131	"	Reciprocal facilities at air ports between U.K.and U.S	
Dec.6	WA-4303	Canadian Emb. Washington	Standardization of equipment	
Nov.23		Can.H.C.London	Mr.Attlee's speech at London House on Commonwealth relations	
Nov.19	No.446	Can.Leg.Nether.	Agreement between Netherlands and Indonesia	
Memorandum with Sir Shuldham Redfern's lr.to London Times on Commonwealth Defence				
Memorandum re Canadian participation in International Discussions on Trade and Employment				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TOP SECRET C169238

Ottawa, December 7th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Enclosed in this bag:				
Envelope addressed to the Prime Minister				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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C169239

To PRIME MINISTER

7 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.6	No.218	Doms.Off.Lon.	Lord Addison's thanks for Mr.King's message	
Dec.6	D.1132	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.6	D.1133	"	"	
Dec.7	No.2354	Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms	
Dec.6	WA-4312	Can.Emb.Wash.	Standardisation of arms	
Dec.6	WA-4317	"	Gov.Gen.'s visit to Washington	
Nov.19	No.2211	"	Effects of Democratic defeat in U.S.A	
Nov.27	No.2263	"	Resignation of sponsors of Nat. Council of American-Soviet Friendship Ltd.	
Dec.5	No.162	Ex.to Can.Leg. The Hague	Elevation of Netherlands Embassy in Ottawa to rank of Embassy	
Dec.6	No.333 ASDEL 225	Can.C.G.New Y.	UN Assembly progress	
Dec.6	No.343 ASDEL 230	"	S.Africa-India dispute over treatment of Indians in S.Africa	
Dec.6	No.349 ASDEL 236	"	Disarmament	
Dec.6	No.350 ASDEL 237	"	Trusteeship	
Dec.6	No.27	Ex.to Chilean Embassy,Ottawa	Shipments of Canadian newsprint to Chile in 1947	

Memorandum re Post-UNRRA Relief
Memorandum re trade negotiations suggestion fr.Lt.Gov.of Manitoba
Memorandum with note of discussion with Sir Alexander Clutterbuck on Newfoundland questions
Memorandum re Ex.Affs.representative on Northwest Territories Council
Memorandum with lr.of Nov.27 from Can.Del.UNESCO,re Mr.Dore's work at that Conference

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169240

9 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.7	No.220	Doms.Off.London	Purchase by Canada of butter from Australia and New Zealand	
Dec.5	D.1129	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.7	D.1137	"	World Conference on Passport and Frontier Facilities	
Dec.6	D.1134	"	Political developments in Burma	Gov.Gen.
Dec.7	D.1135	"	India	"
Dec.7	D.1136	"	"	"
Dec.7	No.776	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
Dec.7	No.355 ASDEL 240	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Disarmament	
Dec.8	No.366 ASDEL 249	"	"	
Nov.20	No.54(Danish)	Can.Leg.Oslo	Constitutional crisis in Faroe Islands	
Nov.22	No.642	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian reactions to U.S.& French elections	
Nov.26		Can.H.C.London	Imperial relations	
Nov.27		"	Centenary of Alexander Graham Bell's birth.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169241

9 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	No.2358	Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.7	No.2108	Ex.to "	"	
Nov.23		Can.H.C.London	Joint Services Staff College	
Dec.3		"	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.9	WA-4329	Can.Emb.Wash.	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.9	No.364 ASDEL 247	Can.C.G., New Y.	Disarmament	
Dec.8	No.365 ASDEL 248	"	"	
Nov.20	No.1008	Can.H.C.Austral.	Rocket site in Central Australia	
Nov.21	No.1011	"	Commonwealth elections	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, December 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.10/46			For signature by Prime Minister - Recommendation to Council, authorizing Minister of Reconstruction and Supply to negotiate and sign, in respect of the Government of Canada, a bilateral civil aviation agreement with the United States of America.	

Signed & returned

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169243

To PRIME MINISTER

10 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	D.1138	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Dec.9	D.1139	"	Siam	"
Dec.9	D.1141	"	Albania	"
Dec.9	No.2364	Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169244

Ottawa, December 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec. 9	D.1142	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 9	D.1143	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1144	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1145	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1146	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1147	"	" " " "	
Nov29	D.477 SAV	"	Conference on National Insurance.	
Nov.29	D.479 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 10	WA-4344	Can Amb Wash.	Report in "Daily Worker" re Agreements between U.K., U.S., and Canada.	

(17150) (L 5260/2608/405) Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.369
Copy No.143.

Memorandum re Naval Training on the Great Lakes.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169245**

11 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.29	D.478 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.10	D.1149	"	New Egyptian Cabinet	
Dec.10	D.1150	"	Greece.	
Dec.10	No.223	"	Standardization of Equipment.	
Dec.10	D.1148	"	Egypt	Gov Gen
Dec.10	No.381 ASDEL 256	Can Con Gen NY	Disarmament.	
Dec.10	No.779	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169246

11 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.10	No.373 ASDEL 254	Can.C.G.New Y.	Spain	
Dec.10	No.379 ATOM 195	"	Atomic Energy Commission	
Dec.10	No.382 ASDEL 257	"	Disarmament	
Dec.10	No.383 ASDEL 258	"	"	
Dec.3		Can.H.C.London	Admission of Portugal to UN	
Dec.11	No.2370	"	Standardisation of armaments	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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C169247

To PRIME MINISTER

12 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.4	D.482 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Yugoslav & Italian frontier	
Dec.11	D.1153	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.11	D.1152	"	India	Gov.Gen.
Dec. 2	D.480 Sav.	"	Italian political situation	"
Dec. 5	D.483 Sav.	"	Withdrawal of British troops from Netherlands East Indies	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Dec.4		Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms	
		Can.Emb.Argent.	Annual Report of Embassy	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To Prime Minister

C169248

12 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.11	D.1154	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.11	No.224	"	Standardisation of arms	
Dec.12	No.2394	Can.H.C.Lon.	Message from Field Marshal Montgomery	
Dec.12	WA-4378	Can.Emb.Wash.	Standardisation of arms	
Dec.12	No.390 ASDEL 262	Can.C.G.New Y.	Trusteeship Agreements at UN Assembly	
Dec.11	No.386 ASDEL 259	"	Spanish question	
Dec.11	No.387 ASDEL 260	"	"	
Dec.11	No. 388 ASDEL 261	"	Disarmament	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C169249

To PRIME MINISTER

13 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.13	No.228	Doms.Off.Lon.	Service Liaison Officers at Canada House - Commonwealth defence	
Dec.12	D.1157	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.12	D.1158	"	Egypt	
Dec.12	D.1159	"	Indonesia	
Dec.12	D.1155	"	Spain	Gov.Gen.
Dec.12	D.1156	"	Persia	"
Dec.13	D.1160	"	Siam	"
Dec.13	D.1162	"	India	"
Dec.12	No.396 ASDEL 268	Can.C.C.New Y.	Disarmament	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169250

14 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.13	No.229	Doms.Off.Lon.	Closing of Russian office at Vancouver	
Dec.13	D.1161	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.13	D.1163	"	Russian Govt.representatives	
Dec.13	D.1164	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.13	D.1165	"	"	
Dec.13	D.1166	"	"	
Dec.13	D.1167	"	"	
Dec.13	No.788	Can.Emb.Paris	Election of M.Leon Blum as President of French Provisional Govt.	
Nov.4	No.1159	Can.Emb.China	Generalissimo'Chiang Kai-shek's birthday	
Nov.26	No.1026	Can.H.C.Austral.	Appt.of new Gov.Gen.to Australia	

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C169251

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, December 16th, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Enclosed in this bag:				
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re British Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices in London and Washington.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169252

16 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.14	D.1173	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.16	No.230	"	Birthday message to Mr.King	
Dec.16	No.231	"	" " " "	
Dec.14	D.1168	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Dec.14	D.1169	"	Antarctic	"
Dec.14	D.1170	"	"	"
Dec.14	D.1171	"	Falkland Is.Dependencies	"
Dec.16	No.790	Can.Emb.Paris	Articles purchased by Mr.King in Paris	
Dec.14	No.403 ATOM 197	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission	
Dec.14	No.404 ATOM 198	"	"	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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C169253

To PRIME MINISTER

17 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.16	D.1174	Doms.Off.London	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen.
Dec.16	D.1175	"	Spain	"
Dec. 6	D.484 SAV	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
Dec.17	No.2392	Can.H.C.London	Message for Mr.King from Viscount Cranborne re Garter	
Dec.16	No.791	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	

Memorandum re repeal of Chinese Immigration Act.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER C169254

17 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.17	No.793	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
			Memorandum re registration of Polish citizens in Canada	
			Memorandum re Title and Status of Intra-Commonwealth Representatives (with D.O.tel.465 Saving of Nov.19,1946,with draft reply for approval, and desp.133 of 14 Nov.from Can.H.C.Dublin	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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C169255

To PRIME MINISTER

18 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.14	No.201	Can.Emb.Moscow	Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery to Moscow	
Dec.18	No.180	Can.H.C.New Z.	Ross Sea dependency	
Dec.18	No.181	"	"	
Dec.11		Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of armaments	
Nov.25		"	Privy Council reference on the abolition of appeals	
Nov.13	No.74 DELCA	Can.Emb.Paris	Can.Del.to Paris Con.report on work of Legal and Drafting Commission	
Nov.20	No.75 DELCA	"	Reports on work of Paris Conference	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.370 27 Nov.1946				

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To ..... Prime Minister C169256

..... 19 Dec., 1946 .....

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.18	D.1176	Doms.Off.Lon.	Relief to Austria	
Dec.18	D.1177	"	"	
Dec.18	D.1179	"	Greece	
Nov.21	No.1010	Can.H.C.Austral.	Dr.Evatt's statement re Australia's role in world affairs.	
Dept.of	External	Affairs Bulletin	Nov.1946	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER C169257

20 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	D.485 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania	Gov.Gen.
Dec.19	D.1180	"	Burma	"
Dec.17	WA-4427	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.Govt.wheat allotment to U.K.- visit of Mr.Strachey to U.S.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169258

21 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.12	D.487 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Bulgarian Treaty	
Dec.12	D.491 "	"	Roumanian political situation	
Dec.14	D.492 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.14	D.493 "	"	"	
Dec.15	D.494 Sav.	"	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen.
Dec.19	D.1181	"	Burma	"
Dec.20	D.1182	"	"	"
Dec.20	WA-4462	Can.Emb.Wash.	Message for P.M.fr.T.A.Stone re flowers for Christmas Eve	

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.371 of 4 Dec.,1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER C169259

23 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.12	D.488 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Dec.12	D.489 "	"	Dutch-Indonesian Agreement	
Dec.12	D.490 "	"	"	
Dec.23	No.235	"	Honours.	
Dec.21	D.1184	"	Greek Trades Unions	Gov.Gen.
Dec.21	D.1185	"	Polish elections	"
Dec.22	No.43	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Christmas greetings for Mr.King	
Dec. 6	A.1020	Can.H.C.London	Political events in the U.K. Nov.22-Dec.5,1946	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169260

24 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.23	D.1190	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Dec.23	D.1192	"	Greece	
Dec.23	D.1188	"	Indonesia.	
Dec.23	D.1189	"	"	
Dec.23	No.444	Ex.to "	Canadian Service representation in London	
Dec.23	No.445	Ex.to "	Commonwealth reciprocal arrangements in national insurance	
Dec.23	No.193	Can.H.C.New Z.	Christmas greetings	

Memorandum re Spanish debts to Canadian firms
Memorandum re " " " " " (Kobbe case)
Memorandum with copy of "P.M."'s article on Canada-U.S.defence problems by Leslie Roberts, with WA-4470 of Dec.23.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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CANADA

To PRIME MINISTER

C169261

28 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.27	No.813	Can.Emb.Paris	Message from Mr.Leon Blum, President of French Provisional Govt.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER C169262

26 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.24	D.1195	Doms.Off.Lon.	Withdrawal of U.K.Brigade fr.Japan	
Dec.23	D.1191	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Dec.24	D.1194	"	Poland	"
Dec.25	No.10865	Govt.of India	Appt.of Mr.Kearney as Can.H.C. in India	
Dec. 7	A.1023	Can.H.C.London	Canada-Newfoundland relations	
Dec.13	A.1048	"	Standardisation of armaments	
Dec.17	A.1054	"	Reduction of occupation forces in Japan	
Dec.26	No.809	Can.Emb.Paris	Message from Mayor of Dieppe	

Memorandum with lr.from N.A.Robertson re rumours of Princess Elizabeth's engagement
Memorandum re Canada-U.S.joint defence
Memorandum re Defence discussions with the United States(with record of talks on discussions with U.S.on Dec.16 and 17

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER C169263

27 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.18	D.495 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	France	
Dec.18	D.496 "	"	"	
Dec.27	No.236	"	Christmas greetings	
Dec.23		Ex.to Br.H.C. Ottawa	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases	
Dec.19		Sec.to Gov.Gen.	Royal Tour to South Africa	

Memorandum re procedure governing royal marriages

Draft lr.for signature to Hon.R.F.McWilliams,Lt.Gov.of Manitoba,re forthcoming international commercial discussions.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169264

28 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.27	No.813	Can.Emb.Paris	Message from Mr.Leon Blum.President of French Provisional Govt.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169265

30 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.28	D.1196	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persian General Election	Gov.Gen.
Dec.28	No.823	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	

Memorandum re German and Austrian peace settlement
Memorandum with tentative programme for Their Excellencies' visit to Washington and New York in February,1947
Memorandum re status of East Indians in B.C. with dr.lr.for signature to Hon.John Hart,Premier of B.C.

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C169266

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, December 31, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.30	D.1197	Doms Off Lon.	Albania	Gov Gen
" 30	No.824	Can Amb Paris	Statement by General de Gaulle.	

Letter addressed to Prime Minister.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169267

9 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	No.2358	Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.7	No.2108	Ex.to "	"	
Nov.23		Can.H.C.London	Joint Services Staff College	
Dec.3		"	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.9	WA-4329	Can.Emb.Wash.	Standardisation of armament	
Dec.9	No.364 ASDEL 247	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Disarmament	
Dec.8	No.365 ASDEL 248	"	"	
Nov.20	No.1008	Can.H.C.Austral.	Rocket site in Central Australia	
Nov.21	No.1011	"	Commonwealth elections	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169268

9 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.7	No.220	Doms.Off.London	Purchase by Canada of butter from Australia and New Zealand	ff
Dec.5	D.1129	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.7	D.1137	"	World Conference on Passport and Frontier Facilities	
Dec.6	D.1134	"	Political developments in Burma	Gov.Gen.
Dec.7	D.1135	"	India	"
Dec.7	D.1136	"	"	"
Dec.7	No.776	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
Dec.7	No.355 ASDEL 240	Can.C.G.,New Y.	Disarmament	
Dec.8	No.366 ASDEL 249	"	"	
Nov.20	No.54(Danish)	Can.Leg.Oslo	Constitutional crisis in Faroe Islands	
Nov.22	No.642	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian reactions to U.S.& French elections	
Nov.26		Can.H.C.London	Imperial relations	
Nov.27		"	Centenary of Alexander Graham Bell's birth.	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169269**

Ottawa, December 10, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec. 9	D.1142	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	CFM/NY/46
" 9	D.1143	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1144	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1145	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1146	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.1147	"	" " " "	
Nov.29	D.477 SAV	"	Conference on National Insurance.	C&M
Nov.29	D.479 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers./NY	
" 10	WA-4344	Can Amb Wash.	Report in "Daily Worker" re Agreements between U.K., U.S., and Canada.	DB

(17150) (L 5260/2608/405) Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.369
Copy No.143.

Memorandum re Naval Training on the Great Lakes. NPT

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169270

10 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	D.1138	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	Gov.Gen.
Dec.9	D.1139	"	Siam	"
Dec.9	D.1141	"	Albania	"
Dec.9	No.2364	Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169271

11 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Nov.29	D.478 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers/NY/46	
Dec.10	D.1149	"	New Egyptian Cabinet	
Dec.10	D.1150	"	Greece.	
Dec.10	No.223	"	Standardization of Equipment. DR	
Dec.10	D.1148	"	Egypt	Gov Gen
Dec.10	No.381 ASDEL 256	Can Con Gen NY	Disarmament/UN/GA/D	
Dec.10	No.779	Can.Emb.Paris	French elections	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169272

11 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.10	No.373 ASDEL 254	Can.C.G.New Y.	Spain	
Dec.10	No.379 ATOM 195	"	UN Atomic Energy Commission	
Dec.10	No.382 ASDEL 257	"	Disarmament /UN/GA/D	
Dec.10	No.383 ASDEL 258	"	"	
Dec.3		Can.H.C.London	Admission of Portugal to UN	
Dec.11	No.2370	"	Standardisation of armaments DP	

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To Prime Minister C169273

12 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.11	D.1154	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	NY/46
Dec.11	No.224	"	Standardisation of arms	DB
Dec.12	No.2374	Can.H.C.Lon.	Message from Field Marshal Montgomery	
Dec.12	WA-4378	Can.Emb.Wash.	Standardisation of arms	D3
Dec.12	No.390 ASDEL 262	Can.C.G.New Y.	Trusteeship Agreements at UN Assembly	
Dec.11	No.386 ASDEL 259	"	Spanish question	Sp
Dec.11	No.387 ASDEL 260	"	"	
Dec.11	No. 388 ASDEL 261	"	Disarmament	UN/GA/D

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To PRIME MINISTER C169274

12 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.4	D.482 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Yugoslav & Italian frontier	
Dec.11	D.1153	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	INY/26
Dec.11	D.1152	"	India	Gov.Gen.
Dec. 2	D.480 Sav.	"	Italian political situation	"
Dec. 5	D.483 Sav.	"	Withdrawal of British troops from Netherlands East Indies	Gov.Gen. Nat.Def.
Dec.4		Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms DB	
		Can.Emb.Argent.	Annual Report of Embassy	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169275

13 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.13	No.228	Doms.Off.Lon.	Service Liaison Officers at Canada House - Commonwealth defence	
Dec.12	D.1157	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.12	D.1158	"	Egypt	
Dec.12	D.1159	"	Indonesia	
Dec.12	D.1155	"	Spain	Gov.Gen.
Dec.12	D.1156	"	Persia	"
Dec.13	D.1160	"	Siam	"
Dec.13	D.1162	"	India	"
Dec.12	No.396 ASDEL 268	Can.C.G.New Y.	Disarmament	

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C169276

To PRIME MINISTER

14 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.13	No.229	Doms.Off.Lon.	Closing of Russian office at Vancouver	DJ / USSR
Dec.13	D.1161	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	NY / 46
Dec.13	D.1163	"	Russian Govt.representatives	USSR
Dec.13	D.1164	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Dec.13	D.1165	"	"	NY / 46
Dec.13	D.1166	"	"	
Dec.13	D.1167	"	"	
Dec.13	No.788	Can.Emb.Paris	Election of M.Leon Blum as President of French Provisional Govt.	
Nov.4	No.1159	Can.Emb.China	Generalissimo'Chiang Kai-shek's birthday	
Nov.26	No.1026	Can.H.C.Austral.	Appt.of new Gov.Gen.to Australia	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169277

16 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.14	D.1173	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers INY/46	
Dec.15	No.230	"	Birthday message to Mr.King	
Dec.16	No.231	"	" " " " off	
Dec.14	D.1168	"	Persia Iran	Gov.Gen.
Dec.14	D.1169	"	Antarctica	"
Dec.14	D.1170	"	"	"
Dec.14	D.1171	"	Falkland Is.Dependencies	"
Dec.15	No.790	Can.Emb.Paris	Articles purchased by Mr.King in Paris off	
Dec.14	No.403 ATOM 197	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission	UN/AEC
Dec.14	No.404 ATOM 198	"	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169278

17 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.16	D.1174	Doms.Off.London	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen.
Dec.16	D.1175	"	Spain	"
Dec. 6	D.484 SAV	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. INY	
Dec.17	No.2392	Can.H.C.London	Message for Mr.King from Viscount Cranborne re Garter	
Dec.16	No.791	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	

Memorandum re repeal of Chinese Immigration Act.

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To PRIME MINISTER C169279

17 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.17	No.793	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
			Memorandum re registration of Polish citizens in Canada	
			Memorandum re Title and Status of Intra-Commonwealth Representatives (with D.O.tel.465 Saving of Nov.19,1946,with draft reply for approval, and desp.133 of 14 Nov.from Can.H.C.Dublin	

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To PRIME MINISTER

18 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.14	No.201	Can.Emb.Moscow	Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery to Moscow	
Dec.18	No.180	Can.H.C.New Z.	Ross Sea dependency	
Dec.18	No.181	"	"	
Dec.11		Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of armaments	
Nov.25		"	Privy Council reference on the abolition of appeals	
Nov.13	No.74 DELCA	Can.Emb.Paris	Can.Del.to Paris Con.report on work of Legal and Drafting Commission	UN/PC
Nov.20	No.75 DELCA	"	Reports on work of Paris Conference	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.370 27 Nov.1946				

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To Prime Minister

C169281

19 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.18	D.1176	Doms.Off.Lon.	Relief to Austria	
Dec.18	D.1177	"	"	
Dec.18	D.1179	"	Greece	
Nov.21	No.1010	Can.H.C.Austral.	Dr.Evatt's statement re Australia's role in world affairs.	
Dept.of	External	Affairs Bulletin	Nov.1946	

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To PRIME MINISTER

20 Dec., 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.9	D.485 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania	Gov.Gen.
Dec.19	D.1180	"	Burma	"
Dec.17	WA-4427	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.Govt.wheat allotment to U.K.- visit of Mr.Strachey to U.S.	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169283

21 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.12	D.487 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Bulgarian Treaty	
Dec.12	D.491 "	"	Roumanian political situation	
Dec.14	D.492 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	INY/46
Dec.14	D.493 "	"	"	
Dec.15	D.494 Sav.	"	French Indo-China	Gov.Gen.
Dec.19	D.1181	"	Burma	"
Dec.20	D.1182	"	"	"
Dec.20	WA-4462	Can.Emb.Wash.	Message for P.M.fr.T.A.Stone re flowers for Christmas Eve	

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.371 of 4 Dec.,1946

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To PRIME MINISTER C169284

23 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.12	D.488 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Dec.12	D.489 "	"	Dutch-Indonesian Agreement NE	
Dec.12	D.490 "	"	"	
Dec.23	No.235	"	Honours. Affs	
Dec.21	D.1184	"	Greek Trades Unions	Gov.Gen.
Dec.21	D.1185	"	Polish elections	"
Dec.22	No.43	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Christmas greetings for Mr.King	Affs
Dec. 6	A.1020	Can.H.C.London	Political events in the U.K. Nov.22-Dec.5,1946	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169285

24 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.23	D.1190	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Dec.23	D.1192	"	Greece	
Dec.23	D.1188	"	Indonesia. NEI	
Dec.23	D.1189	"	"	
Dec.23	No.444	Ex.to "	Canadian Service representation in London	DB
Dec.23	No.445	Ex.to "	Commonwealth reciprocal arrangements in national insurance	C&M
Dec.23	No.193	Can.H.C.New Z.	Christmas greetings	

Memorandum re Spanish debts to Canadian firms
Memorandum re " " " " " (Kobbe case)
Memorandum with copy of "P.M."'s article on Canada-U.S.defence problems by Leslie Roberts, with WA-4470 of Dec.23.

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To PRIME MINISTER

26 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.24	D.1195	Doms.Off.Lon.	Withdrawal of U.K.Brigade fr.Japan	
Dec.23	D.1191	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Dec.24	D.1194	"	Poland	"
Dec.25	No.10865	Govt.of India	Appt.of Mr.Kearney as Can.H.C. in India	H C D
Dec. 7	A.1023	Can.H.C.London	Canada-Newfoundland relations	Nfld
Dec.13	A.1048	"	Standardisation of armaments	DB
Dec.17	A.1054	"	Reduction of occupation forces in Japan	
Dec.26	No.809	Can.Emb.Paris	Message from Mayor of Dieppe	

Memorandum with lr.from N.A.Robertson re rumours of Princess Elizabeth's engagement
Memorandum re Canada-U.S.joint defence
Memorandum re Defence discussions with the United States(with record of talks on discussions with U.S.on Dec.16 and 17

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169287

27 Dec.,1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.18	D.495 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	France	
Dec.18	D.496 "	"	"	
Dec.27	No.236	"	Christmas greetings	
Dec.23		Ex.to Br.H.C. Ottawa	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases	
Dec.19		Sec.to Gov.Gen.	Royal Tour to South Africa	

Memorandum re procedure governing royal marriages

Draft lr.for signature to Hon.R.F.McWilliams,Lt.Gov.of Manitoba,re forthcoming international commercial discussions.

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To PRIME MINISTER

30 Dec.,1946 C169288

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.28	D.1196	Doms.Off.Lon.	Iran Persian General Election	Gov.Gen.
Dec.28	No.823	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	

Memorandum re German and Austrian peace settlement G/PT
Memorandum with tentative programme for Their Excellencies' visit to Washington and New York in February,1947
Memorandum re status of East Indians in B.C. with dr.lr.for signature to Hon.John Hart,Premier of B.C.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169289

Ottawa, December 31, 1946

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.30	D.1197	Doms Off Lon.	Albania	Gov Gen
" 30	No.824	Can Amb Paris	Statement by General de Gaulle.	F

Letter addressed to Prime Minister.

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To Prime Minister

2 Jan.,1947

C169290

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.20	D.497 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Italy - bomb outrage	
Dec.21	D.498 "	"	French Indo-China	
Dec.31	D.1199	"	Burma	
Dec.31	D.1200	"	Persia Iran	
Dec.31	D.1201	"	Italian Peace Treaty	
D947				
J an.1	D.1	"	Burma	
Jan. 1	D.2	"	French Indo-China	
Jan. 1	D.3	"	Spain	
Jan. 1	No.1	"	UN International Trade Organisation	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169291

3 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.2	D.4	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	
Jan.2	D.5	"	Uruguay	
Jan.2	D.6	"	Albania	
Jan.3.	No.1	P.M.of S.Africa	New Year's greetings off	
Nov.20	No.136	Can.H.C.Dublin	Application of U.K.conscription to Northern Ireland	UK/Mem

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169292

4 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.3	D.7	Doms.Off.Lon.	Visit of Italian Foreign Minister to U.K.	
Jan.4	No.14	Can.H.C.London	N.Y.'s message	
Jan.4	No.1	Can.Emb.Argent.	N.Y.'s message	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169293

6 Janl, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.4	D.8	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Jan.4	D.9	"	Customs control between Saar and rest of French zone in Germany	
Jan.4	D.10	"	"	
Jan.4	No.11	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-American Defence Agreements	
Jan.6	No.2	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	New Year's greetings	
Jan.4	Unnumb.	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	"	

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To Prime Minister

C169294

2 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.20	D.497 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Italy - bomb outrage	
Dec.21	D.498 "	"	French Indo-China	
Dec.31	D.1199	"	Burma	
Dec.31	D.1200	"	Persia	
Dec.31	D.1201	"	Italian Peace Treaty	
1947				
Jan.1	D.1	"	Burma	
Jan. 1	D.2	"	French Indo-China	
Jan. 1	D.3	"	Spain	
Jan. 1	No.1	"	International Trade Organisation	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **C169295**

Ottawa, January 3rd, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Enclosed in this bag: Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching draft New Year's message to all offices abroad, for approval.	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169296

3 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.2	D.4	Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	
Jan.2	D.5	"	Uruguay	
Jan.2	D.6	"	Albania	
Jan.3.	No.1	P.M.of S.Africa	New Year's greetings	
Nov.20	No.136	Can.H.C.Dublin	Application of U.K.conscription to Northern Ireland	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169297

4 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.3	D.7	Doms.Off.Lon.	Visit of Italian Foreign Minister to U.K.	
Jan.4	No.14	Can.H.C.London	N.Y.'s message	
Jan.4	No.1	Can.Emb.Argent.	N.Y.'s message	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169298

6 Janl, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.4	D.8	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Jan.4	D.9	"	Customs control between Saar and rest of French zone in Germany	
Jan.4	D.10	"	"	
Jan.4	No.11	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-American Defence Agreements	
Jan.6	No.2	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	New Year's greetings	
Jan.4	Unnumb.	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169299

6 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.23	D.499 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish elections	
Dec.23	D.500 "	"	French Govt.	
Dec.24	D.501 "	"	India	
Jan.4	WA-26	Can.Emb.Wash.	International control of atomic energy	
Jan.6	No.3	Can.Emb.Paris	New Year's message	
Jan.6	No.2	Can.Emb.Rio	"	
Jan.6	No.1	Can.H.C.Dublin	"	

Memorandum re peace settlement with Germany - invitation to Canada to communicate views to Special Deputies at London Jan.14.

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To PRIME MINISTER C169300

7 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan. 6	No.18	Can.H.C.London	Royal Marriages Act	
Dec.12		Brit.H.C.Ottawa	Future of Malaya	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169301

7 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.6	No.7	Doms.Off.Lon.	Can.Joint Serv.Liaison Staff Canada House	✓
Jan. 6	Do.11	"	Admin.of U.K.& U.S.zones in Germany	
Jan. 6	Do.12	"	German Custodian for major industries and nationalization of industries in Germany	✓
Jan. 6	Do.13	"	"	
Dec.24		Can.H.C.London	Standardisation of arms	✓
Jan. 4	No.13	"	Royal Marriages	
Jan.6	No.3	Can.Emb.Mexico	New Year's greetings	✓
Jan.5	No.6	Can.Emb.B elgium	"	
Memorandum with dr.lr.for signature to Brit.H.C.Ottawa re U.K.-U.S.coopera-tion in atomic energy				✓

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169302

8 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.7	D.14	Doms.Off.Lon.	Persia	
Jan.7	D.15	"	Indonesia NEI	
Jan.7	D.16	"	French Indo China	
Jan.7	D.17	"	Albania	
Jan.8	WA-53	Can.Emb.Wash.	Resignation of Mr.Byrnes	
Weekly	Political	Intelligence	Summary No.372 11 Dec.,1946	
"	"	"	" No.373 18 Dec.,1946	

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PRIME MINISTER

To.....

C169303

9 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.8 Jan.9	D.18 D.19	Doms.Off.Lon. "	Egypt Trusteeship	
Jan.8 " 9	No.26 No.27	High Com Lon. "	Weekly Summary U.K. HCL/WS " " "	
Jan.9	No.8	Can.Emb.Moscow	Foreign Ministers Conference on Germany PT/GA	
Jan.9	No.1	Can.Emb.Lima	Resignation of Peruvian Cabinet	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169304

9 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Dec.31	D.502 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Four-Power Financial Commission on Trieste	
Jan. 8	No.25	Can.H.C.London	German and Austrian peace treaties	PT/GA
Jan. 2	A.2	"	Def ~~Ft~~ Distribution Polar Strategy C-UK	binder

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169305

10 Jan.,1948

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.9	D.20	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Jan.9	D.21	"	"	
Jan.9	D.22	"	French action in Saar	
Jan.10	WA-80	Can.Emb.Wash.	Soviet military facilities on Spitzbergen	
Jan.10	No.35	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement	
Jan.10	No.10	Can.Emb.Paris	Political situation in France	

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To PRIME MINISTER

11 Jan.,1947 C169306

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.10	No.13	Ex.to D.O.Lon.	Designation of High Commissioners	
Jan.10	No.29	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission	
Jan."	No.30	"	"	
Jan.7		Can.Emb.Wash.	President Truman's Message on the State of the Union, Jan.6.,1947	

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C169307

SECRET

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, January 13th, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.13	WA-110	Can.Amb.Wash.	German Peace Settlement.	Mr.Heeney Mr. Wilgres
Jan.13	WA-111	Can.Amb. Wash.	" " "	" "
Jan.13	No.57	H.C. London	" " "	" "
Jan.13	No.71	To H.C.London	" " "	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169308

13 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.2	D.2 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Yugoslavia	
Dec.23	No.634	Can.H.C.Nfld.	League to promote return of responsible govt.in Nfld.	
Dec.28	No.641	"	"	
Dec.17	No.787	Can.Emb.Athens	Visit of Field Marshal Smuts to Athens	

Envelope marked "secret" addressed to Prime Minister from L.B.Pearson.

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To PRIME MINISTER C169309

13 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.10	D.23	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania	
Jan.10	D.24	"	"	
Jan.12	No.44	Can.H.C.London	German and Austrian treaties	
Jan.13	No.50	"	Abolishment of Privy Council Appeals	
Jan.11	No.34	Can.C.G.New Y.	Atomic Energy Commission	
Jan.12	No.2	Can.Emb.Lima	Peruvian political situation	
Jan.11	No.10	Can.Emb.Moscow	Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery to Moscow	
Jan.11	Memorandum re/visit Mexico with draft reply		invitation to for Presidential Inauguration	for Mr.King

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169310

14 January, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.7	D.4 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania	
" 13	D.25	"	Polish Elections.	
Jan.13	No.56	Can.H.C.London	Peace settlement with Germany	Ottawa
Jan.13	WA-102	Can.Emb.Wash.	Peace settlement with Germany	Ottawa
Jan.13	No.2	Ex.Aff.S.Africa	Peace settlement with Germany	Ottawa

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169311

15 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.6	D.3 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Jan.15	No.11	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet newspaper attack on Messrs. Drew, Duplessis and Massey	
Dec.27	No.637	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Appts.in Nfld.Commission of Govt.	
Dec.19	No.1098	Can.H.C.Aust.	Political developments in Australian Parliament	
Dec.27	No.601	Can.Emb.Mexico	Inauguration of Mexican President	
Jan.15	No.69	Can.H.C.London	German & Austrian peace settlements	
Nov.4	A.931	"	British Communist Party	
Jan.11	No.2	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	
Jan.15	WA-146	Can.Emb.Wash.	Procedure at Security Council	
Jan.15	WA-147	"	Meeting of Deputies of For.Ministers in London	

Memorandum returning Mr.Ghon's letter re events in India.

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169311

15 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.6	D.3 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Jan.15	No.11	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet newspaper attack on Messrs. Drew, Duplessis and Massey	
Dec.27	No.637	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Appts.in Nfld.Commission of Govt.	
Dec.19	No.1098	Can.H.C.Aust.	Political developments in Australian Parliament	
Dec.27	No.601	Can.Emb.Mexico	Inauguration of Mexican President	
Jan.15	No.69	Can.H.C.London	German & Austrian peace settlements	
Nov.4	A.931	"	British Communist Party	
Jan.11	No.2	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	
Jan.15	WA-146	Can.Emb.Wash.	Procedure at Security Council	
Jan.15	WA-147	"	Meeting of Deputies of For.Ministers in London	

Memorandum returning Mr.Ghon's letter re events in India.

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To PRIME MINISTER C169312

16 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.15	D.27	Doms.Off.Lon.	France	
Jan.15	D.28	"	U.K.-French military alliance	
Jan.15	D.29	"	~~Polish~~ elections	
Jan.15	D.30	"	Italy	
Jan.16	WA-156	Can.Emb.Wash.	Signature of Treaties of Peace with Italy and European satellites	
Jan.15	No.73	Can.H.C.London	"	
Jan.15	No.16	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	

Memorandum re invitation to Prime Minister to address Semi-Annual Dinner of Academy of Political Science in New York on April 17.

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169313

17 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.16	D.34	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-French Alliance	
" 16	D.33	"	First meeting of Foreign Deputies.	
Jan.16	No.80	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-French Alliance	
Jan. 8		"	Remarks on international situation by U.K.Foreign Secretary	
Jan.16	No.86	"	Text of letter to Council of Deputies.	
Jan.15	No.22	Can.Emb.Paris	Election of M.Auriol as President of Fourth French Republic	
Jan.16	No.21	"	Signature of Italian and satellite peace treaties	
Jan.16	WA-165	Can.Emb.Wash.	Signature of Treaties of Peace with Italy,Finland,Hungary & Roumania	
Dec.3	No.36	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Annual Report of Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan for 1946	

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To PRIME MINISTER

17 Jan.,1947 C169314

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.16	D.31	Doms.Off.Lon.	Malta Constitution	
Jan.16	D.32	"	Spitzbergen	
Jan.16	No.78	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary Jan.9-15	
Jan.16	No.84	"	German peace settlement	
Jan.16	No.87	"	Spitzbergen	
Jan.17	No.95	"	Presentation of Can.views to Council of Deputies	
Foreign Office Print N 11123/605/38 Aug.31,1946 re Soviet Navy				

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C169315

To PRIME MINISTER

18 Jan., 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.17	No.35	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.del.record of 1st meeting of Deputies of Council of For.Mins. re Germany	
Jan.17	No.36	"	" (2nd meeting)	
Jan.17	No.92	Can.H.C.Lon.	German peace settlement	
Jan.17	No.93	"	"	
Jan.17	No.96	"	"	
Jan.17	No.97	"	"	
Jan.11		"	Exchange of personnel between R.A.F.and U.S.A.A.F.	
Dec. 4	A.1008	"	Central Organisation for Defence	
Jan.18	No.103	"	German Peace Settlement	
Jan.15	WA-148	Can.Emb.Wash.	St.Lawrence seaway	

Top secret envelope addressed to Prime Minister from L.B.Pearson
Memorandum with draft tel.to Canada House for approval re German and Austrian Peace Settlement

19-1-47

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169316

20 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.18	D.38	Doms.Off.Lon.	Albania	
Jan.18	D.39	"	Trusteeship	
Jan.18	D.40	"	Egypt	
Jan.18	D.41	"	Council of For.Ministers' Deputies	P7/G
Jan.18	D.43	"	Fld.Mar.Montgomery's visit to Moscow	
Jan.18	D.44	"	"	
Jan.18	D.45	"	"	
Jan.18	D.42	"	Burma.	
Jan.18	No.22	Can.Emb.Belgium	Presentation of Lrs.of Credence by Mr.Dore	CA/Belg
Jan.14	WA-125	Can.Emb.Wash.	Austrian peace settlement	
Jan.18	No.100	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-French Alliance	
Jan.18	No.102	"	U.K.Weekly Summary Jan.10-17.	
Jan.18	No.106	"	Spitzbergen	
Tel.& correspondence between Ottawa,Washington and London on Anglo-American Defence Agreements				
Envelope marked "secret and personal" to Prime Minister fr.L.B.Pearson				

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169317

21 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.11	D.8 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Supervision of Germans outside Germany	
Jan.20	D.48	"	Signature of peace treaties	
Jan.20	D.46	"	Poland	
Jan.21	D.49	"	Palestine	
Jan.18	WA-194	Can.Emb.Wash.	Participation of smaller powers in German peace settlement	
Jan.20	No.111	Can.H.C.London	Future status of Germany	
Jan.20	No.112	"	German peace settlement	
Jan.20	No.114	"	Council of Deputies	
Jan.19	No.17	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet press articles on Canada & USSR	
Jan.19	No.24	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian Mission to Moscow	
Jan.19	No.3	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek political situation	
Jan.20	No.5	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169318

21 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.10	D.6 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Naval Com.of Council of For.Ministers	
Jan.11	D.7 "	"	Burma	
Jan.14	D.11 "	"	India	
Jan.16	D.14 "	"	Persia	
Jan.20	D.47	"	Meeting of Council of Deputies on Austria PT/A 44	
Jan.2	No.3	Can.Emb.Mexico	N.Y.'s reception of President of Mexico	
Dec.20	A.1062	Can.H.C.London	Political events in the U.K. Summary	
Jan.21	No.123	"	German Settlement. 44	
Jan.21	No.125	"	" " 44	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169319

22 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.14	D.12 Sav.	Dpms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Jan.15	D.13 "	"	Polish elections	
Jan.21	D.52	"	Italy	
Jan.21	D.51	"	Meeting od Deputies on Austria. PT/A	
Jan.18	No.105	Can.H.C.London	German and Austrian settlements PT/A	
Jan.21	No.119	"	" PT/G	
Jan.21	No.5	Can.Amb.Athens	Greek political situation	
Dec.30	No.1287	Can.Amb.China	U.S.Ambass.'s views on Chinese situation	
Dec.30	No.1289	"	Mil.Attache's visit to Hong Kong & Canton	
Jan.11	No.32	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Appt.of Gen.Marshall as U.S.Sec.of St. US/FP	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169320

23 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.21	D.50	Doms.Off.Lon.	Trade with Japan	
Jan.22	D.53	"	Indonesia NEI	
Jan.22	D.54	"	Saar ? France	
Jan.22	No.130	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary No.3 Jan.16-22.	UK/UKS
Jan.21	No.21	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet press article on "Canada Today"	
Jan.15	No.106	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.foreign policy US/FP	
Jan.14	No.86	"	"	
Jan.11		Brit.H.C.Ottawa	Soviet foreign policy	
			Memorandum re franchise for Indian Community in British Columbia	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169321

23 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.22	D.55	Doms.Off.London	5th meeting of Deputies of For. Ministers for Germany,21 Jan.	PT/G
Jan.23	No.38	Can.Emb.Paris	Signing of peace treaties with Italy,Roumania,Hungary and Finland	Paris Conf
Jan.23	No.39	"	"	
Jan.23	No.11	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	
Jan.23	No.3	Ext.Affs.New Z.	Future settlement with Germany	PT/G

24-1-47

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C169322

TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, January 24, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan .17	D.17 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Polish Elections.	
" 17	D.18 "	"	Relations U.K.Govt with countries adjacent to India.	
" 17	D.19 "	"	Spain.	
" 17	D.20 "	"	Greece.	
" 23	D.56	"	Polish Elections.	
" 24	No.143	High Com Lon.	German and Austrian Settlements.	PT/G
" 24	WA-277	Can Amb Wash.	German Peace Settlement.	PT/G
" 24	WA-279	"	" " "	PT/G
Memorandum and telegram WA-247 re			statement by Dr. Butler.	

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PRIME MINISTER
To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169323

24 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.22	No.132	Can.H.C.London	Can.representation at meeting of Deputies of For.Ministers on German peace settlement	PT/G
Jan.16	A.32	"	German and Austrian peace settlements	PT/G
Jan.13	No.77	Can.Emb.Wash.	Spitzbergen	
Jan.20	No.17	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	Future of Germany	PT/G
Jan.23	No.40	Can.Emb.Paris	French political situation	
Jan.23	No.36	" Ex.to	Anglo-French Alliance.	
Jan.24	No.21	Can.H.C.Aust.	Greetings on Australia Day	
Dec.19	No.591	Can.Emb.Mexico	Mexican political situation	
Jan.21	No.2	Ext. Aff.N.Z.	Trusteeship.	Japan

Memorandum re paragraph on Human Rights for Speech from the Throne
Memorandum in secret envelope for Mr.King from L.B.Pearson

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To The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister

C169324

Ottawa, January 25th, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Enclosed in this bag: Memorandum for the Prime Minister, attaching revised draft submission on the German Peace Settlement. PT/G	

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PRIME MINISTER
To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

C169325

25 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan. 17	D.15 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-French Alliance	
Jan.24	D.57	"	Burma	
Jan.24	D.58	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty U.S.S.R.	
Jan.24	D.59	"	Jan.24 meeting of Deputies of Foreign Ministers London	
Jan.24	D.60	"	Anglo-French Alliance	
Jan.24	No.144	Can.H.C.London	German & Austrian peace treaties PT/G	
Jan.16	No.31	Can.Emb.Mexico	Nat.Film Bd. film "Mexico Marches"	

Memorandum re gift to Princess Juliana on occasion of birth of her child

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169326

27 January, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.27	WA-308	Can.Emb.Wash.	Yugoslav attitude to Italian Peace Treaty PT/I	

Draft lr.for signature to W.S.Allward,York Mills,Toronto, re representation on Headquarters Advisory Committee of United Nations.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169327

27 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.16	D.16-Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish elections	
Jan.25	D.61	"	Meetings of Deputies of For.Mins. on Austria,23 & 24 Jan. PT/A	
Jan.25	D.62	"	Egypt	
Jan.25	D.63	"	Greece	
Jan.25	No.148	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary Jan.18-25 let/ans	
Jan.25	No.150	"	German and Austrian Treaties off	
Jan.25	No.7	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek political situation	
Jan.21	WA-218	Can.Emb.Wash.	Spitzbergen	

Memorandum with Canada House tel.155 of Jan.27 re German and Austrian Peace Settlement

✓ off

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C169328

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

27 January, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.27	WA-308	Can.Emb.Wash.	Yugoslav attitude to Italian Peace Treaty	

Draft lr.for signature to W.S.Allward,York Mills,Toronto, re representation on Headquarters Advisory Committee of United Nations.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

27 January,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.27	WA-308	Can.Emb.Wash.	Yugoslav attitude to Italian Peace Treaty	

Draft lr.for signature to W.S.Allward,York Mills,Toronto, re representation on Headquarters Advisory Committee of United Nations.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169329

Ottawa, January 28, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.27	D.64	Doms Off Lon.	Meeting of Deputies.	
" 27	D.65	"	" " "	
" 27	D.66	"	Egypt.	
" 27	D.70	"	Palestine.	
" 24	Ext.140 to	High Com Lon.	German peace settlement.	
" 21	A4 to	Heads of Mission.	South Africa and U.N.Assembly re South West Africa.	

Memorandum re visit of Mr. Wrong to Soviet Ambassador in which references were made to Joint Canada-U.S. Defence questions.
Memorandum re Dr. Murray Butler's observations at the Pilgrim's Dinner.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169330

Ottawa, January 28, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.21	D.21 SAV.	Doms Off Lon.	France.	
" 22	D.22 "	"	Austria.	
Jan.28	D.67	"	Egypt.	
" 27	D.68	"	Burma.	
" 27	D.69	"	"	
Jan. 8	Desp No.5	Actg H.C.Dublin.	Converaation with Mr de Valera.	
Memorandum			re Canadian High Commissioner to Australia.	
"			re Permission to use extract from Mr. King's speech.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

C169331

29 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.29	WA-340	Can.Emb.Wash.	Alsops' article"Moscow should hire some Republicans"	✓
Weekly	Political	Intelligence	Summary No.374 1 Jan.,1947	✓
"	"	"	" No.375 8 Jan.,1947	✓

29-1-47

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

C169332

~~TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, January 29, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.28	D.71	Doms Off Lon.	U.K.Import programme for 1947	WK/FA
" 28	D.72	"	Burma.	
" 28	D.73	"	"	
" 28	D.28	"	France.	
" 28	No.163	High Com Lon.	German and Austrian Settlements.	PT/G
" 28	No.167	"	Italian Peace Treaty. PT/I	
" 28	WA-332	Can Amb Wash.	German Settlement. PT/G	
" 21	Desp.A-47	High Com Lon	Loan to Austria.	

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To The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister

C169333

SECRET

Ottawa, January 29th, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Enclosed in this bag:				
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching draft statement for House of Commons on the German Peace Settlement.	
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching statement submitted by Mr. Gousev on behalf of Soviet Government re peace treaty with Germany	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169334

30 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.29	D.75	Doms.Off.London	8th meeting of Deputies for Austria ~~xxxx~~ Jan.27	PT/A
Jan.29	D.77	"	Refugees	
Jan.29	D.76	"	8th meeting of Deputies for Germany 27 Jan.	PT/G
Jan.29	WA-355	Can.Emb.Wash.	German and Austrian peace settlements	
Jan.29	No.34	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet support for Egypt at Security Council	
Jan.10	No.20	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Nfld. political situation	
Jan.16	No.45	Can.Military Mission Berlin	Allied Control Council's report to Council of Foreign Ministers	CMM/B

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169335

31 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.29	No.170	Doms.Off.London	Can.participation in German peace settlement	PT/G
Jan.31	No.179	"	"	
Dec.16	No.1260	Can.Emb.China	Military Power in China	
			Memorandum re "Statute" of Germany PT/G.	

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To/SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

30 Jan.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.30	No.174	Can.H.C.London	Netherlands and Belgium participation in German settlement	
Jan.30	No.177	"	Czechoslovak participation in German settlement	
Jan.30	No.178	"	London arrangements re Can.statement on German settlement	
Jan.21	No.39	Can.Emb.Mexico	Reforms in Mexican Foreign Service	
			Memorandum re franchise for Indian community in British Columbia	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

31 Jan.,1947

C169337

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.30	D.79	Doms.Off.London	German peace settlement	
Jan.30	D.80	"	"	
Jan.30	D.81	"	"	
Jan.31	D.82	"	Austrian peace settlement	
Jan.31	WA-384	Can.Emb.Wash.	German peace settlement	
Jan.29	No.173	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement	
Dec.18	No.49	Can.Leg.Tokyo	Anti-govt.demonstration in Tokyo	
Jan.31	No.27	Can.Emb.China	U.S.withdrawal from China	

CLM/J

Memorandum with draft message of congratulations to President or Uruguay on his inauguration on March 1.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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T/ SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFF/AIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169338

1 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.31	D.84	Doms.Off.Lon.	Bulgarian peace treaty	
Feb.1	No.190	Can.H.C.London	Can.statement on German peace settlement	
Jan.29	WA-339	Can.Emb.Wash.	St.Lawrence Waterway	
Jan.30	WA-377	"	"	
Jan.25	WA-296	"	"	
Jan.31	No.38	Can.Emb.Moscow	German peace settlement	
Nov.26	No.1215	Can.Emb.China	Conversation with Lady Cripps on Chinese Communists	
Jan.28	No.15	Chilean Emb. Ottawa	Illness of Chilean Ambassador	
Jan.29	No.4	Ex.to "	"	

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To/ SECRETARY/OF/STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169339

3 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.31	D.83	Doms.Off.Lon.	11th meeting of Deputies for Germany	PT/G
Feb. 1	D.85	"	Anglo-Soviet Alliance	PT
Feb. 1	D.86	"	12th meeting of Deputies for Austria	
Feb. 1	D.87	"	10th meeting of Deputies for Germany	PT/G
Feb. 1	D.88	"	Palestine	
Feb. 1	D.89	"	Italian peace treaty	
Feb. 1	D.90	"	Abolition of Allied Commission in Italy	
Feb. 1	D.91	"	Employment of German scientists	
Feb. 1	No.24	"	"	
Feb. 1	D.92	"	India	
Feb. 1	No.52	Can.Emb.Paris	German peace settlement	
Feb. 1	No.192	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement	
Feb. 1	No.193	"	U.K.Weekly Summary No.3 Jan.26-Feb.1	
Jan.31	No.35	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	German peace settlement	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169340

PRIME MINISTER

3 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.24	D.24 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-French Alliance	
Jan.23	D.23 "	"	Spain	

Memorandum with Mr.Churchill's lr.re Provisional Laumching Group to promote the idea of United Europe

Memorandum with excerpt from a letter from N.A.Robertson re proposal that Sir Shuldham Redfern be given a post in the British Council.

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TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
PRIME MINISTER

C169341

3 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Jan.31	D.83	Doms.Off.Lon.	11th meeting of Deputies for Germany	
Feb. 1	D.85	"	Anglo-Soviet Alliance	
Feb. 1	D.86	"	12th meeting of Deputies for Austria	
Feb. 1	D.87	"	10th meeting of Deputies for Germany	
Feb. 1	D.88	"	Palestine	
Feb. 1	D.89	"	Italian peace treaty	
Feb. 1	D.90	"	Abolition of Allied Commission in Italy	
Feb. 1	D.91	"	Employment of German scientists	
Feb. 1	No.24	"	"	
Feb. 1	D.92	"	India	
Feb. 1	No.52	Can.Emb.Paris	German peace settlement	
Feb. 1	No.192	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement	
Feb. 1	No.193	"	U.K.Weekly Summary No.3 Jan.26-Feb.1	
Jan.31	No.35	Can.Mil.Mission Berlin	German peace settlement	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

C169342

4 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb. 3	D.93	Doms.Off.Lon.	Cotton Textiles in U.K.	
Feb. 3	D.94	"	Polish elections	
Feb. 3	No.210	Can.H.C.London	~~Anglo-Soviet Relations~~ > UK weekly Summary	CF
Jan.24	No.64	Can.Emb.Paris	Lr.of congratulation to President of French Republic and his reply	
Feb.1	No.14	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Japanese Cabinet reorganisation	CMJ

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

5 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.5	G.2	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.cotton textiles	
Jan.28	D.25 Sav.	"	Greece	
Jan.29	D.26 "	"	"	
Feb. 4	D.95	"	Egypt	
Feb.3	No.12	Can.Emb.Athens	British troops in Greece	
Jan.13		Can.H.C.London	Royal Commission Report on Espionage	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.376 Jan.15,1947				

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER

C169344

6 Feb. ,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.5	D.96	Doms.Off.Lon.	Soviet treaty ✓ USSR. noted for STDZN	
Feb.5	D.99	"	India ✓	
Feb.5	D.100	"	Italian peace treaty ✓ PT/I	
Feb.6	D.104	"	" PT I	Dkt.
Feb.6	D.105	"	Soviet treaty USSR ✓	
Feb.6	D.106	"	Austrian peace settlement ✓ PT/A	
Feb.6	No.217	Can.H.C.London	Greenland - sale of ✓	
Jan.4	No.4	Can.Emb.China	U.S.policy in China ✓	
Jan.25	No.11	Can.Emb.Chile	Canadian submission on German peace settlement ✓ PT/G	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIME MINISTER 6 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb. 5	D.97	Doms.Off.Lon.	Soviet Treaty	
Feb. 5	D.101	"	German peace settlement	
Feb. 5	D.98	"	Meeting of Deputies.	
Feb.5	WA-440	Can.Emb.Wash.	Suggested call of Gov.Gen.on Mr.Hull in Washington	
Feb.5	No.57	Can.Emb.Paris	Signature of peace treaties	
			Memorandum re Joint Statement on Canada-U.S. Defence Cooperation.	
			Memorandum with tel.No.13 of Feb.4 from Can.H.C.St.John's re Canada-Nfld Confederation	

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

PRIME MINISTER

7 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.6	D.107	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.7	WA-460	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit to Washington of Gov.Gen.	
Feb.6	WA-453	"	Invitation to Pres.Truman to visit Canada	

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To/SECRETARY/OF STATE/FOR/EXTERNAL/AFFAIRS/
PRIME MINISTER

C169347

7 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.6	D.108	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement LPT/G	
Feb.7	D.109	"	French Indo-China L	
Feb.7	D.110	"	Austrian peace settlement LPT/A	
Feb.7	D.111	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.6	No.58	Can.Emb.Paris	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.7	No.65	"	Signature of peace treaties Paris Conf	

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To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169348

PRIME MINISTER

8 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.2	D.28 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Feb.7	D.113	"	Soviet Treaty USSR	
Feb.7	D.114	"	Austrian peace settlement PT/A	
Feb.7	No.46	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet press article on U.S.-Canadian activities in Arctic (noted for Montgomery) USSR	

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To The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister

C169349

Ottawa, 8th February, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Canadian-U.S. Joint Statement DB/S.A.	

Memorandum
February 8th, 1947

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169350

10 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.10		Can.Emb.Paris	Signature of Treaties of Peace	Paris Conf.
Feb.10	No.48	Can.Emb.Moscow	"Pravda" article on "anti-Soviet slanderers and instigators of war" in Canada	RC/E 526
Jan.24	No.38	"	Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers	CFM/M46
Jan.24	No.40	"	Article "Canada Today" in Soviet Press	USSR
Feb.10	D.120	Doms.Off.London	Palestine	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.377 22 Jan.,1947				

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To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~

PRIME MINISTER

C169351

10 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
~~Feb.x2~~	~~D.28x3ax.~~	~~Domsx Offx Lon.~~	~~India~~	
Feb. 8	D.115	Doms.Off.Lon.	Multilateral tariff negotiations at Geneva	ITO
Feb. 8	D.116	"	"	
Feb. 8	D.117	"	Peace Treaty with Germany	
Feb. 8	D.118	"	"	
Feb. 8	No.225	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary No.4 Jan.30-Feb.5	UK WS
Feb. 8	No.229	"	" " " No.4 Feb.2-8.	UKWS
Feb.10	No.230	"	Procedure at meeting of Deputies.	
Feb. 8	No.15	Can.Emb.Chile	Appt.of General Carrasco	DS/Chile
Feb. 9	No.47	Can.Emb.Moscow	Compensation to Int.Nickel Co.for Petsamo Mines	Finland
Feb,10	No.72	Can Amb Paris.	Signing of Peace Treaties.	

Memorandum with draft lr.to Mr.A.W.Reid for signature re Austrian affairs 006

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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To PRIME MINISTER

C169352

11 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.10	D.119	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Feb.10	D.123	"	Austrian peace settlement PT/A	
Feb.10	D.126	"	Soviet Treaty USSR	
Feb.10	D.127	"	Italy PT/I	
Feb.10	D.122	"	India	
Feb.10	D.128	"	Burma	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169353

11 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.11	D.121	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Feb.11	D.125	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Jan.30	A.76	Can.H.C.London	Austrian peace treaty PT/A	
Feb.11	No.239	"	German & Austrian peace settlements	PT/G
Dec.17	No.47	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Emperor Institution CLM/J	

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To Prime Minister

C169354

12 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.4	D.29 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Palestine	
Feb.5	D.30 "	"	Polish German frontier	
Feb.5	D.31 "	"	Refugees in Italy	
Feb.5	D.32 "	"	Spitzbergen	
Jan.23	No.174	Can.Emb.Wash.	Gen.Marshall's policy in State Dept.	WJ/FP
Feb.10		Ex.to Italian Repres.Ottawa	Graves of Canadian soldiers at Ortona	

Letter addressed to the President of Uruguay for signature. OTT

Memorandum re photographs of Pres.& Mrs.Truman for the Governor General OTT

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169355

13 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.10	D.124	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.12	D.130	"	Italian Peace Treaty PT/I	
Feb. 12	D.131	"	U.K.recognition of Bulgarian Govt.	
Feb.12	D.132	"	"	
Feb.12	D.135	"	Spitzbergen	
Feb.13	No.246	Can.H.C.London	Prime Minister's statement on Canada-U.S.defence	
Feb.13	No.247	"	" "	
Jan.24	No.21	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	

Memorandum re Canadian Advertising in the United Kingdom.

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169356

13 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.12	D.133	Doms.Off.London	German peace treaty ✓ PT/G	
Feb.13	WA-528	Can.Emb.Wash.	Announcement on U.S.-Canada joint defence ✓ DB/s A	
" 13	No 25-1	H C Ron	" " ✓ ✓	

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C169357

To PRIME MINISTER

14 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.12	D.134	Doms.Off.Lon.	Peace treaty with Germany	
Feb.13	D.136	"	"	
Feb.13	D.137	"	Recognition of Bulgarian Govt.	
Feb.13	No.29	"	Spitzbergen	
Feb.13	No.30	"	" and Bear Island	
Feb.7	No.61	Can.Emb.Paris	Courtesy visas to M.Greber and his wife	
Feb.12	No.64	Ex.to "	"	
Jan.29	No.12	Can.Emb.Chile	Antarctic problem	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169358

14 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.13	No.D.141	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Feb.13	No.D.142	"	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169359

14 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.12	D.134	Doms.Off.Lon.	Peace treaty with Germany	
Feb.13	D.136	"	"	
Feb.13	D.137	"	Recognition of Bulgarian Govt.	
Feb.13	No.29	"	Spitzbergen	
Feb.13	No.30	"	" and Bear Island	
Feb.7	No.61	Can.Emb.Paris	Courtesy visas to M.Greber and his wife	
Feb.12	No.64	Ex.to "	"	
Jan.29	No.12	Can.Emb.Chile	Antarctic problem	

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To PRIME MINISTER

15 Feb.,1947

C169360

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.13	D.138	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-Soviet Treaty USSR	
Feb.13	D.139	"	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.13	D.140	"	German peace treaty	
Feb.14	D.143	"	Trusteeship for Japanese mandated islands	
Feb.14	D.146	"	Palestine	
Jan.27		Can.H.C.London	Exchange of personnel between R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. DBsE	
Feb.14	No.16	Can.Emb.Chile	Uruguan political situation	
Feb.14	No.82	Can.Emb.Paris	Franco-British Agreement	
Jan.30	No.27	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	

Memorandum with lr.of Feb.11 from H.H.Wrong re Pres.Truman's opinion of John Hershey's account of Hiroshima and his "A Bell for Adano"

Memorandum with draft telegram for approval to Secretary of Canadian Aid to China Fund in B.C. (draft with)

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C169361

To PRIME MINISTER

17 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.14	D.144	Doms.Off.Lon.	International action on employment policy	ITO
Feb.14	D.145	"	"	—
Feb.14	D.147	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.14	D.149	"	Burma	
Feb.15	D.150	"	"	
Feb.15	D.151	"	Statement on India	
Feb.15	D.152	"	UN Frontier Commission in Greece	
Feb.15	D.153	"	Japanese mandated islands	
Feb.15	D.154	"	Int.Conf.on Trade & Employment	ITO
Feb.15	D.155	"	"	—
Feb.15	D.156	"	German peace treaty PT/G	
Feb. 7	D.34 SAV.	"	Indonesia. NEI	
Feb. 7	D.35 "	"	Saudi-Arabia.	
Feb.16	No.86	Can.Emb.Paris	Anglo-French treaty	
Feb.14	No.257	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary No.6 UK/WV	
Feb.16	No.252	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.17	No.264	"	Message for Mr.King from Mr. Churchill	

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copies in Churchill/515
United Europe/515

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169362

18 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.18	D.160	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.6	D.33 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Feb.14	D.148	"	National Insurance Conference WK/G	
Feb.17	D.158	"	Austrian peace settlement PT/A	
Feb.17	No.32	"	UN Frontier Commission in Greece	
Feb.17	D.157	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.17	D.159	"	Austrian " " PT/A	
Feb.16	No.87	Can.Emb.Paris	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.17	No.263	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary Feb.9-15 WK/WR	
Feb.15	No.264.	Ex.to "	Standardisation of arms	
Feb.15	No.265	Ex.to "	"	
Feb.15	EX-440	Can.Emb.Wash, (Tr.Ex.Affs.)	" DBsD	
Feb.15	EX-444	"	"	
Feb.17	WA-577	Can.Emb.Wash.	Greenland	
Feb.18	No.19	Can.Leg.Nether.	Birth of daughter to Princess Juliana	
Feb.18	No.26	Ex. to "	"	

Memorandum with Mr.Churchill's reply to message from Mr.King

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169363

19th February, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.18	D.162	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.19	D.165	"	Displaced persons Refugees	
Feb.19	D.166	"	Austrian peace settlement PT/A	
Feb.18	No.61	Can.Emb.Moscow	Canada-U.S.defence DBsA	
Feb.19	No.94	Can.Emb.Paris	Anglo-French Alliance	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169364

19 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.19	D.163	Doms.Off.Lon.	India) in envelope	
Feb.19	D.164	"	")	
Feb.18	No.39	Ex.to "	~~Spitzbergen~~	
Feb.18	D.161	Doms Off Lon.	Palestine.	
Feb.18	WA-585	Can.Emb.Wash.	Draft Statement on standardisation of arms	DRD
Jan.28	No.A.70	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.18	No.279	"	Austrian peace settlement	PT/A
Feb.18	No.280	"	Participation of smaller state in peace settlements	
Jan.13	No.28	Can.Emb.Moscow	Visit to Moscow of Field Marshal Montgomery (6 PM	USSR to 4

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169365

20 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.11	G.4 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Polish elections	
Feb.11	G.5 "	"	Poland	
Feb.11	D.36 "	"	Egypt	
Feb.11	D.37 "	"	Italy	
Feb.13	D.38 "	"	French Indo-China	
Feb.19	D.167	"	Spitzbergen	
Feb.11	G.4 SAV.	"	U.K.-U.S. Relations. UK/FP	
Jan.13	No.22	Can.Emb.China	Gen.Marshall's statement on China	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169366

21 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.20	D.170	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Feb.20		"	Correction to D.167 of Feb.19(Spitzbergen)	
Feb.20	D.171	"	Disarmament UNID	
Feb.20	D.172	"	Spitzbergen	
Feb.20	D.169	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.20	No.289	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary Feb.13-19 UK/WS	
Feb.20	No.294	"	India	
Feb.15	A.126	"	Canada-U.S.defence arrangements DBsA	
Feb.20	No.9	Ext.Affs.S.Afr.	Treaty of Peace with Italy - raising of S.Afr.Leg.Rome,to status of Embassy PT/I	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169367

22 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.14	D.40 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	~~India~~	
Feb.14	D.41 "	"	Italo-Yugoslav frontier	
Feb.14	D.42 "	"	~~Austria~~	
Feb.14	D.43 "	"	~~Persia~~	
Feb.15	D.45 "	"	~~Egypt~~	
Feb.15	D.46 "	"	~~Baltic States~~	
Feb.21	D.173	"	Austrian peace settlement	PT/A
Feb.21	D.174	"	German peace settlement	PT/G
Feb.21	D.175	"	"	
Feb.21	D.176	"	German peace settlement	
Feb.22	Unnumb.	"	Correction to C.D.176 above	
Feb.21	No.302	Can.H.C.London	~~India~~	
Feb.21	No.307	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	PT/G
Feb.20	EX-485	Ex.to Can.Emb. Washington	St.Lawrence Seaway	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169368

24 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.21	G.6	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.K.Economic Survey for 1947	UK/Ec 47
Feb.22	D.177	"	Austrian peace treaty	PT/A
Feb.22	D.178	"	" " "	
Feb.22	D.179	"	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.22	D.180	"	German peace treaty	PT/G
Feb.				
Feb.15	D.44 Sav.	"	Danube Declaration	XA/BW
Feb.18	No.278	Can.H.C .London	" "	
Feb.22	No.309	"	Association of smaller countries with peace negotiations	
Weekly	Political	Intelligence	Summary 378 of 29 Jan.,1947	
"	"	"	" 379 of 5 Feb.1947	

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C169369

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, February 25, 1946.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb. 24	D.181	Doms Off Lon.	Meeting of Deputies for Asutria.	PT/A
" 24	D.182	"	" " " " Germany.	PT/G
" 24	D.183	"	" " " " "	
" 24	No.314	High Com Lon.	Standardization of equipment.	DB&D
" 24	No.321	"	Meeting of Deputies.	PT/G
" 18	Desp A134	"	Peace Treaties with Germany.	PT/G
" 19	No.80	High Com N.Z.	Trade Talks. NZ	
" 24	No.19	Can Min Norway	Spitzbergen.	
" 17	Letter from Mr. Robertson for External Affairs.		re his talk with Irish Secretary on	

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C169370

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, February 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.26	No.36	Doms Off Lon.	Personal message from Lord Addison.	44
" 25	D.184	"	Japanese Mandated Islands.	
" 25	D.185	"	" " "	
" 25	No.65	Can Emb Moscow.	Press reaction to military cooperation Between Canada and the United States. DBsA	
" 19	Desp A137	High Com Lon.	Consultation with Dominions.	UK/FP
" 3	" 108	" Aust.	Appointment of Governor General.	
" 25	No.23	High Com Nfld.	Cashings statement re Canada.	

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C169371

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, February 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.26	No.38	Doms Off Lon.	Personal message from Prime Minister Attlee. obt	
" 26	D.187	"	Cable and Wireless Limited. CCC	
" 19	D.48 SAV	"	Italo-Yugoslav frontier.	
" 19	D.49 "	"	French Indo-China.	
" 26	No.334	High Com Lon.	Meeting with Foreign Secretary.	ST/G
" 26	No.335	"	" " " "	" DBS A
" 4	Desp.61	Can Emb Moscow	Summaries of articles in Soviet press.	

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C169372

To ~~SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
PRIME MINISTER

27 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.18	G.6.Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Poland	
Feb.18	G.7 "	"	Changes in Greek Govt.	
Feb.18	D.47 "	"	India	
Feb.19	D.50 "	"	Turko-Syrian relations	
Feb.19	D.51 "	"	Japanese Mandated Islands	
Feb.19	D.52 "	"	"	
Feb.26	D.189	"	Italian peace treaty PT/I	
Feb.26	D.191	"	Austrian peace settlement — PT/A	
Feb.26	D.190	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Feb.26	G.7	"	Tariff concessions ITO	
Feb.17	WA-575	Can.Emb.Wash.	St.Lawrence Seaway	
Feb.25	No.19	Can.Emb.Athens	Greek amnesty	
Feb.26	No.339	Can.H.C.London	Meetings of Commonwealth H.C.s in London during meetings of Deputies of For.Mins. PH	
Memorandum with tels.to and From Washington re Canadian relief policy after termination of UNRRA 'OH			original filed in ~~UK/FP~~ ACL Copies in WO15 WO17 PT/G UK/G	

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C169373

To Prime Minister

28 Feb., 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.28	D.198	Doms.Off.Lon.	Addition to C.D.197 re Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.27	No.343	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary Feb.20-26	
Feb.28	No.350	"	German Settlement.	
Feb.27	No.27	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Resolution re Nfld.delegation to London	
Feb.28	No.29	"	Matters for discussion with U.K.Govt. by Nfld.delegation	
Feb.27	No.28	"	Nfld.delegation to London	
Feb.28	No.31	"	"	
Feb.21		Mexican Embassy Ottawa	Forwarding book "Seis Anos de Actividad Nacional".	
Feb.25	No.4	Ex.to "	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169374

28 Feb.,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.27	D.192	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.27	D.193	"	"	
Feb.28	D.196	"	" new folder	
Feb.28	D.197	"	" F/AFA	
Feb.27	No.347	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement Pr/G	
Feb.15		Br.H.C.Ottawa	Soviet foreign policy USSR	
Feb.13	No.84	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Compensation for Nfld.strategis position	
Feb.20	No.391	Can.Emb.Wash.	Sen.Doc.5 - Provisions of Federal Statutes affected by Termination of Hostilities,the War,or Emergency US/w L	
Report	by the President of the U.S.to the Congress for 1946		t PM	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169375

1 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.28	D.194	Doms.Off.Lon.	German peace settlement P.T./G.	
Feb.28	D.195	"	"	
Feb.28	D.199	"	French Alliance with U.K.	
Feb.28	D.200	"	Germany	
Feb.28	D.201	"	India.	
Feb.28	No.111	Can.Emb.Paris	Anglo-French Alliance	
Feb.28	No.33	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Nfld.delegation to Ottawa	
Feb.28	No.35	"	"	
Feb.25	No.416	Ex.to Can.Emb. Wash.	U.S.President's request for extension of 2nd War Powers Act US/WL	
Feb.4	No.60	Can.Emb.Moscow	Relations between Pres.Roosevelt and Stalin US/FP	
Feb.14	A.121	Can.H.C.London	Anglo-American relations UK/FP	
Feb.18	A.130	"	Canada-U.S.defence DBS A	
Mar.1	No.6	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Japanese mandated islands	

Memorandum re Nfld.delegation to Ottawa
Memorandum with D.O.tels.C.D.192-4-6-7 & 8 re Anglo-French Alliance
Memorandum re meetings of High Commissioners with Dominions Secretary. ODD

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C169376

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, March 3, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Feb.20	D.53 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Portugal.	
" 21	D.54 "	"	Greece.	
" 21	D.55 "	"	Turkey.	
" 22	D.56 "	"	Dodecanese. Greece	
" 22	D.57 "	"	Italy.	
" 21	G.8 "	"	Economic White Paper. UK/EC47 PT/A	
Mar. 1	D.202	"	Meeting of Deputies for Austria.	
" 1	D.203	"	Territorial claims against Germany.	
" 1	D.205	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 1	D.206	"	Political organization of Germany.	
" 2	D.207	"	German and Austrian Peace settlements. PT/G	
" 1	No.116	Can Amb Paris	French Alliance.	
Feb.28	No.68	Can Mil Miss. Berlin	Report to Foreign Ministers re German Treaty.	
Mar 4	Unnumbered	"	" "	
Mar. 1	No.67	Can Amb China.	Resignation of Dr. T. V. Soong.	
Feb.28	No.32	High Com Nfld.	Delegation to United Kingdom.	

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Ottawa, March 4, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 3	D.208	Doms Off Lon.	Socialization of German Industries.	
Feb.28 Mar. 3	No.357 No.364	High Com Lon "	Settlement with Austria. " " "	PT/A
Mar. 3	WA-702	Can Amb Wash.	Foreign Policy of the United States.	US/FP
Mar. 3	No.120	Can Amb Paris.	Interview with M Bideault.	F/AFA
Feb.13	Letter	High Com Lon.	Visit from members of Polish Delegation.	
Feb.11	Desp 75	Can Amb Moscow	Article published in Pravda.	USSR/Pol

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169378

5 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.3	D.209	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece and Turkey	
Mar.3	D.210	"	"	
Mar.3	D.211	"	"	
Mar.4	D.212	"	Anglo-French Alliance	
Mar.4	D.214	"	Spitzbergen	
Mar.4	D.213	"	Greece and Turkey	
Mar.3	No.366	Can.H.C.London	German peace settlement PT/G	
Mar.3	No.368	"	"	
Mar.4	No.378	"	Australian gift of sterling to U.K.	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169379

5 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.4	D.215	Dominions Off. London	Economic Commission for Asia and Far East	UN ESC/FE
Mar.5	D.216	"	U.S.interest in airfield on Ascension Island	US/NAB
Mar. 5	No.41	"	Japanese Mandated Islands.	
Mar.5	No.74	Can.Emb.Moscow	Retirement of Generalissimo Stalin as Minister of Armed Forces of U.S.S.R.	
Mar.3	No.20	Can.Leg.Oslo	Spitzbergen	
Feb.28	No.475	Can.Emb.Wash.	Repeal of certain temporary statutes still in effect by virtue of emergencies proclaimed by President in 1939 and 1941 US/WL	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169380

6 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 5	D.217	Doms.Off.Lon.	~~Indonesia~~ NEI	
Mar. 5	D.218	"	Hong Kong	
Feb.25	No.59	Can.Emb.Nether.	Departure for Canada of Dr.H.van Royen Netherlands Amb.to Canada DS/Neth	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.380 12 Feb.,1947 ✓				

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PRIME MINISTER

To.....

C169381

7 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.4	WA-717	Can.Emb.Wash.	Peace Conference for Japan	PTS
Mar.5	WA-732	"	U.S .aid to Greece	USIFP
Feb.28	No.477	"	Gov.Gen.'s visit to Washington	
Feb.26	No.397	"	U.S.foreign policy	USIFP
Mar.5	No.75	Can.Emb.Moscow	"Military Alliance between Canada and U.S."	
Feb.26		Brit.H.C.Ottawa	Soviet foreign policy	
Mar.6	D.219	Doms Off Lon.	Japanese Mandated Islands.	
" 6	D.221	"	United Nations Frontier Commission.	
" 7	D.222	"	" " " "	
" 6	No.44	"	" " " "	

President Truman's Report to Congress on the United Nations 1946

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169382

8 March 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.7	D.224	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
Mar.7	D.225	"	Diplomatic relations with Siam	
Mar.7	D.226	"	Punjab India	
Mar.4	No.380	Can.H.C.Lon.	Newfoundland	
Mar.7	No.396	"	Austrian peace settlement PT/1	
Mar.8	No.409	"	Spitzbergen	
Mar.8	No.71	Can.Emb.China	Message for Mr.King from T.V.Soong	
Feb. 6	No.68	Can.Emb.Moscow	Canadian Arctic DBsA	
Feb.28	No.110	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Newfoundland	
Feb.18	No.162	Can.H.C.Aust.	Raising of Australian Legations to Embassies	

9-3-47

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To PRIME MINISTER

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10 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 1	D.58 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	India	
Mar. 1	D.59 "	"	Punjab	
Feb.28	D.60 "	"	Egypt	
Mar. 8	D.227	"	Palestine	
~~Feb.~~		"		
Mar. 7	No.395	Can.H.C.Lon.	U.K.Weekly Summary Feb.27-Mar.5	
Feb.28		"	German peace settlement	
Mar.10		"	Message from Lady Martin Harvey	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169384

11 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.10	D.228	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austrian peace treaty PT/A	
Mar.11	No.429	Can.H.C.London	German & Austrian peace settlements	
Mar. 4	A.187	"	German peace settlement	
Mar. 6	No.77	Can.Emb.Moscow	"Izvestia" attack on Watson Kirkconnell	USSR.
Feb.19	No.87	"	U.S.atomic energy control policy	
Mar.11	No.83	"	Council of Foreign Ministers CFM/M47	
Mar. 1		Can.Emb.Wash.	St.Lawrence Waterway	
Mar. 3		"	Canadian membership in Pan-American Union	

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To PRIME MINISTER

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12 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 1	D.61 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	
Mar. 1	D.62 "	"	Interim Central Administrations in Germany	
Mar. 4	D.63 "	"	Poland	
Mar.12	D.229	"	Punjab situation India	
Mar. 3		Can.Emb.Wash.	Palestine	
Mar.12	No.68	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	
Mar.13	No.7	P.M.of New Z.	N.Z.participation in Security Council discussions on Japanese mandated islands	
Mar.11	No.421	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly Summary, Mar.2-8,1947	
Feb.26		"	Situation in Poland	
Jan.21	No.35	Can.Emb.Moscow	Baltic Republics	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169385

12 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 1	D.61 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Spain	
Mar. 1	D.62 "	"	~~Interim~~ Central Administrations in Germany	
Mar. 4	D.63 "	"	Poland	
Mar.12	D.229	"	Punjab situation India	
Mar. 3		Can.Emb.Wash.	Palestine	
Mar.12	No.68	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	
Mar.13	No.7	P.M.of New Z.	N.Z.participation in Security Council discussions on Japanese mandated islands	
Mar.11	No.421	Can.H.C.London	U.K.Weekly ~~Summary~~, Mar.2-8,1947	
Feb.26		"	Situation in Poland	
Jan.21	No.35	Can.Emb.Moscow	Baltic Republics	

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To PRIME MINISTER

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13 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.12	D.230	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers Moscow	
Mar.12	D.231	"	Austrian peace settlement	PT/A
Mar.12	D.232	"	Greek frontier commission	
Mar.13	No.23	Can.Emb.Athens	Greece	
Mar.8	No.34	Ex.to Can.H.C.Nfld.	Foreign exchange control	
Mar.13	No.8	P.M.New Zeal.	Japanese mandated islands	

Memorandum with Canada House tel.re Newfoundland.

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To PRIME MINISTER

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14 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 7	D.65 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Hungary	
Mar. 8	D.67 "	"	Czechoslovakia	
Mar. 8	D.68 "	"	Egypt	
Mar.13	G.10	"	U.K.National Service Bill	UK/Manpower
Mar.13	D.233	"	India	
Mar.13	D.234	"	India	PT/G
Mar.13	D.235	"	Council of For.Ministers Moscow - Germany	
Mar.13	D.236	"	" " " - Austria	PT/A
Mar.13	WA-821	Can.Emb.Wash.	Pres.Truman's address to Congress of Mar.12	US/FR
Mar.10	No.80	Can.Mil.Miss.Berlin	Oder-Neisse Line	German
Mar.14	No.70	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	
Oct.31/46	Delca No.72	Can.Emb.Paris	Paris Peace Conference	
			Memorandum re proposed visit of Mr.Truman to Canada	Off

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To PRIME MINISTER

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15 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.7	D.64 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Anglo-French Alliance	
Mar.7	D.66 "	"	India	
Mar.8	D.69 "	"	Spitzbergen	
Mar.14	D.238	"	Council of Foreign Ministers - China	1M47
Mar.14	D.239	"	" - Austria	PT/A
Mar.14	D.240	"	" - demilitarization of Germany	PT/G
Mar.15	No.17	Ex.to Can.H.C. Dublin	Message for Ireland's national holiday	
Mar.14	No.85	Can.Emb.Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers	PT/G

Memorandum with Tokyo tel.43 of Mar.12 and memorandum sent to Mr.St.Laurent re invitation for Canadian group to visit Japan

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Ottawa, March 17, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar 15	D.241	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
Mar 15	No.459	High Com Lond.	United Kingdom Weekly Summary.	
Mar 15	No.86	Can Amb Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 17	No.87	"	" " " "	
Mar.13	No.39	High Com Nfld.	Union of Canada and Newfoundland.	
Mar 10	Letter from Mr. R.A.MacKay re Conference with Premier Macdonald.			
Feb.25	No 41	Can Miss Tokyo	Speech by Premier Yoshido.	
	Memorandum re meetings of High Commissioners with Lord Addison.			
	" re setting up of UNESCO Advosory Committee in Canada.			
17216 L	1323/6/405	Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.382 Copy 143		

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18 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.17	D.242	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of For.Ministers Moscow	CFM/M47
Mar.17	D.243	"	"	
Mar.17	D.244	"	"	
Mar.17	D.245	"	"	
Mar.11	D.70 Sav.	"	French Indo-China	
Mar.11	D.71 "	"	Trieste	
Mar.17	No.470	Can.H.C.London	U.K.National Service Bill	UK/Manpower
Feb.17	No.164	Can.H.C.Aust.	Political situation in Australia	
Feb.26	No.201	"	Reduction of Australian taxation	
Mar.4		Can.Mil.Mis.Berlin	U.K.policy towards Germany	
Feb.21	No.93	Can.Emb.Moscow	Signing of peace treaties - Soviet press comment	Paris Conf
Mar.18	No.93	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	CFM/M47
Mar.18	WA-862	CanlEmb.Wash.	U.S.aid to Greece and Turkey	US/FP
Memorandum re increase of salary to Major General Letson				opr

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19 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.11	D.72 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	U.S.aid for Turkey	
Mar.18	D.246	"	Punjab situation — India	
Mar.18	D.247	" CFM/1947	Allied holdings of German prisoners of war	
Mar.18	D.249	" PT/A	Council of For.Ministers(Austria)	
Mar.18	D.250	" "	"	
Mar.18	D.251	" "	"	
Feb.24	No.191	Can.H.C.Aust.	Political situation in Australia	

Memorandum re Mr.Dupuy's presentation of credentials as Can.Amb.The Hague.
Memorandum re accommodation in South for Mr.King's stay.
Memorandum re types of cypher in use in Ex.Affs.

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20 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.19	D.256	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	PT/G
Mar.19	D.257	"	"	PT/G
Mar.19	D.258	"	U.K.policy towards Ruhr	PT/G
Mar.19	D.259	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	/M47
Mar.20	D.262	"	"	PT/A
Mar.20	D.264	"	Indonesia	
Mar.17	No.469	Can.H.C.London	Canada-Nfld.relations	
Mar.18	WA-866	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit of Pres.Aleman to U.S.	Mexico
Mar.12	No.110	Can.Emb.Mexico	"Seis Anos de Actividad Nacional"	
Mar.19	No.95	Can.Emb.Moscow	Participation of other States in German peace settlement	PT/G
Mar.19	No.97	"	"	"
Mar.20	No.100	"	Procedure for German settlement	PT/G
Mar.20	No.74	Can.Emb.Belgium	Belgian political situation	
Mar.20	No.49	Can.Mil.Mission Tokyo	Gen.McArthur's statement re turning over of Japan to United Nations,etc.	

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To PRIME MINISTER

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20 March, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.18	D.248	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers	M 47
Mar.18	D.252	" PT/G	"	
Mar.19	D.253	"	Indonesia NEI	
Mar.19	D.254	"	Middle Eastern Economic Commission	UN/ESC
Mar.19	D.255	"	Council of Foreign Ministers PT/G	
Mar.12	No.129	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Nfld.delegation to U.K.	
Mar.19	No.42	"	"	
~U.K.Weekly Summary (Commonwealth & Foreign) Mar.6-12,1947,No.10				ext w/s 513

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To PRIME MINISTER

21 March, 1947 C169394

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.20	D.260	Doms.Off.Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers ~~Peace~~ Germany	
Mar.20	D.263	"	" Germany	
Mar.20	D.265	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty	
Mar.20	D.266	"	Anglo-Belgian Alliance	
Mar.20	D.267	"	Council of Foreign Ministers/M 47	
Mar.15	No.67	Ex. to "	National Insurance XA/C	
Mar.20	No.43	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Nfld.delegation to Canada	
Mar.21	No.503	Can.H.C.London	Smithers' comments on Canadian farmers	UK/g
Mar.19	WA-876	Can.Emb.Wash.	Approval of Halibut Regulations for 1947	Fisheries
Feb.17		Can.Emb.Moscow	U.K.policy in Eastern Europe after Polish elections UK/FP	
Jan.31	No.26	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Political Situation in Japan	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

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Ottawa, March 22, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 20	D.261	Doms Off Lon.	Economic Unity of Germany.	
" 21	D.268	"	Palestine.	
" 21	D.270	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	M 47
" 21	D.271	"	Deputies for Germany	PT/G
" 21	D.272	"	Deputies for Germany.	
" 21	No.514	High Com Lon.	Commonwealth Defence.	UK/CD 517
" 21	No.515	"	" "	
" 13	Letter	"	Movements to foster Unity of Europe.	UE 51.2
" 21	No.155	Can Amb Paris	Political situation in France.	
" 18	No.150	"	Fortnightly telegram re France.	
" 21	No.102	Can Amb Moscow	Peace settlement with Austria.	PT/A
" 21	No.103	"	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 21	Ext to	Can Amb Athens	National Holiday of Greece.	
" 3		Can Amb Wash	Talk with Senator Vandenberg.	US/FP
Feb. 4	No.63	Can Emb China	Political situation in China.	
" 13	No.33	Can Miss Tokyo	General MacArthur's letter to Premier Yoshida	a paper

Memorandum and submission for signature re position of Associate Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. 90/12

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

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Ottawa, March 24, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 21	D.269	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers. /M47	
" 22	D273	"	Jewish immigration to Palestine.	
" 22	D.274	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 22	D.275	"	Punjab situation. India	
" 22	D.276	"	Burma.	
" 22	D.277	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. /M47	
" 22	D.278	"	" " " "	
" 22	D.279	"	" " " "	
" 21	No.104	Can Amb Moscow	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 23	No.160	" Paris	Political situation in France.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

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Ottawa, March 24, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 24	No.165	Can Amb Paris	French Political Situation.	
Mar. 21	No.511	High Com Lon.	Aircraft Carriers "Warrior" and "Magnificent"	
" 22	Ext 504	to "	Remarks by Smithers.	
" 21	Desp 666	U.S.Amb Ottawa	Pacific Halibut Convention.	
Jan. 24	" 42	Can Amb Moscow	Report of State Planning Commission.	
			Memorandum re invitation to President of Mexico to visit Canada.	

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Ottawa, March 25, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.15	D.81 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Demilitarization of Germany. CMM/47	
" 24	D.281	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 24	D.282	"	" " " "	
" 24	D.283	"	" " " "	
" 24	D.284	"	" " " "	
" 24	D.285	"	" " " "	
" 25	D.286	"	Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.	
" 25	D.287	"	Indonesia. NEI	
Mar.24	WA-915	Can Amb Wash.	Statement on Standardization. DBsD	
Mar.25	No.49	High Com Nfld.	Visit of Delegation to London.	
			Memorandum re visit of Professor Toynbee to Ottawa.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, March 25, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.12	D.73 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Cyprus.	
" 12	D.74 "	"	Polish-Czech Treaty.	
" 12	D.75 "	"	Egypt.	
" 13	D.76 "	"	Constitutional organization of Germany.	
" 13	D.78 "	"	Belgium.	
" 14	D.79 "	"	Czech-Hungarian minorities.	
" 14	D.80 "	"	Italy.	
" 24	D.280	"	Corfu Channel Dispute. Albania.	
" 24	No.106	Can Amb Moscow	Procedure for German settlement.	PT/G
" 24	No.168	" Paris	French Political situation.	
Feb.21	Desp 91	" Moscow	Soviet Elections.	
Jan.29	" 29	High Com S.A.	U.N. decisons against South Africa.	
Mar.20	" 146	" Nfld.	Newfoundland Delegation to Canada.	
" 21	Letter to	U.K.High Com.	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases.	WHO
UNITED KINGDOM WEEKLY SUMMARY (COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN) No.11.				UK WS

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, March 25, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.12	D.73 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Cyprus.	
" 12	D.74 "	"	Polish-Czech Treaty.	
" 12	D.75 "	"	Egypt.	
" 13	D.76 "	"	Constitutional organization of Germany.	
" 13	D.78 "	"	Belgium.	
" 14	D.79 "	"	Czech-Hungarian minorities.	
" 14	D.80 "	"	Italy.	
" 24	D.280	"	Corfu Channel Dispute. Albania.	
" 24	No.106	Can Amb Moscow	Procedure for German settlement. PT/G	
" 24	No.168	" Paris	French Political situation.	
Feb.21	Desp 91	" Moscow	Soviet Elections.	
Jan.29	" 29	High Com S.A.	U.N. decisons against South Africa.	
Mar.20	" 146	" Nfld.	Newfoundland Delegation to Canada.	
" 21	Letter to	U.K.High Com.	Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases.	WHO
UNITED KINGDOM WEEKLY SUMMARY (COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN) No.11.				UK WS

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Ottawa, March 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 13	D.77 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Germany.	
" 25	D.288	"	Private trade with Japan.	
" 25	D.289	"	U.K. Economic Staff in Japan.	
" 25	D.290	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 22	No.520	High Com Lon.	Allied Occupation Forces in British Zone.	CA/OS 47
" 25	No.541	"	Visit of Sir Wilfred Eady to Washington.	CA/PA
" 25	WA-938	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of President Truman to Canada.	CA
" 25	WA-940	"	" " " " " "	CA
" 25	No.107	" Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers	IM47
" 25	No. 50	High Com Nfld.	Draft reply to National Convention.	
" 10	Desp 254	Can Miss Berlin	Internal Political situation in Germany.	
" 8	" 126	Can Amb Moscow	Visit of Polish Delegation to Moscow.	
" 11	Letter	"	Talk with Mr. Bevin.	UK
" 10	Desp 131	"	Lecture on "The British Dominions"	USSR
17223 L	1478/6/405	WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.383 Copy No. 143		

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C169400

Ottawa, March 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 13	D.77 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Germany.	
" 25	D.288	"	Private trade with Japan.	
" 25	D.289	"	U.K. Economic Staff in Japan.	
" 25	D.290	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 22	No.520	High Com Lon.	Allied Occupation Forces in British Zone.	CA/OS 47
" 25	No.541	"	Visit of Sir Wilfred Eady to Washington.	UKTPA
" 25	WA-938	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of President Truman to Canada.	CA
" 25	WA-940	"	" " " " " " "	CA
" 25	No.107	" Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers	IM47
" 25	No. 50	High Com Nfld.	Draft reply to National Convention.	
" 10	Desp 254	Can Miss Berlin	Internal Political situation in Germany.	
" 8	" 126	Can Amb Moscow	Visit of Polish Delegation to Moscow.	
" 11	Letter	"	Talk with Mr. Bevin.	UK
" 10	Desp 131	"	Lecture on "The British Dominions"	USSR
17223 L	1478/6/405	WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.383 Copy No. 143		

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, March 27, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.18	D.82 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Palestine.	
" 26	D.291	"	Deputies for Germany. } PTG	
" 26	D.292	"	" " "	
" 26	D.293	"	" " "	
" 26	D.294	"	India.	
" 26	D.295	"	International Trade Organization.	
" 24	WA-923	Can Amb Wash.	Deficiency Appropriation Bill. 45/WL	
" 26	No. 9	SSEA Wellington	Policy on Ruhr. Germany.	
" 24	Ext.47 to	High Com Nfld	Visit of Delegation to Ottawa.	
" 21	Desp 149	"	" " " " " 44	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, March 28, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 27	D.296	Doms Off Lon.	German Peace Conference. PT/G	
" 27	D.297	"	German emigration.	
" 27	D.298	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. PT/G.	
" 27	D.300	"	Disarmament.	
" 27	D.301	"	Anglo-Spanist Monetary Agreement.	
" 27	No.57	"	Policy on Ruhr. Germans	
" 27	No.110	Can Amb Moscow	Procedure for German Settlement. PT/G	
" 7	Desp.248	Can Miss.Berlin	Talk with Sir William Strang. PT/G	
F.O.PRINT.	R 143/4/19		Situation in Greece.	Copy No.068a
"	CAN 1139/49/38		United States and Latin American Communism	Copy 068a
Memorandum and copy of report on			second part of First Session of General Assembly. with PM	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169403

1 April, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.19	D.83 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Monetary situation in Sweden	
" 19	D.84 "	"	"	
" 19	D.85 "	"	Denmark	
" 20	D.86 "	"	Austrian peace treaty PT/A	
" 20	D.87 "	"	"	
" 20	D.88 "	"	U.K.troops in Iraq	
" 22	D.89 "	"	Belgium	
" 22	D.90 "	"	Colonial Policy	
" 24	D.91 "	"	"	
" 24	D.92 "	"	Austrian peace treaty	
" 27	D.299	"	Disarmament	
" 29	D.303	"	Punjab situation India	
" 29	D.304	"	Publication of Yalta & Potsdam Agreements	
" 29	D.305	"	Bevin-Stalin interview in Moscow	
" 29	D.306	"	Indonesia	
" 31	D.308	"	" NEI	
" 31	D.309	"	Cheribon Agreement	
Mar.28	No.563	Can.H.C.London	Moscow Conf.of For.Ministers	
" 21		"	Association of other Allies in Peace settlement for Germany PT/G	
Feb.27	A.179	"	U.K.Official Secrets Act of 1911 and 1920 - declarations by Civil Servants re	
Mar.31	No.182	Can.Emb.Paris	Gen.de Gaulle's address at unveiling of memorial at Bruneval	
Mar.28	No.112	Can.Emb.Moscow	German settlement PT/G	
" 28	No.113	"	Council of For.Ministers Moscow	
" 29	No.116	"	" PT/G	
" 31	No.117	"	"	
" 31	No.118	"	" CMM/47	
Mar.13	No.259	Can.H.C.Aust.	Political situation in Australia	
" 15	No.136	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Canada-Nfld.relations	
" 21	No.148	"	"	
" 22	No.151	"	"	
" 28	No.52	"	"	
" 28	No.53	"	"	
" 29	No.54	"	"	
" 30	No.55	"	"	
" 27	No.50	Ex.to "	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

1 April,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.28	No.94	Can.Emb.China	Changes in Chinese Cabinet	
Mar.27		Ex.to Gen.Letson	Revision of documents relating to office and appt.of Gov.Gen.	Box
U.K.Weekly Summary(Domestic and Economic) Mar.16-22,1947 fr.Canada House				
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.384 of 12 March,1947				

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To PRIME MINISTER

2 April, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.26	D.93 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austrian peace treaty PT/A	
" 24	D.94 "	"	Roumania	
" 24	D.95 "	"	Italy	
" 24	D.96 "	"	Hungary	
" 25	D.97 "	"	Austrian peace treaty	
" 26	D.98 "	"	Economic claims against Germany	
" 26	D.99 "	"	Austrian peace treaty PT/A	
" 26	D.100 "	"	"	
" 31	D.310	"	Indonesia NEI	
" 31	D.311	"	"	
" 31	D.312	"	Council of Foreign Ministers PT/G.	
" 31	D.313	"	" CFM	
" 31	D.314	"	" CFM	
" 31	D.315	"	" CFM	
Apr.1	D.316	"	" ~~PT/G~~ CFM	
" 1	D.317	"	" PT/G	
" 1	D.318	"	" CFM	
" 1	D.319	"	Burma	
" 1	D.320	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Mar.28	WA-987	Can.Emb.Wash.	Visit of Sir Wilfred Eady UK/FA	
Apr.1	No.58	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Canada-Nfld.relations	
" 1	No.59	"	"	
" 1	No.60	"	"	
Mar.13	No.132	"	"	
" 29	No.53	Ex. to "	"	
" 31	No.54	Ex. to "	"	
Feb.26	No.50	Can.Mis.Tokyo	Effect on Japan of occupation	
Mar.26		Can.Del.Atomic En.Com.N.Y.	Commission for Conventional Armaments ~~Disarmament~~	
Apr. 1	Unnumb.	Can.Emb.Athens	Death of King George of Greece	
Apr. 1	Unnumb.	Can.Emb.Moscow	Correction to tel.112 of Mar.28 PT/G.	
Apr. 1	No.122	"	German peace settlement PT/G	
Apr. 1	No.123	"	Council of Foreign Ministers	
Apr. 2	No.126	"	French proposal for conference on German emigration	
Mar. 15	No.133	"	Association of other powers in German peace PT/G	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169406

Ottawa, April 3, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 2	D.321	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 2	D.322	"	Disarmament of Germany.	
" 2	D.323	"	" " "	
" 2	D.324	"	Trieste.	
" 2	D.325	"	Palestine.	
" 2	D.326	"	Deputies for Germany. PT/G	
" 2	D.327	"	" " Austria. PT/A	
" 3	D.328	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 3	No.132	Can Amb Moscow	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 2	Ext. 55 to	High Com Nfld.	Statement to Convention.	
" 1	Desp 87 "	"	Delegation to Canada.	
" 1	No. 9	High Com Lon.	U.K. WEEKLY SUMMARY	
Jan.20	Desp.34	Can Amb Moscow	Stalin's answers to correspondent. Lesr	
" 30	" 58	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
Mar.20	" 276	High Com Aust.	State elections in South Australia.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, April 5, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 3	D.329	Doms Off Lon.	Palestine.	
" 3	D.330	"	Deputies for Austria.	PT
" 3	D.331	"	Foreign Ministers.	
" 3	D.332	"	German Peace Settlement.	PT/G
" 3	D.333	"	" " "	
" 4	D.335	"	German Peace Settlement.	
" 4	D.336	"	Frontier Commission in Greece.	
Apr. 3	No.610	High Com Lon.	Dominions and Peace Treaty.	PT/G
" 2	Desp 12	"	U.K.WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 3	No.186	Can Amb Paris.	Dominions and Peace Treaty.	PT/G
" 2	No.131	" Moscow	Foreign Ministers.	
" 3	No.133	" "	" "	
" 3	No.134	" "	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 3	No.435	Can Con Gen NY	US Trusteeship Agreement.	Pal/Mdt/Jolk
" 3	No. 63	High Com Nfld.	Canada and Newfoundland.	
" 4	No. 31	Can Amb Athens	Departure of Soviet Ambassador.	
Feb.11	Desp 72	Can Amb Moscow	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 28	" 108	"	Soviet TradeUnions.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, April 8, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar.27	D.101 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	U.S-Philippines Agreement.	
" 27	D.102 "	"	Deputies for Austria.	
" 28	D.103 "	"	Egypt.	
" 28	D.104 "	"	Deputies for Austria.	
Apr. 4	D.334	"	Disarmament.	
" 6	D.337	"	Deputies for Germany.	
" 6	D.338	"	" " "	
" 6	D.339	"	" " Austria.	
" 6	D.340	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 7	D.341	"	Deputies for Austria.	
" 7	D.342	"	" " "	
" 7	D.343	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 7	D.344	"	" " " "	
" 7	D.345	"	" " " "	
" 7	Unnumbered	"	Correction for D.331	
" 8	D.347	"	Deputies for Austria.	
" 4	No.136	Can Amb Moscow.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 7	No.138	"	" " " "	
" 7	No.140	"	Procedure for German Settlement.	
" 7	No.141	"	Settlement of Lend-Lease Obligations	
" 7	No.143	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
Mar. 3	Desp 113	"	Opening of Third Session of Supreme Soviet.	
" 1	" 110	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 6	" 130	"	Article entitled "Britain and China"	
Text of	Statement	on Newfoundland.		
Mar.10	Desp 136	Can Emb China	Monthly Summary.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, April 9, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 28	D.105 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Deputies for Austria.	PT/A
" 29	D.106 "	"	" " "	
" 29	D.107 "	"	" " "	
" 29	D.108 "	"	" " "	
Apr. 7	D.346	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 8	D.348	"	" " " "	
" 9	D.349	"	German Peace Settlement.	PT/G
" 9	D.350	"	" " "	
" 9	D.352	"	" " "	
" 9	D.353	"	Trade talks with USSR	
" 9	D.354	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 8	No.144	Can Amb Moscow	Meeting with Bevin - Japanese Peace.	PT/J
" 8	No.145	"	" " " - Territorial claims.	PT/G
" 8	No.147	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 8	No.148	"	Procedure German Treaty.	PT/G
" 8	No.149	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 8	No.150	"	Italian naval vessels.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169410

OTTAWA? April 10, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 1	D.109 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Deputies for Austria/PT	
" 1	D.110 "	"	Italy.	
" 9	D.351	"	Private trade with Japan.	
" 9	D.355	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 10	D.357	"	Deputies for Austria/PT	
Mar. 18	Desp 141	Can Amb Moscow	Fourth Five Year Plan for Soviet.	
Apr.10	No.445	Can Con Gen NY	Palestine question. UNIGA/Pal	
Apr. 6	Desp 10	High Com Lon.	U.K.WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 9	" 13	"	" " "	
Mar.19	" 281	High Com Aust?	Statement by Mr. Evatt on Foreign Affairs.	
Memorandum to Mr.		St. Laurent re	Exit permits for Russian wives of Canadians. CA/USSR	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169411

Ottawa, April 11, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.10	D.356	Doms Off Lon.	Deputies for Austria. /PT	
" 10	D.358	"	U.N.War Crimes Commission.	
" 10	D.359	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 10	D.360	"	" " " "	
" 10	D.361	"	India.	
" 10	No.151	Can Emb Moscow.	Council of Foreign Ministers. PT/G	
" 10	No.152	"	" " " "	
Mar.17	Desp139	"	Agricultural production in Soviet Union.	
Apr.10	No.197	Can Amb Paris.	General de Gaulle's speeches.	
" 11	No. 66	High Com Nfld.	Union of Newfoundland with United States.	
Mar.27	Desp 288	High Com Aust.	Sessional indemnities of Members of Parliame	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169412

Ottawa, April 12, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 11	D.362	Doms Off Lon.	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 11	D.363	"	" "	
" 11	D.365	"	Deputies for Austria.	PT
" 11	D.366	"	Deputies for Germany.	PT
" 11	D.367	"	Peace Settlement with Japan.	PT
" 11	D.368	"	Disarmament.	
" 12	D.369	"	Ascension Island.	
" 11	No.155	Can Emb Moscow	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 11	No.201	" Paris	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 11	No. 67	High Com Nfld.	Newfoundland and United States.	
" 11	No.642	High Com Lon.	German Settlement.	PT/G
" 12	No.647	"	Japanese settlement.	PT/J

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169413 ✓

Ottawa, April 14, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 2	D.112 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers. /M 47	
" 11	D.364	"	~~Anglo~~-Soviet Treaty.	
" 11	No.154	Can Emb Moscow.	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 12	No.156	"	Procedure for Peace Conference.	PT/G
" 13	No. 54	Sec Gen UNO	Special session of (UN) General Assembly.	
Feb.25	Desp.197	High Com Aust.	Withdrawal of British from India.	
Mar.10	" 233	"	Communist activities in Australia.	
Apr. 3	" 722	Can Amb Wash.	Second War Powers Act.	US/WL

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169414

Ottawa, April 15, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 2	D.111 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers. /M 47	
" 14	D.370	"	" " " "	✓ ✓
" 14	D.371	"	" " " "	✓
" 14	D.372	"	Deputies for Germany. } PT/G	
" 14	D.373	"	" " " }	
" 14	D.374	"	" " " }	
" 14	D.375	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties. Paris Conf	
" 15	D.376	"	Disarmament. UN/DA	
" 14	No.55	Sec Gen U.N.	Procedure General Assembly. UN/GA	
Mar.26	Desp 79 17250	Can Leg Oslo	Visit to Lofoten fisheries. Norway	
F.O.PRINT	[illegible]	L 1958/6/405	WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.386 Copy No.143	
"		C 3685/53/18	CONVERSATION WITH MR. MATTHEWS (U.S.STATE DEPT) Copy No.068a GMM/47	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169415

Ottawa, April 16, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 15	D.377	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	/M47
" 15	D.378	"	Governor of Trieste.	
" 15	D.379	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	/M47
" 15	D.380	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 15	WA-1149	Can Amb Wash.	Comment on Wallace's activities in U.K.	
" 15	No.160	" Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers.	/M47
" 15	No.161	" "	Settlement with Japan.	PT/J
" 16	No.162	" "	Procedure for German settlement.	PT/G
Mar. 24	Desp 291	High Com Aust.	Political situation in Australia.	
Apr. 9	" 759	Can Amb Wash.	Second War Powers Act.	US/WL
Mar. 24	Letter	Can Leg Prague	Formal call on Foreign Minister.	CM/CS
Apr. 15	Address of Canadian Minister in Norway.			CM/N

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To THE PRIMME MINISTER C169416 ✓

Ottawa, April 17, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 3	D.113 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Italy.	
" 8	D.114 "	"	Japanese Trade.	
" 8	D.115 "	"	" "	
" 9	D.116 "	"	Spain.	
" 9	D.117 "	"	"	
" 9	D.118 "	"	"	
" 10	D.119 "	"	German Peace Settlement:Bulgaria.	PT/G
" 16	D.381	"	Palestine.	
" 17	D.382	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 17	No.167	Can Emb Moscow	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G

Memorandum re Soviet Union in Arctic developments.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169417

Ottawa, April 18, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.17	D.384	Doms Off Lon.	Anglo-Italian Financial Agreement.	
" 17	D.387	"	U.N.Frontier Commission in Greece.	
" 17	D.385	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. CFM/M47 PT/A	
" 17	D.386	"	" " " "	
" 17	D.388	"	U.N.Frontier Commission in Greece.	
" 18	D.389	"	India.	
" 17	No.163	Can Emb Moscow	Austrian Treaty. PT/A	
" 17	No.464	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly. UN/GA	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169418

Ottawa, April 19, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.18	D.390	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	1947 PT IA
" 18	D.391	"	" " " "	
" 18	D.392	"	" " " "	PT IA
" 17	Ext 669 to	High Com Lon.	Standardization of equipment.	DB&D
" 17	" 99 "	Can Emb Moscow	" " "	
Mar.31	Letter	High Com Lon.	Visit of G. de Freitas to Japan.	UK/I
Apr. 2	"	"	Standardization of equipment.	DB&D
Apr. 9	No.14	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	UK/WS
Apr.11	Desp 794	Can Amb Wash.	Amendment to U.S. Constitution.	US/Leg
" 1	" 321	High Com Aust.	Debate on Foreign Affairs.	Australia
" 17	No. 6	S.S.E.A. Aust.	Consultations re Japan.	PT/J
Apr.16	Letter	Sec to Gov Gen	Plans of Their Excellencies during summer.	GG/Box

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C169419

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, April 21, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 11	D.120 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	German Peace Settlement: India.	PT/G
" 19	D.394	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	PT/A
" 21	D.396	"	" " " "	PT/G
" 21	D.397	"	Austrian Treaty.	PT/A
Apr. 7	No.139	Can Amb Moscow	Visit to Mr. Molotov.	CA/USSR
" 19	No.169	"	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
" 12	Letter 674	Can Amb Wash.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PT/J
" 18	No.679	High Com Lon.	" " "	
" 18	No. 10	Min E.A. S.A	" " "	
" 20	No. 7	" " Aust.	" " "	
" 5	No. 64	High Com Nfld.	Canada - Newfoundland.	
" 1	Desp 169	"	" "	
" 2	" 331	High Com Aust.	Appointments in Australian Dept of E.A.	
" 11	Letter	High Com Lon.	Evatt and Dominions Office.	Australia

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169420

Ottawa, April 22, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.21	D.398	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	PT/A
" 21	D.399	"	" " " "	PT/A
" 21	D.400	"	" " " "	PT/A
" 21	D.401	"	Austrian Treaty.	PTA
" 21	D.402	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	PT/A
" 21	D.403	"	Deputies for Austria.	PT/A
" 21	No.172	Can Emb Moscow	Procedure for German settlement.	PT/G
" 21	No. 57	Sec Gen UNO	Agenda first Special Session.	UN/GA/P21
" 22	No. 73	High Com Nfld.	Death of Sir John Puddester.	
" 18	No. 10	Min E.A. N.Z.	Conference on National Insurance.	
" 12	No. 11	High Com Lon.	U.K. WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 7	Desp 739	Can Amb Wash	Peace Conference for Japan.	PT/J
" 1		Can Amb Paris	FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.	F
" 15	B.48 to	Offices abroad	Immigration.	

F.O.PRINT 17253 L 2084/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.387
Copy No. 143

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169421

Ottawa, April 23, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.14	D.122 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	German Peace Settlement: Persia.	PT/G
" 14	D.123 "	"	Shipping for Germany.	
" 15	D.124 "	"	Italy.	
" 15	D.125 "	"	Control over Japanese industry.	
" 15	D.126 "	"	Naval Commission on Italian Navy.	
" 15	D.127 "	"	Treaty between Iraq and Transjordan.	
" 16	D.128 "	"	Council of Foreign Ministers. M47	
" 16	D.129 "	"	" " " "	
" 16	D.130 "	"	" " " "	
" 16	D.131 "	"	" " " "	
" 22	D.404	"	Japanese Whaling.	
" 22	D.405	"	Military Mission in Greece.	
" 23	WA-1250	Can Amb Wash.	Aid to Greece and Turkey.	
" 22	No.174	Can Emb Moscow	Austrian Treaty. PT/A	
" 21	No. 63	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace settlement. PT/J	
" 22	No. 58	Sec Gen UNO	Agenda for Special Session. UN/GA/Pal	
" 2	Desp 172	High Com Nfld.	Election of Delegation.	

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C169422

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, April 24, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.23	D.406	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	IM/47
" ~~22~~ 24	No.175 No.178	Can Emb Moscow "	Procedure for German Settlement. " " " "	PT/9
" ~~23~~	No. 68	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PT/5
" 23	No.479	Can Con Gen NY	Special session of Assembly.	UN/GA/B1
" 23	No. 59	Sec Gen UNO	" " " "	
" 23	Ext 67 to	High Com Nfld.	Death of Sir John Puddester.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169423

Ottawa, April 25, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 24	D.407	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 24	D.408	"	U.K. troops in Egypt.	
" 24	D.409	"	Deputies for Austria. PT/A	
" 24	D.410	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
"				
" 25	D.412	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties. CFM/M	
" 25	D.413	"	Japanese Oil Refining Industry.	
" 25	No.233	Can Amb Paris	Procedure for German Peace settlement. PT/G	
" 24	WA-1285	Can Amb Wash.	Japanese Peace Settlement. J/PT	
" 23	No.177	Can Emb Moscow	Article in "New Times" USSR	
" 24	No.179	"	Talk with Mr. Bevin. CFM/M	
" 22	No. 11	Min E.A. S.A.	Conference on National Insurance. CM	
" 24	No. 12	"	Japanese Peace settlement PT/J	
" 23	Ext 703 to	High Com Lon.	U.K. National Service Bill UK/Emergency	
Mar. 31	Desp 335	Can Miss Berlin	Procedure by Deputies. PT/G	

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C169424

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, April 28, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 24	No.87	Doms Off Lon.	National Insurance Conference.	
" 25	D.411	"	Anglo-Soviet Treaty.	
" 26	D.414	"	German emigration.	
" 28	D.415	"	Council of Foreign Ministers./M 47	
" 25	No.182	Can Emb Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 26	No.183	"	Talk with Mr. Bevin. CFM	
" 22	Letter	Can Amb Wash.	Comment on Mr. Wallace's remarks.	
" 7	No.180	High Com Nfld	Newfoundland Delegation.	

Memorandum re Disarmam ent.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169425

Ottawa, April 29, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr. 28	D.416	Doms Off Lon.	Japanese Whaling.	
" 28	D.417	"	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 28	D.418	"	" " " "	
" 28	D.419	"	Hungary. " " "	
" 28	D.420	"	Finland.	
" 9	Desp A315	High Com Lon.	Debate on export and import trade.	ITO
" 19	" No.12	"	U.K.Weekly Summary.	
" 16	" No.15	"	" "	

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C169426

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, April 30, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.18	D.132 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 21	D.133 "	"	Greek Trade Unions.	
" 22	D.134 "	"	" " "	
" 22	D.135 "	"	Italo/Yugoslav Frontier.	
" 22	D.136 "	"	Trieste.	
" 29	D.421	"	U. N. Commission in Greece.	
" 29	D.422	"	" " " "	
" 29	No.499	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of General Assembly. UN	
" 29	No.240	Can Amb Paris	Canadian representation at Vatican.	
" 29	No. 40	Can Amb Athens	Yugoslav troops on Greek border.	
" 27	No. 72	Can Miss Tokyo	Election results. Japan	
" 15	Desp 64	High Com Dublin	Comments re Mr. E. H. Boland. Ireland	
" 24	1054/6	Br.High Com.	Foreign Policy of Soviet Union.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169427

Ottawa, May 1, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.30	D.423	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	
" 30	D.424	"	Passages to and from India.	
" 30	D.425	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties. Paris Corf	
" 30	D.426	"	Four Power Treaty for Germany.	
May 1	D.427	"	Hungary.	
Apr.30	No.503	Can Con Gen NY	Meeting of General Committee UNO GN/GA/P	
Apr.15	Desp 186	Can Emb Moscow	German Peace Treaty. PT/G.	
Apr.15	"	Can Emb Paris	Fortnightly Report.	
Apr.16	" 67	High Com Dublin	Visit of Archbishop of Armagh to Canada. Ireland	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169428

Ottawa, May 2, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 1	D.428	Doms Off Lon.	Ceylon.	
May 1	No.511	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly. UN/GA/P	
May 1 Apr.17	No.249 Desp 265	Can Amb Paris "	Political situation in France. Statement by Comte de Paris. France	
Apr.26	Nos.13 & 16	High Com Lon	U. K. WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
Apr.19	Ext 680 to	High Com Lon.	Japanese peace settlement.	
" 19	" 76 to	Can Miss Tokyo	Japanese peace settlement.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169429

Ottawa, May 3, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 2	D.431	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 2	D.432	"	Bizonal reorganization in Germany.	
" 2	D.433	"	" " " "	
" 2	D.434	"	" " " "	
" 2	No.252	Can Amb Paris	Political situation in France.	
" 2	No.255	"	" " " "	
May 3	No.40	Can Amb Hague	Appointment of Governor of East Indies.	
Apr.23	Desp 70	High Com Dublin	Status of Ireland in the Commonwealth.	
" 25	" 74	"	Deportation of Germans.	

NCI

Ireland

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169430

Ottawa, May 5, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 3	D.435	Doms Off Lon.	Private trade with Japan.	
" 3	D.436	"	Anglo-Polish Financial Agreement.	
May 3	No.517	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
" 3	No.518	"	" " " "	
" 3	No.521	"	" " " "	
" 3	No.522	"	" " " "	
" 5	No.524	"	" " " "	
May 1	No.741	High Com Lond.	Japanese Peace Settlement	PT/J
May 3	No.260	Can Amb Paris	Political situation in France.	
" 4	No.261	"	" " " "	
Apr.30	No. 79	Can Miss Tokyo	Entry into Japan of private commercial representatives.	
Apr.24	Desp.733	to Can Amb Wash	American-Soviet Friendship Inc.	NCCSF
Apr.18	" 204	High Com Nfld.	Libel suit against Major Peter Cashin.	
" 19	" 208	"	Delegation to United Kingdom.	
Apr.16	Desp 374	High Com Aust.	Australian legislation before Parliament.	

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C169431

To the prime minister.

Ottawa, May 6, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 5	D.437	Doms Off Lon.	U. N. Commission in Greece.	
May 5	No. 264	Can Amb Paris.	Political situation in France.	
May 2	No. 81	Can Miss Tokyo	Japanese Peace Treaty.	PTJ
May 3	Ext 771 to	High Com Lon.	" " "	
May 3	Ext 1169	" Can Amb Wash	" " "	
Apr.21	Desp 127	Can Amb Hague	Conditions in East Indies. NEI	

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C169432

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 7, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Apr.23	D.138 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Council of Foreign Ministers.	~~CFM~~ Treat
" 24	D.139 "	"	Italian property in Venezia Giulia.	
" 24	D.140 "	"	Yugoslavia.	
" 25	D.141 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 25	D.142 "	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	PC 46
" 25	D.143 "	"	Italy.	
" 28	D.144 "	"	U. K. Troops in Egypt.	
" 28	D.145 "	"	Germany.	
" 28	D.146 "	"	Italy.	
May 7	D.438	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	PC 46
May 6	No.530	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
May 6	No.270	Can Amb Paris	Political situation in France.	
May 5	No.125	Can Emb China	Arrival of Ambassador.	CA / China
Apr.30	Letter	Br. High Com.	Statement by Mr. Attlee.	

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C169433

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 8, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 1	No.731	High Com Lon.	Visit to Canada of Vice President of the Philippines.	
" 7	Ex-1193	Can Amb Wash.	" " "	
" 6	WA-1415	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
Apr.30	Letter	"	Resignation of Mr. Acheson.	
May 7	No.535	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
" 7	No.536	"	" " " "	
" 7	No.537	"	" " " "	
" 8	No.538	"	" " " "	
" 7	No.539	"	" " " "	
May 7	No.275	Can Amb Paris	French political situation.	
May 3	Ex 428 to	Con Gen NY.	Registration of British subjects in India.	
" 3	Ex 773 "	High Com Lon.	" " " "	" "
" 5	No.527	Can Con Gen NY	" " " "	" "
" 6	Ex 787 to	High Com Lon.	" " " "	" "
" 7	No. 7	High Com India	" " " "	" "
Apr.16	Desp 83	Can Emb Rio	Withdrawal of U. S. forces.	Brer/ PTIJ
May 3	" A32 to	Heads of Mission	re Japanese Peace Settlement.	
May 30	No.17	High Com Lon.	U.K.WEEKLY SUMMARY	
May 3	No.14	"	" " "	

F.O.PRINT 17263 L 2351/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.388
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C169434

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 9, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 8	D.439	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 8	D.440	"	"	
" 8	D.441	"	Ceylon.	
May 9	No.547	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
May 7	WA-1434	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of President Truman.	
May 7	No. 78	High Com Aust.	Japanese peace settlement.	PT/√
May 1	Letter	High Com Lon.	Sir Shuldham Redfern.	
Apr.22	Letter	High Com India	Registration of British subjects.	
May 3	No.4 to	"	" " " "	
" 5	No.5 "	"	" " " "	
Apr. 9	Desp 241	Can Amb Paris	French views re future of Germany.	
May 3	" A33 to	Heads of Missions abroad	re Kuomintang.	China
Apr.28	State Dept.	Press Release	re General Marshall's address.	

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C169434

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 9, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 8	D.439	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 8	D.440	"	"	
" 8	D.441	"	Ceylon.	
May 9	No.547	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
May 7	WA-1434	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of President Truman.	
May 7	No. 78	High Com Aust.	Japanese peace settlement.	PT/
May 1	Letter	High Com Lon.	Sir Shuldham Redfern.	
Apr.22	Letter	High Com India	Registration of British subjects.	
May 3	No.4 to	"	" " " "	
" 5	No.5 "	"	" " " "	
Apr. 9	Desp 241	Can Amb Paris	French views re future of Germany.	
May 3	" A33 to	Heads of Missions abroad	re Kuomintang.	China
Apr.28	State Dept.	Press Release	re General Marshall's address.	

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C169435

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 10, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 1	D.147 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Financial contributions by U.K.	UNRRA
" 1	D.148 "	"	Yugoslav refugees in Italy.	
" 2	D.149 "	"	Austrian reactions to Moscow Conference.	
" 2	D.150 "	"	Italo/Yugoslav Frontier.	
" 2	D.151 "	"	~~Turkey.~~	
" 3	D.152 "	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties	Pc 46
" 9	D.442	"	Burma.	
" 10	Unnumbered	"	Correction to D.440 - India.	
" 10	"	"	" " D.441 - Ceylon.	
May 9	No.549	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
May 2	647/27	Br. High Com	Constitutional proposals for ~~Malaya.~~	
" 9	Memorandum re Viceroy's plan for procedure in case agreement cannot be readhed on union in India.			
U.K. House of Commons Debates - Dominion Gifts to U.K.				18

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169436

Ottawa, May 12, L947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 10	D.443	Doms Off Lon.	Greek Frontier Commission.	
" 11	D.444	"	" " "	
" 12	D.445	"	Anglo-Russian trade talks.	
" 9	No.169	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
Apr.30	Desp 297	Can Amb Paris	Fortnightly Report.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169437

Ottawa, May 13, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 12	D.446	Doms Off Lon.	Madagascar.	
" 12	D.447	"	Private trade with Japan.	
" 12	D.448	"	India.	
" 12	D.449	"	"	
May 12	No.555	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
" 12	No.556	"	" " " "	
May 9	WA-1456	Can Amb Wash.	Visit of Vice-President of Philippines.	
" 10	WA-1470	"	Aid to Greece and Turkey.	
Apr.22	Desp 192	Can Amb Moscow	Procedure for German Settlement.	PT/G
Apr.24	" 398	High Com Aust.	Communist activities in Australia.	
May 5	No.A34 to	Heads of Missions abroad	- Departure of Soviet Ambassador from Athens.	

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To The Prime Minister

SECRET AND PERSONAL C169438

Ottawa, May 14th, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum and telegrams re loan of R.C.A.F. plane to Premier Drew for trip to Paris, Berlin and the Hague, from London.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169439

Ottawa, May 14, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 5	D.153 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Anglo-Polish trade talks.	
" 5	D.154 "	"	Poland.	
" 6	D.155 "	"	"	
" 7	D.156 "	"	"	
" 13	D.450	"	Private trade with Japan.	
May 13	No.140	Can Mil Miss Berlin	British Zone.	

Memorandum re Questions raised by Newfoundland Delegation with U.K.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169440

Ottawa, May 15, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 14	D.451	Doms Off Lon.	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
" 14	No.573	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UNIGAIP
" 14	No.574	"	" " " "	
" 14	No.576	"	" " " "	
" 15	No.580	"	" " " "	
May 12	WA-1480	Can Amb Wash.	Resignation of Mr. Dean Acheson.	
" 14	WA-1520	"	U.S. Post-UNNRA relief.	
May 13	No.796	High Com Lon.	Discussions in U.K. with Newfoundland Del.	
" 10	No.15	"	U. K. WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 6	No.18	"	" " "	
Apr.24	Desp 196	Can Emb Moscow	Post-War relations between Briatin and Domihions. USSR	
"Indian	Information"	Appointment	of High Commissioner in Canada.	
May 6	No.A35	to Heads of Missions abroad - Monthly summary from Can Emb Nanking.		
Memorandum re National Conference on Canadian-Soviet Friendship.				
"	re Appreciation by Mr. Wilgress on Developments in Soviet Union.			

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REPEAT
REPETER

To THE PRIME MINISTER C169439

Ottawa, May 14, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 5	D.153 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Anglo-Polish trade talks.	
" 5	D.154 "	"	Poland.	
" 6	D.155 "	"	"	
" 7	D.156 "	"	"	
" 13	D.450	"	Private trade with Japan.	
May 13	No.140	Can Mil Miss Berlin	British Zone.	

Memorandum re Questions raised by Newfoundland Delegation with U.K.

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REPEAT
REPETER

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169440

Ottawa, May 15, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 14	D.451	Doms Off Lon.	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
" 14	No.573	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UNIGAIP
" 14	No.574	"	" " " "	
" 14	No.576	"	" " " "	
" 15	No.580	"	" " " "	
May 12	WA-1480	Can Amb Wash.	Resignation of Mr. Dean Acheson.	
" 14	WA-1520	"	U.S. Post-UNNRA relief.	
May 13	No.796	High Com Lon.	Discussions in U.K. with Newfoundland Del.	
" 10	No.15	"	U. K. WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 6	No.18	"	" " "	
Apr.24	Desp 196	Can Emb Moscow	Post-War relations between Briatin and Domihions. USSR	
"Indian	Information"	Appointment	of High Commissioner in Canada.	
May 6	No.A35	to Heads of Missions abroad - Monthly summary from Can Emb Nanking. China		
Memorandum re National Conference on Canadian-Soviet Friendship.				
"	re Appreciation by Mr. Wilgress on Developments in Soviet Union.			

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169441

Ottawa, May 16, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 15	D.452	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 15	D.453	"	"	
" 15	D.454	"	Greek amnesty.	
May 15	No.583	Can Con Gen NY	Special Session of Assembly.	UN/GA/P
" 16	No.585	"	" " " "	
" 16	No.586	"	" " " "	
May 15	No. 62	Sec Gen UNO	Special Committee on Palestine.	
May 14	Ext 830 to	High Com Lon.	Conference on National Insurance.	
May 5	" 98 to	Doms Off Lon.	Disarmament. HcL	
May 5	Desp 303	Can Amb Paris	Canadian representation at the Vatican.	
Apr.27	Letter	High Com India	"East Indians" in British Columbia.	
May 6	No.B.61	to Heads of Missions	abroad re Military Service call-up notices. KA/g	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169442

Ottawa, May 17, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 10	D.157 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Anglo-Italian Financial Agreement.	
" 10	D.158 "	"	Interview between Mr. Bevin and Mr. Molotov.	CFM/M46
" 12	D.159 "	"	Egypt.	
" 16	D.455	"	Control over Japanese industry.	
May 12	WA-1478	Can Amb Wash.	Standardization of equipment.	DBS —
" 14	WA-1517	"	Japanese Peace Settlement	
" 12	Letter	"	Mr. Marshall's views re Stalin.	CFM/M46
Apr.14	Letter	High Com Lon.	Comments on developments in Greece.	
Apr.23	Desp 161	High Com NZ	Disarmament.	
May 17	No.13	Min E.A. NZ	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
Apr.29	Desp.220	Can Amb Athens	Yugoslav troops on Greek border.	
Memorandum re Article in "Liberty"				
Letter to National Defence re Ceylon.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169443

Ottawa, May 19, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 19	D.456	Doms Off Lon.	Supply of arms to Latin America.	U.K./F.P.
May 15	EX-1279	Can Amb Wash.	Ceylon.	
" 16	WA-1545	"	"	
" 16	WA-1547	"	Japanese peace settlement.	
May 14	No.197	Can Amb Moscow	Conference of National Council of Soviet-Canadian Friendship.	
May 17	No.142	Can Miss Berlin	British Political Summary.	
May 17	No. 50	Can Amb Greece	Greek Amnesty.	
May 17	No. 89	High Com Nfld.	Newfoundland Delegation to Ottawa.	
May 12	No.100 to	Doms Off Lon.	Conference on National Insurance. H.L.	

F.O.PRINT L7268 L 2670/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.390
COPY NO. 143

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C169444

To The Right Hon. the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 20th May, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re Treaties of Peace with Italy, Hungary, Roumania and Finland.	

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C169445

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 20, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 14	D.161 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Loan for Greece.	
" 19	D.457	"	International Telecommunications Conference.	
" 19	D.458	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	PC 46
" 19	D.459	"	Greek Amnesty.	

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C169446

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 21, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 13	D.160 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty. PT/A	
May 21	D.460	"	Representation of Baltic States at Radio Conference.	
May 21	No.14	Min E.A.? S.A.	Diplomatic representation in Ukraine.	
May 14	No.A37	to Heads of Missions abroad	re Greek Army offensive.	
Apr.21	Desp 12	Can Leg Prague	Diplomatic representation at Prague. CM/CS	

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C169447

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 22, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 21	D.461	Doms Off Lon.	Soviet Alliance.	
" 22	D.462	"	Private trade with Japan	
Apr. 8	Desp A299	High Com Lon.	U. K. Political situation.	
" 22	" A363	"	Conference of Empire Communists.	
May 5	" A408	"	American policy in Eastern Mediterranean.	US/FP
" 14	" No.19	"	United Kingdom Weekly Summary.	
May 20	WA-1578	Can Amb Wash.	St. Lawrence Seaway.	
May 15	Desp 1041	"	Mr. Henry Wallace.	
" 15	" 1047	"	St. Lawrence Seaway.	
May 8	No. 10	Br. High Com.	Summer cruise Royal Navy.	

Memorandum re Newfoundland Delegation

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169448

Ottawa, May 23, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 22	D.463	Doms Off Lon.	Disarmament.	
May 23	D.464	"	Representation of Japan at International Conferences.	
May 23	D.465	"	Egyptian Sterling Balances.	
May 22	No. 98	High Com Nfld	Debate on Newfoundland Delegation's visit to London.	
May 12	Desp 458	Can Miss Berlin	Food situation in Germany	
May 15	Desp 334	Can Amb Paris	Fortnightly Report.	
F.O.PRINT. 17265	L 2506/6/405		WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.389 Copy No.143.	
			Memorandum re Newfoundland.	
			Memorandum re Order for Return by Mr. Desmond.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169449

Ottawa, May 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 23	D.466	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
" 23	D.467	"	"	
" 23	D.468	"	"	
" 23	D.469	"	India.	
" 23	D.470	"	"	
May 24	No. 85	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
" 8	Desp 430	"	Political situation in Australia.	
May 24	No. 49	Can Min Oslo	Statement by Yugoslav Minister.	
May 12	Desp 241	High Com Nfld.	Delegation to the United Kingdom.	
Apr.28	Letter	Can Amb Wash.	"Truman Doctrine".	
May 13	Desp 145	Can Amb Hague	Appointment of Governor General of the East Indies.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169450

Ottawa, May 27, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 25	D.471	Doms Off Lon.	U.N. Commission on Human Rights.	UN/HR
" 26	D.472	"	" " " " "	
May 14	Desp 1036	Can Amb Wash.	Address by Mr. George C. McGhee.	US/FP
May 22	No. 185	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
May 6	Letter	High Com India	Interview with Pandit Nehru.	
May 27	No.635	Can Con Gen NY	Special Committee on Palestine.	UN/GA/p

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C169451

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 28, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 28	No.127	Doms Off Lon.	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
" 27	D.473	"	Korea.	
" 27	D.474	"	"	
" 28	D.475	"	Bizonal reorganization in Germany.	
May 21	No.850	High Com Lon.	Polish Veterans.	
May 26	EX-1356	Can Amb Wash.	St. lawrence project.	

Memorandum re Visit of Viscount Jowitt.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 29, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 14	D.162 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 15	D.163 "	"	Visit of Italian Foreign Minister to U.K.	
" 15	D.164 "	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	PC 46
" 15	D.165 "	"	Italy and United Nations.	
" 16	D.166 "	"	Control over Japanese industry.	
" 16	D.167 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	PT 1A
" 16	D.168 "	"	" " "	
" 17	D.169 "	"	" " "	
" 17	D.170 "	"	" " "	
" 18	D.171 "	"	Saar.	
" 19	D.172 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 19	D.173 "	"	Italy.	
" 19	D.174 "	"	"	
" 19	D.175 "b	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
May 28	No.128	"	India.	
" 28	No.129	"	"	
May 28	D.476	"	Italiah Colonies.	
" 28	D.477	"	" "	
" 28	D.478	"	Jewish immigration into Palestine.	
" 28	D.479	"	" " " "	
" 28	D.480	"	Italian Peace Treaty.	
May 28	No.868	High Com Lon.	Japanese Settlement.	PJ BD
May 28	No.313	Can Amb Paris.	Military cooperation Western Hemisphere.	
May 14	Desp 244	High Com Nfld.	Cost of Living Enquiry.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169453

Ottawa, May 30, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 20	D.176 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.177 "	"	Iraq-Transjordan Treaty.	
" 21	D.178 "	"	Anglo-Egyptian Relations.	
" 21	D.179 "	"	Roumania.	
" 21	D.180 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
May 29	No.650	Can Con Gen NY	Special Committee for Palestine.	
May 29	NO,873	High Com Lon.	Premier Drew's visit to United Kingdom.	
May 21	Nos. 20 & 16	"	U. K. WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
May 21	No. A59	to Heads of Missions abroad	- Political situation in ~~China.~~ India	

F.O.PRINT 17273 L 2819/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.391
Copy No.143.

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C169454

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, May 31. 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 23	D.181 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Poland.	
" 23	D.182 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 30	D.481	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 30	D.482	"	" "	
" 30	D.483	"	Nicaragua.	
" 30	No.883	High Com Lon.	Japanese settlement.	

Memorandum re Telegram on India.

F.O.PRINT. 17277 L 2996/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.392
Copy No.143

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169455

Ottawa, June 2, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 31	D.485	Doms Off Lon.	Military Mapping Conference.	Army 1/9
" 31	D.486	"	Situation in China.	
June 2	D.487	"	Soviet Alliance.	
May 31	WA-1694	Can Amb Wash.	Purchase of Davidge House.	CA/W
" 31	WA-1699	"	Sale of Arms to Latin America.	UK/FP
June 2	No. 90	High Com Aust.	Conference on Japan.	IPT
June 2	No.114	Can Miss Tokyo	Japanese Cabinet.	

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C169456

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, June 3, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 3	D.488	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 3	D.490	"	"	
" 3	D.491	"	"	
May 14	Desp 245	High Com Nfld.	Visit of Newfoundland Delegation to U.K.	
" 16	" 251	"	" " " " " "	
" 20	" 258	"	" " " " " "	
" 21	" 259	"	" " " " " "	

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C169457

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 4, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
May 27	D.183 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 27	D.184 "	"	" " "	
June 3	D.489	"	Bulgaria: Suppression of Opposition Press.	
June 2	No. 206	Can Emb Moscow	Reaction in Canada to President Truman's Message to Congress.	USSR
June 2	No. 10 to	N.Z. High Com.	Visit of Mr. B. F. Waters.	
May 15	No.468	High Com Aust.	Australian Parliament.	
June 3	No.665	Can Con Gen NY	Special Committee for Palestine.	
" 4	No.669	"	" " " "	
June 3	WA-1722	Can Amb Wash.	Discussions on Dollar position.	US/FA/C
May 28	No.21	High Com Lon.	U. K. WEEKLY SUMMARY. HCL	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169458

Ottawa, June 5, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 4	D.492	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia.	
" 4	D.493	"	Hungary.	
" 5	D.494	"	Italian Colonies.	
May 5	No.A415	High Com Lon.	U. K. Official Secrets Act.	
June 2	No. 902	"	Japanese Settlement.	
May 15	Desp 469	High Com Aust.	Establishment of Guided Projectile Station.	
May 20	" 81	High Com Dublin	Position of Fianna Fail Party.	Ireland

Memorandum re Commonwealth Conference on Japanese Settlement.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 6, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	D.499	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
June 5	No.912	High Com Lon.	Dollar position. US/FA/C	
	Desp 716	High Com Lon.	Loyal Toasts.	
May 20	" 483	High Com Aust.	Increase in Salaries of Members Of ~~Australian~~ Parliament.	
May 23	WA-1622	Can Amb Wash	~~Japanese peace settlement.~~	
June 5	WA-1734	"	Exchange position. US/FA/C	
Memorandum re Visit of President Truman. ✓ returned to dept				
" re Canada and Security Council.				
Envelope addressed to the Prime Minister from Mr. Pearson.				

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REPEAT
REPETER

C169459

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 6, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	D.499	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
June 5	No.912	High Com Lon.	Dollar position. US/FA/C	
	Desp 716	High Com Lon.	Loyal Toasts.	
May 20	" 483	High Com Aust.	Increase in Salaries of Members Of Australian Parliament.	
May 23	WA-1622	Can Amb Wash	Japanese peace settlement.	
June 5	WA-1734	"	Exchange position. US/FA/C	
Memorandum re Visit of President Truman. ✓				
" re Canada and Security Council. returned to dept				
Envelope addressed to the Prime Minister from Mr. Pearson.				

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C169460

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 6, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 5	D.495	Doms off Lon.	Spain.	
" 6	D.496	"	Burma	
" 6	D.497	"	"	
" 6	D.498	"	"	
" 6	D.500	"	Saar	
June 6	WA-1743	Can Amb Wash.	Harvard Speech of Secretary of State.	US/MP
June 6	No. 91	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	

F.O.PRINT. N.1189/271/38 Conversation with M. Zarubin. USSR

Envelope addressed to the Prime Minister.

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C169461

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 7, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 7	No.140	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
May 27	D.185 SAV	"	French recruitment of Foreign Labour.	
" 30	D.186 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 30	D.187 "	"	" " "	
" 30	D.188 "	"	" " "	
"	D.189 "	"	" " "	
" 31	D.190 "	"	" " "	PT/1A
June 6	D.501	"	Human Rights.	
" 6	D.502	"	" "	JUN/HR
" 6	D.503	"	India. "	
" 6	D.504	"	Hungary.	
June 7	No.59	Can Amb Athens	Greek International Brigade.	
June 5	No.675	Can Con Gen NY	Commission for Conventional Armaments.	
" 5	No.676	"	" " " "	
" 5	No.677	"	" " " "	DuVernet
May 28	1054/6	U.K.High Com.	Soviet Foreign Policy.	
May 18	Desp 17	Can Leg Warsaw	Visit to Foreign Ministry.	CM/Pol
May 23	" 165	Can Amb Hague	Premier Drew.	
May 13	" 215	High Com Aust	New Zealand Force in Japan.	
May 26	" 126	Can Amb Lima	Canada and Pan-American Union.	

Memorandum on Newfoundland and United States.

Letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Envelope addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Prime minister.

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TOP SECRET

To The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister

C169462

Ottawa, June 9th, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 9	98	Can.Trade Del. Geneva	Visit of Mr. Wilgress to London.	H C L
June 7	935	H,C. London	Economic Commission for Europe	USMP Finance B.of Canada T. & C.
May 28	A.477	H.C. London	Despatch re report of arrival of American Military Mission in Turkey.	
May 28	1133	Can.Emb.Wash.	Despatch re Labour and Manpower	to Workmen's Comp. Br.
May 22	501	Actg.H.C. Canberra	Re proposed visit by Australian Minister for Immigration and Information, Mr. A.A. Calwell, to Europe.	

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C169463

To.....THE PRIME MINISTER.....

.....Ottawa, June 10, 1947.....

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 10	No.141	Doms Off Lon.	Congratulations on twentieth year of office.	
" 10	No.142	"	" " " " "	" "
June 7	D.505	"	Ceylon.	
" 7	D.506	"	"	
" 7	D.507	"	"	
" 7	D.508	"	"	
" 9	D.509	"	"	
June 9	No.940	High Com Lon.	Marshall's Harvard Speech.	
June 9	WA-1777	Can Amb Wash.	Ratifying Peace Treaties.	
June 7	No.329	Can Amb Paris	Strike situation in France.	
June 9	No. 16	SSEA Pretoria.	Spain.	
June 10	WA-1778	Can Amb Wash	Departure of Mr. Truman for Ottawa.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169464

Ottawa, June 11, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 9	D.510	Doms Off Lon.	Governor of Trieste.	
" 9	D.511	"	Indonesia. NEI	
June 9	No.939	High Com Lon.	Marshall's Harvard Speech. US/MP	
" 10	No.944	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 10	No.949	"	Canadian Credit.	
May 31	No.17	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
June 10	WA-1783	Can Emb Wash.	Congratulations.	
" 10	WA-1793	"	Export of Arms to Chiha.	
June 4	Letter	Br. High Com.	British Food Mission. WC/HC	

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C169465

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, June 12, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 10	D.512	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 11	D.513	"	Saar.	
" 11	D.514	"	Hungary.	
" 12	D.515	"	Burma.	
" 12	D.520 O	"	New title for Dominions Office.	UKGO
June 11	No.960	High Com Lon.	Marshall's Harvard Speech.	US/MP
June 7	No.18	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	HCL
June 7	WA-1745	Can Amb Wash.	Post UNRRA Relief.	
May 22	Desp 502	High Com Aust.	Communist candidates in elections.	
June 3	No. A-44	To Heads of Missions abroad	- German settlement.	PT/G

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169466

Ottawa, June 13, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 2	D.191 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Disposal of proceeds of Prize.	Naval
" 2	D.192 "	"	Greenland.	
" 3	D.193 "	"	Governor of Trieste.	
" 3	D.194 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
June 12	D.516	"	Hungary.	
" 12	D.517	"	"	
" 12	D.518	"	"	
" 12	D.519	"	"	
" 12	D.521	"	Funeral of M. Raczkiewicz.	Poland
" 12	D.522	"	" " "	
June 11	WA-1797	Can Amb Wash.	Assistance to Europe.	
May 30	Desp 276	High Com Nfld.	Delegation to Ottawa.	
Junell	No.100 to	High Com Aust.	Visit of Mr. Calwell.	
May 28	Desp 138	High Com S.A.	India and South Africa.	
○				
Memorandum re United States of Europe.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169467

Ottawa, June 14, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 13	No. 148	Doms Off Lon.	Greenland.	
" 6	G.14 SAV	"	Italy.	
" 5	D.195 "	"	Prize captures. Naval	
" 5	D.196 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 5	D.197 "	"	" " "	
June 13	No.968	High Com Lon.	Marshall's Harvard Speech. U S/M P	
" 13	No.973	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 13	No.976	"	European Economic integration. US/M P	
" 14	No.978	"	Canadian credit. US/FA/C	
May 12	No.22	"	U. K. Weekly Summary. HcL	
June 13	No.334	Can Amb Paris	Railway strike in France.	
June 13	No.220	Can Emb Moscow	Press comment on debate in Parliament on Bill re U.S.Army Courts. USSR	
May 27	Desp 271	"	Removal of Senior Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. USSR	

Envelope addressed to the Prime Minister.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169468

Ottawa, June 16, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 14	No.149	Doms Off Lon.	King's title "Emperor of India".	
June 5	D.198 SAV	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 6	D.199 "	"	Burma.	
" 6	D.200 "	"	Persia.	
" 6	D.201 "	"	Human Rights. UN	
" 6	D.202 "	"	Italy: Peace Treaty.	
" 6	D.203 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 7	D.204 "	"	British Oil Position.	
" 9	D.205 "	"	Occupation Forces in Germany.	
" 13	D.523	"	Japanese industry.	
" 13	D.524	"	Japanese shipbuilding.	
" 14	D.525	"	Indonesia. NEI	
June 10	No.942	High Com Lon.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PTA
June 13	No. 55	Can Amb Hague	Java. NEI	
June 14	No.338	Can Amb Paris	Comment on Canada-U. S. Military Pact.	
June 9	No.194	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
May 14	Desp 238	Can Amb Moscow	Council of Foreign Ministers. CFM/M/46	
May 21	Letter	"	Describing parade in Red Square. USSR	
May 12	Desp 227	Can Amb China	Visit to Foreign Minister.	
May 12	" 228	"	" " Dr. Liu Shih-shun.	
June 7	No.177	"	General situation in China.	
May 24	Desp 39	Can Leg Oslo	Greenland.	
Review of International Affairs.				
Memorandum re Departure of Minister of Poland.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169469

Ottawa, June 17, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 16	D.526	Doms Off Lon.	Japanese whaling.	
" 16	D.527	"	Mr. Marshall's statement.	US/MP
" 16	D.528	"	" "	
" 16	D.529	"	Ceylon.	
" 16	D.530	"	"	
" 16	D.531	"	Bulgarian attitude.	Greece
" 16	D.532	"	Hungary.	
" 16	D.533	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	PC 46
June 16	No. 17	SSEA Pretoria	New title for Dominions Office.	UKGO
June 16	WA-1852	Can Amb Wash.	Income Tax Bill.	US/g

Memorandum re Dinner for Newfoundland Delegation.
" re Ambassador of Chile.
" re Ambassador of China.

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C169470

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, June 18, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 17	D.534	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
June 9	D.206 SAV	"	Greece.	
June 17	No.990	High Com Lon.	Greenland.	
June 17	WA-1861	Can Amb Wash.	President's veto of Tax Bill.] US/g	
" 17	WA-1862	"	" " " " "	
" 17	WA-1863	"	U.S.aid to foreign countries. US/MP	
May 28	Desp 516	High Com Aust.	Australian press comment on USSR.	
Apr.23	" 85	Can Amb Rio	Rio Conference on Mutual Defence Agreement. CM/AFM	
F.O.PRINT 17280 L 3159/6/405			WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.393. Copy No.143	
Memorandum re Status of Ceylon.				
" re Title "Emperor of India".				
" Re Title of Dominions Secretary.				

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169471

Ottawa, June 19, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 10	D.15 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 9	D.207 "	"	Greece.	
" 9	D.208 "	"	Hungary.	
" 9	D.209 "	"	Egypt.	
" 10	D.210 "	"	Nicaragua.	
" 10	D.211 "	"	Greece.	
" 10	D.212 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 11	D.213 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
" 11	D.214 "	"	Ethiopia/Kenya Frontier.	
" 11	D.215 "	"	Palestine.	
" 11	D.216 "	"	Italy. PT	
" 11	D.217 "	"	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
" 19	D.535	"	Indonesia. NEC	
June 18	WA-1878	Can Amb Wash.	President's veto of Tax Bill. US/9	
" 10	Desp 1212	"	Nicaragua.	
May 12	Desp 205	High Com N.Z.	Status of High Commissioners.	
May 22	" 259	Can Amb Greece	American amnesty proposal.	

Memorandum re Opening of Canadian Embassy in Turkey.

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REPEAT
REPETER

To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169471

Ottawa, June 19, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 10	D.15 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 9	D.207 "	"	Greece.	
" 9	D.208 "	"	Hungary.	
" 9	D.209 "	"	Egypt.	
" 10	D.210 "	"	Nicaragua.	
" 10	D.211 "	"	Greece.	
" 10	D.212 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 11	D.213 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 11	D.214 "	"	Ethiopia/Kenya Frontier.	
" 11	D.215 "	"	Palestine.	
" 11	D.216 "	"	Italy. PT	
" 11	D.217 "	"	Diplomatic relations with Ukraine.	
" 19	D.535	"	Indonesia. NFL	
June 18	WA-1878	Can Amb Wash.	President's veto of Tax Bill. US/9	
" 10	Desp 1212	"	Nicaragua.	
May 12	Desp 205	High Com N.Z.	Status of High Commissioners.	
May 22	" 259	Can Amb Greece	American amnesty proposal.	

Memorandum re Opening of Canadian Embassy in Turkey.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, June 20, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 19	D.536	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 19	D.537	"	Anglo-Russian Trade Talks.	
June 19	No.343	Can Amb Paris	Anglo-French Talks.	US/MP
June 13	WA-1814	Can Amb Wash.	Address by Mr. W. L. Thorp.	US/MP
June 20	No.1001	High Com Lon.	Italian Colonies.	
" 11	No. 23	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
June 4	Desp 562	High Com Aust.	Australian Representative to I. L. O.	
" 20	No. 97	"	Conference on Japan.	
June 19	No. 57	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia. NEI	S, AT
June 10	No. A46	To Heads of Missions Abroad	- General Smuts's statement.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169473

Ottawa, June 21, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.538	Doms Off Lon.	Economic Commission for Europe.	US/MD
" 20	D.539	"	" " " "	V C
" 20	D.542	"	Levels of Japanese industry.	
" 20	D.543	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 20	WA-1913	Can Amb Wash.	" " "	
" 20	WA-1921	"	U. S. Labour Bill. US/LB	
" 7	1206	"	Greenland.	
" 4	567	High Com Aust.	Australian Communist Party.	
" 14	No.19	High Com Lon.	U. K. Weekly Summary. HCL	
Biographies of Newfoundland Delegation. D				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169474

Ottawa, June 23, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	No. 156	Doms Off Lon.	Title of Dominions Secretary.	UK/GO
June 12	D.16 SAV	"	Bulgaria.	
" 11	D.218 "	"	Saar.	
" 12	D.219 "	"	"	
" 12	G. 17 "	"	"	
" 13	D.220 "	"	Czechoslovak-French Treaty.	
" 13	D.221 "	"	Hungary.	
" 14	D.222 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 14	D.223 "	"	"	
" 14	D.224 "	"	Hungary.	
" 14	D.225 "	"	Turko-Syrian Relations.	
" 14	D.226 "	"	Austria.	
" 14	D.227 "	"	"	
" 14	D.228 "	"	Italy.	
" 14	D.229 "	"	Iraq-Transjordan Treaty.	
" 14	D.230 "	"	Italo-Yugoslav Frontier.	
" 14	D.231 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 14	D.232 "	"	" " " "	
" 14	D.233 "	"	" " " "	
" 21	D.544	"	Indonesia.	NE/
" 21	D.545	"	Burma.	
" 21	D,546	"	"	
" 23	D.548	"	US/ Marshall Offer.	P
" 23	D.549	"	" "	
June 23	No.1012	High Com Lon.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 18	No. 714	Con Gen N.Y.	Guardianship of Trieste.	
June 22	No. 202	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
May 19	253	"	Chinese immigration.	
June 3	273	Can Emb Mosocw	German settlement.	PT/G
June 13	No. A49	to Heads of Missions abroad	- Training of Japanese Diplomatists.	
Memorandum re Registration of Canadians in India.				
" re Title of Dominions Secretary.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

OTTAWA, June 24, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	No.157	Doms Off Lon.	Governor of Trieste.	
" 23	D.550	"	Hungary.	
" 23	D.551	"	Japanese Merchant Shipbuilding.	
" 21	No.727	Con Gen N.Y.	Commission for Conventional Armaments.	
June 23	WA-1949	Can Amb Wash.	Canada and Pan-American Union	
" 23	WA-1942	"	U. S. Labour Act	
" 6	1196	"	Retirement of Mr. Braden from State Dept.	
June 23	No.1016	High Com Lon.	Italian Colonies.	
" 21	1187 to	"	Registration of Canadians in India.	
" 4	557	High Com Aust.	Increase to Australian Members of Parliament	
June 20		Br High Com	Summer cruise of Royal Navy.	
June 13	No.A48 to	Heads of Missions abroad	- Monthly Summary from Nanking	
" 11	No.B81 "	" " "	" - Conference on Nationality.	

F?0?PRINT 17286 L 3479/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.394
Copy No.143

Memorandum re Dr. James Hector McLean.
" re Commonwealth Defence.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 25, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Telegram to Mr. Wilgress for approval.				
June 16	D.234	SAV Doms Off Lon.	Bulgaria.	
" 17	D.236	" "	Hungarian Political Refugees in Austria.	
" 17	D.237	" "	Funeral of M. Raczkiewicz. Poland	
" 24		"	Service Correction - Hungary.	
June 4	No. 276	Can Emb Moscow	Changes in Soviet Foreign Ministry.	
U. K. Debates - Ceylon.				
June 20	No.A52	to Heads of Missions abroad	Reorganization of National Government of China.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 16	D.235 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 17	D.238 "	"	" " "	
" 17	D.239 "	"	French Recruitment of Foreign Labour.	
" 18	D.240 "	"	Hungary.	
" 25	No.162	"	Japanese Whaling.	
" 25	D.552	"	Representation of Germany at International Conferences.	
June 25	No. 93 to	Mr. Wilgress.		
June 13	No.1244	Can Amb Wash.	Appt. of Mr. Norman Armour to State Dept.	
" 21	No.1314	"	U. S. Labour Bill.	
" 23	WA-1942	"	" " "	
" 25	WA-1979	"	The "Marshall Plan".	
June 25	No.348	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of three Foreign Ministers.	
" 26	No.350	"	French financial programme.	
May 30	No. 6	"	Fortnightly Report.	
June 23	No. 19	High Com India	Arrival of High Commissioner.	
June 18	No.24	High Com Lon.	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
June 5	No.574	High Com Aust.	Australian Defence.	
Memorandum		re Mr. Norman Robertson.		
"		re National Council for Canadian-Soviet Freindship.		
"		re Canada House - July 1st.		

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169478

Ottawa, June 27, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 26	D.553	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 26	D.554	"	Meeting of three Foreign Ministers.	US/MP
" 26	D.555	"	" " " " "	
" 26	D.556	"	Roumania.	
June 26	WA-2006	Can Amb Wash.	United States Aid to Europe.	US/MP
June 23	No. 728	Con Gen N.Y.	Governorship of Trieste.	
June 26	No. 9	Min E.A. Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 25		Can Amb Greece	Message of congratulations.	
" 27		"	Correction to above.	
June 12	No.A520	High Com Lon.	Italian Colonies.	
" 20	No.A542	"	" "	
May 26	No. 263	Can Amb China	Visit to American Ambassador.	
June 6	No. 45	Can Leg Oslo	Greenland.	

Memorandum re death of Turkish Ambassador.
" re Establishment in Canada of co-operating body for UNESCO.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169479

Ottawa, June 28, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.243 SAV	Doms off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.244 "	"	Frontiers of Trieste Free Territory.	
" 20	D.245 "	"	Visit to England of Argentine President's Wife.	
June 27	No.165	"	Death of Viscount Bennett.	
June 27	D.557	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 27	D.558	"	Hungary.	
" 27	D.559	"	Headquarters for F.A.O.	
June 28	No.1056	High Com Lon.	Viscount Bennett's Funeral.	
" 28	No.1062 to	"	" " "	
" 28	No.1061	"	" " "	
	Memorandum re "Marshall Plan"			
	Memorandum re UNRRA			

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169480

Ottawa, June 30, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.241 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.242 "	"	" " "	
" 21	D.246 "	"	Bi-zonal reorganization of Germany.	
" 21	D.247 "	"	Egypt.	
" 28	D.560	"	Indonesia.	
" 28	D.561	"	Burma.	
" 28	D.562	"	Palestine.	
June 30	WA-2044	Can Amb Wash.	Article im "Times Herald" Washington.	
June 19	No. 6 9	Can Amb Athens	Visit of Deputy Prime Minister to U.S.	J Greece
" 28	No. 74	"	" " " " " " "	
June 28	No.215	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
June 28	No.354	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of Big Three.	US/MP
" 30	No.355	"	Funeral of Lord Bennett.	
" 27	No. 58	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia.	
" 27	No. 27	HBM Amb Ankara	Death of Turkish Minister.	DS/Turkey
" 26	No. 20	High Com India	Presentation of Credentials.	HC India
" 20	Letter	High Com Lon.	Italy.	
" 21	No.20	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
" 12	No.597	High Com Aust.	Australian defence policy.	
" 16	No. 74	Can Amb Chile	Chilean expedition to Antarctic.	
" 18	No.210	Can Amb Hague	Princess Marijka.	
" 18	No.a50	To Heads of Missions abroad - Moscow Conference.		CFM/1946
" 24	No.A51	" " "	" " - " "	
F.O.PRINT (17231)	Z 1498/1498/57	Annua l Report on the Holy See. Copy 068		
Memorandum re Greenland.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169481

Ottawa, June 30, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.241 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.242 "	"	" " "	
" 21	D.246 "	"	Bi-zonal reorganization of Germany.	
" 21	D.247 "	"	Egypt.	
" 28	D.560	"	Indonesia.	
" 28	D.561	"	Burma.	
" 28	D.562	"	Palestine.	
June 30	WA-2044	Can Amb Wash.	Article in "Times Herald" Washington.	
June 19	No. 6 9	Can Amb Athens	Visit of Deputy Prime Minister to U.S.	
" 28	No. 74	"	" " " " " " "	
June 28	No.215	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
June 28	No.354	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of Big Three.	
" 30	No.355	"	Funeral of Lord Bennett.	
" 27	No. 58	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia.	
" 27	No. 27	HBM Amb Ankara	Death of Turkish Minister.	
" 26	No. 20	High Com India	Presentation of Credentials.	
" 20	Letter	High Com Lon.	Italy.	
" 21	No.20	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
" 12	No.597	High Com Aust.	Australian defence policy.	
" 16	No. 74	Can Amb Chile	Chilean expedition to Antarctic.	
" 18	No.210	Can Amb Hague	Princess Marijka.	
" 18	No.a50	To Heads of Missions abroad	- Moscow Conference.	
" 24	No.A51	" " "	" " - " "	

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Memorandum re Greenland.

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REPEAT
REPETER

To THE PRIME MINISTER C169481

Ottawa, June 30, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.241 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.242 "	"	" " "	
" 21	D.246 "	"	Bi-zonal reorganization of Germany.	
" 21	D.247 "	"	Egypt.	
" 28	D.560	"	Indonesia.	
" 28	D.561	"	Burma.	
" 28	D.562	"	Palestine.	
June 30	WA-2044	Can Amb Wash.	Article in "Times Herald" Washington.	
June 19	No. 6 9	Can Amb Athens	Visit of Deputy Prime Minister to U.S.	
" 28	No. 74	"	" " " " " " "	
June 28	No.215	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
June 28	No.354	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of Big Three.	
" 30	No.355	"	Funeral of Lord Bennett.	
" 27	No. 58	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia.	
" 27	No. 27	HBM Amb Ankara	Death of Turkish Minister.	
" 26	No. 20	High Com India	Presentation of Credentials.	
" 20	Letter	High Com Lon.	Italy.	
" 21	No.20	"	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
" 12	No.597	High Com Aust.	Australian defence policy.	
" 16	No. 74	Can Amb Chile	Chilean expedition to Antarctic.	
" 18	No.210	Can Amb Hague	Princess Marijka.	
" 18	No.a50	To Heads of Missions abroad - Moscow Conference.		
" 24	No.A51	" " "	" " - " "	

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Memorandum re Greenland.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169482

Ottawa, June 28, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.243 SAV	Doms off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 20	D.244 "	"	Frontiers of Trieste Free Territory.	
" 20	D.245 "	"	Visit to England of Argentine President's Wife.	
June 27	No.165	"	Death of Viscount Bennett.	
June 27	D.557	"	Indonesia.	
" 27	D.558	"	Hungary.	
" 27	D.559	"	Headquarters for F.A.O.	
une 28	No.1056	High Com Lon.	Viscount Bennett's Funeral.	
" 28	No.1062 to	"	" " "	
	Memorandum re "Marshall Plan"			

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Ottawa, June 27, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 26	D.553	Doms Off Lon.	Hungary.	
" 26	D.554	"	Meeting of three Foreign Ministers.	
" 26	D.555	"	" " " " "	
" 26	D.556	"	Roumania.	
June 26	WA-2006	Can Amb Wash.	United States Aid to Europe.	
June 23	No. 728	Con Gen N.Y.	Governorship of Trieste.	
June 26	No. 9	Min E.A. Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 25		Can Amb Greece	Message of congratulations.	
" 27		"	Correction to above.	
June 12	No.A520	High Com Lon.	Italian Colonies.	
" 20	No.A542	"	" "	
May 26	No. 263	Can Amb China	Visit to American Ambassador.	
June 6	No. 45	Can Leg Oslo	Greenland.	

Memorandum re death of Turkish Ambassador.
" re Establishment in Canada of co-operating body for UNESCO.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 26, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 16	D.235	SAV Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 17	D.238	" "	" " "	
" 17	D.239	" "	French Recruitment of Foreign Labour.	
" 18	D.240	" "	Hungary.	
" 25	No.162	"	Japanese Whaling.	
" 25	D.552	"	Representation of Germany at International Conferences.	
June 25	No. 93 to	Mr. Wilgress.		
June 13	No.1244	Can Amb Wash.	Appt. of Mr. Norman Armour to State Dept.	
" 21	No.1314	"	U. S. Labour Bill.	
" 23	WA-1942	"	" " "	
" 25	WA-1979	"	The "Marshall Plan".	
June 25	No.348	Can Amb Paris	Meeting of three Foreign Ministers.	
" 26	No.350	"	French financial programme.	
May 30	No. 6	"	Fortnightly Report.	
June 23	No. 19	High Com India	Arrival of High Commissioner.	
June 18	No.24	High Com Lon.	U. K. Weekly Summary.	
June 5	No.574	High Com Aust.	Australian Defence.	
Memorandum	re Mr. Norman Robertson.			
"	re National Council for Canadian-Soviet Freindship.			
"	re Canada House - July 1st.			

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169485

Ottawa, June 25, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Telegram to Mr. Wilgress for approval.				
June 16	D.234	SAV Doms Off Lon.	Bulgaria.	
" 17	D.236	" "	Hungarian Political Refugees in Austria.	
" 17	D.237	" "	Funeral of M. Raczkiewicz.	
" 24		"	Service Correction - Hungary.	
June 4	No. 276	Can Emb Moscow	Changes in Soviet Foreign Ministry.	
U. K. Debates - Ceylon.				
June 20	No.A52	to Heads of Missions abroad	Reorganization of National Government of China.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169486

OTTAWA, June 24, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	No.157	Doms Off Lon.	Governor of Trieste.	
" 23	D.550	"	Hungary.	
" 23	D.551	"	Japanese Merchant Shipbuilding.	
" 21	No.727	Con Gen N.Y.	Commission for Conventional Armaments.	
June 23	WA-1949	Can Amb Wash.	Canada and Pan-American Union	
" 23	WA-1942	"	U. S. Labour Act.	
" 6	1196	"	Retirement of Mr. Braden from State Dept.	
June 23	No.1016	High Com Lon.	Italian Colonies.	
" 21	1187 to	"	Registration of Canadians in India.	
" 4	557	High Com Aust.	Increase to Australian Members of Parliament	
June 20		Br High Com	Summer cruise of Royal Navy.	
June 13	No.A48 to	Heads of Missions abroad	- Monthly Summary from Nanking.	
" 11	No.B81 "	" " "	" - Conference on Nationality.	
F?O?PRINT 17286 L		3479/6/405	WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.394 Copy No.143	
Memorandum			re Dr. James Hector McLean.	
"			re Commonwealth Defence.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169487

Ottawa, June 23, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	No. 156	Doms Off Lon.	Title of Dominions Secretary.	
June 12	B.16 SAV	"	Bulgaria.	
" 11	D.218 "	"	Saar.	
" 12	D.219 "	"	"	
" 12	G. 17 "	"	"	
" 13	D.220 "	"	Czechoslovak-French Treaty.	
" 13	D.221 "	"	Hungary.	
" 14	D.222 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 14	D.223 "	"	"	
" 14	D.224 "	"	Hungary.	
" 14	D.225 "	"	Turko-Syrian Relations.	
" 14	D.226 "	"	Austria.	
" 14	D.227 "	"	"	
" 14	D.228 "	"	Italy.	
" 14	D.229 "	"	Iraq-Transjordan Treaty.	
" 14	D.230 "	"	Italo-Yugoslav Frontier.	
" 14	D2231 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 14	D.232 "	"	" " "	
" 14	D.233 "	"	" " "	
" 21	D.544	"	Indonesia.	
" 21	D.545	"	Burma.	
" 21	D,546	"	"	
" 23	D.548	"	Marshall Offer.	
" 23	D.549	"	" "	
June 23	No.1012	High Com Lon.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 18	No. 714	Con Gen N.Y.	Guardianship of Trieste.	
June 22	No. 202	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
May 19	253	"	Chinese immigration.	
June 3	273	Can Emb Mosocw	German settlement.	
June 13	No. A49	to Heads of Missions abroad	Training of Japanese Diplomatists.	

Memorandum re Registration of Canadians in India.
" re Title of Dominions Secretary.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, June 21, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 20	D.538	Doms Off Lon.	Economic Commission for Europe.	
" 20	D.539	"	" " " "	
" 20	D.542	"	Levels of Japanese industry.	
" 20	D.543	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
June 20	WA-1913	Can Amb Wash.	" " "	
" 20	WA-1921	"	U. S. Labour Bill.	
" 7	1206	"	Greenland.	
" 4	567	High Com Aust.	Australian Communist Party.	
" 14	No.19	High Com Lon.	W. K. Weekly Summary.	
Biographies of Newfoundland Delegation.				

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

July 1, 1947

C169489

ATTENTION OF PRIME MINISTER

DATE	NO.	TO OR FROM	SUBJECT	FOR
June 30	1	✔King Paul of Greece (JAG)	Dominion Day message	Approval
July 1	2	✔Prime Minister of Greece (JAG)	" " "	Approval
July 1	3	✔Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (JAG)	" " "	Approval
July 1	4	✔President of Argentina (JAG)	" " "	Approval
July 1	5	✔Prime Minister of France (JAG)	" " "	Approval
July 1	6	✔Vice-President of Chile (JAG)	" " "	Approval
July 1	7	✔Ambassador of France (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	8	✔Ambassador of the Netherlands (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	9	✔Ambassador of Belgium (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	10	✔Ambassador of Greece (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	11	✔Ambassador of Chile (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	12	✔Minister of Czechoslovakia (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	13	✔Minister of Cuba (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	14	✔Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland (JAG)	" " "	Signature
July 1	15	✔Chargé d'Affaires of U.S.S.R. (JAG)	" " "	Signature

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To PRIME MINISTER C169490

2 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 30	D.563	Doms.Off.Lon.	Ratification of Peace Treaties	PC 96
" 30	D.564	"	Marshall Plan	US/MP
" 30	D.565	"	India	
" 30	D.566	"	"	
July 1	D.567	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties	PC 96
June 30	G.15	"	"	
July 1	G.16	"	Change in title of Doms.Office	UK/GO 517
July 1	No.169	"	Japanese whaling	
July 1	No.172	"	~~Dollar~~ position in U.K.	UK/FA
July 2	No.173	"	U.K.imports of fruits & vegetables	UK/Food
June 30	No.1066	Can.H.C.London	Marshall Plan	US/MP
July 2	No.1069	"	P.M.'s message at Dominion Day dinner in London	
July 2	WA-2065	Can.Emb.Wash.	Treaty for defence of western hamisphere	CM/AFM 506
July 2	No.1667	Ex.to "	Marshall plan	US/MP
June 30	No.358	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris	
July 1	No.361	"	"	US/MP
July 2	No.11	Ex.Affs.Canberra	Japanese whaling	
June 5		Can.H.C.India	Amalgamation of Indian Depts.of Ex.Affs. and Commonwealth Relations	

Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.395 11 June, 1947

Memorandum re appt.of Sardar Malik as High Commissioner to Canada. Int/HC

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169491

Ottawa, July 3, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	D.248 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 23	D.249 "	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 24	D.250 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	PT/A
" 24	D.251 "	"	" " "	
" 24	D.252 "	"	Roumania.	
" 24	D.253 "	"	Hungary.	
" 25	D.254 "	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	A+L
" 26	D.257 "	"	Yugoslavia.	
" 26	D.260 "	"	Visit of Wife of Argentine President.	
July 2	D.568	"	Marshall Plan.	US/MP
" 2	D.569	"	" "	
" 2	D.570	"	India Independence Bill.	
July 2	No.1070	High Com Lon.	Marshall Plan.	US/MP
July 2	No. 207	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PT/J
July 2	No. 364	Can Amb Paris	French Rightist Plot.	
" 3	No. 366	"	" " "	
July 3	WA-2083	Can Amb Wash.	Prime Minister's Meassage.	
July 2	No. 18	Min E.A. S.A.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PT/T
July 2	No. 223	Can Amb China	Visit of Mr. Evatt to Japan.	
June 20	No.302	High Com Nfld	Church of England in Canada and Nfld.	
" 23	No.306	"	Visit of Mr. Vardy to Washingotn.	Nfld
June 27	No.1370	Can Amb Wash.	United States aid to Europe.	US/MP

Statement by Mr. Evatt June 26, 1947.

J

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To PRIME MINISTER

4 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	D.255	Sav.Doms.Off.Lon.	Specialized agencies	
June 25	D.256	"	Roumania	
June 26	D.258	"	Visit of Gen.Maclean to Yugoslavia	
June 26	D.259	"	Suppression of Opposition press in Bulgaria	
July 3	D.571	"	Marshall plan	
July 3	D.572	"	Madagascar	
July 3	D.573	"	Burma	
July 3	D.574	"	"	
July 4	D.575	"	"	
July 4	D.576	"	Visit of Italian For.Min. to U.K.	
July 3	WA-2091	Can.Emb.Wash.	Marshall plan	
July 3	WA-2092	"	Mr.King's message to President Truman	
June 27	No.1365	"	UN Charter Day	
July 3	No.367	Can.Emb.Paris	Foreign Ministers' talks in Paris	
July 4	No.372	"	Situation in Czechoslovakia	
July 3	No.186	Can.Mil.Mis.Berlin	Foreign Ministers' talks in Paris	
June 26		Can.H.C.London	Constitutional developments in Ceylon	
United Kingdom Weekly Summary (Commonwealth & Foreign) No.25 June 19-25.				
July 3		Nat.Research Council	Ext.Affs.Passport Division	
June 13	No.299	Can.Emb.Moscow	Provision to U.S.Army of right to its own courts on Canadian territory	
Memorandum re classification of Mr.Gordon Robertson				

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To PRIME MINISTER

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7 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 26	D.261 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Poland	
June 26	D.262 "	"	Poland	
June 27	D.264 "	"	Austria	
June 27	D.265 "	"	Hungary	
June 28	D.266 "	"	Italy	
July 7	Unnumb.	"	D.576 to be marked "secret"	
July 5	D.584	"	Military Mapping Conference	Army 19
July 5	D.585	"	Burma	
July 5	D.586	"	Canberra talks on Japanese peace proposals	
July 5	D.587	"	"	PT/J
July 5	D.588	"	"	
June 26	D.263 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	PT/A
July 5	No.19	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	India Independence Bill	
May 29	No.279	Can.Emb.China	General Chang Chun, Premier of China	
June 17	No.606	Can.H.C.Austral.	Visit to Australia of Admiral Denfeld	
July 7	No.103	"	Japanese peace settlement	PT/J
June 16		Can.Emb.Paris	Bi-monthly report	F
July 6	No.379	"	Franco-Soviet relations	F
June 12		Can.H.C.Austral.	Japanese peace settlement	PT/J
July 7	No.12	"	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169494

8 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 30	D.267	Sav.Doms.Off.Lon.	Egypt	
June 30	D.268	Sav.Doms.Off.Lon.	Germany: Land Reform	
July 1	D.269	"	Financial Agreement with Poland	
July 2	D.270	"	Austria	
July 2	D.271	"	"	
July 2	D.273	"	"	
July 4	No.228	Can.Emb.China	General conditions in China	
July 7	No.234	"	"	
July 7	No.233	"	Canberra Conf.on Japanese peace proposals	
June 12	No.584	Can.H.C.Austral.	"	
July 7	No.108	Can.Emb.Argent.	Speech by General Peron July 6	
June 27	No.1370	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.aid to Europe	
Wall St.Journal reports on Marshall Plan				
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.396, 18 June, 1947				

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To PRIME MINISTER C169495

9 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 2	D.272 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission A/PT	
July 9	No.1098	Can.H.C.London	Marshall Plan	
June 28		"	Indonesia ~~NET~~ Australia	
July 9	No.13	Can.H.C.Austral.	Canberra Conf.on Japanese Settlement	
July 9	No.212	Can.H.C.New Z.	"	
July 9	No.214	"	" PT/J/C	
July 9	No.65	Can.Emb.Nether.	Dutch-Indonesian negotiations NET	

U.K.Weekly Summary(Domestic and Econimic) 23-29 June, 1947

memo re Canberra Conference

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169496

10 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 9	G.17	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telegraphic address of Sec.of State for Commonwealth Relations	
July 9	D.590	"	U.S.Trade with South Korea	
July 9	D.591	"	"	
July 9	D.592	"	F.A.O.Headquarters	
July 9	D.593	"	Austria	
July 9	No.188	Can.Mil.Mis.Berlin	Future of Germany	
June 27	No.643	"	Germany	
July 9	No.243	Can.Emb.Nanking	Japanese peace settlement	
July 9	No.66	Can.Emb.Nether.	Indonesia	
July 6	No.107	Can.Emb.Argent.	Senor Miranda	
June 27		Can.H.C.Aust.	Lr.fr.K.A.Greene on board "Stratheden"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169497

11 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 10	D.594	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austria	
July 11	No.1116	Can.H.C.London	Princess Elizabeth's engagement	OH
July 11	No.1110	"	India Independence Bill	Royal Visit 2/7
July 11	WA-2176	Can.Emb.Wash.	Closed session of Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Secy.of State	US/FP
July 10	No.20	Ex.Aff.Pretoria	Japanese peace settlement	PTHJ/C
June 30	No.54	Can.Emb.Rio	Rio de Janeiro Conference	CM/AFM
July 8	No.58	"	"	
May 26	No.124	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Interview between Gen.MacArthur and Emperor of Japan	J/47

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To PRIME MINISTER

12 July, 194 C169498

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.585	Doms.Off.Lon.	Marshall Plan	
July 2	D.54	"	Imperial Defence College	UK/IDC
July 8	D.589	"	"	
July 10	WA-2161	Can.Emb.Wash.	Japanese Peace Settlement	PJ/J
June 30	No.1385	"	U.S.-Nicaraguan relations	
June 18	No.214	Can.Emb.Argent.	Establishment of diplomatic missions by Canada and Uruguay	DS/Uruguay
July 12	No.1123	Can.H.C.London	India Independence Bill	
July 4		"	Canberra Conf.on Japanese peace settlement	P/J/C
June 26	No.311	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Canada-Nfld.Conference in Ottawa	
June 3	No.185	Can.Emb.Nether.	Indonesia] NEI	
June 10	No.190	"	"	
Athens Fortnightly Summary No.1 June 1-15,1947				Greece

Memorandum re participation by Canada in activities of UNESCO obf
Memorandum with London tel.to Br.H.C. 565 of July 10 re ratification of peace treaty with Italy obf

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169499

Ottawa, July 14, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.596	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
" 12	D.597	"	Admission of new members to UNO ~~G~~	
" 12	D.598	"	Greece.	
" 12	D.599	"	Peace Treaty with Japan. } PT/G	
" 12	D.600	"	" " " "	
" 14	SERVICE	CORRECTION TO D.600.		
" 2	Desp G.25	"	Recognition of polish Government	
July 14	No.393	Can Amb Paris	Paris Conference. US/IMP	
July 14	No.220	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement. } PT/J	
July 13	No. 14	Min E.A. Aust.	" " "	
" 14	No. 15	"	" " "	
July 8	No. 64	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia. NEI	
July 7	Letter	Can Amb Wash.	Newfoundland.	
July 9	No.1318	to High Com Lon.	Japanese Peace Settlement. PT/J	
June 27	Letter	"	Canberra Conference.	
July 4	No. 99	High Com Dublin.	Speech by Mr. de Valera.	
July 7	To Heads	of Missions abroad	re Situation in China.	
July 4	Letter	Irish High Com	Status of High Commissioners.	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169500

Ottawa, July 15, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 4	G.19 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Italy.	
" 3	D.274 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 3	D.275 "	"	Marshall Plan.	
" 3	D.276 "	"	Frontiers of Trieste Free Territory.	
" 4	D.277 "	"	Austria.	
" 4	D.278 "	"	"	
" 4	D.279 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	PTA
" 5	D.280 "	"	" " "	
" 14	D.601	"	Japanese Settlement.	PTIJ/C
" 15	D.602	"	Marshall Suggestion.	USMP
July 14	No. 16	Min E.A.Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PTIJ/W
" 15	No. 20	Min E.A. N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PTIJ/W
" 14	No.105	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PTIJ/C
July 10	No. 62	Can Emb Rio	Rio Conference.	CF/AFM
" 12	No. 67	"	" "	
July 14	Unnumbered	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia.	NEI
June 13	No.304	Can Emb Moscow	Soviet press and foreign correspondents.	USSR
June 7	No.289	Can Amb Athens	Macedonian activities in Canada.	Greece
May 26	No.266	Can Amb China	Visit from General Kiang.	China
June 28	No. 54	Can Leg Oslo	Greenland.	
June 25	1054/6	Br. High Com.	Soviet foreign policy.	
July 11	1485	Can Amb Wash.	Labour and Manpower (US)	

Memorandum reJapanese Peace Settlement.
" re Telegram to Sir Alan Laacelles.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169501

Ottawa, July 16, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 7	D.283 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	PT/A
" 8	D.284 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 8	D.285 "	"	Nicaragua.	
" 8	D.286 "	"	Civil Aviation in Europe.	CA/I
" 9	D.287 "	"	Guatemala.	
" 9	D.288 "	"	India.	
" 15	D.603	"	Marshall Suggestion.	US/MP
" 15	D.604	"	" "	
" 15	D.605	"	" "	
" 15	D.606	"	German Settlement.	PT/G
" 15	D.607	"	Italy.	
" 16	D.608	"	Japanese Merchant Shipping Reparations.	
July 15	No.394	Can Amb Paris.	Talk with Mr. Bevin.	F
July 8	Letter	Can Amb Wash.	Soviet refusal to join European Economic Reconstruction.	US/MP
June 5	No.578	High Com Aust.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	J/PT
			Memorandum re Appointment of Indian High Commissioner in Canada.	DS/I

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169502

Ottawa, July 17, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 17	No.1154	High Com Lon.	Message from Sir Alan Lascelles.	UK/RM
July 16	D.609	Doms Off Lon.	Level of German Industry.	
" 16	D.610	"	German Reparations Policy.	
" 16	D.611	"	European Economic Cooperation Conf.	US/RM
July 16	WA-2241	Can Amb Wash.	Japanese Peace Treaty.	PC/JS/W
July 16	No.128	High Com Nfld.	Referendum for Newfoundland.	DELEGATION
" 17	No.130	"	" " "	
July 13	No.157	Can Miss Tokyo	Japanese Peace Treaty.	
July 6	No.22	High Com Lon.	U.K.WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
" 9	No.27	"	" " "	
July 2		Can Amb Paris	BI-MONTHLY REPORT.	
July 14	No.3196	Greek Amb.	Situation in Greece.	
July 10	No.235	Can Amb Hague	Health of Princess Marijke.	
May 22	No.264	Can Amb China.	Presentation of Credentials.	

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C169503

To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, July 18, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 16	Ext 1154	to High Com Lon	Telegram to Sir Alan Lascelles.	UK/RM
July 15	No.1133	High Com Lon.	Revision of Statute of Westminster.	2-IR
July 15	WA-2218	Can Amb Wash.	Rio Conference.	CM/AFM
" 17	WA-2246	"	" "	
" 18	WA-2260	"b	Aid to Europe.	US/MP
July 17	No. 258	Can Amb China	Japanese Peace Treaty	PT/J/W
" 17	No. 259	"	" " "	
July 17	No. 116	Can Amb Argent.	Situation in Paraguay.	
July 10	No. 87	Can Amb Chile.	Rio Conference.	CM/AFM
July 3	No. 186	High Com S.A.	Death of Viscount Bennett.	515-RBB
July 3	No. 286	Can Amb Belgium	Dominion Day Reception.	US/Belgium
July 18	No.401	Can Amb Paris	Levels of German Industry.	G
July 3	No. 636	High Com Aust.	Visit of Field Marshal Montgomery.	515-Mont Aust
			Memorandum re Letters Patent Governing Office of Governor General.	nil
			" re Report of Royal Commission on Espionage.	91 5 AEH.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169504

Ottawa, July 19, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 18	D.612	Doms Off Lon.	New members for United Nations.	
" 18	D.613	"	Indonesia.	
" 18	D.614	"	Supply of Arms to China.	
" 18	D.615	"	Italy.	
July 18	No.1163	High Com Lon.	Burma.	
" 18	No.1164	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
July 18	WA-2265	Can Amb Wash.	Rio Conference.	
July 18	No.74	Sec Gen UNO	Agenda for second session of General Assem.	
July 3	No.323	Can Amb Athens	Message to the Prime Minister of Greece.	
June 16	No.210	Can Amb Argent	Reinsurance Law.	
July 17	No. 85	Can Amb Athens	Civil War.	

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C169505

To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, July 21, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 19	D.616	Doms Off Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
" 19	D.617	"	"	
" 19	D.618	"	Burma and Canberra Conference.	PT/J/C
" 21	D.624	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 2	Desp 67	"	War Crimes Commission. 307 - WCC	
July 21	No.403	Can Amb Paris	Parcel from Bayeux.	621
July 20	No. 72	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia. NEI	
July 19	Ext 71 to	Can Emb Rio.	Rio Conference.	EM/AFM
July 19	No.131	High Com Nfld.	Situation in Newfoundland.	DELEGATION
" 19	No.132	"	" " "	
July 5	No.77	Can Leg Warsaw	Return of Dr. Fiderkiewicz to Poland	DS
July 18	No.205	Can Miss Berlin	Indian Military Mission in Berlin.	Ind. G.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER. C169506

Ottawa, July 22, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 20	D.619	Com Rel Lon.	German Coal Production.	
" 20	D.620	"	" " "	
" 20	D.621	"	" " "	
" 21	D.622	"	Indonesia.	
" 21	D.623	"	"	
" 21	D.625	"	Austria and United Nations	
" 21	D.627	"	Burma.	
July 16	No.1146	High Com Lon.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
" 21	No.1174	"	Indonesia.	
July 19	No. 206	Can Miss Berlin	Socialisation of Industry im Germany.	
July 3	No. 633	High Com Aust.	Speeches by Australian Prime Minister.	
June 26	Letter	Can Emb Moscow	Situation in Moscow.	
July 7	No. 120	Can Leg Cuba	Cuban-Italian Peace Treaty.	
Memorandum re Royal Style and Titles.				
" re Appointment of High Commissioner for India in Canada.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169507

Ottawa, July 23, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 10	D.289 SAV	Com Rel Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission	PT/A
" 10	D.290 "	"	" " "	
" 10	D.291 "	"	Polish-Czech Treaty. P	
" 11	D 292 "	"	Persia; IRAN	
" 11	D.293 "	"	"	
" 14	D.295 "	"	Disarmament. S-11/UN/GA	
" 15	D.298 "	"	Greater Syria Movement.	
" 14	No. 7 "	"	Governor of Trieste.	
" 21	No.194	"	Japanese Whaling.	
" 21	D.626	"	Level of German Industry.	
" 21	D.628	"	Senora De Peron. Argentina	
" 22	D.629	"	India.	
" 22	D.630×	"	"	
" 22	D.632	"	Burma and Canberra Conference.	
" 22	D.633	"	Bulgaria.	
July 22	No. 404×	Can Amb Paris	European Cooperation.	WS/MP
July 19	No. 1167×	High Com Lon.	Royal Style and Titles.	
" 22	No.1177×	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	PT/J
July 21	WA-2283	Can Amb Wash.	Inter-American Defence Conference.	CM/AFM
" 22	WA-2292	"	Japanese Peace Treaty.	PT/J

Memorandum re Vacanciesin Diplomatic Academy ×
" re Report by Mr. Bevin on Paris Conference. ×

4-8-47

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169508

Ottawa, July 24, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 14	D.296 SAV	Com Rel Lon.	European Economic Co-operation Conf.	US/MP
" 14	D.297 "	"	Roumania.	
" 15	D.299 "	"	"	
" 22	D.634	"	Roumania.	
" 22	D.635	"	Burma.	
" 23	D.637	"	"	
" 10	Desp 75	"	Diplomatic relations Bolivia-Canada.	
" 22	WA-2298	Can Amb Wash.	Japanese Peace Conference.	PT/J/W
" 23	No. 18	Min E.A. Aust.	Canberra Conference.	PT/J/C
" 22	No.1192	to High Com Lon.	Privy Council meeting in London	?
" 16	Letter	"	Commonwealth Relations Office.	UK/GO
" 22	No. 22	Min E.A. N.Z.	Canberra Conference.	PT/J/C
" 19	No.177	Can Amb Argent.	Resignation of Miranda from Central Bank.	
" 21	No. 69	Can Amb Rio	Rio Conference	CM/AFM
" 17	766/67	Br High Com.	India. PAKISTAN	Signature
June 25	No.342	Can Amb China	General situation in China.	
July 11	No. 95	Can Leg Prague	Marshall offer.	US/MP
			Memorandum re Holiday for Mr. Pearson.	
			" re Constitutional status of Ceylon.	

F.O.PRINT 17317 L 4109/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.398
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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169509

Ottawa, July 25, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 24	D.640	Com Rel Lon.	Greece.	
" 24	D.641	"	Peace Treaties.	
" 24	D.642	"	Indonesia.	
July 25	No.1201	High Com Lon.	Royal Style and Titles.	
July 24	Ext 1200	to High Com Lon.	Royal Style and Titles.	
" 11	Letter	"	Title of Commonwealth Relations Dept.	
" 18	No.A630	"	Weekly Summaries.	
" 10	No. 640	High Com Aust.	Canberra Conference.	
July 19	647/27	Br. High Com.	Constitutional proposals for Malaya.	
" 21	766/67	"	U.K.High Commissioner in Pakistan.	
July 17	Letter	French Amb.	Proximity of Film Board.	
July 2	No.106	Can Leg Sweden	King Gustav V8s birthday anniversary	
July 5	No.163	Can Amb Rio.	Political situation in Brazil	

GALLUP POLL - NEWFOUNDLAND.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169510

Ottawa, July 25, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 23	D.636	Com Rel Lon.	Burma.	
" 23	D.638	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 23	D.639	"	"	
" 23	No.1191	High Com Lon.	Burma	
" 23	WA-2301	Can Amb Wash.	Rio Conference CFM/AFM	
" 23	WM-2302	"	U. S. Relief Programme. POLAND	
" 14	No. 879	High Com Lon.	Canada Club Dinner. HCL	
" 24	No. 408	Can Amb Paris	German steel production. C	
" 8	No. 350	Can Emb Moscow	Reception on First of July. DS/R	
Memorandum and submission for signature re Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.				
" re Conversation with Mr. George Kennan.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, July 28, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 25	D.643	Com Rel Lon.	Greece.	
" 25	D.644	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 25	D.645	"	Indian Diplomatic representation.	
" 25	D.646	"	Burma.	
July 19	Letter	High Com Lon.	Status of High Commissioners.	513-DS/HC
" 23	No.1186	"	Rio Conference.	CM/AFM
June 26	No. 5	High Com India	Interview with Pandit Nehru.	India
June 14	No. 201	Can Amb Hague	Indonesia.	NEI
" 18	No. 206	"	"	
July 12	No. 17	High Com India	Exchange representatives between Canada and Pakistan.	

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To The Prime Minister

C169512

29th July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 26	D. 647	Com. Rel. Lon.	Situation in China	
" 26	D. 648	" " "	German coal production	
" 26	D. 649	" " "	Indonesia NEI	
" 26	77	Can. Amb. Hague	Indonesia NEI	
" 26	78	" " "	"	
" 8	16	High Com. India	Status of Indians in Canada	

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169513

Ottawa, July 29, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 17	D.301 SAV	Com Rel Lon.	Italo-Yugoslav Border.	
" 17	D.302 "	"	Italy.	
" 17	D.303 "	"	Frontiers of Trieste.	
" 17	D.304 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 17	D.305 "	"	Greece.	
" 19	D.306 "	"	Egyptian case before Security Council. ?	
" 19	D.307 "	"	Jewish illegal entry into Palestine. ?	
" 19	D.309 "	"	Roumania.	
" 21	D.310 "	"	"	
" 21	D.311 "	"	Bulgaria.	
" 21	D.312 "	"	Roumania.	
" 22	D.314 "	"	Czechoslovakia.	
July 28	D.650	"	Level of German Industry.	
" 29	D.651	"	Anglo-Soviet trade talks. ?	
" 29	D.652	"	" " " "	
July 29	No. 176	Can Miss Tokyo	Montgomery's visit to Japan.	
" 28	No. 54	Can Min Cuba	Dominican Republic.	
" 9	No. 102	High Com Dublin	Royal Style and Titles.	(CR) AUSTRALIA 516
" 10	No. 201	High Com S.A.	Battle of Britain 1947.	
" 3	No. 309	High Com N.Z.	Anniversary of Confederation.	
FORTNIGHTLY REPORT NO.9 DATED JULY 15,1947 FROM PARIS.				F
Memorandum re Indonesia.				NEI

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

C169514

Ottawa, July 31, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 21	D.310 SAV	Com Rel Lon.	Roumania.	
" 22	D.313 "	"	Developments in India June 1947.	
" 22	D.315 "	"	Italy: Ratification of Peace Treaty.	
" 22	D.316 "	"	Greece.	
" 22	D.317 "	"	"	
" 22	D.318 "n	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 22	D.319 "	"	" " "	
" 23	D.322 "	"	Egypt.	
" 29	D.653	"	Burma.	
" 29	D.654	"	"	
" 29	D.655	"	Canberra Conference. PT/J/C	
" 29	D.656	"	Germany and Marshall Plan.	
" 30	D.657	"	Hungary.	
July 17	No.A625	High Com Lon.	Developments in India.	
" 25	WA-2342	Can Amb Wash.	Pan-American Conferences. CM/AFM	
" 28	WA-2362	"	Rio Conference. CM/AFM	
" 27	Tel. to	"	Message to President Truman with reply. 515 Truman	
July 29	No. 39	High Com India.	India and Indonesia. NEI	
July 9	No. 198	High Com S.A.	Royal Styles and Titles.	
July 20	No.A.60	to Heads of Missions abroad - Nanking Monthly Summary.		CHINA
July 28	Letter	Turkigh Leg.	Appointment of Ambassador to Canada.	DS/T
Memorandum re Agrement of New Turkigh Ambassador. DS/T				

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C169515

To PRIME MINISTER

2 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 30	D.563	Doms.Off.Lon.	Ratification of Peace Treaties	
" 30	D.564	"	Marshall Plan	
" 30	D.565	"	India	
" 30	D.566	"	"	
July 1	D.567	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties	
June 30	G.15	"	"	
July 1	G.16	"	Change in title of Doms.Office	
July 1	No.169	"	Japanese whaling	
July 1	No.172	"	Dollar position in U.K.	
July 2	No.173	"	U.K.imports of fruits & vegetables	
June 30	No.1066	Can.H.C.London	Marshall Plan	
July 2	No.1069	"	P.M.'s message at Dominion Day dinner in London	
July 2	WA-2065	Can.Emb.Wash.	Treaty for defence of western hamisphere	
July 2	No.1667	Ex.to "	Marshall plan	
June 30	No.358	Can.Emb.Paris	Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris	
July 1	No.361	"	"	
July 2	No.11	Ex.Affs.Canberra	Japanese whaling	
June 5		Can.H.C.India	Amalgamation of Indian Depts.of Ex.Affs. and Commonwealth Relations	
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.395 11 June,1947				
Memorandum re appt.of Sardar Malik as HIgh Commissioner to Canada.				

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To THE PRIME MINISTER C169516

Ottawa, July 3, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 23	D.248 SAV	Doms Off Lon.	India.	
" 23	D.249 "	"	Italian Colonies.	
" 24	D.250 "	"	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 24	D.251 "	"	" " "	
" 24	D.252 "	"	Roumania.	
" 24	D.253 "	"	Hungary.	
" 25	D.254 "	"	Ratification of Peace Treaties.	
" 26	D.257 "	"	Yugoslavia.	
" 26	D.260 "	"	Visit of Wife of Argentine President.	
July 2	D.568	"	Marshall Plan.	
" 2	D.569	"	" "	
" 2	D.570	"	India Independence Bill.	
July 2	No.1070	High Com Lon.	Marshall Plan.	
July 2	No. 207	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
July 2	No. 364	Can Amb Paris	French Rightist Plot.	
" 3	No. 366	"	" " "	
July 3	WA-2083	Can Amb Wash.	Prime Minister's Message.	
July 2	No. 18	Min E.A. S.A.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
July 2	No. 223	Can Amb China	Visit of Mr. Evatt to Japan.	
June 20	No.302	High Com Nfld	Church of England in Canada and Nfld.	
" 23	No.306	"	Visit of Mr. Vardy to Washingotn.	
June 27	No.1370	Can Amb Wash.	United States aid to Europe.	

Statement by Mr. Evatt June 26, 1947.

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To PRIME MINISTER C169517

4 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 25	D.255	Sav.Doms.Off.Lon.	Specialized agencies	
June 25	D.256	"	Roumania	
June 26	D.258	"	Visit of Gen.Maclean to Yugoslavia	
June 26	D.259	"	Suppression of Opposition press in Bulgaria	
July 3	D.571	"	Marshall plan	
July 3	D.572	"	Madagascar	
July 3	D.573	"	Burma	
July 3	D.574	"	"	
July 4	D.575	"	"	
July 4	D.576	"	Visit of Italian For.Min. to U.K.	
July 3	WA-2091	Can.Emb.Wash.	Marshall plan	
July 3	WA-2092	"	Mr.King's message to President Truman	
June 27	No.1365	"	UN Charter Day	
July 3	No.367	Can.Emb.Paris	Foreign Ministers' talks in Paris	
July 4	No.372	"	Situation in Czechoslovakia	
July 3	No.186	Can.Mil.Mis.Berlin	Foreign Ministers' talks in Paris	
June 26		Can.H.C.London	Constitutional developments in Ceylon	
United Kingdom Weekly Summary (Commonwealth & Foreign) No.25 June 19-25.				
July 3		Nat.Research Council	Ext.Affs.Passport Division	
June 13	No.299	Can.Emb.Moscow	Provision to U.S.Army of right to its own courts on Canadian territory	
Memorandum re classification of Mr.Gordon Robertson ✓				

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169518

5 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 4	D.577	Doms.Off.Lon.	Greece	
July 4	D.578	"	Indonesia	
July 4	D.579	"	Burma	
July 4	D.580	"	"	
July 4	D.581	"	Marshall Plan	
July 4	D.582	"	"	
July 4	D.583	"	"	
July 5	No.18	Ex.Affs.New Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement	
July 4	No.81	Can.Emb.Athens	"Free" Greek Govt.in southern Yugoslavia	
July 4	No.373	Can.Emb.Paris	French Rightist Plot	
July 4	No.376	"	Dismissal of Gen.de Larminat as Inspector General of French Colonial Troops	
July 4	No.49	Can.H.C.Pretoria	S.African representation at Canberra talks on Japanese peace settlemant	
June 27	WA-2013	Can.Emb.Wash.	Japanese Peace Settlement	

Memorandum re constitutional position of India in relation to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169519

7 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 26	D.261 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Poland	
June 26	D.262 "	"	Poland	
June 27	D.264 "	"	Austria	
June 27	D.265 "	"	Hungary	
June 28	D.266 "	"	Italy	
July 7	Unnumb.	"	D.576 to be marked "secret"	
July 5	D.584	"	Military Mapping Conference	
July 5	D.585	"	Burma	
July 5	D.586	"	Canberra talks on Japanese peace	proposals
July 5	D.587	"	"	
July 5	D.588	"	"	
~~July~~				
June 26	D.263 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
July 5	No.19	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	India Independence Bill	
May 29	No.279	Can.Emb.China	General Chang Chun, Premier of China	
June 17	No.606	Can.H.C.Austral.	Visit to Australia of Admiral Denfeld	
July 7	No.103	"	Japanese peace settlement	
June 16		Can.Emb.Paris	Bi-monthly report	
July 6	No.379	"	Franco-Soviet relations	
June 12		Can.H.C.Austral.	Japanese peace settlement	
July 7	No.12	"	"	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169520

8 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
June 30	D.268	Sec.Dom.Off.Lon.	Germany:Land Reform	
July 1	D.269	" "	Egypt Financial Agreement with Poland	
July 2	D.270	"	Austria	
July 2	D.271	" "	"	
July 2	D.273	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
July 4	No.228	Can.Emb.China	General conditions in China	
July 7	No.234	"	"	
July 7	No.233	"	Canberra Conf.on Japanese peace proposals	
June 12	No.584	Can.H.C.Austral.		
July 7	No.108	Can.Emb.Argent.	Speech by General Peron July 6	
June 27	No.1370	Can.Emb.Wash.	U.S.aid to Europe	
Wall St.Journal reports on Marshall Plan				
Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No.396,18 June,1947				

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169521

9 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 2	D.272 Sav.	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
July 9	No.1098	Can.H.C.London	Marshall Plan	
June 28		"	Indonesia	
July 9	No.13	Can.H.C.Austral.	Canberra Conf.on Japanese Settlement	
July 9	No.212	Can.H.C.New Z.	"	
July 9	No.214	"	"	
July 9	No.65	Can.Emb.Nether.	Dutch-Indonesian negotiations	

U.K.Weekly Summary (Domestic and Economic) 23-29 June, 1947

Memo re Canberra Conference

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To PRIME MINISTER C169522

10 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 9	G.17	Doms.Off.Lon.	Telegraphic address of Sec.of State for Commonwealth Relations	
July 9	D.590	"	U.S.Trade with South Korea	
July 9	D.591	"	"	
July 9	D.592	"	F.A.O.Headquarters	
July 9	D.593	"	Austria	
July 9	No.188	Can.Mil.Mis.Berlin	Future of Germany	
June 27	No.643	"	Germany	
July 9	No.243	Can.Emb.Nanking	Japanese peace settlement	
July 9	No.66	Can.Emb.Nether.	Indonesia	
July 6	No.107	Can.Emb.Argent.	Senor Miranda	
June 27		Can.H.C.Aust.	Lr.fr.K.A.Greene on board "Stratheden"	

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To PRIME MINISTER C169523

11 July, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 10	D.594	Doms.Off.Lon.	Austria	
July 11	No.1116	Can.H.C.London	Princess Elizabeth's engagement	
July 11	No.1110	"	India Independence Bill	
July 11	WA-2176	Can.Emb.Wash.	Closed session of Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Secy.of State	
July 10	No.20	Ex.Aff.Pretoria	Japanese peace settlement	
June 30	No.54	Can.Emb.Rio	Rio de Janeiro Conference	
July 8	No.58	"	"	
May 26	No.124	Can.Liaison Mission Tokyo	Interview between Gen.MacArthur and Emperor of Japan	

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To PRIME MINISTER

C169524

12 July,1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 11	D.585	Doms.Off.Lon.	Marshall Plan	
July 2	D.54	"	Imperial Defence College	
July 8	D.589	"	"	
July 10	WA-2161	Can.Emb.Wash.	Japanese Peace Settlement	
June 30	No.1385	"	U.S.-Nicaraguan relations	
June 18	No.214	Can.Emb.Argent.	Establishment of diplomatic missions by Canada and Uruguay	
July 12	No.1123	Can.H.C.London	India Independence Bill	
July 4		"	Canberra Conf.on Japanese peace settlement	
June 26	No.311	Can.H.C.Nfld.	Canada-Nfld.Conference in Ottawa	
June 3	No.185	Can.Emb.Nether.	Indonesia	
June 10	No.190	"	"	
Athens Fortnightly Summary No.1 June 1-15,1947				

Memorandum re participation by Canada in activities of UNESCO
Memorandum with London tel.to Br.H.C. 565 of July 10 re ratification of peace treaty with Italy

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To THE PRIME MINISTER.

Ottawa, ~~July~~ Aug 1, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 23	D.320 SAV	Com Rel Lon.	Austrian Treaty Commission.	
" 23	D.321 "	"	European Economic Cooperation Committee.	US/ECD
" 30	D.658	"	Burma.	
" 30	D.659	"	"	
" 30	D.660	"	Supply of equipment for Indonesia.	NEI
" 30	D.661	"	Indonesia.	NEI
" 30	D.662	"	Greece.	
" 31	D.663	"	Korea.	
July 28	WA-2359	Can Amb Wash.	Funeral of Mrs. Truman.	Truman
" 29	WA-2383	"	Rio Conference.	CM/AFM
"	No.1599	"	Labour and Manpower (U.S)	US/Labour Supply US/G
July 18	No. 350	Can Amb Athens	Presentation of Credentials.	US/Greece
July 22	Letter	Can Miss Berlin	Level of Industry.	Germany
July 23	No.28	High Com Lon.	U. K. FORTNIGHTLY SUMMARY.	UK/MIS

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169526

Ottawa, Ausust 1, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 31	D.664	Com Rel Lon.	Colonial Policy.	
" 31	D.665	"	Germany and Marshall Plan.	
" 31	D.666	"	Canberra Conference.	
" 31	D,667	"	Egypt.	
" 31	D.668	"	U.K.troops in Greece and Italy.	
July 31	WA-2420	Can Amb Wash.	Situation in Guatemala.	
	No.1599	"	Labour and Manpower (U.S.)	
July 31	No. 162	Can Del Geneva	U.N.Special Committee on Palestine.	
Aug. 1	No. 20	Min E.A.Aust.	Canberra Conference.	
July 21	Letter	High Com Lon.	Marshall Plan.	

F.O.PRINT 17318 L 4257/6/405 WEEKLY POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.399
Copy No.143

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169527

Ottawa, August 2, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 1	D.669	Com Rel Lon.	Greece.	
Aug. 2	D.670	Com Rel Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
Aug. 1	No.1242	High Com Lon.	Indonesia. NEI	
" 2	No.1248	"	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
Aug. 1	No.870	Con Gen N.Y.	Indonesia. } NEI	
" 1	No.871	"	"	
" 1	No.872	"	"	
Aug. 2	No.23	Min E.A.N.Z.	Canberra Conference.	PT/J/C
Aug 2	No.233	High Com N.Z.	Japanese Peace Settlement.	
Aug 1	No.165	Can Del Geneva	Palestine.	
Aug. 2	No. 63	Min E.A. S.A.	Canberra Conference.	PT/J/C

Memorandum re British Commonwealth trade and economic unity.
Memorandum re Celebrations in India.

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To THE PRIME MINISTER

C169528

Ottawa, 5th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 2	D.671	Com.Rel.Off.	Treaty with Japan PT/J/C	
" 2	D.672	"	German settlement PT/G1	
" 2	D.673	"	India IND	
" 4	D.674	"	Sudan ~~EGYPT~~ SUDAN	
" 4	D.675	"	" ~~EGYPT~~	
" 4	D.676	"	Peace treaties	
" 2	80	Can.Amb.The Hague	Indonesia NEI	
" 2	875	Con.Gen.N.Y.	"	
" 2	184	Can.Miss.Tokyo	Visit of Dr.Evatt to Japan	
" 2	WA-2433	Can.Emb.Wash.	Pan-American Union - RA QUESTIONS(504)	
July 14		Can.Amb.Wash.	European Economic Cooperation	
" 17		"	Talk with George Kennan US-MP	
" 28		H.C.London	Soviet policy	
Aug. 2		U.K. H.C.	King's title	
July 26	23	H.C.London	United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary PT-517/UK	

Memorandum of the 4th August re certain difficulties of French Embassy

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 6th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 5	D. 677	Com.Rel.Off.	Level of German industry	G
" 5	D. 678	"	Greece	
" 5	D. 679	"	New members for United Nations	UN/G
" 5	431	Can. Amb.Paris	Conversations with various persons	F
" 5	82	Can. Amb.The Hague	Indonesia	NEI
" 6	85	"	"	
" 2	31	H.C. New Delhi	Congratulatory messages to India and Pakistan	
" 5	21	Min.Ex.Affs.Canberra	Burma	PT/J/C
" 6	22	"	Peace Conference	PT/J/C
July 18	A.629	H.C.London	Defence agreements between United Kingdom and other countries	

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To The Prime Minister

C169530

Ottawa, 8th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 24	D.323 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	"President Warfield"	
" 24	D.324 Sav.	"	Poland	
" 24	D.325 Sav.	"	Funeral of M.Raczkiewicz POLAND	
" 25	D.326 Sav.	"	India	
" 24	G.21 Sav.	"	Roumania	
Aug. 6	204	"	Appointment of Dr.Alfred Fiderkiewicz POLAND	
" 8	47	H.C.New Delhi	Exchange of diplomatic representatives with Pakistan IND	
" 8	123	H.C.Canberra	Commonwealth talks in Canberra PT/J/C	

Memorandum re new Letters Patent for Governor General

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To The Prime Minister

C169531

Ottawa, 8th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 25	D.327 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Greece	
" 26	D.328 Sav.	"	Macedonia	
" 26	D.329 Sav.	"	French recruitment of German labour	F
" 26	D.330 Sav.	"	Poland	
Aug. 6	D.680	"	Marshall suggestions	
Aug. 4	245	Can.Emb.Moscow	Peace Treaty with Japan	
" 5	97	Can.Amb.Athens	Withdrawal of British troops	
" 2	45	Can.Amb.Santiago	Chilean political situation	CHILE PT/I/C
" 7	24	Min.Ex.Aff.Wellington	Canberra Conference —— Peace Conference	
" 7	25	"		
" 6	WA-2465	Can.Emb.Wash.	Dominican Republic	
" 6	WA-2467	"	General Crerar's visit to Tokyo	
" 6	116	Can.Amb.Buenos Aires	Inter-American Defence Conference	

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To The Prime Minister

C169532

Ottawa, 8th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 7	D. 681	Com.Rel.Off.	Conference on Japan PT/J	
			Memorandum re United States defence installations in Greenland	
			Memorandum re greetings to India and Pakistan	

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To....The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 9th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 8	22	Min.Ex.Aff. Pretoria	Canberra Conference	PT/J/C
" 8	23	"	" "	
" 8	86	Can.Amb.The Hague	Indonesia NEI	
July 21	26	H.C. New Delhi	National flag of India	
" 23	31	"	" " " "	
Aug. 6	A.64	Circular	Athens Fortnightly Summary No. 2	Greece
" 1	A.665	H.C.London	India	

Memorandum re exchange of High Commissioners between Canada and Pakistan

Memorandum re Canadian-Soviet relations

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To The Prime Minister

C169534

Ottawa, 11th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 9	D. 682	Com.Rel.Off.	Appointment of High Commissioners for India and for Pakistan in United Kingdom	
" 9	D. 683	"	Egyptian case UN/SC	
" 9	182	Mayrand	Palestine	
" 8		Can.Mis.Tokyo	Visit of General Crerar	
" 9	194	"	Visit of Dr.Evatt to Japan	
" 8	130	Can.Amb. B.A.	Invitation to Bogota CM/AFM	
Aide Memoire from United Kingdom High Commissioner re Ceylon				

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 12th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 29	D.332 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Hungary	
" 29	D.333 Sav.	"	"	
" 29	D.334 Sav.	"	"	
" 29	D.336 Sav.	"	Poland	
Aug. 11	D.685	"	Level of German industry	

Letter to Monsieur Jean M.E.Snutsel for signature Signed

Foreign Office print - Weekly Political Intelligence Summary
17321 L 4407/6/405 No. 400 Copy No. 143

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 13th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 2	D. 343 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
" 2	D. 344 Sav.	"	"	
" 2	D. 345 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
" 2	D. 347 Sav.	"	Italy PT/I	
Aug. 13	Unnumbered	"	India	
" 12	87	Can.Amb.The Hague	Indonesia NEI	
Aug. 13	Memorandum re exchange of Trade Commissioners between Canada and Pakistan		DS/PAK	

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To The Prime Minister

C169537

Ottawa, 13th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
July 29	D.337 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Iraq	
" 30	D.338 Sav.	"	Yugoslavia	
" 30	D.339 Sav.	"	Suez Canal	
" 30	D.339A Sav.	"	Egyptian case	
Aug. 2	D.340 Sav.	"	" "	
" 2	D.342 Sav.	"	Austria	
Aug. 12	D.686	"	Burma	
" 12	D.687	"	India R.	
" 12	D.688	"	German settlement	
Aug. 13	23	Min.Ex.Aff.Canberra	Canberra Conference	PT/J/C
" 12	24	Min.Ex.Aff.Pretoria	" " R "	
" 13	127	H.C. Canberra	Interview with Dr.Evatt R	
" 13	128	"	Statement by Dr.Evatt R	
June 13	485	U.S.State Dept.	Press Release Address by Dean Acheson	515
Memorandum re Letters Patent for Governor General R				

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C169538

To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 14th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 4	D.348 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
" 6	D.349 Sav.	"	Greece	
" 7	D.351 Sav.	"	Madagascar	
Aug. 13	D.689	"	India and the United Nations	
" 13	D.690	"	Greece	
" 14	C.2		India	
Aug. 13	1296	H.C.London	Return of Mr.Howe	
" 14	Unn.	"	" " " "	
Aug. 12	35	Can.Amb.Lima	Border incident with Ecuador	Arm
Foreign Office print 17329 L 4537/6/405 Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No. 401, Copy No. 143				
Memorandum of the 14th August re visit to Canada of General Vanier				

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To The Prime Minister

C169539

Ottawa, 15th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 7	D 350 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Four Power Commission on Italian Navy.	
Aug.14	D 691	"	Sudan and Egyptian Case.	
Aug. 14	57	Can. Min. Havana	Dominican Republic.	
Aug. 7	124	H. C. Canberra	Presidency of U.N.Assembly.	
Aug. 11	125	H. C. "	" " " " "	
Aug. 13	WA-2567	Can. Emb.Wash.	Nicaragua	
Aug. 8	1726	" " "	Report No.135 from Labour Attache's Office, U.K.Emb. Wash. dated July 31,1947.	

US/Labour Supply

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To THE RT. HON. THE PRIME MINISTER

C169540

August 16th, 1947.

UN/GA

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.16			Memorandum for the Prime Minister attaching draft telegrams for approval, to Mr. Bradette, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Beaudoin re appointment to Canadian Delegation to General Assembly of United Nations. UN/GA	

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C169541

To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 18th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 8	D-352Sav	Comm.Rel.Off.	Japanese Shipbuilding ○	
Aug. 8	D-353Sav	" " "	Italy ○	
Aug. 9	D-354Sav.	" " "	Diplomatic Rel. with Ukraine ✓	
Aug 9	D-355Sav	" " "	Soviet Occupation of Lobrau Refinery ○	
Aug. 16	D-692	" " "	Egyptian Case ○	
Aug. 16	D-693	" " "	Austria ○	
Aug. 16	D-694	" " "	Paraguay ○	
Aug. 16	D-695	" " "	Agenda for Canberra Conference BT/J/C	
Aug 17	D-696	" " "	Greece ✓	
Aug.14	444	Can. Emb. Paris	Conference on European Economic Cooperation ○	
Aug.15	52	H.C. New Delhi	Message from Prime Minister of Pakistan ✓	
Aug. 15	255	Can. Emb. Moscow	Article in Pravda. EM/AFM	
Aug. 15		Solon Low,M.P.	United Nations Assembly	
Aug. 4	119	Can.Emb. Santiago	Political Situation in Chile ○	
Aug. 11		Can Emb.Moscow	Leningrad ✓	
Aug.18	Memorandum re message of greetings to India. ✓			
Aug.16	Memorandum re Establishment of Italian Legation in Ottawa.			

Handed to Mr. Heeney

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To The Prime Minister

C169542

Ottawa, 19th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 18	D.697	Com.Rel.Off.	New members for United Nations	✓
" 18	D.698	"	Bulgaria ✓	
" 18	D.699	"	Hungary ✓	
" 18	EX-2167	Can.Emb.Wash.	Coal cars -	
" 18	EX-2173	"	" " ✓	
" 18	WA-2627	"	" " ✓	
" 14	201	Can.Miss.Tokyo	Visit of General Crerar ✓	
" 14	8	Min.Ex.Aff. Canberra	Canberra Conference ✓	
" 19	27	" " " Wellington	" " ✓	
" 19	Memorandum re conversation with Senor Alvarado ✓			
" 19	Memorandum re Canadian cadets attending Annapolis and West Point ✓			

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 20th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Augb 20	449	Can. Emb. Paris	Message from the Mayor of Dieppe	
Aug. 19	EX 2175	" " Wash.	Railway cars	
Aug. 19	EX 2178	" " Wash	Railway cars	
Aug. 15	125	Can.Amb.Mexico	Vacancies in United Nations	
Aug. 15	WA 2615	Can Emb. Wash	Vacancies in United Nations	
Aug. 19	92	" Amb.The Hague	Indonesia	
Aug. 19	201	Mayrand	Palestine	

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To The Prime Minister

C169544

Ottawa, 20th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 2	G.22	Comm.Rel.Off.	Roumania	
Aug.19	1335	H.C.London	Royal Style and Titles	
Aug.18	103	Can.Amb.Athens	Political Situation in Greece	
Aug. 6	192	Can.Emb. Rio	Inter-American Conference	CM/AFM
Jul.28	214	Can. Leg.Oslo	The Marshall Plan	
Jul.14	164	Can.Miss.Tokyo	General MacArthur's Statement	
~~Aug. 9~~	Returned to External 1947	~~H. C. London~~	~~Candidates for the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council~~	
Aug. 8	A68	Circular Document	General conditions in China	
Jun.23	Foreign Office Print R 8478/4/19 re Internal Situation in Greece			

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To The Prime Minister

C169545

Ottawa, 21st August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 9	D.356 Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Bulgaria ✓	
" 9	D.357 Sav.	"	Japanese merchant shipping ✓	
" 11	D.358 Sav.	"	Colonial policy UK/CP	
" 11	D.359 Sav.	"	Egyptian case ✓	
" 12	D.360 Sav.	"	Persia ✓ Iran	
" 12	D.361 Sav.	"	Marshall suggestion ✓ US/MP	
" 20	D.702	"	Egyptian case ✓	
" 20	D.703	"	Hungary ✓	
" 20	56	H.C.New Delhi	Canberra Conference ✓ PT/J/C	
" 18	WA-2628	Can.Emb.Wash.	Security Council ✓	
" 18	137	H.C.Canberra	" " ✓	
July 29	784	Can.Miss.Berlin	Level of Industry Plan for Germany ✓	
Aug. 6	410	Can.Emb.Moscow	Marshall proposals and Paris Conference US/MP	
Aug.21	Memorandum re Mrs.George F.Power ✓			
Aug.21	Memorandum re public speeches by Government officials ✓			
Letter	to Lady Eunice Oakes for signature ✓			

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.21	D.705	Comm.Rel.Off.	United States proposal for conference on Japan.	
Aug.21	D.704	" " "	President Warfield. O PAL	
Aug.19	WA-2654	Can.Emb.Wash.	British Honduras. O	
Aug.21	139	H. C. Canberra	Honourable Brooke Claxton.	
Aug.13	1301	H.C. London	India and Pakistan. O + UN/GA	
Aug.20	WA-2657	Can. Emb.Wash.	General Crerar. O	
Aug.22	WA-2692	Can.Emb. Wash.	Radio active Isotopes. (S. of S. to Home)	
Aug.6		Can.Emb.Moscow	Commercial aggreement Poland and Soviet Union.	
Jul.29	Minute re	Political Situation in France.		
Aug.15	735	U.S.Emb.Ottawa.	Alaska	
Aug.21.	311	Can.Emb.Nanking	General Crerar. O	
Aug.20	208	Can Miss Tokyo	Visit of Canadian party to Japan. O	
Aug.21	Memorandum re	Current political scene in New Zealand.		
Aug.22	Memorandum re	Security Council.		
Aug.22	Memorandum re	General Assembly of UMESCO.		

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To The Prime Minister C169547

Ottawa, 25th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 12	D.364	Sav.Com.Rel.Off.	Bolivia	
" 12	D.365	Sav. "	Burma	
" 14	D.366	Sav. "	Austrian Treaty Commission	
" 14	D.367	Sav. "	" " "	
" 14	D.368	Sav. "	" " "	
" 14	D.369	Sav. "	Implementation of Italian Treaty	
" 14	D.370	Sav. "	Withdrawal of United Kingdom Troops from Greece.	
" 22.	D.706	"	Paris Conference - European economic integration.	
" 21	D.707	"	Paris Conference	
" 21	D.708	"	Paris Conference	
" 22	D.709	"	Level of German Industry.	
" 23	D.710	"	United States Proposal for Conference on Japan.	
" 23	D.711	"	India and Pakistan.	
" 23	D.712	"	Conference on Japan.	
" 23	312	Can Emb.Nanking	General Crerar.	
" 22	WA-2706	" " Wash.	Conference on Japan.	
" 9	24	H. C. London	United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary	

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To The Prime Minister

C169548

Ottawa, 26th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.12	D.362Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Soviet film of Battle of Stalingrad.	
	D.363Sav	"	Soviet film of Battle of Stalingrad.	
Aug.18	D.379Sav.	"	Soviet film of Battle of Stalingrad.	
" 25	D.713	"	Paris Conference	
" 25	D.714	"	Paris Conference	
" 25	D.715	"	Paraguay.	
" 25	D.716	"	Level of German Industry and control of Ruhr.	
" 25	D.717	"	Bulgaria.	
" 25	D.718	"	Indonesia. NEI	
" 25		Trade Comm.Hong	Kong. General Crerar	
" 25	315	Can.Emb.Nanking	Wedemeyer Mission	
" 21	WA-2686	Can. Emb.Wash	Nicaragua.	
" 15	1798	" " "	Japanese Peace Settlement	
" 16	A- 72	Circ.Document	Indonesia. NEI	
" 11	A- 71	" "	Athens Fortnightly Summary.	

Minute re Athens Despatch No.376 on Military Position in Greece

Foreign Office Print F 6453/1086/40 Chinese Immigration into Siam.

Foreign Office Print 17336 L 4708/6/405 Political Intelligence Summary No 402, copy No.143.

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To The Prime Minister

C169549

Ottawa, 27th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 16	D.371Sav.	Com.Rel.Off.	Paraguay ○	
" 16	D.372Sav.	"	Bulgaro-Yugoslav Agreement ✓	
" 16	D.373Sav.	"	Balkan Federation ✓	
" 16	D.374Sav.	"	United-Kingdom-Yugoslav relations ✓	
" 16	D.375Sav.	"	Afghanistan ○	
" 16	D.376Sav.	"	Germany ○	
" 16	D.377Sav.	"	Persia ○ Iran	
" 25	D.719	"	Indonesia ○ NEI	
" 26	D.720	"	Policy towards Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary ✓	
" 26	D.721	"	Peace Treaties ✓	
" 26	D.722	"	Austria ✓	
" 26	D.723	"	Italy ✓	
" 26	D.724	"	Austria ✓	
" 27	D.725	"	Germany ○	
" 27	Unnumbered	"	Bulgaria ○	
" 22	988	Con.Gen.N.Y.	Peace Treaty with Italy PT/I	UN/GA
" 25	210	Mayrand	Palestine ✓	
" 26	144	H.C.Canberra	Canberra Conference ○ PT/J/C	
" 24	107	Can.Amb.Athens	Resignation of Greek Government ○	
" 26	145	H.C.Canberra	Canberra Conference ✓ PT/J/C	
" 16	A70	Circ.Document	Monthly Summary, June, 1947 - China ○	
" 21	B118	" "	Canadian National Holiday ✓	
" 12	538	Can.Emb.Paris	French problems ✓ France	

Foreign Office print 17339 L.4879/6/405 Weekly Political Intelligence ○ Summary, No. 403, Copy No. 143

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To The Prime Minister. C169550

Ottawa, 28th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.16	D.378Sav.	Comm.Rel.Office	Greece ✓	
" 28	146	H. C. Canberra	Canberra Conference. ✓ PT/J/C	
" 26	25	Ex,Affs.Pretoria	Treatment of Indians in South Africa. O	
" 25	26	" " "	Treatment of Indians in South Africa. O	
" 27	1370	H. C. London	Inter-American Defence Conference. ✓	
" 26	143	H.C.Canberra	Brooke Claxton. ✓	
" 26	88	Can.Emb. Rio	Inter-American Conference CH/AFM	
" 20	30	H. C. London	United Kingdom Fortnightly Summary. ✓	
" 19	A.74	Circular documents	Athens Fortnightly Summary No.4 Greece	
" 14	10A	Circular documents.	Fourth Five Year Plan Russia	
" 21	1855	Can.Emb.Wash.	Report No.137 from Labour Attache's Office Washington re Labour and Manpower. US/manpower O	
" 18		H.C. London	Afghanistan O	
" 26	Memorandum re Chinese Parliamentary Mission. ✓ Sent to King-Commr by Mr Pickersgill			

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To The Prime Minister.

Ottawa, 29th August, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 28	D.726	Comm. Rel. Off.	Defence agreement with Burmese Government.	
" 28	D.727	" " "	Burma	
" 28	D.728	" " "	Level of German industry.	
" 27	139	Can.Emb.Buenos Aires.	Continental Defence.	
" 28	215	Mayrand	Palestine.	
" 26	108	Can.Emb.Athens	Military situation in Greece.	
" 27	89	Can.Emb. Rio	Inter-American Conference.	EM/AFM/Rio
" 18		H. C. London	Greenland.	
" 14	266	Can.Emb.The Hague.	Indonesian crisis.	NEI AUSTRALIA NETHERLANDS
" 15	Fortnightly report No.11		"Fermeture Annuelle"- Paris.	France
" 27	Memorandum re National Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship.			

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To The Prime Minister

C169552

Ottawa, 30th August, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.29	D.729	Comm. Rel. Off.	New members for United Nations.	UN/GA
" 29	D.730	"	Admission of new members to United Nations.	UN/GA
" 29	D.731	"	Veto in Security Council.	
" 29	D.732	"	Peace Treaties.	
" 30	D.733	"	Paraguay.	
" 30	D.734	"	Germany Coal Prices.	
" 29	27	Ex.Affs.Pretoria	India - South Africa dispute.	UN/SC/SA
" 15	386	Can.Emb.Athens	Canada in the Greek Press.	
" 27	Circular	Document NO.B124 re requirements of other departments for informations and reports from missions abroad.		XA/General

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To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 2nd September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.30	D.735	Comm. Rel. Off.	Germany: Fusion Agreement ✓	
Aug.30	111	Can. Amb.Athens	Political situation ○ Greece	
Sept.1	28	Min. of Ext. Affs.Pretoria	Admission of new members to ○ United Nations	UN/GA
Sept.1	220	Mayrand	Palestine ✓	
Aug. 16	240	Can. Min. Oslo	Under-Secretaries of State ○ in Norwegian Government	norway
Aug.15	421	Can. Emb.Moscow	"Forthcoming Inter-American ○ Conference of Foreign Ministers" by Y. Zhukov.	CM/AFM/Rus

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C169554

To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 3rd September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 20	D.380 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Offi	Austrian Treaty Commission °	
Aug. 20	D.381 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission °	
Aug. 22	D.383 Sav.	"	Bulgaria °	
Aug.22	D.384 Sav.	"	Germany. Repatriation of Prisoners of War	
Aug.22	D.385 Sav.	"	Yugoslavia: Return of Quislings from Italy °	
Aug.23	D.386 Sav.	"	Persia °	
Aug.23	D.387 Sav.	"	Austria. Soviet Occupation of Lobau Oil Refinery °	
Sept.2	D.736	"	Situation in China	
Sept.3	D.737	"	Paris Conference US/MP	
Sept.3	D.738	"	German Coal Organization °	
Sept.2	38	Can.Amb.Peru	Political Situation ° Peru	
Sept.2	WA-2782	Can.Amb.Wash.	Inter-American Defence Conference	CM/AFM/Rio
Aug.22		Can.Emb.Wash.	Status of Mr. Myron Taylor	

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

To The Prime Minister

C169555

Ottawa, 4th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.23	D.388 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.23	D.389 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.23	D.390 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.23	D.391 Sav.	"	Greece	
Aug.25	D.392 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Aug.25	D.394 Sav.	"	Azores	
Aug.27	D.395 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.27	D.396 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Sept.3	D.739	"	Egyptian case	
Sept.3	D.740	"	Egyptian Case	
Sept.3	D.741	"	Hungarian Elections	
Sept.3	29	Min.of Ext.Affs. Pretoria	Greece	
Aug.30	325	Can.Amb.Nanking	Canada's candidacy for Security Council UN/SC	
Sept.2	326	"	Canada's candidacy for Security Council	
Aug.18	46	H.C. New Delhi	Titles in Pakistan and India	
Aug.25		H.C. London	Visit of Mr. John Haire, M.P. to Canada UK/C	
Aug. 19		H.C. New Delhi	Ceremonies in New Delhi	
Aug.18	47	H.C. New Delhi	congratulatory telegrams between Canada and India and Pakistan	Returned & Enclosed with request for original copy.
Aug.13	724	H.C. Canberra	High Commissioner's office in Pakistan	
Aug. 2	425	Can. Amb.Nanking	Japanese Peace Treaty	
Aug.18	Foreign Office Print 17345		L 5022/6/405, Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 404, copy No. 143	
Sept. 4	Memorandum concerning vacancies on the International Joint Commission			

DDP.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

To.....The Prime Minister.....

C169556

Ottawa, 5th September, 1947.....

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.27	D.397 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.27	D.398 Sav.	"	Austria	
Aug.27	D.399 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Aug.27	D.400 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Sept.4	D.740	"	Siamese rice	
Sept.4	D.743	"	Greece	
Sept.2	113	Can.Amb.Athens	Canada's candidacy for election to Security Council	/UN
Sept.4	WA-2804	Can.Amb.Wash.	Distritubion of radio-active isotopes	
Aug.5	406	Can.Emb.Moscow	Trade talks between Poland and Russia	
Aug.2	399	Can.Emb.Moscow	Agreement between Yugoslavia and Russia re delivery of industrial equipment	
Aug.28		H.C. London	Financial crisis in U.K.	
Aug.13	287	Can.Amb. Buenos Aires	Pan American Union Conference in Bogota	CM/AFM
Sept.5	D.744	Comm.Rel.Off.	China	
Aug.20		H.F.Angus	India and Pakistan	
Sept.3	Minute on despatch No. 387 from Athens on Greece			
Sept.4	Memorandum re wedding of Princess Elizabeth			
Aug 11	357	Can Amb Athens	Military Equipment	

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To The Prime Minister

C169557

Ottawa, 6th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
sept.3	1412	H.C. London	Palestine ✓	
Sept.3	270	Can.Emb.Moscow	article on "United States ✓ and Arctic Ocean"	
Sept.5	Tel. to Dr. Miller re radio active isotopes ✓ Personal - Dr Miller			
Aug.19	52	H.C. New Delhi	Ministry of the Dominion of India	
Aug.23	133	Can.Emb.Santiago	Political Chile	
Aug.26	1897	Can.Emb.Wash.	Hemisphere defence pact ✓	

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C169558

To.....The Prime Minister.....

Ottawa, 8th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.27	D.401 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off	India	
Aug.28	D.402 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.29	D.407 Sav.	"	Greek Cabinet Crisis	
Aug.29	D.413 Sav.	"	Germany: Land Reform	
Sept.6	D. 745	"	Paris Conference	US/MP
Sept.6	D.746	"	U.S. Military Mission to Egypt	
Sept.6	D. 747	"	Peace Treaties	
Sept.6	D. 748	"	Membership on Economic and Social Council	UN/ESC
Sept.6	215	"	Import programme	
Sept.5	WA-2823	Can.Amb.Wash.	Situation in Nicaragua	
Sept.6	62	H.C. New Delhi	Indian problem in South Africa	
Sept.7	63	H.C. New Delhi	India	
Sept.3	1937	Can.Emb.Wash.	Labour and Manpower (Supply)	US/LS

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To The Prime Minister

C169559

Ottawa, 9th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug. 29	D.410 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission ○	
Aug. 30	D.416 Sav.	"	Iraq ○	
Aug. 30	D.417 Sav.	"	Germans of Polish Extraction in Westphalia ○	Poland
Sept.8	D. 749	"	Egyptian Case ✓	
Sept.8	D. 750	"	Egyptian case ✓	
Sept.8	Memorandum re comment on the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine			✓
Aug.28	134	Can.Leg.Stockholm	Future of the United States-Greenland Agreement of 1941 ○	

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To The Prime Minister

C169560

Ottawa, 8th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Aug.28	D.403 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Office	Spain	
Aug.29	D.404 Sav.	"	Nicaragua	
Aug.29	D.405 Sav.	"	Polish Resettlement	
Aug.29	D.406 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Aug.29	D.408 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Aug.29	D.409 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Aug.29	D.411 Sav.	"	Ecuador	
Aug.29	D.412 Sav.	"	Austria: Soviet Seizure of Lobau Oil Refinery	
Aug.29	D.414 Sav.	"	Withdrawal of United Kingdom Troops from Greece	
Aug.29	D.415 Sav.	"	Greece	
Aug.20		U.K. H.C.Ottawa	Summary for July, 1947 - Recent developments in Soviet Foreign Policy	
Sept.8	Memorandum re tribute to the work of Legation at Prague			
Sept.6	Minute on despatch No. 396 from Athens re Review of the work of the British Military Mission			

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To The Prime Minister

C169561

Ottawa, 10th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.9	D.751	Comm.Rel. Off.	Indonesia NEI	
Aug.26	403	Can.Amb.Athens	"FREE" Greek Constitution °	
Aug.26	406	Can.Amb.Athens	"FREE" Greek Constitution °	
Sept.8	Minute		on Moscow Embassy despatch No. 380 re direct diplomatic relations with the Ukraine	
Sept.9	Memorandum re Mr. Jaksic as Yugoslav Minister to Canada			US/Yugo
Sept.10	Memorandum re Prime Ministers' talks in November			
Sept. 3	Report to the General Assembly by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine - A/364.			
Aug.20	Foreign Office Print 17347 L 5222/6/405, Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No. 405 Copy No. 143			

Send copy to Assembly & Ottawa

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To The Prime Minister

C169562

Ottawa, 11th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.10	D.752	Comm.Rel.Off.	Appointment of Lord Killearn as Special Commissioner, South East Asia and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as Gov. Gen., Malaya	✓
Sept.10	D.753	"	Government of Burma	
Sept.9	WA2866	Can.Amb.Wash.	Nicaragua ✓	
Sept.10	EX2370	"	Nicaragua ✓	
Sept.8	Memorandum re relations between Soviet Union and the Western World			✓
Sept.8	Minute on despatch No. 130 from the Acting High Commissioner in St. John's concerning letter from Archbishop Roche to St. Bonaventure's Old Boys Association			c nfld.
Aug.25	407	H.C.Wellington	Legislative Council	✓
Aug.21	754	H.C.Canberra	Premiers' Conference in Canberra	✓
Sept.10	Letter	to the Rt. Hon.	L.S. Amery for signature	✓

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C169563

To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, 12th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.10	D.754	Comm. Rel.Off.	Korea O	
Sept.11	D.755	"	Proposed termination of state of war with Italy and Austria O	PT/I
Sept.11	D.756	"	Payments Agreement with Belgium O	
Sept.11	D.757	"	Timetable for Japanese peace making ✓	
Sept.11	D.758	"	Disarmament ✓	
Sept.11	D.759	"	Deputies for Germany ✓	
Sept.12	D.760	"	Persia O	
Sept.12	D.761	"	Admission of Austria to I.C.A.O. O	
Sept.9	64	H.C. New Delhi	India ✓	
Sept.8	A.81	Cir. Doc. re relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union		✓
Aug.14		H.C. for U.K. Ottawa	Developments in Soviet foreign policy O	
Sept.6	Article from "The Economist" on UNO's Plan for Palestine			✓
Sept. 10	Memorandum re New Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General			✓
Aug.22	54	H.C. New Delhi	Burma and Pakistan O	India, PT/I/C FEC
Sept.9	116	Can.Amb.Greece	Greece ✓	

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To The Prime Minister

C169564

Ottawa, 13th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.12	D.762	Comm. Rel.Off.	Paris Conference ✓	
Sept.12	D.763	"	"President Warfield" Palestine	
Sept.12	D.764	"	Ratification of Paris Peace Treaties ✓	
Sept.9	117	Can.Amb.Athens	Greece ○	
Sept.12	65	H.C. New Delhi	Situation in India ○	
Sept.8		Can.Amb.Wash.	Palestine ✓	
Sept.5		H.C. for South Africa in Ottawa	Future status of South West Africa ○	
Sept.9	A.83	Cir.Des.	"Monthly Summary, July 1947 - China" ○	
Aug.21-Sept.3	31	U.K.	Forenightly Summary (Commonwealth and Foreign) ✓	
Aug.31		Can.Emb.Paris	Fortnightly Report No. 12 ○ France	
Sept.12	Memorandum re Commonwealth Prime Ministers' talks at Royal Wedding			✓
Sept.12	Memorandum re Japanese Peace Settlement (2 enclosures)			✓
Sept.11	"	" Procedure followed by Dept. during Mr St.Laurent's absence in N.Y.		✓
Sept.13	"	" Procedure governing absences from Canada of the Govt.		

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To The Prime Minister

C169565

Ottawa, 15th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.13	D. 766	Comm.Rel.Off.	Indonesia	
Sept.13	66	H.C.New Delhi	Meeting of Emergency Council	
Sept.8	1970	Can.Amb.Wash.	Greece	
Sept.15	Memorandum re policy to be followed by the Canadian Government with respect to persons who served in enemy forces, seeking entry to Canada			
Sept.13	Memorandum re Mr. Beaudry's appointment as Associate Under Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Sept.12	Memorandum re U.S. proposal of a reference to the I.J.C. concerning the Midwestern Watershed and three letters for signature			

Forwarded with summary

Sched Sept 6.

DSC

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To The Prime Minister

C169566

Ottawa, 16th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.3	D.418 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Sept.3	D.419 Sav.	"	Yugoslav Displaced Persons	Gov.Gen.
Sept.3	D.420 Sav.	"	Ecuador	
Sept.3	D.421 Sav.	"	Greek Cabinet Crisis	Gov.Gen.
Sept.4	D.422 Sav.	"	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Sept.4	D.423 Sav.	"	Austria: Soviet Seizure of Lobau Oil Refinery	
Sept.4	D.424 Sav.	"	Suppression of Bulgarian Opposition	
Sept.4	D.425 Sav.	"	Bulgaria	
Sept.16	C.D.767	"	Japanese peace making	
Sept.15	WA-2938	Can.Amb.Wash.	Nicaragua ✓	
Sept.15	68	H.C. New Delhi	East Punjab India	
Aug.22	447	Can.Emb.Moscow	Soviet attitude towards British policy during the war ✓	
Sept.3	216	Can.Amb.Rio de Janeiro	Inter-American Conference for the maintenance of Peace and Security on the Continent. ✓	
Sept.8	1975	Can.Amb.Wash.	Danish administration of Greenland - criticism	
Sept.12	958-180	Turkish Legation	New Cabinet in Turkey	
Sept.10	1983	Can.Amb.Wash.	Future of the Greenland Agreement of 1941 ✓	
Sept.9	A 82	Cir.Document	Athens Fortnightly Summary No. 5 August 1-15, 1947	Greece
Sept.9	Minute on despatch No. 407 from Athens - forming of a new Government			Greece

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To The Prime Minister C169567

Ottawa, 17th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.5	D.426 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Trieste Free Territory	Gov.Gen.
Sept.6	D.428 Sav.	"	Passage of Warships through Suez Canal and Egyptian Waters	
Sept.6	D.429 Sav.	"	Level of German industry: Soviet protest	
Sept.8	D.430 Sav.	"	Egyptian case	Gov.Gen.
Sept.9	D.431 Sav.	"	Ecuador	
Sept.9	D.432 Sav.	"	Exchange of Ambassadors with Sweden.	
Sept.9	1436	H.C. London	Commonwealth customs union	
Sept.17	Memorandum re Post-UNRRA Relief and letter tothe Managing Director, Canadian Commercial Corporation, for signature			

given to Mr. Pickering 11 R.M. Sept 17

DRM

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CANADA

To The Prime Minister

C169568

Ottawa, 18th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.6	CD427	Sav.Comm.Rel.Off.	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Sept.9	CD433	Sav. "	Bulgaria	
Sept.17	CD 768	"	Anglo-Danish food discussion	
Sept.17	CD 769	"	Payments agreement with Belgium	
Sept.17	CD 770	"	Germany - Fusion Agreement	
Sept.17	CD 771	"	Persia	Gov.Gen.
Sept.17	CG 20	"	Peace treaty with Italy	
Sept.16	284	Can.Emb.Moscow	Peace treaties with Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary	
Sept.16	1461	H.C. London	Visit to Dublin of Minister of Finance	
Sept.17	70	H.C. New Delhi	India	
Aug.25	299	Can.Amb. Buenos Aires	Political situation	
Sept.10	A.85	Cir.Despatch	Czechoslovakia	
Sept.1	264	H.C. Pretoria	Commonwealth Conference on aid to the U.K.	
Aug.21	297	Can.Amb.Buenos Aires	Political situation	
Sept.18	Memorandum re Canadian war graves in Hong Kong and letter to Brigadier Lett for signature.			
Aug 18	47	H.C. India		

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To The Prime Minister

C169569

Ottawa, 19th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.11	1438	H.C. London	Commonwealth Customs Union	
Sept.17	1471	H.C. London	Prime Ministers' meeting	
Sept.17	1472	H.C. London	Visit to London of De Valera	
Sept. 1	260	H.C. Pretoria	India — UN/SA/Indians	
Aug. 27		H.C. London	Palestine	
Sept.2	267	H.C. Pretoria	Treatment of Indians in South Africa	UN/SA/Indians
Sept.4	478	Can.Emb.Moscow	Commercial agreements between Soviet Government and various countries of Eastern Europe	
Sept.19			Memorandum re New Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General	
Sept.19			Memorandum re Absences from Canada of the Governor General and submission to the King for signature	

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To The Prime Minister

C169570

Ottawa, 22nd September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.10	D.434	Sav. Comm.Rel.Off	Level of German Industry and price of German coal	
Sept.10	D.435	Sav. "	Germany: Denazification	
Sept.10	D.437	Sav. "	Roumanian Currency	
Sept.11	D.438	Sav. "	President of Thuringia	
Sept.11	D.440	Sav. "	Yugoslav Displaced Persons	
Sept.11	D.441	Sav. "	Greek Cabinet Crisis	Gov.Gen.
Sept.11	CG 24	Sav. "	Hungarian elections	
Sept.10	C.D.436	"	Germany: Denazification	
Sept.20	C.D.772	"	Pakistan	Gov.Gen.
Sept.20	C.D.773	"	Pakistan	"
Sept.20	C.D.774	"	Pakistan	"
Sept.20	C.D.775	"	Pakistan	"
Sept.20	C.D.776	"	Pakistan	"
Sept.20	C.D.778	"	Palestine	
Sept.20	C.D.779	"	Economic Cooperation Conference	
Sept.20	C.D.780	"	Arab States and U.N. special committee on Palestine	Unscop
Sept.20	C.D.777	"	Palestine	
Sept.22	C.D.781	"	Burma	Gov.Gen.
Sept.17	484	Can.Emb.Paris	Italian Peace Treaty	PT/I
Sept.20	73	H.C.New Delhi	India	
Sept.10	A.87	Cir.Des.	Recent developments in the policy of the French Communist Party.	F
Sept.4	765	H.C. Canberra	Resignation of Mr.McMahon Ball as head of the Australian Liaison Mission in Japan	
Sept.2	196	Can.Amb.Lima	suspension of constitutional decrees	Peru
Sept.22	Memorandum re Tariff Negotiations in Geneva - The Problem of Imperial Preferences			
	Department of State document "Activities of the Far Eastern Commission — Report bythe Secretary General			
	Current Notes on International Affairs, Department of External Affairs, Canberra, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1947			Australia

Sept 22 Mr Pearson memorandum on Palestine question

re U/N commission on Muslim unrest in India

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To The Prime Minister

C169571

Ottawa, 23rd September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.11	CD 439	Sav. Comm.Rel.Off	Suppression of Bulgarian Opposition	
Sept.13	CD 443	Sav. "	Spanish Republican Government	Gov.Gen
Sept.13	CD 444	Sav. "	Austrian Treaty Commission	
Sept.13	CD 445	Sav. "	Italo-Yugoslav Frontier	
Sept.21	C.D.782	"	Economic Cooperation Conference	
Sept.22	CD 784	"	Italian Colonies	Gov.Gen.
Sept.23	74	H.C. New Delhi	India	
Sept.22	Memorandum re Vacancies in the Canadian Membership of the International Joint Commission			

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To The Prime Minister

C169572

Ottawa, 24th September, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.16	D.447 Sav.	Comm.Rel.Off.	Greece - Policy of New Government	
*Sept.16	D.446 Sav.	"	French Alliance	
Sept.16	D.448 Sav.	"	Frontiers of Trieste Free Territory	
Sept.18	D.449 Sav.	"	Four Power Commission on Italian Navy	OPT/I
*Sept.18	D.450 Sav.	"	Burma	Gov.Gen.
Sept.23		"	Italian Colonies	
Sept.24	30	H.C.Pretoria	Italian Colonies	
Sept.24	79	H.C. New Delhi	India	
Sept.12		H.C. London	Institute of Pacific Relations	
*Sept.2	472	Can.Emb.Moscow	Japanese peace settlement	US/FP
Sept.8	488	Can.Emb.Moscow	U.S. activities in the Arctic - Soviet press comments	
Sept.13	429	H.C.St. John's	Canada-Newfoundland talks	

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C169573

To The Prime Minister

Ottawa, September 25th, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.24	C.D.785	Comm.Rel.Off.	Subsidiary Group of United Nations Balkan Commission	
Sept.24	C.D.786	"	"President Warfield" — Palestine	
Sept.23	WA-3015	Can.Amb.Wash.	Dominican Republic	
Sept.24	1492	H.C. London	Japanese Peace Conference	
Aug.19	461	Can.Amb.Nanking	New Financial Regulations — China	
Sept.19	A. 91	Cir.despatch	"Canadian Ambassador to China visits Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province".	
Sept.18	A.90	Cir.despatch	Report by the Canadian Delegate to the Second Session of the United Nations Narcotic Commission, Lake Success, July 24 - August 12, 1947.	
Sept.24	Memorandum re Count di Cossato — Italy			
Sept. 24	Memorandum re procedure to be followed in sending gifts to the Princess Elizabeth			
Sept.25	Memorandum re visit to Canada of Dr. Evatt			
Sept.25	Memorandum re Mr. Mato Jaksic			

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To The Prime Minister

C169574

Ottawa, 26th September, 1947

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Sept.24	C.D.787	Comm.Rel.Off	Pakistan	
Sept.24	C.D.788	"	Pakistan	
Sept.24	C.D.789	"	Pakistan	
Sept.24	C.D.790	"	Pakistan	
Sept.25	C.D.791	"	Indonesia ~~NEI~~	

India

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C169575

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1940

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Feb. 17, 1940

1. Finland.
2. Air Raids on British Coast.
3. American Safety Zone: German Views.

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1. Finland.

For the first time the Russian army seems to have made some progress against the Finnish defences. The advance took place in the Summa sector, north of Leningrad, on the seaward edge of the isthmus between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga (see map, next sheet). Finnish spokesmen claim that most of the lost positions have been recovered, and that the Russian casualties have been exceptionally heavy, but point out at the same time that Finland cannot hold out indefinitely without help from abroad.

The British Government is doing its bit by lifting the embargo against foreign enlistments of British subjects which was enforced, by a rather far-fetched application, in the Spanish civil war. Col. Fraser Hunter's effort to get the Ontario Legislature to send his private expeditionary force to the aid of the Finns is another example of the sudden zeal for taking all possible measures against an aggressor, when the aggressor happens to be a socialist or theoretically socialist state.

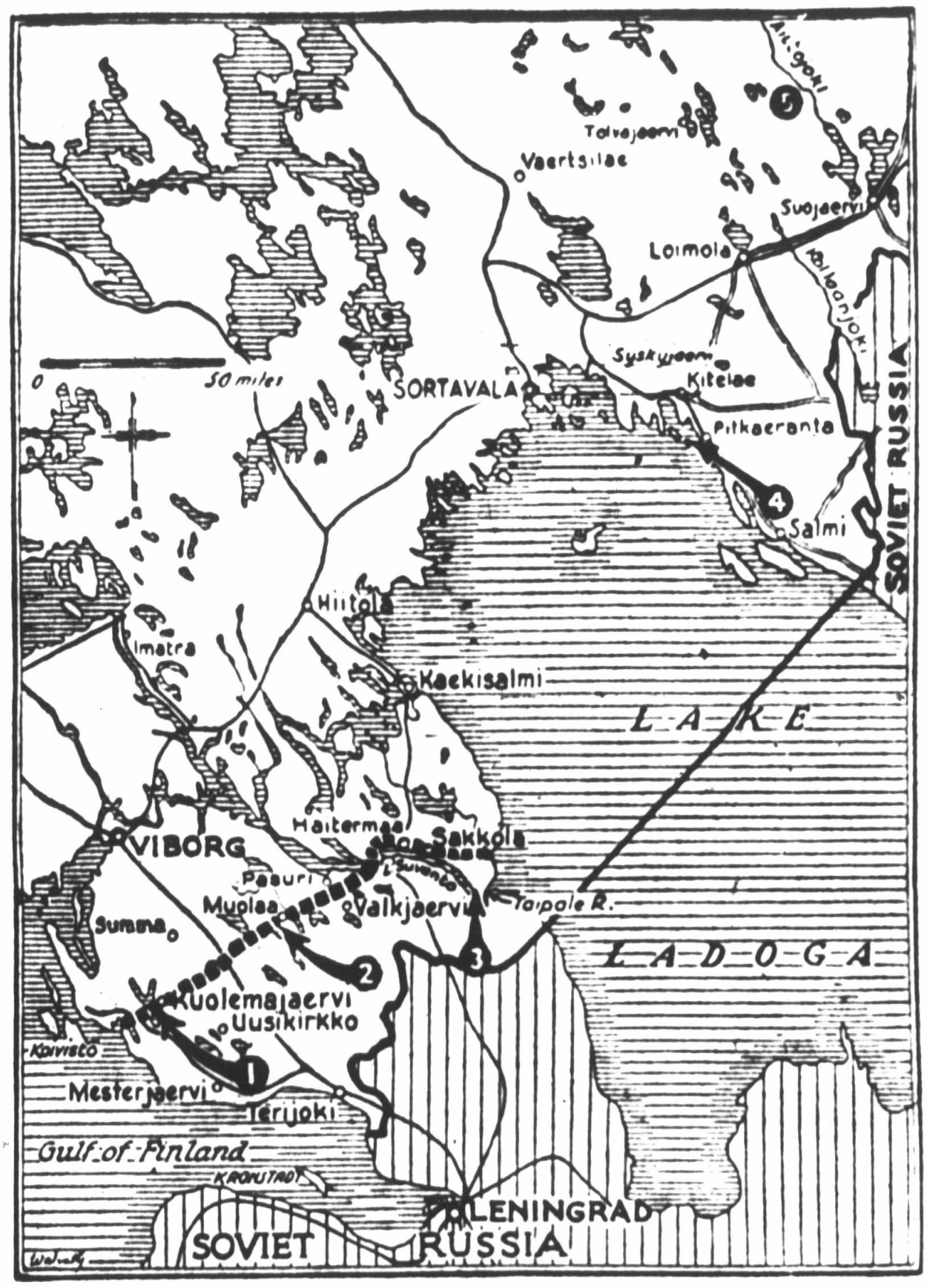
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C169577

FINNS WAGE GREAT BATTLE



In a battle more intense than those of the Great War, Finland is fighting with its back to the wall to hold the Mannerheim Line against huge Russian forces attacking regardless of losses. The three-pronged Red offensive is aimed at Summa (1), toward Muolaa, (2) and along the Taipale River (3). Severe fighting is also in progress in the vicinity of Pitkaeranta (4) and Aittojoki (5), with the Finns more than holding their own.

New York Times Map

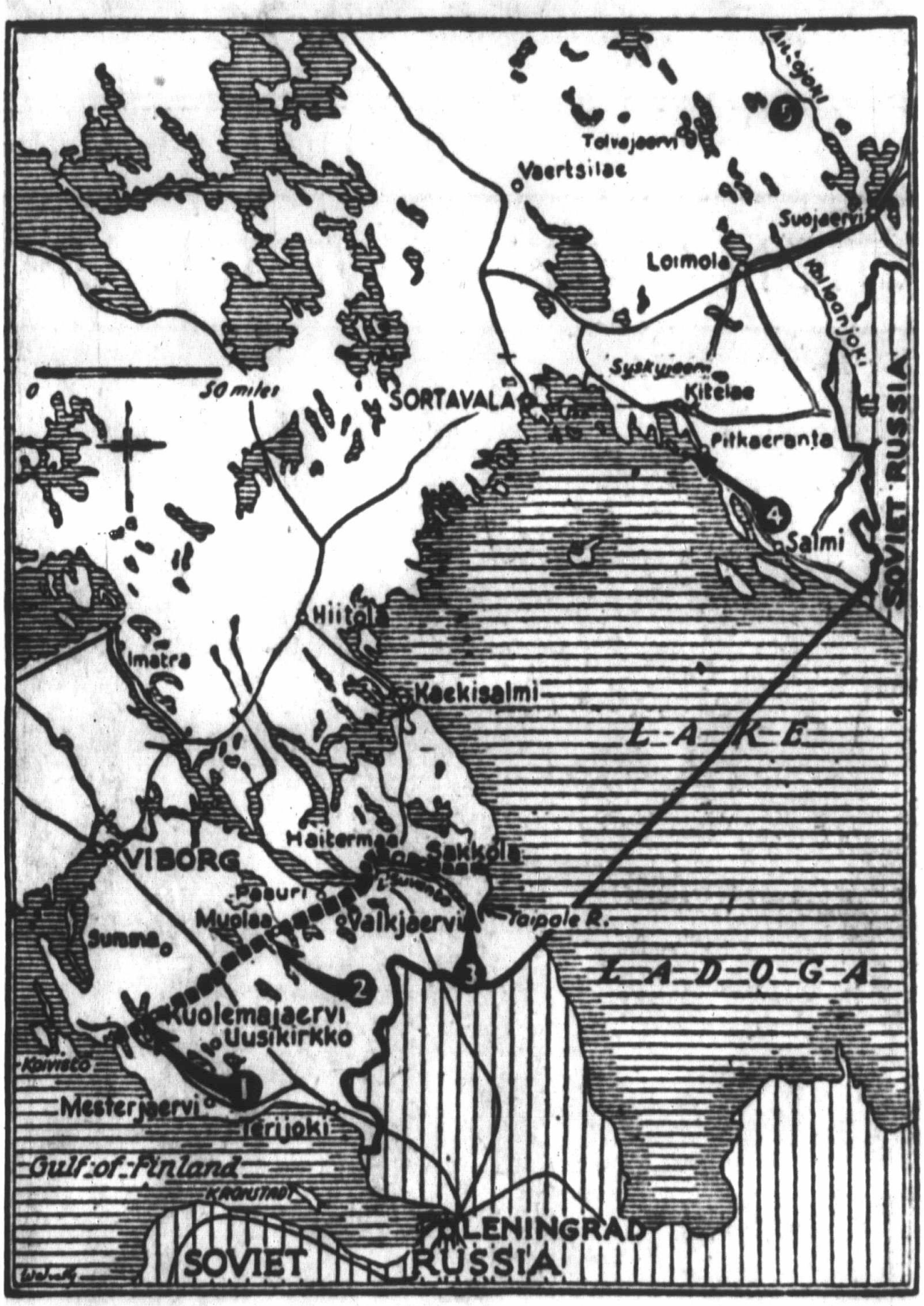
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FINNS WAGE GREAT BATTLE



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New York Times Map.

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2. Air Raids on British Coast. C169578

On Feb. 9 air raids on shipping took place again along the east coast of Britain. At least three small vessels were destroyed and several others damaged. About sixteen German planes took part in the attacks; one of them was brought down by British fighters, and two others were believed crippled. No further attacks have been reported.

As was recently pointed out in a New York magazine, the Germans are depending on these raids to paralyse British trade and shipping, not only by the actual damage done, but by creating a demand for naval protection for fishing vessels and all other craft liable to attack, which would tie up the British navy and raise the cost of importing supplies to such an extent that it would bring about financial collapse.

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3. American Safety Zone: German Views.

Germany has now replied to the communication sent last fall from the American states to belligerent nations, purporting to establish a neutral zone in the sea bordering the American continents, and to their later protest against hostilities carried on within that zone during the Graf Spee battle and other incidents. As far as the latter protest goes, the German Government holds that it has no foundation, since the establishment of a neutral zone would be something new in international law and could not be accomplished by the American states alone without the consent of other nations. It expresses general sympathy with the desire of the American states to remain neutral and avoid involvement in the war, but points out that the proposed zone would give an unfair advantage to Canada and to British and French colonies within it. The German Government is, however, prepared to discuss the question further if desired.

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1940

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Feb. 24, 1940

1. Finland and Sweden.

2. The Altmark Case.

3. Anglo-French Commercial Agreement.

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1. Finland and Sweden.

The Russians have continued to make progress against the Finns this week. They are confidentially reported to be about halfway through the Mannerheim Line, and have been shelling Viborg, the apparent objective of their drive and the Finnish town next in importance to Helsinki.

Their success has put Sweden definitely on the spot. A direct appeal from Finland for regular military assistance was made to Sweden, but was regretfully turned down by the Swedish Government. The war party in Sweden was, however, so strong that King Gustaf had to intervene personally in support of the Government's neutrality policy, and even then there were reports that he might be forced to abdicate for doing so. Sweden has of course been giving Finland substantial help in men and war material in an unofficial way.

Observers are predicting that unless Finland can obtain military help from the United Kingdom and France, she will have to make peace on very undesirable terms. The difficulties in the way of an Allied expeditionary force appear to be almost insuperable, aside from the question of whether any substantial force can be spared. The only alternative to the forlorn hope of landing at either Finland's Arctic port,, Petsamo,or the neighbouring Russian harbor of Murmansk, would be to send troops through Norway and Sweden, an undertaking which neither of them so far seems inclined to permit, though legally they would be authorised to do so by Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant. There is talk of creating a diversion of some kind in the Near East, where the Allies have been massing armies recently.

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2. The Altmark Case.

The boarding of the German ship Altmark on Feb. 16 by a British naval force in Norwegian waters was on its face a breach of international law, authorised beforehand by the British Government. It has caused much resentment in Norway, which feels that the British, after all their talk about upholding the law of nations, have taken advantage of their naval strength to ride roughshod over Norwegian territorial rights in a way they would never have dared to do with, say, the United States. The Norwegian Government is thinking of bringing the matter before the League of Nations, and in the meantime it is to be discussed at a meeting of Scandinavian foreign ministers on Feb. 24.

It is difficult, however, to sympathise wholeheartedly with the Norwegian point of view. There can be no question that German warships have been regularly using the Norwegian territorial waters as a corridor to escape the British blockade and as a refuge from British pursuit. This is an unwarranted extension of the right to make peaceful use for strictly limited periods of neutral territorial waters. It was a bit too much to expect that the British Government would allow the Altmark to use this corridor to transport 300 British prisoners to Germany under the very noses of the Royal Navy. The British naval action, it may be further noted, was strictly limited to what was necessary for the release of the prisoners; the ship herself was not seized, nor was her crew interfered with after the fight was over.

At the same time it must be confessed that the British contention that Norway should have released the prisoners is of very doubtful validity. Textbooks on hand agree that there is one exception to the rule that prisoners of war brought into the territory of a neutral become free, and that is prisoners on board a warship. While the status of the Altmark is uncertain, the bulk of the evidence indicates that she was an auxiliary vessel of the German navy.

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3. Anglo-French Commercial Agreement. C169583

A commercial agreement between France and the United Kingdom was announced on Feb. 16. It provides for relaxation in each other's favor of trade prohibitions and restrictions imposed at the outbreak of war. Details were not given, but press reports indicate that the British ban on certain non-essential imports from France, such as preserved fruits, brandy, wines, high-grade silks and model clothes, will be modified, while France will increase its imports of British woollens.

The agreement also gives its blessing to forthcoming talks between the Federation of British Industries and the corresponding French organisation, which, it is understood, will aim at eliminating mutual competition, and at capturing markets formerly supplied by Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

The agreement comes into force on March 3.

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1940

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
April 6, 1940

1. Portuguese Neutrality and the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.
2. China: Installation of Wang Ching-wei Government.
3. United States: Reciprocal Trade Agreements Programme.

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1. Portuguese Neutrality and the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.

The position of Portugal as simultaneously a neutral and an ally of the United Kingdom has been an anomalous one since the outbreak of war. The alliance is an ancient one, dating back to 1373. Both in 1914 and in 1939 the British Government decided against invoking it. The present state of the Portuguese armed forces is such that as a combatant Portugal would be a liability rather than an asset to the United Kingdom. Aside from that, there was presumably considerable doubt as to whether Dr. Salazar would be willing or able to carry the country with him into war on the side of the Allies against Germany. With the consent of the British Government, Salazar issued a statement that Portugal would remain neutral; he refrained, however, from issuing a formal declaration of neutrality.

Foreign Office prints just received indicate that the Portuguese Government's interpretation of neutrality has not entirely coincided with the British Government's idea of what might reasonably be expected from a neutral ally. Various requests made by the United Kingdom have been refused or deferred, including a war trade agreement, sale of trawlers to the British Admiralty, suppression of weather broadcasts which might assist the enemy, interception of German cable messages, and some action on transit of Germans through the Azores, particularly by the Clipper air service. The only concession made was on passage of arms through Mozambique. In February the British Ambassador was instructed to ask Salazar the reason for Portugal's apparent coldness towards its ally, and to request reconsideration of the various requests. The Ambassador himself, incidentally, was by no means convinced that these requests could be met under a reasonable interpretation of neutrality, but his views did not meet with favor at the Foreign Office.

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2. China: Installation of Wang Ching-wei Government.

Under the aegis of the Japanese army, a new "Government of All China" was set up at Nanking on March 30. It is headed by Wang Ching-wei, a former Chinese premier who broke with Chiang Kai-shek in 1938, mainly for reasons of personal ambition. So far only Japan has recognised it, though no doubt other governments of Fascist complexion may follow suit later. Wang announces that he will immediately conclude a peace treaty with Japan, cooperate with it economically, and join in anti-Communist activities.

One press report from Nanking predicts that the new regime will be used by Japan merely to bring pressure on Chiang Kai-shek to make peace with that country, recognise the state of Manchukuo and the special position of Japan in North China, and join the anti-Comintern alliance.

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3. United States: Reciprocal Trade Agreements Programme.

The bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years, which has during the past two weeks been under discussion in the United States Senate, has survived the attacks of its opponents and seems likely to pass. Key Pittman's amendment to make future treaties subject to Senate ratification by a two-thirds vote was defeated by the narrow majority of three; an attempt to limit the extension to one year has also failed.

P.S.- The bill passed on April 5 by a vote of 42 to 37, unamended. It has already been passed by the House, and now awaits the presidential signature.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 4, 1940

1. Norway.
2. French Political Leaders.
3. Egyptian Nationalist Demands.
4. Japanese Expansionism and Portuguese Colonies.

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1. Norway.

It looks as if the Allies had decided to give up trying to prevent the Germans from occupying the southern half of Norway, and to confine themselves to an attempt to drive them out of the Narvik area. According to the New York Times, the French have been urging this policy. The withdrawal from Andalsnes and the transfer of the King of Norway and the commander-in-chief of the Norwegian army to Narvik seem to indicate that it has been adopted.

There is naturally much dissatisfaction in the United Kingdom over the conduct of the expedition, and when Parliament reconvenes next week there is likely to be a strong demand for explanations and for reorganisation of the Government and the military, naval, and air staffs which are held responsible for the fiasco.

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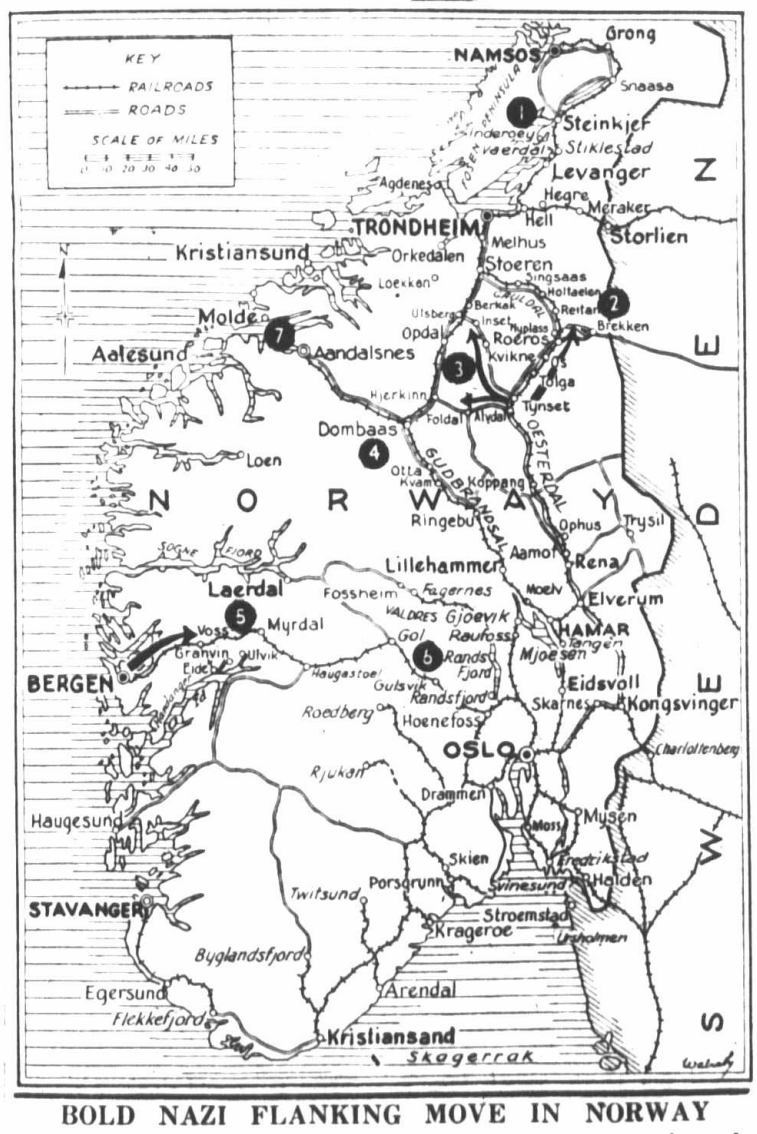
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Germans Strike at Key Railway

C169590



Battle Map by Staff Artist Collins



BOLD NAZI FLANKING MOVE IN NORWAY

Westward thrusts along paralle mountain roads have brought swift German motorized columns to Inset and Foldal (3), from which they threaten to cut the vital railway between the British bases of Stoeren and Dombaas. Other sections of the German force that swept up the Oester valley are meeting resistance between Roeros and the Swedish border (2). French and German troops have clashed again in the Steinkjer area (1). The German advance up the Gudsbrands valley is reported still stopped at Kvam (4), while another Nazi force is checked at Gulvik (6). Germans pushing out from Bergen claim to have captured Voss (5). The Germans also claim successful bombings of British cruisers and transports in Molde Fjord (7).

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Germans Strike at Key Railway



Battle Map by Staff Artist Collins.



BOLD NAZI FLANKING MOVE IN NORWAY

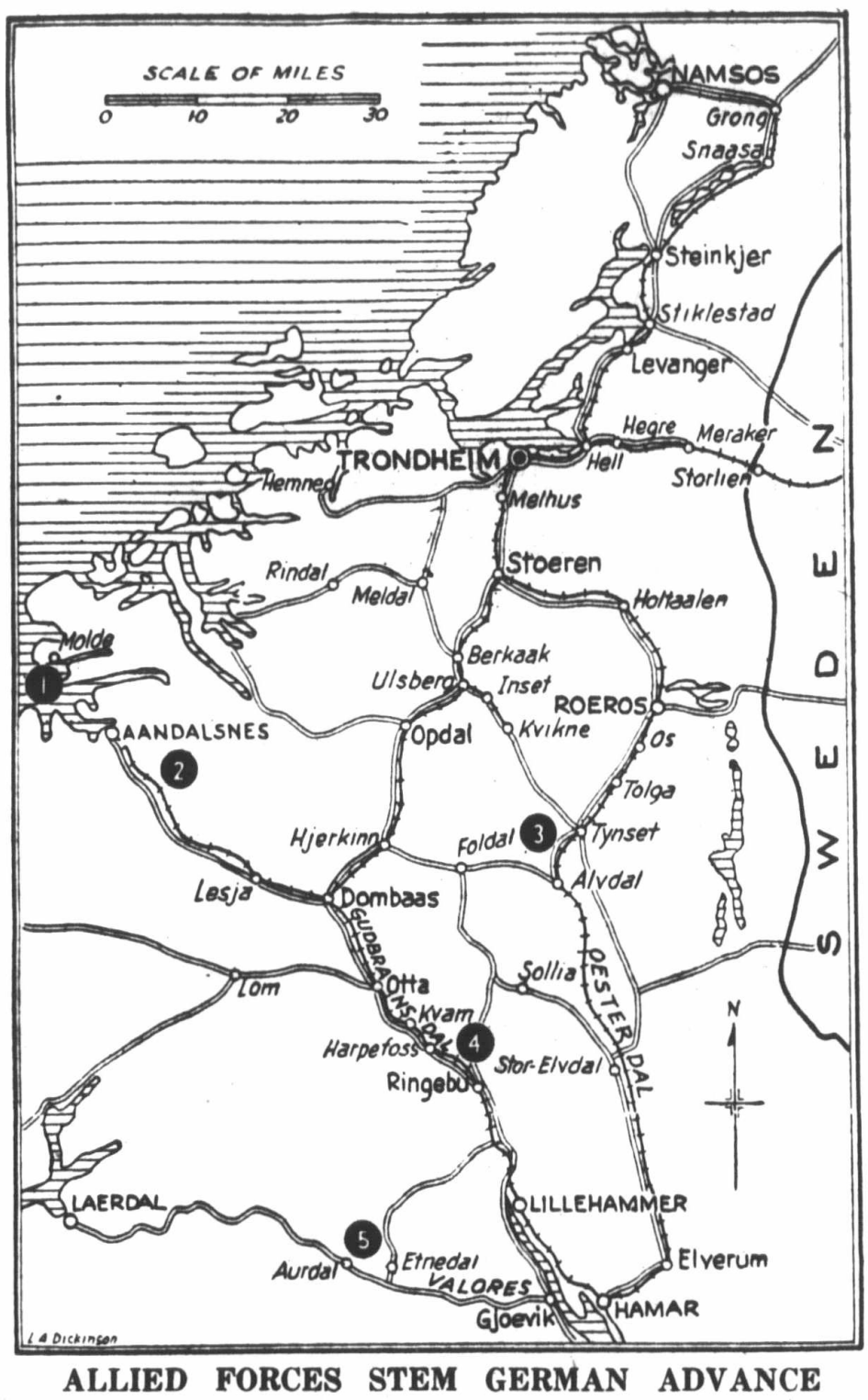
Westward thrusts along paralle mountain roads have brought swift German motorized columns to Inset and Foldal (3), from which they threaten to cut the vital railway between the British bases of Stoeren and Dombaas. Other sections of the German force that swept up the Oester valley are meeting resistance between Roeros and the Swedish border (2). French and German troops have clashed again in the Steinkjer area (1). The German advance up the Gudsbrands valley is reported still stopped at Kvam (4), while another Nazi force is checked at Gulvik (6). Germans pushing out from Bergen claim to have captured Voss (5). The Germans also claim successful bombings of British cruisers and transports in Molde Fjord (7).

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ALLIED FORCES STEM GERMAN ADVANCE

Although the Nazis in announcing details of the bombings at Molde Fjord (1) said they had sunk three British transports and hit four others and a cruiser, and further declared their bombers had damaged the railway leading inland from Aandalsnes (2), their land forces apparently had halted. Of the two columns trying to flank the British, the one moving from Tynset toward Inset (3) was unreported yesterday while the other, struggling westward from Alvdal, just below Tynset, was said to have been stopped. The Reich force fighting up the Gudbrandsdal was declared to have been checked in a heavy engagement at Kvam (4), south of the Dombaas railway junction. Still another Nazi column pushing westward was reported halted between Etnedal and Aurdal (5).

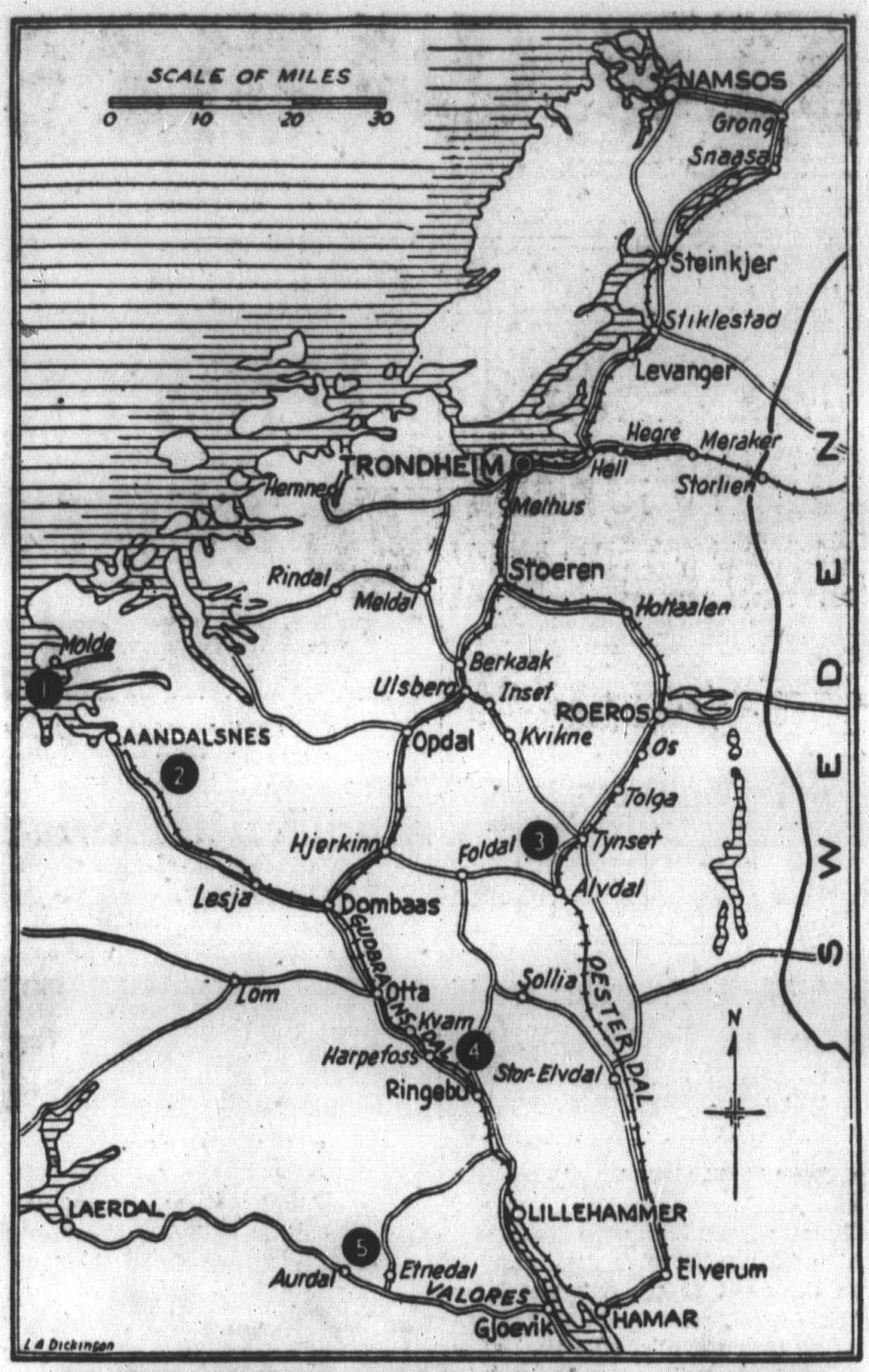
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ALLIED FORCES STEM GERMAN ADVANCE

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2. French Political Leaders. C169592

The British Ambassador in Paris, commenting on Daladier's resignation, considers Laval one of Daladier's most formidable opponents:

> "A master of parliamentary manoeuvre, he is biding his opportunity to regain his position as a power in the land. He is generally labelled a defeatist, for the reason that he is known to have favoured a policy of conciliation towards Germany and of concession to Italy. What he actually stands for at this moment I am not very certain. In consequence of his present reputation and of the fact that he was in open opposition to M. Daladier, I have hitherto refrained from renewing my former acquaintance with him, though he is throwing out feelers to that end. So far as Italy is concerned, I am told that he is now declaring that the time of concession has gone by, but he is not a man whose words are necessarily the expression of his thoughts. From his past record, I have little doubt that he would seek an early accommodation with Germany. That, at all events, is the general belief. He knows that his time is not yet; and when he launched his attack on M. Daladier in the Senate, I doubt if he meant to do more than effect his first important re-entry to the political stage and show that he was a factor to be reckoned with. A politician whose information is often accurate told a member of my staff that this crafty politician, before endeavouring to supplant M. Daladier, intended to give him a little more rope with which to hang himself."

The Ambassador goes on to say that he would regret the substitution of Reynaud for Daladier if he thought it would be more than transitory.

> "M. Reynaud . . . is brilliantly clever, though there are some who claim that he is superficial. He enjoys the not inapt nickname of Mickey Mouse. . . . He has no following in the country, and is despised by the average politician for the way in which he frequents, and apes the manners of, a class to which he does not belong. His reputation in money matters is no better now than it was in the days when he was an obscure solicitor. The reverse of the medal reveals him as possessing great courage, energy and resolution, as well as adaptability and imagination. . . . He is very sympathetic to England, for which he has an unbounded admiration. He stands for prosecuting the war to a victorious finish. Having come into power on a cry for greater energy in its conduct, he will press His Majesty's Government hard for the joint adoption of a vigorous military and diplomatic policy."

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3. Egyptian Nationalist Demands.

The Wafd executive committee and parliamentary group, which includes about 250 senators and deputies in the present and last parliament of Egypt, have presented to the British Ambassador through their president, Nahas Pasha, the following demands:

(1) Withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt after the conclusion of peace;

(2) Egyptian participation in the peace negotiations;

(3) Negotiations, on the conclusion of peace, for the recognition of all Egyptian rights regarding the Sudan;

(4) Abandonment of the state of siege, which it is claimed has been exploited by the present Egyptian Government to suppress public opinion;

(5) Modification of the British contraband control, which is alleged to be operating to the detriment of Egyptian cotton in favor of United States cotton.

Though the Wafd representatives, in presenting these demands, expressed general friendship towards the United Kingdom and the Allied cause, the British Government has flatly declined to consider them, and apparently prefers to ally itself with the somewhat reactionary government now in office. The Egyptian Prime Minister has expressed great satisfaction over the British Government's attitude and has promised to see that no serious trouble results.

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4. Japanese Expansionism and Portuguese Colonies.

The Portuguese Ambassador on March 29 expressed some uneasiness to Lord Halifax over Japanese intentions with respect to Portuguese possessions in the Far East, Timor and Macao. The island of Timor, just north of Australia, is very rich in oil, and the port of Macao is not far from the regions to which the Japanese are advancing in southern China. There was rivalry, the Ambassador said, between an Australian company and a Belgian-Portuguese company for an oil concession on Timor, involving half of the available oil. The other half had already been awarded to an Australian company, and the Belgian company was bringing pressure on the Timor authorities to get the remainder. The Australian company, its rival for this, had warned the Portuguese Government that the Belgian company was actually Japanese, and the Portuguese Government had reason to believe this, and was anxious about future developments.

Halifax tried to reassure the Ambassador by saying that the Japanese had spent a great deal of effort in China, and he did not think they wished to make further difficulties for themselves either with the Portuguese or with the British. He did not feel quite sure that the Ambassador entirely agreed with him.

A press report the other day stated that Chinese troops under Japanese direction had seized a small island belonging to the Portuguese territory at Macao.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Sept. 21, 1940

1. Italian Activity in Africa.
2. Axis Diplomacy in the Mediterranean Area.
3. United States Draft Act.

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1. Italian Activity in Africa.

On Sept. 16 the Italian forces invading Egypt occupied Sidi Barrani, 60 miles inside the Egyptian frontier, 220 miles from Alexandria and 375 miles from the Suez Canal, and allegedly the basis of the second British defence line. From this point a macadamised road runs along the coast to the seaport of Matruh, the first important objective, and on to Alexandria. The Italians are now apparently consolidating their position at Sidi Barrani while British warships are bombarding it. The Government of Egypt has so far refrained from committing itself to any action against the Italian forces.

Press reports, not confirmed so far by our telegrams from London, stated recently that Italian forces from Ethiopia were on the move in northern Kenya again. They had penetrated 120 miles into the country but were still 300 miles from Nairobi.

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2. Axis Diplomacy in the Mediterranean Area.

Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior and a leading Spanish pro-Nazi, was received by Hitler on Sept. 17, and then went on to Rome, where he was followed shortly afterwards by Ribbentrop. Besides the Italian invasion of Egypt, the most obvious topic for a conference at Rome is of course the de Gaulle movement in Morocco. Spanish troops are reported moving towards the border of French Morocco.

While in Berlin, Senor Suner took the opportunity to state to the Völkischer Beobachter that Spain was a non-belligerent only temporarily.

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3. United States Draft Act.

The United States Draft Act was signed by the President on Sept. 16; registration takes place Oct. 16. It affects 16,500,000 men, aged from 21 to 35.

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C169599

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 30, 1940

1. The Greek Campaign.
2. The Balkan Situation.
3. United States Ambassador to France.

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1. The Greek Campaign.

The Greek army has continued its advance into Albania during the past week. On Nov. 22, after eleven days' fighting, it took Koritza, one of the largest towns in Albania and the most important military base in the eastern part of the country. The Italian forces, which consisted of six divisions with auxiliary units and were commanded by the Under-Secretary of State of War, General Ubaldo Soddu, withdrew westward in some disorder, and the Greeks advanced in the southwest also and are now trying to cut the last road into Greece still available to the Italians, at Argyrokastron. Greek troops were also landed on the Albanian coast opposite Corfu, in the Italian rear. The Italians are now counter-attacking.

The Italian defeat is ascribed to ineptness in the use of mechanised forces in mountainous country, and to bad weather which made the roads even worse than normal, as well as to effective assistance to the Greeks from the British air force and navy. It is difficult, however, to see how there can be any other outcome in the long run than there was in the war of last winter between Russia and Finland.

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C169601



Gazette Map by Staff Artist Coulin.

Italy's crumbling invasion forces yielded Koritza to the Greeks yesterday and were reported in pell-mell retreat along the whole Albanian front, leaving vast stores that clogged the roads. Athens declared that the last Italians had been expelled from Greek soil and said that the Greeks were closing in on Argyrokastron and Pogradetz. It was said the Italians might not be able to make a stand until they reached a line from Valona to Elbasan.

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C169601



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2. The Balkan Situation.

The adherence of Roumania and Slovakia to the German-Italian-Japanese alliance this week paved the way still further for any eventual German advance against Greece. Berlin indicated, however, that Bulgaria and Spain would not join up for the present. No doubt the Greek successes are causing Bulgaria to hesitate. Yugoslavian authorities declared their intention of rejecting any invitation to join in the pact, and of maintaining the strictest armed neutrality.

Roumania is in disorder at the moment owing to an outbreak of part of the Iron Guard, the local Fascist organisation, which has murdered a large number of partisans of the old government who were imprisoned after the fall of Carol, and seems to be trying to seize power for itself and oust Antonescu.

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3. United States Ambassador to France.

The United States Government is appointing Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, governor of Puerto Rico, as ambassador to France, succeeding William C. Bullitt, whose somewhat democratic views might be expected to make him persona non grata with a regime which is engaged in turning the clock back to the good old days of the Bourbons. Pershing, who is now eighty years old and would have fitted in well in that respect at least, is understood to have refused the post for reasons of health.

Leahy is said to have the President's confidence and to be likely to become his key ambassador, since so many European posts are vacant. The London man, Joseph P. Kennedy, is in the United States and not likely to return; Phillips is also on this side and has submitted his resignation from the post at Rome; and there is no ambassador in Germany. Only Moscow among the major European posts has an ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, in residence.

Admiral Leahy's appointment is apparently being made in the pious hope that it will strengthen Petain's hands in his negotiations with Germany. His naval experience will also, it is believed, be helpful in dealing with any problems as to the status of the French West Indies and of Dakar and other West African ports, and possibly as to the ultimate disposition of the French fleet.

A press report adds that the appointment may be followed by arrangements for sending limited amounts of food to unoccupied France for the use of destitute civilians during the winter.

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C169604

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Dec. 7, 1940

1. France.
2. The Balkans.
3. China.
4. Mexico: Inauguration of President Camacho.

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1. France.

Marshal Petain is planning a move to Versailles, according to a communiqué issued by the Vichy Government after a cabinet meeting on Dec. 2.

On Nov. 29 it was reported from Berne that Laval was on his way to Berlin, at Hitler's request, for discussions on the entry of France into the "new order" in Europe. Another Berne report of Dec. 1 said that the visit had been postponed on special orders from Petain.

Lorraine has apparently been annexed formally to Germany, and is in future to be known as the Reich's Westmark (western frontier). About 70,000 of its inhabitants have been expelled, adding to the refugee problem in France.

Chautemps arrived in New York on Nov. 29 on a private mission. It was not clear whether he was acting on behalf of the Vichy Government or merely on his own behalf.

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2. The Balkans.

The Greeks have been continuing their advance. They have taken Pogradetz, and now claim the capture of Porto Edda. Mussolini has appointed a new Under-Secretary of War, General Alfredo Guzzoni, and General Badoglio has resigned from the position of Chief of the General Staff.

In Roumania the Iron Guard has been rioting and murdering its political enemies and the unfortunate Jews. Antonescu, with the assistance of German troops, now seems to have the situation more or less under control, and has ordered the disarming and disbanding of the Iron Guard's armed police. Dissatisfaction over the loss of Transylvania to Hungary seems to have been one cause of the disturbances.

The Roumanian Government has taken over all pipe lines and other accessories belonging to oil companies in the country, and all shipping owned by Jews. The property seized is to be paid for with three per cent. bonds. An agreement has been signed with Germany providing for extensive credits to Roumania for use in a ten-year plan for the regeneration of Roumanian economy.

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3. China.

The White House announced on Nov. 30 that the Export-Import Bank would make a new credit of $50,000,000 available to China for purchase of supplies in the United States; $50,000,000 from the Stabilization Fund to support Chinese currency would also be furnished, and the Metal Reserves Company, which is federally owned, would use $60,000,000 to buy strategic metals and ores from China.

The Wang Ching-wei Government signed a treaty of peace with Japan on Nov. 30, after making a final appeal to Chiang Kai-shek to declare an armistice. Japan undertakes to evacuate all China except the northern provinces and Inner Mongolia within two years after general peace is restored. Nanking recognises Manchukuo and Japan and Manchukuo recognise Nanking as the national government of China. Japan agrees, at some future date, to abolish extraterritoriality and return her concessions, in return for which China will open all her territory to Japanese residence and business. China gets the Japanese military tax-collecting machinery transferred to her, together with the management of industrial, mining, and commercial establishments now controlled by the Japanese army, and tariff autonomy. These concessions, it was hoped, would induce Chinese industrialists to desert Chiang Kai-shek.

Manchukuo, it may be noted, has also been recognized this week by Roumania. Previously it had been recognized by Japan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Salvador.

The Chiang Kai-shek Government claims to have inflicted a serious defeat on the Japanese in Hupeh Province.

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4. Mexico: Inauguration of President Camacho.

General Manuel Avila Camacho was installed as President of Mexico on Dec. 1. The presence of a United States official delegation headed by Henry A. Wallace gave occasion for a demonstration of American solidarity, and served as an indication that Camacho's rival, Almazan, could not count on United States support for his agitation against the conduct and result of the presidential election. Almazan's followers denied responsibility for anti-American demonstrations which took place upon the arrival of the United States delegation, and which were doubtless fomented by Nazi and Fascist agents.

The present year seems an unfortunate time for Cardenas' term of office to end. Cardenas was perhaps the ablest popular leader in Mexican history; Camacho seems to be just a run-of-the-mine Latin-American politidan. His inaugural speech seemed to indicate an intention to cooperate with United States foreign policy in resisting un-American influences, and to slow down the Cardenas programme of agrarian and social reform. This domestic policy will no doubt ease the strained relations with the United States and the United Kingdom caused by expropriation of property of oil companies and other foreign enterprises; it may also enable Nazi propagandists to woo Mexican labor and agriculture by claiming that their interests are being sacrificed to the pluto-democracies.

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C169609

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Dec. 21, 1940

1. United States Aid to United Kingdom.
2. The Mediterranean Campaigns.
3. France: Deposition of M. Laval.

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1. United States Aid to United Kingdom. C169610

The United States Administration and allied powers threw their full weight this week into the campaign for further aid to the United Kingdom. Morgenthau made it clear to a House sub-committee on appropriations that the British Treasury representatives with whom he had been conferring had definitely stated that the United Kingdom could not order any more war supplies in the United States unless financial assistance was assured. Mrs. Roosevelt came out in favor of straight gifts of money or anything else that might be needed. Her husband, on his return to Washington, rather unkindly characterised the type of mind that suggested outright cash gifts as somewhat banal, and favored having the United States take over British orders and then lease or lend the material to the United Kingdom for the duration of the war; any spoiled material to be replaced.

A contract has just been signed for the construction in the United States of 60 new freighters to replace British losses. Money for these is already available. About $3,000,000,000 worth of further orders is awaiting a decision on financial arrangements.

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2. The Mediterranean Campaigns.

During the week the British have swept the Italians out of Egypt and taken Fort Capuzzo, inside the Libyan border. They are now attacking Bardia, where strong resistance is being encountered.

The Greeks are also encountering stiffer resistance, but have continued their advance both in the north, along the Yugoslav border, and along the coast towards Valona.

German troops are reported in Italy on their way to reinforce the Italians at the front. German airmen are already in Albania, and German transport planes are ferrying Italian troops across the Adriatic. If, with this assistance and their superior numbers, the Italians cannot make some impression either in Albania or in Italy, it will be surprising.

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3. France: Deposition of M. Laval.

The cause of dispute between Petain and Laval is still obscure. The surmise that Laval wished to go the whole way in cooperation with Germany, and that Petain put his foot down, is as likely to be right as any other guess. The one thing that seems clear is that Laval went a little too fast in forwarding his own ambitions, and made Petain feel that his own authority was challenged. Apparently Petain still has illusions of independence. Abetz's task seems to have been to smooth things over if possible and save the faces of both parties. Ever since the French surrender the Germans have handled France with characteristic shrewdness, humoring French susceptibilities in everything that costs them nothing. The transfer of the ashes of Napoleon's son from Austria to the Invalides was a typical gesture of this kind.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Dec. 28, 1940

1. Mediterranean and Balkan Campaigns.

2. The Campaign against Britain.

3. Churchill's Appeal to Italy, and
War Propaganda in General.

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1. Mediterranean and Balkan Campaigns.

The Greeks are continuing to advance slowly, and have captured Chimara, an Italian supply base on the coast thirty miles south of Valona.

German forces estimated at 300,000 men have begun a movement through Hungary to Roumania. Their most obvious purpose would be to bring aid to Italy in Albania, which, however, would involve passage through either Yugoslavia or Bulgaria. Another possible reason for the movement is the failure to agree with Russia over control of the Danube, and the massing of Russian troops near the Roumanian border.

In Libya the Italians are still holding Bardia against increasing pressure from the British besiegers. Their resistance should enable Graziani to prepare a counter-stroke, unless he is in very bad shape indeed.

Graziani's report to Mussolini on the campaign indicates that the Italian reverses were due to the British naval blockade, which prevented arrival of tanks and other war material on which he had been counting. The French navy, if it could be obtained by the Axis, would of course make a vital difference in this situation. Petain may be averse to handing it over, but unless Hitler's hand has lost its cunning a sudden coup should not be too difficult to engineer. A good deal will depend on Hitler's estimate of whether it will be more useful to him to get the navy now, or to have Petain continue to keep France quiet and save him the trouble of occupying the rest of the country. Petain's position, incidentally, has been made even more precarious by the dissolution of his personal police guard, the Vichy "Protection Group", which was active in the overthrow of Laval. This body is believed to have been formed by ex-members of the Cagoulards, the French Fascist organisation which was broken up a few years ago while plotting the overthrow of the Republic.

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2. The Campaign against Britain. C169615

After heavy bombing attacks on Liverpool and Manchester, the German air force subsided for the Christmas holiday. In British minds this gave rise to an unworthy suspicion that they were cooking up something specially dirty for after Christmas. Extra precautions were taken along the Channel, where calm sea and a fog favored invasion if any attempt had been planned.

The suggestion by the British Minister of Shipping that the United States might turn over to the United Kingdom the German and Italian vessels which have taken refuge in United States ports indicates the strain which the submarine campaign is putting on British shipping and British diplomacy. Such action would of course, as German and Italian spokesmen hastened to point out, be an act of war. It is improbable that United States opinion would yet approve of going this far, though Germany and Italy might be prepared to overlook even such an act for the time being, rather than bring the full weight of the United States into the war against them.

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3. Churchill's Appeal to Italy, and War Propaganda in General.

Mr. Churchill's summons to Italians to rebel against Mussolini's domination was probably intended as a warning to Mussolini himself that it might be wiser to come to terms with Britain now, rather than as a serious effort to reach the Italian people over Mussolini's head. It is not apparent that such an effort could at present have any chance of success, unless indeed it was based on a definitely revolutionary appeal to those Leftist elements of the Italian population which have all along been opposed to Mussolini's rule, and supported by practical assistance to them. The elements to which Churchill made a special appeal - the Royal Family, the army, and the church - have never been distinguished by enthusiasm for the cause of liberty, and have in the past furnished Mussolini with his most vital support. The anti-Mussolini section of the Italian people might not consider that a reversion to the eighteenth century system of government would offer much hope of permanent improvement.

A disquieting feature of the Churchill broadcast is its open appeal to racial and national prejudices, in its reference to the comradeship of Britain and Italy in the last war against "the barbarous Huns." British propaganda, both official and unofficial, now seems entirely given over to this line of talk. It was this indiscriminate lumping of all Germans together as a race beyond the pale which during the last war inflamed public sentiment in the Allied countries to a degree which made it impossible in 1918 to draft the fair and reasonable peace treaty which would have prevented the present war, and would have made it impossible for Hitler ever to have collected a corporal's guard to support his subversive efforts. This propaganda, if continued, will lead us inevitably to repeat the same fatal mistake of treating our friends - the German liberals and democrats - as if they were our enemies, and to sow the seeds of endless wars.

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C169617

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Feb. 8, 1941

1. The War in Africa.
2. France.
3. United States Aid to Britain.

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1. The War in Africa.

The capture of Bengazi this week seems to indicate that the Italian forces in Libya are so demoralised that they may lose the whole territory if they do not get outside aid. A Ministry of Information caution to the press, just received from London, to beware of raising expectations of rapid progress in Libya just now, indicates that the British Government itself hardly expected the advance to continue so successfully.

In Eritrea, too, British and South African forces are making progress towards the capital, Asmara, and the port of Massawa, though there is a great deal of difficult country to get through yet before these objectives are attained. Other British forces are advancing into Abyssinia to cooperate with the native rising there. The Italians are believed to have 250,000 men in that country, few of whom have yet been engaged.

The British announcement that they would welcome the appearance of an independent Abyssinia and would recognise Haile Selassie's claim to the throne is being interpreted by British and other commentators as not excluding the possibility of a British mandate over Abyssinia being established by agreement after the war, on the same basis as the one over Iraq which was abolished a few years ago.

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2. France. C169619

There has been a great deal of coming and going between Vichy and Paris this week, apparently with a view to reinstatement of Laval either as Foreign Minister or as Minister of the Interior, which would give him control of police. It is forecast that he will not be given back his previous position as Petain's successor, and that Darlan may get this post instead. From the British point of view, it is doubtful if this would be an improvement. Darlan is said to have made a very favorable impression on Hitler at a recent interview.

In an attempt to strengthen his position, Petain has created a new national party along totalitarian lines, called the Rassemblement National, and headed by a national committee of forty members under himself. Paris, however, is forming a rival party, the Rassemblement National Populaire, sponsored by Marcel Déat, editor of L'Oeuvre, and by others who favor more active collaboration with Germany than Vichy has shown willingness to give.

Weygand has issued a special appeal to the French army in Africa not to heed de Gaulle's appeal to join the war against the Italian forces there. This suggests that de Gaulle's message, and the British successes, are causing a good deal of restlessness among the French troops; also that Weygand (who was involved with the Cagoulard conspiracy against the Republic some years ago, in which Nazi assistance played a considerable part) can be trusted to adhere to his previous line of preventing any effective opposition to the Nazis.

Darlan has issued a statement that France's fleet will remain French, and will defend itself and the French Empire against any challenge. There is, however, talk of using it to convoy food to France through the British blockade.

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3. United States Aid to Britain.

An amendment to the lease-lend bill was adopted by the United States House of Representatives on Feb. 7, limiting the amount of United States military and naval equipment, already on hand or appropriated for, which the President may transfer to other nations, to one-tenth of the total appropriations for defence for the fiscal year 1941. It is hoped that this will swing enough votes to give the bill a good majority.

Lindbergh's evidence was the most striking feature of the week's discussion on the bill. It has already brought a reaction from some veterans' group in the Maritimes in the shape of a demand that his life pass on the C.N.R. lines be cancelled. The general attitude of the Canadian press and public towards Lindbergh's expression of views on the war seems stupid, short-sighted, and in the worst possible taste. There is nothing to be gained for the British cause by throwing dirt at a man who, however wrong-headed his views may appear to us, cannot reasonably be suspected of acting in anything but the best interests of his country as he sees them.

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C169621

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Feb. 22, 1941

1. The Balkans.
2. The Far East.
3. The Lease-Lend Bill.
4. Mexico.
5. Menzies' Visit to London.

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1. The Balkans.

Last night's reports of a German advance into Bulgaria are not yet confirmed. The principal events on the Balkan front during the week have been Hitler's conference with the Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister, at which he is supposed to have offered them territory to be taken from Greece and Albania if they are willing to play ball with him; the signature by Turkey and Bulgaria of a declaration of inviolate peace and eternal friendship, which was interpreted in Germany as implying Turkish consent to German troop movements through Bulgaria; and a Greek offensive in Albania, from which some gains were reported.

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2. The Far East.

The British Government announced on Feb. 19 that it had received an offer from Japan to mediate in the war. The communication, it was added, was receiving due attention.

Southward movements of Japanese troops and vessels continue to be reported in the Siam and Indo-China areas, and the Japanese are reported to be constructing an air base at Saigon, in the southern part of Indo-China and within easy bombing range of Singapore.

It was officially stated in Australia on Feb. 17 that the Australian Government had no knowledge of a London report that Japan desired a conference in Australia at which the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries would be represented.

Negotiations for a trade agreement between Russia and Japan opened in Moscow on Feb. 17.

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3. The Lease-Lend Bill.

The lease-lend bill is now before the United States Senate. The debate began on Feb. 17 and is expected to end on Feb. 25.

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4. Mexico.

The Mexican and United States Governments are carrying on negotiations at Washington, through the Mexican Ambassador, for a settlement of all outstanding differences, including the oil expropriation, agrarian claims, and boundary questions. Reports from Mexico and Washington state that later on negotiations are likely to take place with the United Kingdom for resumption of diplomatic relations, which, it will be recalled, were suspended in 1938 over the oil controversy.

The Mexican Government has recently taken steps to reopen the oil fields to private exploitation, and to modify the communal farm system in the direction of individual ownership. It is becoming clearer that Camacho is cautiously reversing the Cardenas economic policies. Whether this trend will make the Mexicans more disposed to friendliness towards the foreign powers profiting by the new measures is another question; there seems little doubt that the Cardenas system was quite popular in Mexico.

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5. Menzies' Visit to London.

Prime Minister Menzies of Australia reached England on Feb. 20 after a flight from Australia with a stop-off in Egypt. It was stated that he came at the invitation of the British Government, to discuss various aspects of the war situation.

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C169627

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
March 15, 1941

1. Supply of Food for France and Belgium.
2. The Mediterranean Area.
3. The Far East.
4. America:
   (a) Aid to Britain.
   (b) Waterways.
   (c) Chile.
5. Australia.

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1. Supply of Food for France and Belgium.

The British Government on March 9 turned down a proposal made by Hoover to permit United States soup kitchens in Belgium (which, it may be noted, was favored by the Belgian Foreign Minister in a conversation with Eden last January).

The French Government has appealed to the United States for wheat, and states that the Germans have returned 2,000,000 quintals of the 2,700,000 they had requisitioned from France for their army. Admiral Darlan, in the presence of Petain, told United States press representatives that if the British blockade of France continued he would ask permission to use the French navy to convoy French merchant vessels, and asserted that the Germans were more generous and more comprehensive of the needs of humanity than the English.

The British are obviously in a difficult position so far as the question of relief for Europe is concerned. Apparently they are convinced that they cannot afford to relax the blockade, even if its maintenance means wholesale starvation of friends as well as enemies. The position is similar to that on a ship which has struck an iceberg or been torpedoed, in which it might be necessary to close the doors in the bulkheads and drown everybody on the wrong side of them in order to keep the ship afloat at all. It is, however, not so easy to be certain of the necessity when a continent is involved instead of a ship,

The situation is of course a Christmas present to Hitler in his endeavors to get the use of the French navy. A New York Times correspondent estimates that the French might now have three battleships on hand and repaired, over 50 cruisers and destroyers, and numerous submarines. Clearly this force could make a big difference in the Mediterranean campaigns.

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2. The Mediterranean Area. C169629

In Albania a Greek offensive has been encountering stiff resistance, and the Italians are now counter-attacking in force under the personal supervision, it is alleged, of Mussolini. It is thought this may be a last attempt by Italy to win a little glory all by herself before it becomes necessary to let the Germans help, and then to offer reasonable peace terms in order to escape from what has become a very difficult situation.

Yugoslavia is expected to sign a pact of non-aggression with Germany this weekend, but to refrain from further commitments to the Axis for the present if possible.

In North Africa German troops have apparently succeeded in reinforcing the Italians by using French territorial waters for the passage of transports - a practice which is causing further friction between the United Kingdom and the Vichy Government.

In East Africa the British claim complete conquest of Italian Somaliland, and are advancing into Abyssinia in the direction of Harar.

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3. The Far East.

An agreement between French Indo-China and Thailand was signed in Tokyo on March 11, giving Thailand two good-sized slices of territory from Indo-China and enabling Japan to pose as the champion who restored to Asiatic control areas which were forcibly taken from the natives many years ago by the white man.
Thailand and Indo-China both gave assurances to Japan that they would never enter military, political, or economic engagements hostile to her, and would later on enter into an agreement with respect to maintenance of peace in Greater East Asia and promotion of especially close relations with Japan. The terms were apparently forced upon the French by a virtual Japanese ultimatum, backed by a concentration of troops and warships which left them no choice.

Immediately after this diplomatic triumph the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, set off for Moscow, Berlin, and Rome, on a mission that he hopes will result in a non-aggression treaty with Russia and a clarification of Japan's relations with the Axis.

The Chinese Nationalist Government has become involved in a minor civil war with its allies the Chinese Communists, which threatens to hamper the national war against Japan. It is not quite clear which party is double-crossing the other, but probably both are using their best endeavors to this end. The possibility of a movement in both factions towards appeasement with Japan cannot be lost sight of. The visit to China of Lauchlin Currie, Roosevelt's administrative assistant, who has just got back to the United States, is believed to have included an attempt to patch up the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. van Kleffens, and the Minister of Colonies, Mr. Welter, are on their way to the United States for conversations there before proceeding to the Dutch East Indies for economic discussions with Japan.

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4. America.

(a) Aid to Britain.

The lease-lend bill passed the Senate and House and received the President's signature on March 11. Arrangements are now proceeding to give effect to it.

(b) Waterways.

H. A. Musham, a naval architect of Chicago, in a study conducted for a shipping firm, states, according to press reports, that the water level of the Great Lakes is steadily and permanently decreasing, and that unless remedial works are undertaken enormous expense will be caused by the necessity of deepening channels to compensate for the drop in the level. He points out that Lake Michigan has dropped four feet since 1861, and will drop four more feet within the next 23 years if present conditions continue. Regulatory works in the St. Clair and St. Lawrence rivers, he claims, would remedy the situation in four or five years at comparatively small expense, and provide plenty of water for all purposes, including the Chicago diversion.

The New York State Assembly on March 23 passed a resolution opposing the St. Lawrence waterway. In Canada, the Montreal Gazette is keeping up its campaign, which is rivalled in zeal and persistence only (if at all) by the Ottawa Citizen's crusade for social credit.

(c) Chile.

The recent Chilean elections gave the Popular Front coalition which has been in power a majority, but the position is uncertain owing to Socialist reluctance to cooperate with the Communists. President Aguirre has declared his intention of retaining his present cabinet, and is trying to repair the rift. There will probably be a showdown when Congress meets on May 21. A breakup of the Popular Front would open the way to Nazi and Fascist intrigue.

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5. Australia.

A press report from Canberra indicates that the Australian Government, like ourselves, is perturbed over the possibilities of increased supply of foodstuffs to Britain by the United States under the lease-lend bill, and has asked Casey to report on the situation.

In preparation for possible hostilities in the Pacific, plans are under consideration to establish emergency stocks of food and other essential commodities which would last three months.

A commission has been appointed to organise the building of merchant ships on Australia, concentrating first on replacing ships diverted from the coastal trade to overseas voyaging.

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C169633

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
March 29, 1941

1. The Balkans.
2. The African Campaign.
3. Food for France.
4. Syria.

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1. The Balkans.

On March 25 in Vienna Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Markovitch of Yugoslavia signed an agreement by which Yugoslavia gave qualified adherence to the Axis. It was understood to give the Axis powers the right to transport war material, hospital supplies, and wounded soldiers through Yugoslavia, but to guarantee that troops would not be moved through Yugoslav territory.

Widespread demonstrations immediately broke out in Yugoslavia against the pact, and some cabinet ministers resigned in protest. On March 27 General Simovitch, chief of the air force, carried out a coup d'état, arrested the regent, Prince Paul, Cvetkovitch, Cincar-Markovitch, and various other members of the government, placed King Peter on the throne several months before his coming of age, and took the Premiership himself. Vladimir Matchek, the Croat peasant leader, remains as vice-premier; Nomtchilo Nincitch, who was Foreign Minister in 1924, returns to that post; some of the ministers who resigned over the Axis adhesion have also returned. The new government seems to have strong and wide support.

Mr. Churchill, on receiving the news, hastened to announce that if a government was formed which would repudiate the Axis pact and be ready to defend the honor and the frontiers of Yugoslavia against aggression, Great Britain would recognise it and give it all the aid in her power. Sumner Welles instructed the United States minister to say that the change was widely welcomed in the United States, and that under the lease-lend act the President could give effective material aid to nations seeking to preserve their independence against aggression. United States reports forecast release of the $50,000,000 Yugoslav assets which were frozen there when Yugoslavia adhered to the Axis.

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German comment took the line that the real source of the coup might be purely domestic, in an alleged plan of Prince Paul's to retain power even after the King came of age next fall, and that Matchek and Cubrilovik, the new Minister of Agriculture, were friends of Germany. Nincitch is reported to have told the German ambassador that the policy of the government would be based on friendship with the Axis, but the British consider this may have been mere playing for time. Yugoslav troops are being moved towards the frontier, and German troops in Bulgaria are moving in the same direction. Whatever the real attitude of the government may be, a large section of the people seems eager for resistance to Germany at any cost. The German assistant air attache and the Swedish minister, who was taken for a German, were beaten up by mobs, and the government is reported to have informed Germany that, while it would not denounce the Axis pact adherence, it would not ratify it.

The change in Yugoslavia, with Russia's promise of neutrality if Turkey enters the war, has made the outlook in the Balkans somewhat brighter.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169636

Subject

Date March 28, 1941 *Publication* New York Times

COUP IN YUGOSLAVIA SUDDENLY ALTERS BALKAN PICTURE



The setting up of an anti-Axis regime in Belgrade (1) has created insecurity on the flank of the German armies ocupying Rumania (2) and massed near the Bulgarian-Greek frontier (3). Already, it is reported from Sofia, Nazi troops are being shifted westward to the Yugoslav border. If Yugoslavia should be drawn into the war the Germans operating in the Balkans might find themselves facing adversaries to the west—Yugoslavia; to the south—Greece (4), and to the east—Turkey (5). All enjoy British support.

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REPEAT
REPETER

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169636

Subject.....

Date March 28, 1941 *Publication* New York Times

COUP IN YUGOSLAVIA SUDDENLY ALTERS BALKAN PICTURE



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REPEAT
REPETER

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169636

Subject

Date March 2nd, 1941 *Publication* New York Times

COUP IN YUGOSLAVIA SUDDENLY ALTERS BALKAN PICTURE



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2. The African Campaigns.

The past week was a very successful one for the British and allied forces in East Africa. In Eritrea the capture of Cheren, which has held out since Feb. 2 against British forces advancing from Kassala in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, opens the way for an attack on Asmara, the capital, towards which the Italians are retreating. In Abyssinia the fall of Harar, the second largest city, brings the British within 35 miles of Diredawa, whose capture would cut the Jibuti - Addis Ababa railway. Belgian and African troops advancing from the west have taken Gambela, an important trading post about 30 miles from the Sudan border and 200 miles from Addis Ababa. In the south the British have taken Neghelli, about 240 miles from the capital, with an important air base and control of all waterholes in the surrounding country.

In Libya the recapture of El Agheila on March 24 by German and Italian motorised troops is an ominous little incident, though the post in itself is doubtless of small importance.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169638

Subject.....

Date March 28, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



WEDGES DRIVEN DEEPER INTO EAST AFRICA

After a seven-week siege the British finally smashed Italian resistance at Cheren (1), opening the way to the Eritrean capital of Asmara. Simultaneously British forces that had stormed up from the south took Harar (2) and were in a position to cut the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railroad. To the west Gambela (3) was captured by one of the forces that are converging on Addis Ababa. Ethiopian irregulars collaborating with the British occupied Fascist posts east and west of Iavello (4). The arrows show the routes and progress of the various British drives.

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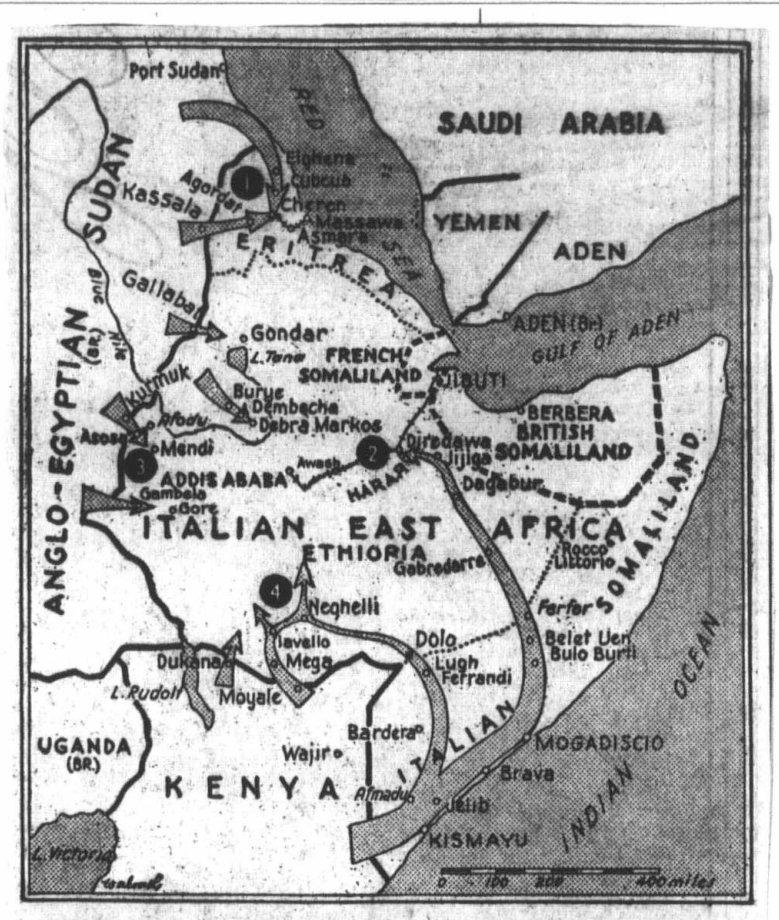
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REPEAT
REPETER

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169638

Subject

Date March 28, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



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3. Food for France.

The United States Government announced on March 22 that it was sending $1,000,000 worth of flour as a gift to unoccupied France. British consent has been obtained, and the American Red Cross, which has already made two shipments of condensed milk, vitamin foods, and clothing for children, will supervise distribution of the flour. The money is to come from a $50,000,000 appropriation for civilian relief in war-stricken countries.

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4. Syria.

Nationalist disturbances have broken out in Syria; Vichy blames a de Gaullist agent for starting them, other sources blame a German agent, but probably the real origin is the perennial grievance of the Arabs against foreign rule and the failure of the French to implement their promise of 1936 to give Syria "gradual independence." The French High Commissioner is negotiating with the Arab representatives and may be forced to grant some concessions; their demands are reported to be greater local independence and recall of the suspended national assembly.

The British are taking precautions to prevent the trouble spreading into Palestine.

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C169641

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
April 5, 1941.

1. The Balkans.
2. The African Campaigns, and Naval Engagements.
3. Syria.
4. Axis Ships in American Ports.
5. Imperial War Council Proposal.
6. Australia.

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1. The Balkans.

An Italian attempt to mediate between Yugoslavia and Germany seems to have failed, and the outbreak of war is expected at any time. Matchek, the Croat leader, has been in Croatia consulting his followers, and is reported to be returning to Belgrade to give full support to the new Government.

Prince Paul has been released and has gone to Athens.

The Australian Government is reported to be giving Greece 10,000 tons of wheat.

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2. The African Campaigns, and Naval Engagements.

The British have evacuated Benghazi before an attack by German and Italian mechanised forces. This indicates that the Axis troops have advanced 180 miles, since last week, along the North African coast. While the British had forecast the possibility of having to draw in their horns in Libya owing to the greater need for assistance in the Balkans, the loss of Benghazi so soon looks rather bad. A British United Press report says that the battle with the Italian fleet last week is thought in some quarters in Cairo to have been a feint by the Axis to draw off the British fleet while German troops and tanks were rushed across to North Africa.

In East Africa Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, has fallen, and only the port, Massawa, remains in Italian hands. In Abyssinia the Italians have evacuated Diredawa, giving the British control of the railway to the coast, and are retreating towards Addis Ababa. There is some talk of them attempting to effect a junction between the forces in Eritrea and Abyssinia and hold out a while longer; other reports say that they are asking for terms of surrender.

The naval battle in the Mediterranean, whatever the facts may be as to its effect on the strength of Axis forces in North Africa, was a considerable British victory in itself. The Italians lost three 10,000-ton cruisers and two destroyers, one of which was a new-type highspeed vessel, while the British lost two planes.

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1. The Balkans.

An Italian attempt to mediate between Yugoslavia and Germany seems to have failed, and the outbreak of war is expected at any time. Matchek, the Croat leader, has been in Croatia consulting his followers, and is reported to be returning to Belgrade to give full support to the new Government.

Prince Paul has been released and has gone to Athens.

The Australian Government is reported to be giving Greece 10,000 tons of wheat.

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2. The African Campaigns, and Naval Engagements.

The British have evacuated Benghazi before an attack by German and Italian mechanised forces. This indicates that the Axis troops have advanced 180 miles, since last week, along the North African coast. While the British had forecast the possibility of having to draw in their horns in Libya owing to the greater need for assistance in the Balkans, the loss of Benghazi so soon looks rather bad. A British United Press report says that the battle with the Italian fleet last week is thought in some quarters in Cairo to have been a feint by the Axis to draw off the British fleet while German troops and tanks were rushed across to North Africa.

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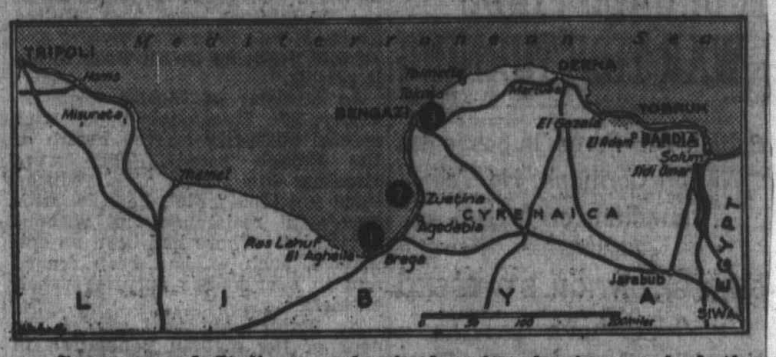
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169644

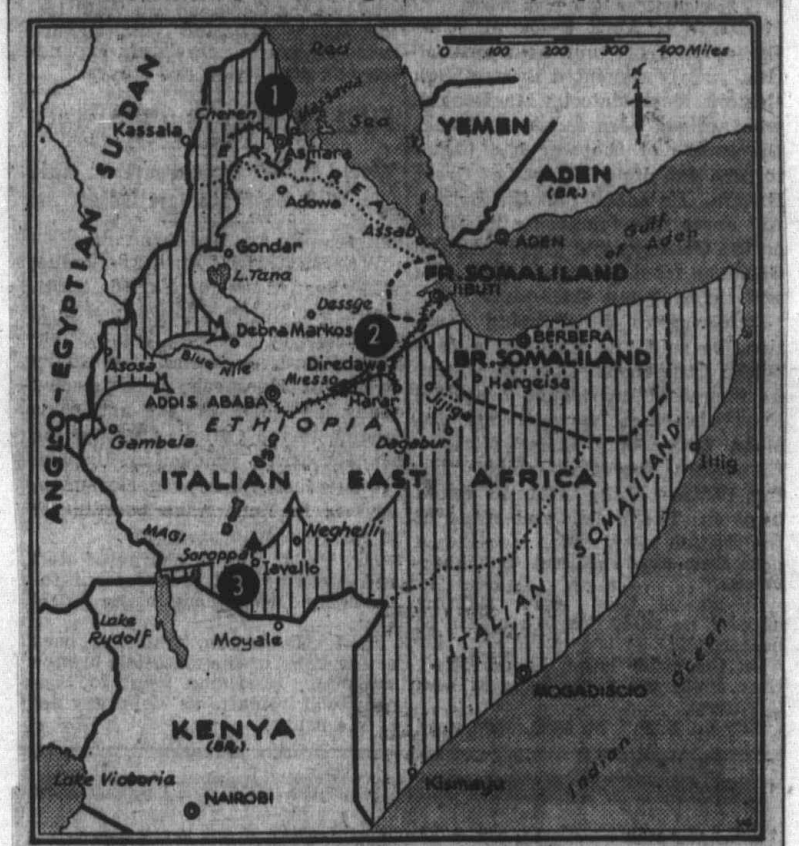
Subject.....

Date April 4, 1941 *Publication* New York Times

BRITISH RETREAT IN LIBYA, GAIN IN ETHIOPIA



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The rising tide of British occupation edged farther into East Africa. In the north retreating Fascisti were bombed and strafed south of Asmara (1). The British column that is is marching on Addis Ababa from the east captured Miesso (2), 180 miles from the capital. In Southern Ethiopia another column took Soroppa (3). Shading indicates approximate area held by British.

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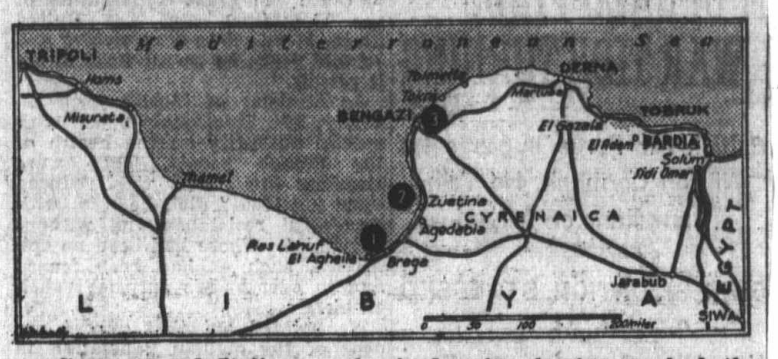
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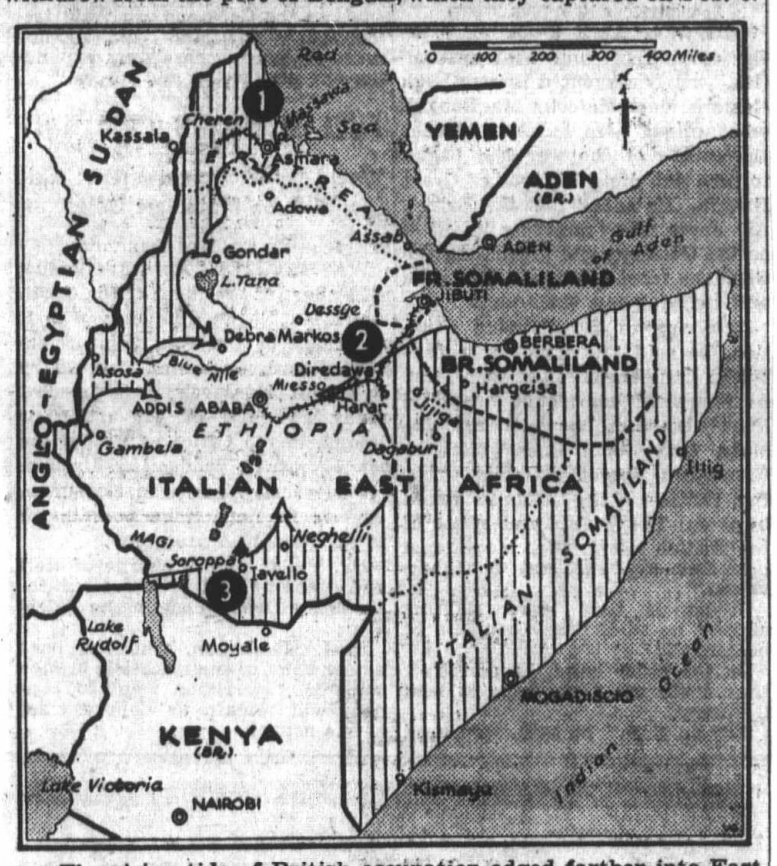
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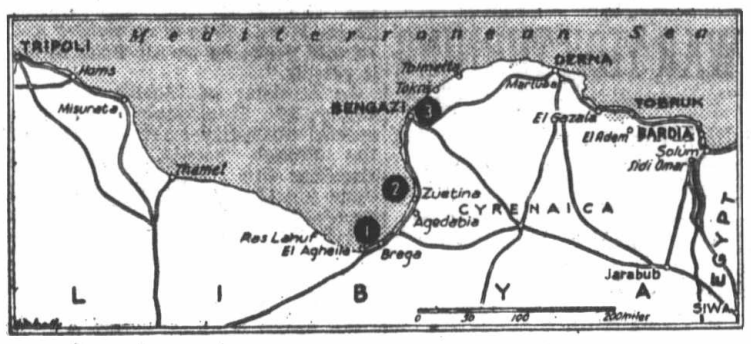
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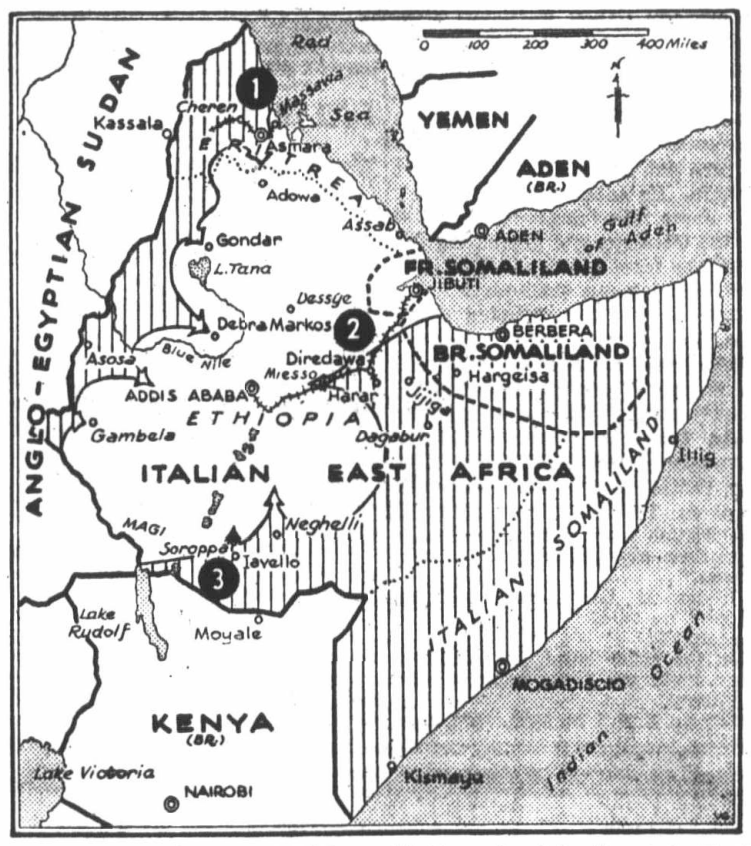
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3. Syria.

The disorders in Syria have subsided, and a new Government is being formed under Khaled Bey Azem. It will have the power to enact decrees with the force of law; those involving French interests will require the approval of the High Commissioner. The desirability of Syrian independence is recognised by France but postponed until after the war. The new constitution is, however, a step in that direction.

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4. Axis Ships in American Ports.

Action was taken this week by the United States and some Latin American countries to prevent further sabotage of Italian, German, and Danish ships in their ports. It appears that instructions have gone out from Germany and Italy to disable such ships, in view of the possibility of their seizure. On March 30 the United States placed armed guards on all such ships and arrested the crews (giving preferential treatment to the Danish crews, however). A good deal of damage had already been done. About the same time Cuba, Mexico, and Peru took or prepared to take similar action, and all around the South American coast Axis ships were burned or scuttled. Two which slipped out of a Peruvian port were intercepted by H.M.C.S. Prince Henry.

The Italian and German Embassies in the United States protested against the action taken; the United States Government rejected the protests and asked for the recall of the Italian naval attache, who was held responsible for the sabotage.

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5. Imperial War Council Proposal.

Lord Elibank brought up the proposal for an imperial war council in the House of Lords on April 2, with the added touch of inviting President Roosevelt to nominate a representative. Lord Cranborne replied that, while the Government favored anything likely to lead to closer collaboration, he did not believe Lord Elibank's proposals practicable or possible at present, as they would involve each Dominion sending to London an important minister, who could ill be spared from his own country. He added: "I attach the greatest importance to the daily talks I have with the High Commissioners. I see them every day of the week and I see them also, if the situation demands, over the weekend. I give them all the latest information on the international situation and also keep them in touch with all decisions and deliberations of the government on matters affecting the Dominions."

* requested from East Block 8/4/41

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6. Australia.

The Australian Parliament adjourned on April 3 and will reassemble on May 28, when Mr. Menzies is expected to be back from his visit to Europe.

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C169649

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
April 26, 1941

1. The Greek Campaign.
2. The Campaigns in Africa.
3. The Campaign in the United States.

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1. The Greek Campaign. C169650

The campaign in Greece has maintained the reputation of the German army as an irresistible force. The surrender of the Greek army in Epirus and Macedonia seems to have settled the question of how long Greece could hold out, though the British and Anzac forces seem to be putting up a strong rearguard fight to cover their evacuation. It is still uncertain how successful the evacuation will be, and the Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers are finding it necessary to do a good deal of explaining to the folks back home.

The dilemma with which the British were faced by the German drive in the Balkans was of course one which could have no satisfactory solution. If they sat tight in North Africa and sent no help to the Greeks and the Yugoslavs they would have been justly accused of deserting the few friends they had left in the Balkans. At the same time it was pretty clear from the first that they could not possibly send enough help to enable their allies to resist any serious and well-organised German attack. On the whole, the decision to send help probably made the best of a bad job, though it is impossible to say whether the best possible use was made of the forces that were available. The really deplorable thing about the whole affair is the speed with which the German advance was made. A more prolonged resistance to it would have undermined the invincibility propaganda which has won so many bloodless victories for Hitler. The Germans are good all right, but they aren't really as good as all that.

An incidental effect of the disaster is a Daily Mail campaign against Eden as having failed to accomplish the impossible task of making the Turks, Greeks, and Yugoslavs stick out their necks before they had to. Eden's unforgivable sin is that he favored stepping on Mussolini and checking Hitler while those aims could still have been accomplished without too much trouble.

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2. The Campaigns in Africa.

The African situation seems to have improved, though perhaps only temporarily. The British and Australians are holding fast at Tobruk and seem to have stalled the German-Italian advance. In Abyssinia the Italians are making what must be about their last stand around Dessie, and no doubt hoping the tide of battle in the north will turn in time to save them from surrender. No matter how unfavorably things turn out for the British, however, it is difficult to see how that could be possible, and the regaining of Italian East Africa by British forces will at all events remove the stranglehold on the Suez Canal from that end.

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3. The Campaign in the United States.

The Mediterranean setback is having its natural repercussion in the United States. Congressmen report a considerable increase in the number of letters they have received opposing the convoy plan.

Administration spokesmen are putting up an aggressive battle to impress upon the public the urgency of the need for help to Britain. Recent speeches by Knox and Hull emphasised this point with considerable effect. On the other hand, Lindbergh seems to be definitely coming out as the opposition leader. His speech to the America First Committee meeting in New York the other day was an effective presentation of the case for isolation, and deserves more careful consideration and a more closely reasoned reply than it seems likely to get. The idea that Lindbergh can be got rid of by calling him names and ascribing unworthy motives to him has given him an unnecessary advantage hitherto. Even Roosevelt's comment on his speech was headlined simply as calling him a Copperhead and "not a good American."

What appeals to Lindbergh about Hitler is probably Hitler's careful and persevering planning, his keen sense of what is feasible and what he can get away with, and his recognition that you can never accomplish anything in this world without taking some risks, but that these risks should be reduced to the minimum by thinking the thing out beforehand and selecting the most favorable time for your action. Hitler has doubtless also filled him up with his own far-reaching ideas as to world reorganisation, some of which are very likely desirable enough in themselves. What Lindbergh overlooks about Hitler, as Chamberlain and many others overlooked it for a long time, is Hitler's fundamental stupidity underneath all his short-term shrewdness. Only a man of incredible stupidity could have failed to see that

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if he kept on kicking people in the pants when they were only too anxious to be his friends, the longest worm would eventually turn on him. Only Hitler's unique combination of shrewdness and stupidity could have accomplished the incredible feat of bringing about a second world war within one generation.

Lindbergh has the sort of head that we need in our business. While it is essential to meet his arguments as effectively as possible, it seems unnecessary to assume that he has committed himself beyond redemption to the enemy, and to clinch his commitment to them by antagonising him personally.

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C169654

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 3, 1941

1. United States Aid to Britain.
2. African Campaign Projects.
3. German Troop Movements in Finland.

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1. United States Aid to Britain.

President Roosevelt has instructed the United States Maritime Commission to secure the services of at least 2,000,000 tons of existing shipping, domestic and foreign, for operation in aid to the democracies. The foreign ships, or ships to be transferred to foreign registry, would be used on routes to the combat zone, while the United States ships would be used in such a way as to make every cargo directly or indirectly useful to the defence efforts of the United States and to winning the battle of the Atlantic.

The requisitioning of foreign ships would take place only after approval by Congress of the bill for this purpose which is now before it. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,000,000 tons of foreign shipping in United States harbors which might be taken over if the bill is passed. Negotiations are under way for the operation of these vessels by their own crews between the United States and the United Kingdom.

There are also 1,000,000 tons or more of foreign shipping in other harbors of the Western Hemisphere, which might, if the countries harboring it agreed, be made available along with the ships in United States ports for a Western Hemisphere shipping pool which Mr. Roosevelt has in mind, which would supply ships for use anywhere in furtherance of hemisphere defence.

The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 30 rejected by a vote of 13 to 9 two resolutions to prevent or restrict the use of the United States navy for convoy purposes in peacetime. Senator Tobey's resolution would have prohibited such use of the navy; Senator Nye's would have required congressional consent either for the convoying or for the transportation in United States vessels of war materials to belligerent nations.

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At a press conference on April 30 the United States Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, said that no further transfers of United States warships to the United Kingdom were contemplated, as the navy needed every ship it had afloat. He added, however, that small craft of the torpedo-boat type would be supplied to the United Kingdom out of new construction; a request for 24 of these was expected shortly from the British Government.

Lindbergh's resignation from the Air Corps reserve, in protest against Roosevelt's remarks about him, has thrown him pretty definitely into the enemy's camp. Perhaps it was inevitable that he should gravitate to that side, but it is none the less regrettable; we are not blessed with so many cool heads with a gift for planning that we can afford to let any of them go, and the obvious injustice of many of the cruder attacks on Lindbergh will have no effect except to win followers for him. A despair of human nature, originating in the ghastly death of his son and the disgusting exhibition of mass hysteria and mass exploitation which followed it, probably accounts for much though not all in his present outlook. A disease such as this cannot be exorcised by mud-throwing; and it is desirable for the success of the democratic cause that it should be exorcised if at all possible. Lindbergh has all the makings of a key man, for good or ill, in the American situation.

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2. African Campaign Projects.

C169657

German troops in North Africa are apparently being strongly reinforced. The movement is said to be so large as to more than meet the requirements for an advance to the Suez Canal, and it is surmised that the Germans may also be planning to advance westwards to the Atlantic coast and possibly even to Dakar, where they could threaten the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope. A simultaneous movement through Spain is forecast; Germans have been filtering into both the French and Spanish areas in Morocco for some time.

The position of General Weygand's force in case of such a movement is a subject for speculation, but it seems likely that he would cooperate, at least passively. As a former associate of the Cagoulards, Weygand can obviously have no objections in principle to Nazi methods. All that stands between him and the Nazis is exacerbated nationalism and a so-called religion which, like much religion in the present and the past, (Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, or even atheist) seems to create no inhibitions against planning the murder and torture of one's political or religious opponents. Hitler has shown himself a master hand at getting round such people eventually and utilising them for his own ends. More results might be hoped for from British and American protests to Vichy if it were not so apparent that Hitler is in a position to do a lot more to Vichy than Churchill and Roosevelt are.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean a German drive through Syria and Palestine is predicted to coincide with the attack on Egypt from the west. Military circles in London were reported as looking for such a move within ten days. If Hitler has promised to complete his conquest of the Mediterranean by August there is clearly some urgency in the matter. It is anticipated that airborne troops would be used for the attack on Syria, where the French garrison is said to

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be half-hearted and the groundwork for an Arab rising has been laid. In Palestine the invaders may expect a less warm welcome from at least one section of the population, and may find tougher going.

Grandiose is a somewhat restrained term to apply to the project as a whole. If any other organisation than the Nazis were in charge of it it might with some confidence be expected to break down under its own weight. In spite of the skill and experience of Hitler and his aides, there is still some room for hope that this time they have bit off more than they can chew; but not much. The British forces have always been at a serious disadvantage in the Mediterranean area, as far as a layman can judge, and their brilliant success in the Libyan campaign was an amazing combination of good luck and good management against forces which should have been overwhelmingly superior to them.

The Axis attack on Tobruk seems to be on the point of succeeding, though the British troops there are putting up a stubborn resistance with naval help. In Abyssinia, Dessye has fallen, but isolated Italian forces are still holding out here and there.

In Iraq a new threat to British communications is developing rather rapidly. A clash seems imminent between the British forces there and the new government which recently overthrew the more or less legitimate previous government. The newcomers seem to be under Axis influence and are concentrating troops around the Habbania airdrome west of Bagdad to enforce a demand for withdrawal of British troops there and at Basra, whose presence it is claimed violates the Anglo-Iraq treaty.

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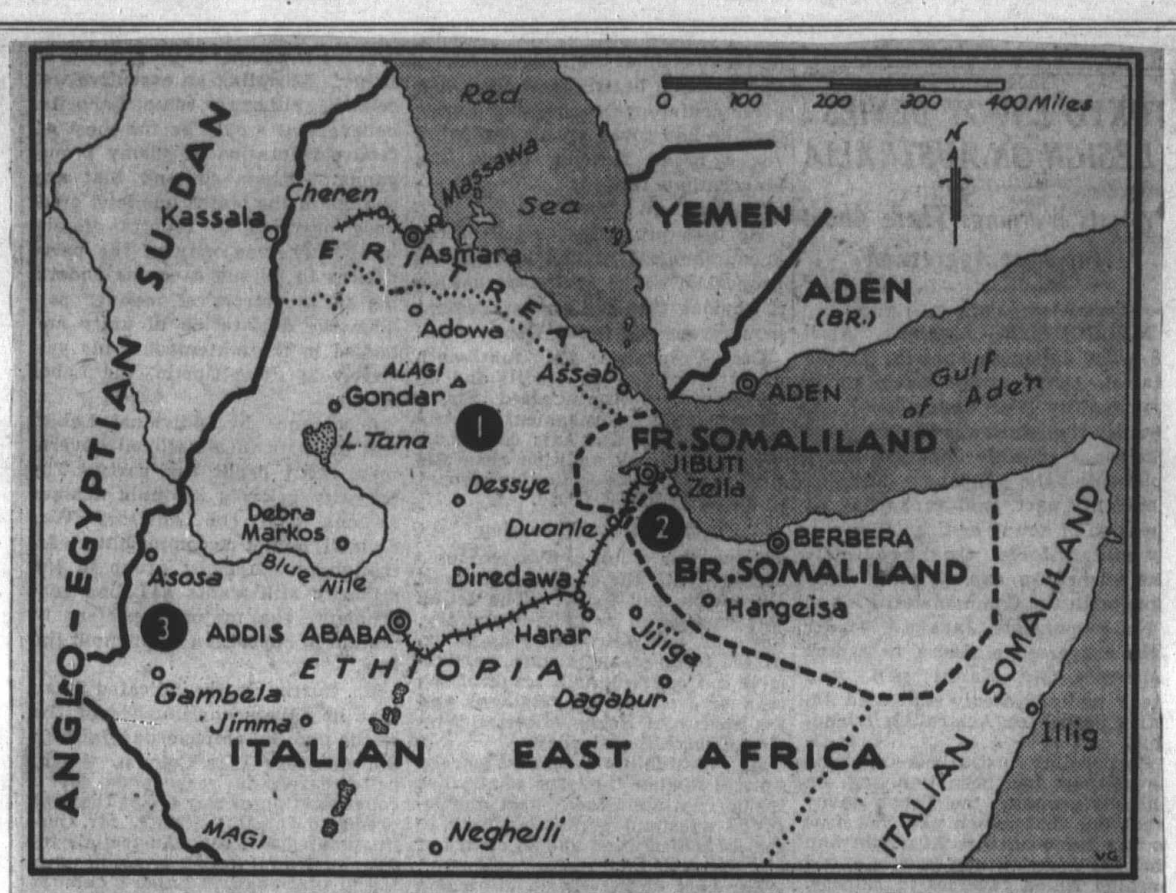
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169659

Subject

Date April 29, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



After long and hard fighting Dessye (1) has been wrested from the Italians, who now have centers of resistance only at Gondar, northwest of Dessye, and around Asosa (3), Gambela, to the south, and Jimma, to the southeast. Meanwhile, Vichy reported that "Free French" and British forces massed at Duanle (2) and at the near-by port of Zeila were putting pressure on French Somaliland to join the de Gaullist cause. The port of Jibuti was reported blockaded.

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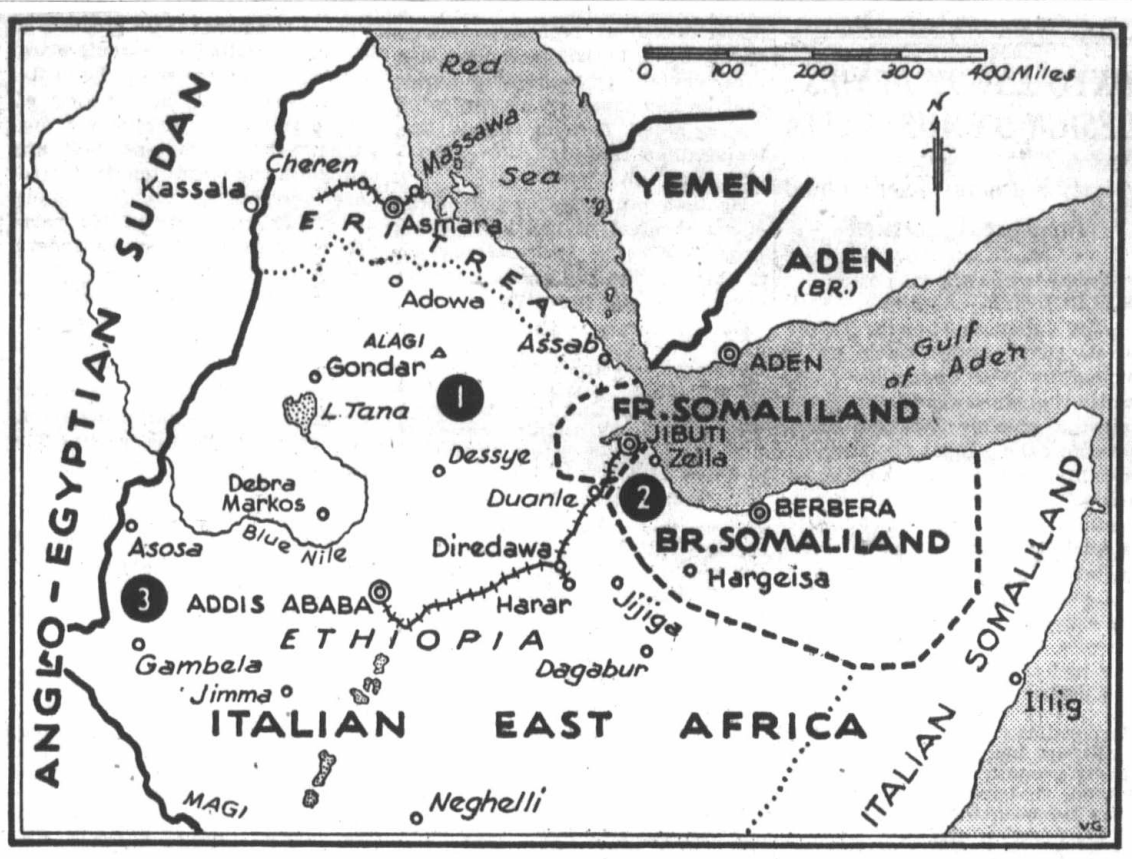
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3. German Troop Movements in Finland. C169660

A Russian report that Germany had landed 12,000 troops with tanks and artillery in southwestern Finland, at the port of Abo (or Turku), is denied by the Finnish Government, which says that less than 1,300 men without arms landed there in transit to northern Norway, in accordance with the Finnish-German agreement of last fall providing for transit of troops on leave to and from Norway. It was added that these troops had landed at Abo because the normal route farther north across the Gulf of Bothnia had been blocked by pack ice.

The explanation may be correct, as the Russian report added that the troops were moving on to Tampere, which is about 80 miles northeast on the railway running toward the Swedish and Norwegian borders. German sources in Moscow, however, if correctly reported, took a less definite line. They minimised the movement and said it was only a part of the regular transit of troops from Germany through Finland to Norway which had been going on more or less openly for weeks.

The Finnish Minister in the United States and the Finnish Consul-General in Montreal made public the official denial of the report. The Minister also denied rumors that Field-Marshal Mannerheim had asked for German troops, and that there had been a cooling of Swedish-Finnish relations because of a strong pro-German trend in Finland.

A press controversy in guarded terms has been going on between Swedish and Finnish newspapers over the neutrality question; the Swedes accuse the Finns of pursuing an adventurous policy, off the beaten path of Scandinavian neutrality, while the Finns reply that Finland's precarious international position dictates a realistic policy in order to secure the very existence of its people.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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C169661

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 24, 1941

1. The Mediterranean Area.
2. France.
3. Iceland.
4. The Far East.
5. Chile.

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C169662

1. The Mediterranean Area.

Now back in British hands 24.5.41

In Crete the Germans have taken Candia, the largest city, and the Maleme airdrome, which lies between the naval base at Suda Bay and the capital, Canea, where the Greek Government has been located. The Royal Air Force has been driven off the island, leaving its defenders at a terrific disadvantage, though, as Churchill points out, the attackers are probably weak in tanks and artillery, since they have not yet succeeded in landing troops or material from the sea. The British navy has broken up attempts at sea-borne invasion, but has suffered heavily from dive-bombers, though apparently not as badly as the Germans claim.

The capture of Crete would open the way to Cyprus, which should not be nearly so difficult to take, and that would give the German army and air force a straight road to Syria and Iraq, besides a good base for attacks on Egypt and the Suez Canal. German planes have a greater range than British fighters, and this has given them the edge in the battles in Crete and Greece.

In Iraq the British are advancing on Bagdad, and seem to have the upper hand for the time being. Soviet volunteers are reported to be helping the Iraquians, though Soviet authorities deny this. At all events, Russia has signed a treaty with Iraq for establishment of diplomatic, consular, and trade relations.

In Abyssinia the surrender of the Duke of Aosta has given the British some 20,000 more prisoners. Considerable forces of Italians are still holding out, however, at Gondar and Gimma.

In Syria French troops seem to be deserting to the British in large numbers, though the High Commissioner insists he will resist British attempts to occupy the country.

In North Africa the British recaptured Solum, Halfaya Pass, and Capuzzo, but lost Capuzzo again. The enemy seems to be marking time in this area while devoting his energy to Crete.

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The picture is not very bright. On the other hand, as various people have pointed out, we are much better off still than we had any right to expect, after spending the last few prewar years in giving away all our strongest outposts to the enemy in the hope of buying him off with other people's property, and after spending the first war year in letting him steal a march on us every time he got ready. British bulldog courage is filling the breach left by British bullheaded blundering. That, however, will not in itself suffice to pull us out of the hole we are in. Even with United States assistance, Lindbergh is quite possibly right in saying that we can't win - though that does not mean that we are necessarily going to lose. What is needed is by every possible means to weaken the solidarity of Germany behind Hitler. Such a policy, consistently pursued, offers the one rational hope for a successful outcome to the war. The opposite policy is being pursued.

At the last free election in Germany, more than half the electorate voted against Hitler. These people were, in the main, friends of democracy and friends of peace. They have been kept down since then by force and fraud, and let down by the way we rushed to concede to Hitler all that had been firmly refused to the German Republic. As the strain of war begins to be felt in Germany, as it must the longer the war goes on, the influence of these people will again rise. But what will they have to look for from us? We are diligently spreading the idea that there are "70,000,000 malignant Huns," that Germans are a specially wicked race who must be broken up and kept down. Facing such a prospect for his country, what can any patriotic German do but fight to the death, even under Hitler's leadership? A book like Vansittart's Black Record, which is plastering up every bookstore in Ottawa, is worth six battle-cruisers to Hitler.

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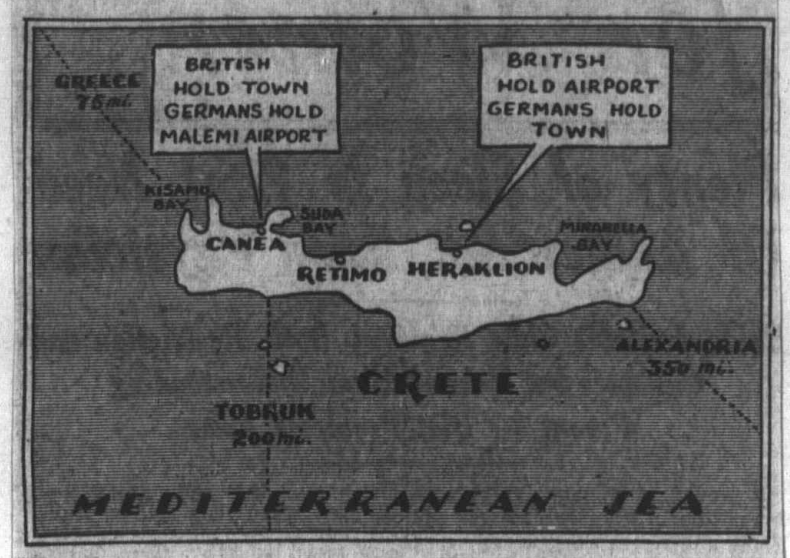
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169664

Subject

Date May 23, 1941 *Publication* Montreal Gazette

SITE OF BITTER STRUGGLE



Germany's airborne troops held two footholds on Crete yesterday with the battle for the vital island still undecided. Nazi efforts to bolster their forces with men brought by sea were foiled by the guns of the British fleet.

Gazette Map by Staff Artist Collins.

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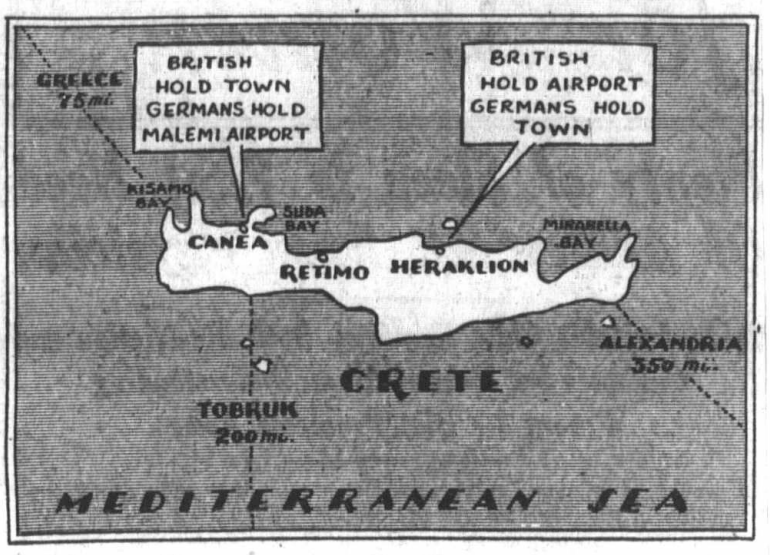
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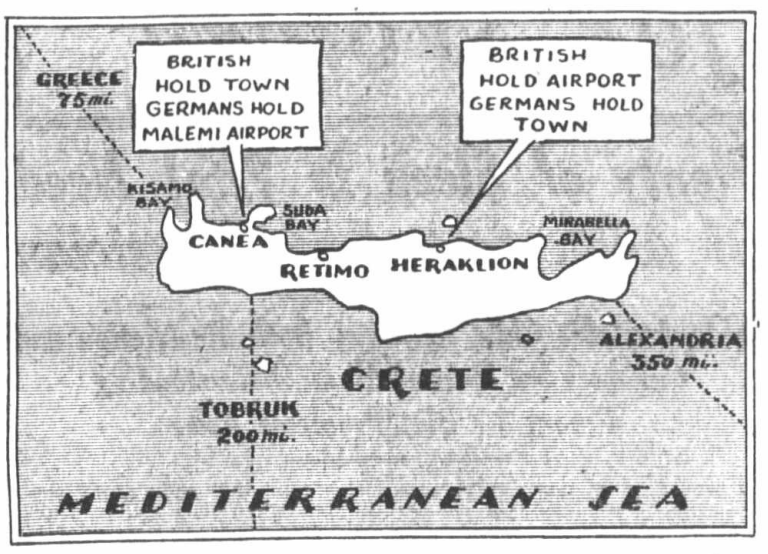
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169665

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Date May 21, 1941 *Publication* Montreal Gazette

NAZIS ASSAULT BASTION ON ROAD TO SUEZ



Hitler's sky troops yesterday launched an attack on Crete (1), apparently the first step in an effort to establish a water route to Syria and open the way for an attack on the Suez canal. The main fighting on Crete yesterday was in the Canea zone at the western end of the island. Heraklion was bombed but no Nazis were dropped there. If successful, it is expected that an assault on the British base of Cyprus would follow. Meanwhile bitter fighting continues in North Africa; the British holding Solum and Tobruk and the Germans in possession of Fort Capuzzo (2).

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C169666

Subject.....

N.Y TIMES

Date MAY 21 1941 *Publication*.....

BRITISH GAIN IN IRAQ



Imperial forces are reported to be driving for Baghdad after having captured Feluja (1) in a thrust across the Euphrates. The Iraqis declared they had inflicted casualties in a raid in the vicinity of Basra (2).

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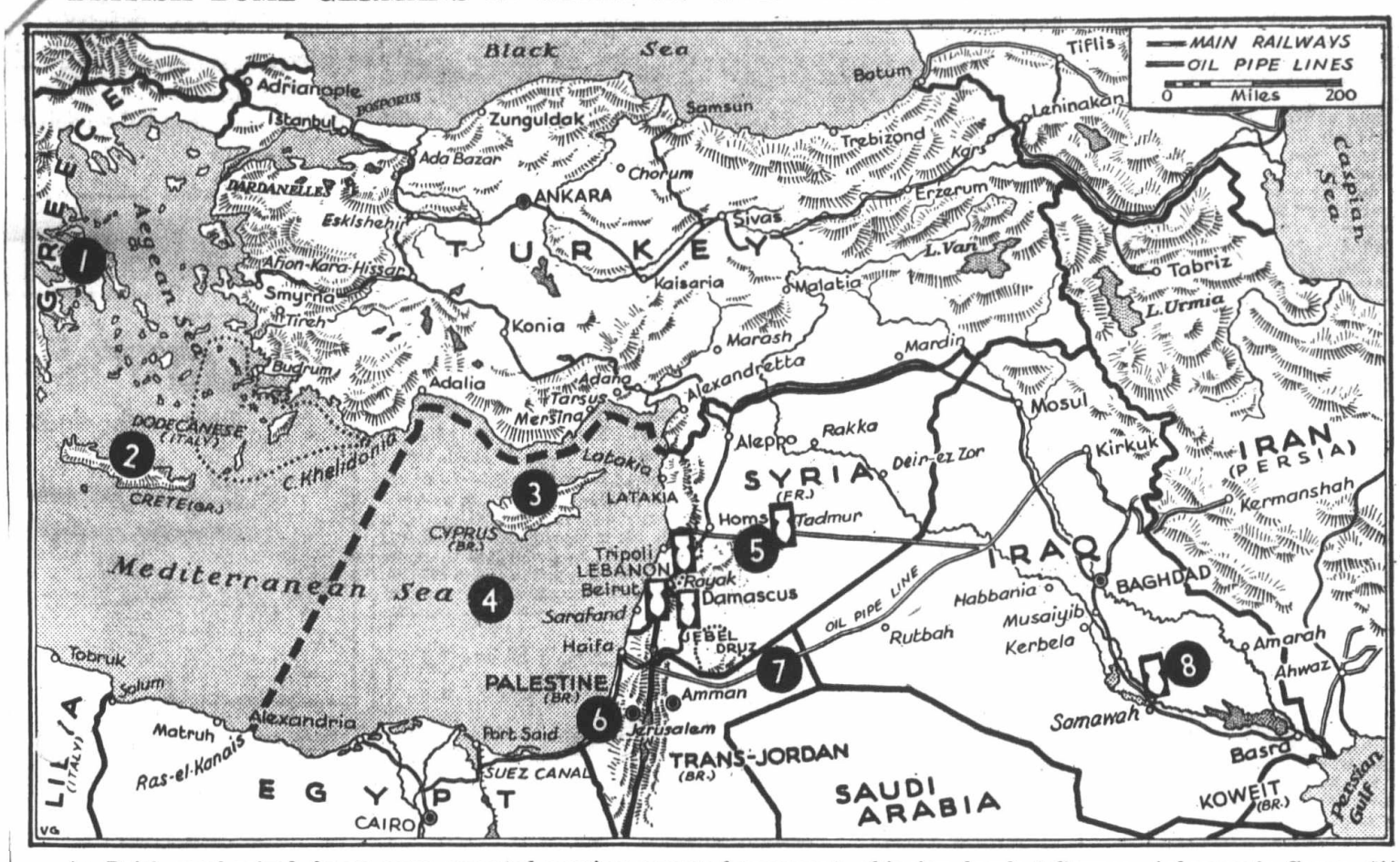
C169667

Subject

MAY 17 1941

Date *Publication* N.Y. TIMES

BRITISH BOMB GERMANS IN SYRIA AS WAR TENSION MOUNTS IN NEAR EAST



As Reich mechanized forces were reported moving across Syria (5) to aid Iraq (8) and more Axis planes arrived at Syrian bases, the Royal Air Force bombed Nazi troop-carrying craft at the airports of Damascus, Beirut, Rayak and Tadmur (shown by white bomb devices). The British also declared the easternmost reaches of the Mediterranean along the Syrian coast (4) an area dangerous to shipping, bombed German airdromes in Greece (1), from which the Nazis were presumed to be flying to Syria, and landed reinforcements in Palestine (5) and Iraq, where their planes attacked barracks at Samawah. British troop preparations in Transjordan (7) evoked an Iraqi protest. The Axis reported air attacks on the British strongholds of Crete (2) and Cyprus (3).

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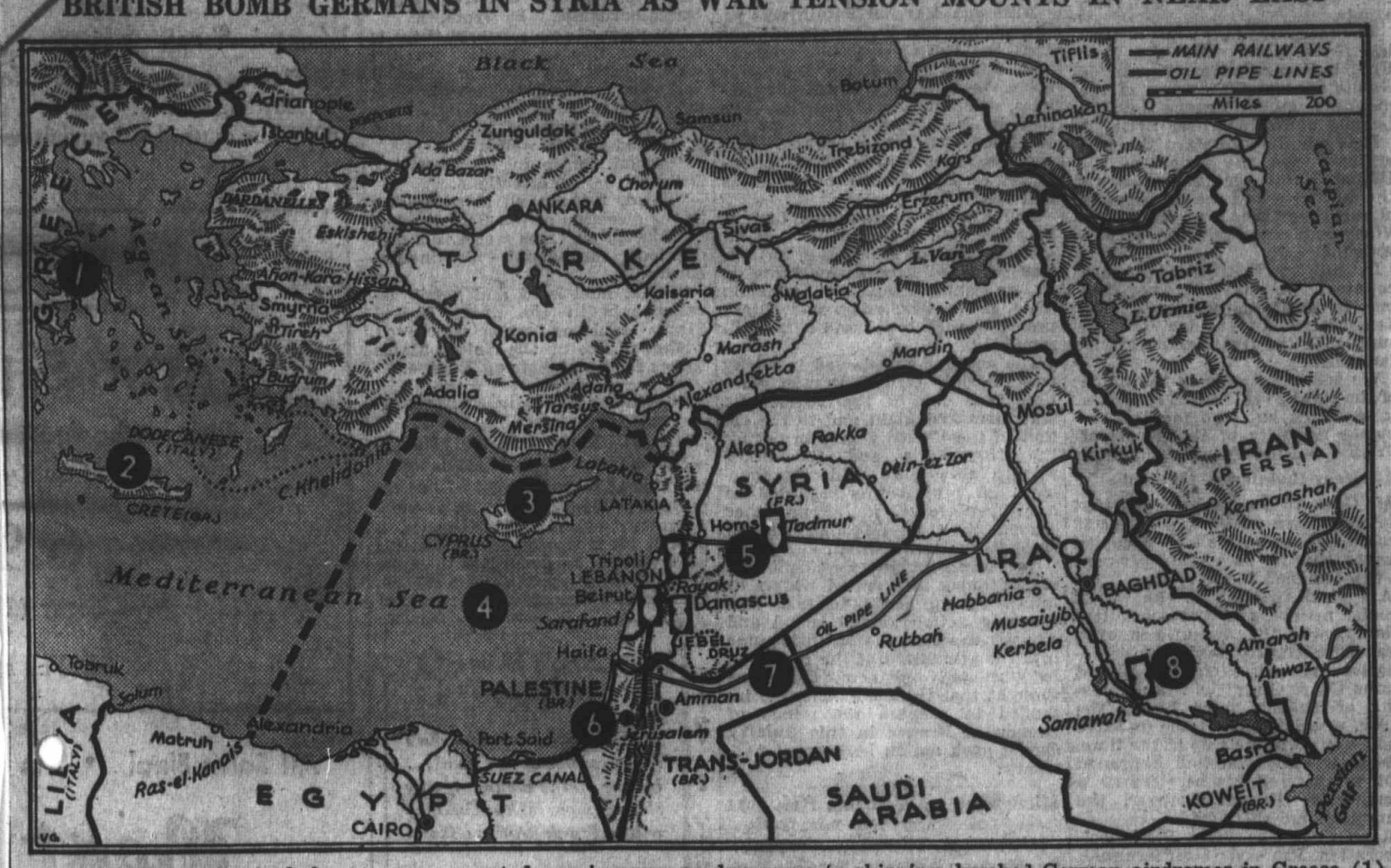
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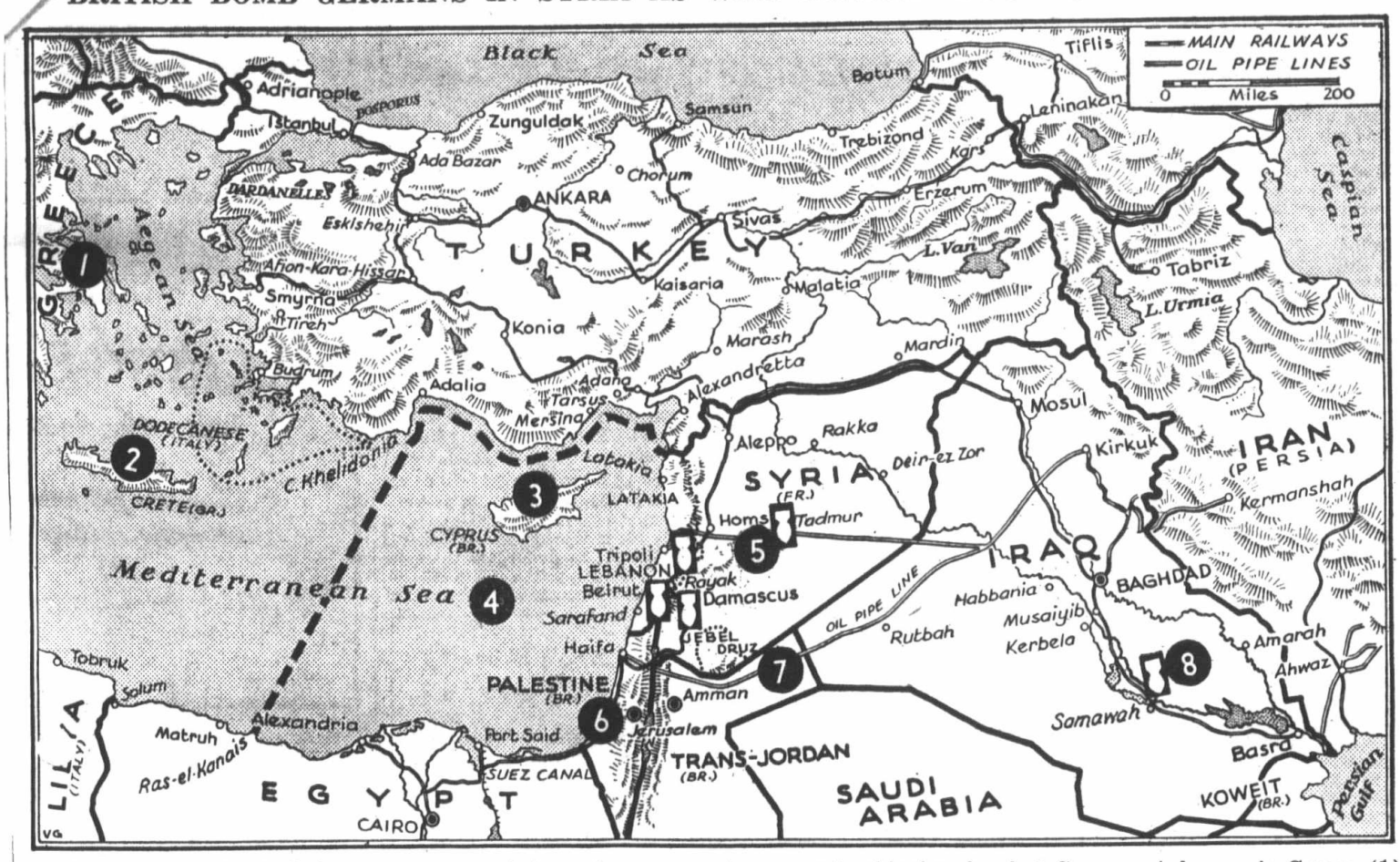
C169607

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MAY 17 1941

Date *Publication* N Y TIMES

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2. France. C169668

Darlan's broadcast on May 23 was designed to persuade the French people to follow meekly along the path of cooperation with Germany, though he denied that Hitler had asked for the French fleet or that he would hand it over if such a demand was made. Vichy has also announced its intention to reoccupy the African colonies taken over by de Gaullists, and has warned the British to keep hands off this French domestic squabble. The French also state they will resist any attempt by the United States to occupy Martinique, the Antilles, or Dakar, a move for which there is considerable agitation in America. A bill has been introduced into Congress to authorise negotiations with France for the purchase of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and French Guiana; Pepper and other senators are urging a less ceremonious method of taking over these colonies.

In a last attempt to check Franco-German collaboration, Eden has warned the French that if they assist the enemy the British will consider themselves free to attack the latter wherever he may be found, and will no longer feel bound to avoid unoccupied territory.

The Germans have asked all foreign governments to withdraw diplomatic representatives from Paris, on the ground that the Paris area is regarded as an extended zone of operations.

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3. Iceland.

C169669

The Icelandic Parliament has dissolved Iceland's personal union with Denmark, which was inaugurated in 1918 by a treaty which would have expired in any case in 1943. To replace the King of Denmark, Sveinn Bjoernsson, a former minister to Denmark, has been elected regent, but it is understood that a republican constitution will be introduced.

German troops are believed to be concentrating at Narvik for a possible attack on Iceland.

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4. The Far East.

The situation in China is pretty confused and uncertain. There are reports that the Communist troops are about to desert the Nationalist Government and transfer their allegiance to Wang Ching-wei, in consequence of the Soviet Government's rapprochement with Japan. Wang himself is asserting his rights to the Japanese, demanding cessation of their interference with commerce and finance, arming of his own troops and police, and recognition of his government by Axis countries and their satellites. Fighting is going on in south Shansi; the Japanese claim success, but it appears that they are suffering heavy losses in their attempt to encircle the Nationalist army there.

Following the arrangement with the Soviet Union, Japanese troops from the northern frontier are moving southward. The Japanese military authorities are still pressing for a push into the South Seas, but the politicians and business men are reported to be putting up a fight against this plan, with the support of Premier Konoye, who is said to have become alarmed about United States reaction. Japanese politicians and business men have never shown much ability to cope with the military, however. In any difference of opinion with politicians, Japanese soldiers have always "known where to shoot," and have had no inhibitions of discipline in that respect.

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Subject

MAY 17 1941 N.Y. TIMES

Date *Publication*

COMMUNISTS CAUSE CHUNGKING NEW CONCERN



Reports that very large forces of the Chinese Red armies have penetrated eastward from their stronghold in Shensi and entered Hopeh, Shantung and Kiangsu, three coastal provinces strongly held by the Japanese military, are viewed as an indication of an agreement between the Communists and the Japanese following the recent signature of the Russian-Japanese accord. The reopening of the Soviet Consulate General in Shanghai and resumption of the long-abandoned steamer service between that city and Vladivostok also have created doubt as to whether Moscow will continue its aid to Chiang Kai-shek's government.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169671

Subject.....

MAY 17 1941 N.Y.TIMES

Date..... *Publication*.....

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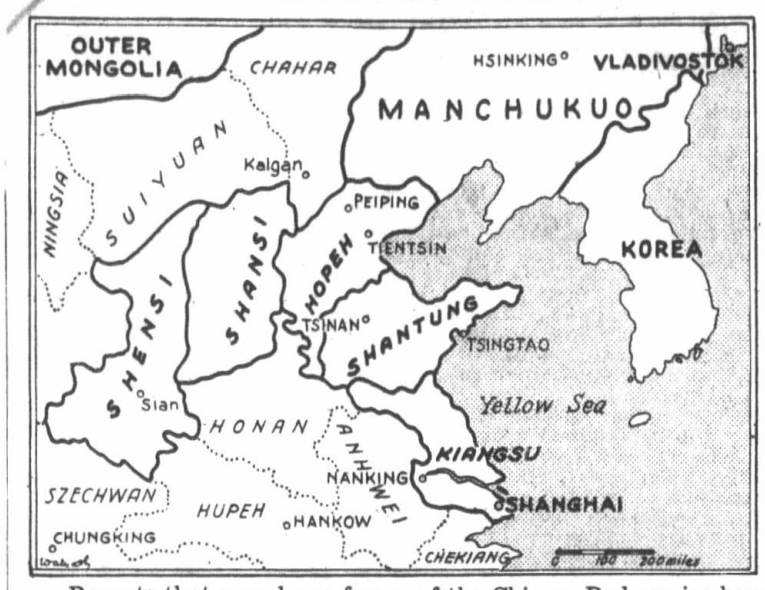
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5. Chile.

An alleged coup attempt by the Chilean Nazi party, the Vanguardists, was frustrated by the arrest of 32 party members after a skirmish between them and a Radical party convention, in which a Radical delegate was killed. The Vanguardists had made a previous attempt to seize power in 1938.

The Chilean Government seems to be, on the whole, pretty democratic for a South American country. A Leftist coalition has governed Chile for some years; the recent election shook its position to some extent, and there was some difficulty about cooperation with the Communists, which was objected to by a section of the coalition but which seemed necessary in order to keep the Fascists from upsetting the government. President Aguirre Cerda seems to have smoothed this difficulty over for the present.

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C169673

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 31, 1941

1. Crete.
2. Other Middle East Campaigns.
3. War Aims.

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1; Crete.

The apparent loss of Crete, while perhaps inevitable, raises serious doubts whether the British military, naval, and air staffs have even yet grasped what they are up against, and what can and cannot be done to meet it. It is difficult to believe that Churchill would have announced that Crete would be defended to the death, thus making its retention a matter not only of strategic importance but of national prestige, unless his technical advisers had given him reason to suppose that with determination it could be held against the German attack. In view of the information we have since received as to relative air strength, and of the inferiority in range of the British aircraft as well as the difficulty in reinforcing the Middle East aircraft strength, it seems almost incredible that such advice would be given by any expert who was not still living in the 1914 era.

The loss of Crete in itself need not be an irreparable disaster. The real danger at the moment is more likely to lie in the blow it will give to general British morale, and in the possibility that the anti-Churchill clique will take advantage of it to undermine the Prime Minister's position. Whatever one may think of Mr. Churchill's conduct of the psychological offensive against Germany, it is difficult to conceive that any government changes engineered by his political opponents would be of a nature to strengthen British resistance.

The role of armchair critic, incidentally, is always an ungrateful one, and one is inclined to wish that in the present war the armchair critics had not so frequently been vindicated by events.

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2. Other Middle East Campaigns.

In Bagdad the British appear to have definitely got the upper hand for the present. The pro-Axis premier, Raschid Ali Al Gailani, has fled to Persia, and the British are within five miles of the capital, while the legitimate regent, Abdul Ilah, has returned to the country. More trouble may of course be expected now that the Germans have Crete off their hands, or nearly so.

In North Africa Halfaya Pass, near the Libyan-Egyptian border, has changed hands again, going to the Axis this time, but there is not as yet any sign of a renewed Axis push.

In Abyssinia mopping-up operations are continuing.

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3. War Aims.

In an address to "a distinguished gathering of national leaders and diplomats at the Mansion House," the British Foreign Secretary of May 29 gave what was described by the press as his first comprehensive statement of the nation's war aims. It was in most respects an excellent statement, particularly in its emphasis on the necessity of creating and maintaining economic health and social security after the war. Whether this can be accomplished by the revival of international trade which was his principal concrete proposal is another question; the fact that every country which goes to war in earnest finds it necessary to adopt a considerable measure of state socialism in order to survive at all raises the question whether some such way of eliminating the supply of hopeless and reckless unemployed youth from which Fascist armies are drawn might not be equally essential in peacetime as a means of avoiding the conditions which make it possible for dictators to make war.

Mr. Eden's reference to the necessity of ensuring that Germany must never again be in a position to violate the peace is a further indication that the British Government are coming round to the Vansittart hypothesis of innate German depravity. It is a plausible enough theory if, like Vansittart, you ignore all facts that count against it.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Eden's speech was apparently made without previous consultation with the Dominion governments, though its tendency to commit the British Government to something in the nature of a more drastic Versailles Treaty can hardly be said to be in conformity with the consensus of opinion, so far as there was any, in the last exchange of views on war aims.

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C169677

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 7, 1941

1. The Mediterranean Area.
2. Ireland.
3. Japanese Trade.

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1. The Mediterranean Area. C169678

Syria seems to be the next item on the German programme. The airports at Palmyra, Aleppo, and Damascus have been taken over by the Germans, and large numbers of German aircraft, including troop transports, are said to be arriving.

Generals de Gaulle and Catroux are reported to be in Haifa for staff talks with the British Levantine commander, General Wilson.

French aircraft have bombed Amman, the capital of Transjordan, supposedly in retaliation for the British bombing of the harbor at Beirut.

On June 5 the British Government classed Syria and Lebanon as enemy-occupied territory, thus cutting off trade with them. Egypt followed suit as regards Syria.

The Egyptian Government, which, like all Egyptian Governments since the outbreak of war, has been stalling off a declaration of war against Germany by all available means, has resigned under pressure for a more widely based government which would be better able to deal with the approaching crisis. It was expected that the Prime Minister, Sidry Pasha, would form a new government, probably bringing in the Saadist party, some of whose members have favored Egyptian participation in the war. There does not, however, seem to be much popular support visible for such a step, to put it mildly.

Alexandria was bombed on June 4 and about 100 people were killed.

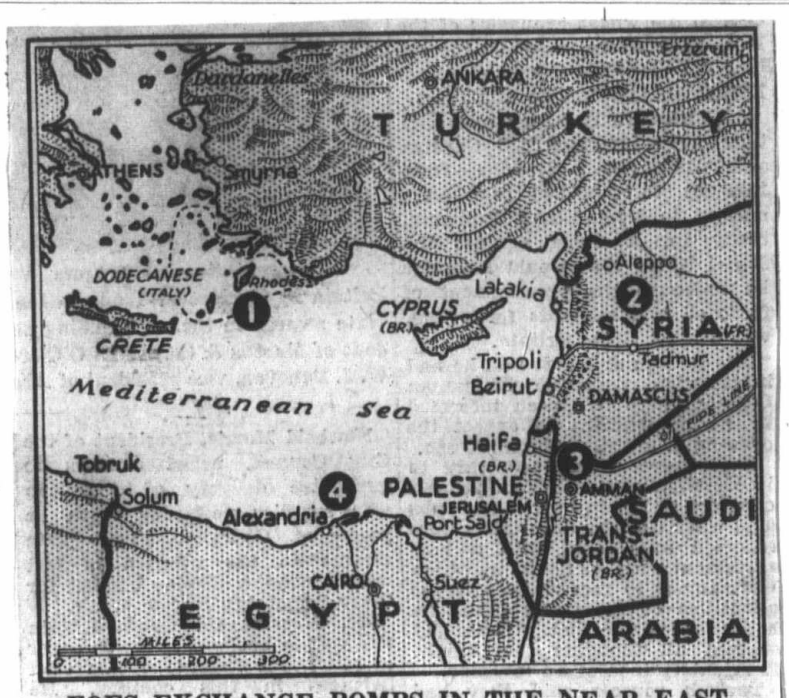
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169679

Subject

Date June 6, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



FOES EXCHANGE BOMBS IN THE NEAR EAST

British fliers raided Rhodes (1), whence, it is reported, German planes are operating a virtual ferry service to Aleppo and Tadmur (2) in Syria. In apparent reprisal for the British bombing of Beirut oil stores, Amman (3), Trans-Jordan, was attacked from the air. A heavy Axis raid was made on Alexandria (4), British naval base. (A detailed map of this port is on Page 4.)

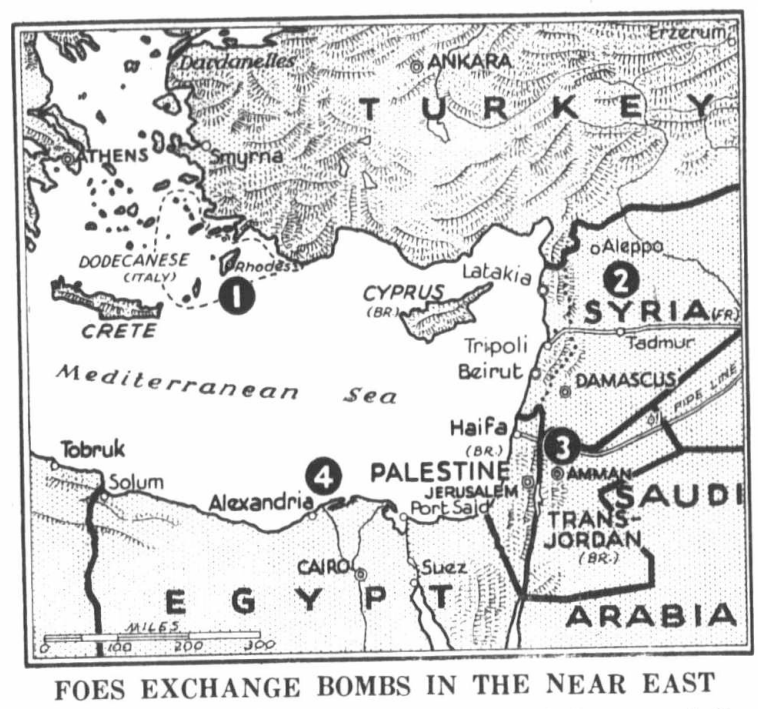
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2. Ireland.

On the night of May 30-31 three bombs were dropped on Dublin, killing 27 people and injuring about 80. Dublin protested to Berlin, claiming compensation and asking that German airmen be given strict instructions to keep away from Irish territory and territorial waters.

Police told reporters that Irish anti-aircraft guns had been firing at planes overhead for about two hours before the bombs fell, and surmised that a plane might have been hit and forced to jettison its bombs. Americans in London thought it might be a warning against Irish collaboration with the United States in aid to Britain.

The New York Times says Germans in Ankara assert the attack on Crete was not a rehearsal for an invasion of Britain, but for occupation of Ireland.

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3. Japanese Trade.

C169681

According to a Japanese official spokesman, Japan has made approaches to the United Kingdom and Australia, through their Tokyo representatives, for relaxation of British Empire restrictions on exports to Japan. A Canberra report adds that it is understood Japan has proposed a trade agreement with Australia providing for increased purchases of wheat and wool, and also scrap iron and steel, now prohibited exports. Australia in return would increase its purchases of cotton textiles and machinery from Japan.

A
~~The~~ Japanese representative in Canberra added that if a satisfactory agreement were negotiated, Japan and other eastern markets would take the whole of Australia's next wheat surplus.

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C169682

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 11, 1941

1. Iceland.
2. The Russian Campaign.
3. The Mediterranean Area.
4. The Far East.
5. The Peru-Ecuador Dispute.

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1. Iceland.

There was at first surprisingly little protest in the United States against Roosevelt's announcement of July 7 that United States naval forces had been sent to Iceland to supplement,and eventually replace, the British garrison. On July 10, however, following attacks by Senator Taft and other isolationist members, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee summoned Secretary Knox and Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to give an account of what the navy was up to. Taft claimed that the President had no legal or constitutional right to send American troops to Iceland, and added that he had also heard that the United States was constructing a naval air base for Great Britain in Northern Ireland, a report for which he found confirmation in Willkie's proposal that the United States should establish military bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

The correct forms were observed in arranging for the intervention to be based on an invitation from the Prime Minister of Iceland, who had been informed by the British Minister that British forces in Iceland were required elsewhere. The Prime Minister took advantage of the opportunity to exact a number of conditions from the United States, including withdrawal of all forces immediately on conclusion of the war, recognition of Iceland's absolute sovereignty and independence, compensation for all damage done by United States military activities, supply of necessities and shipping, and especially provision of enough planes to defend the island. In addition, President Roosevelt is going to ask the approval of Congress for exchange of diplomatic representatives.

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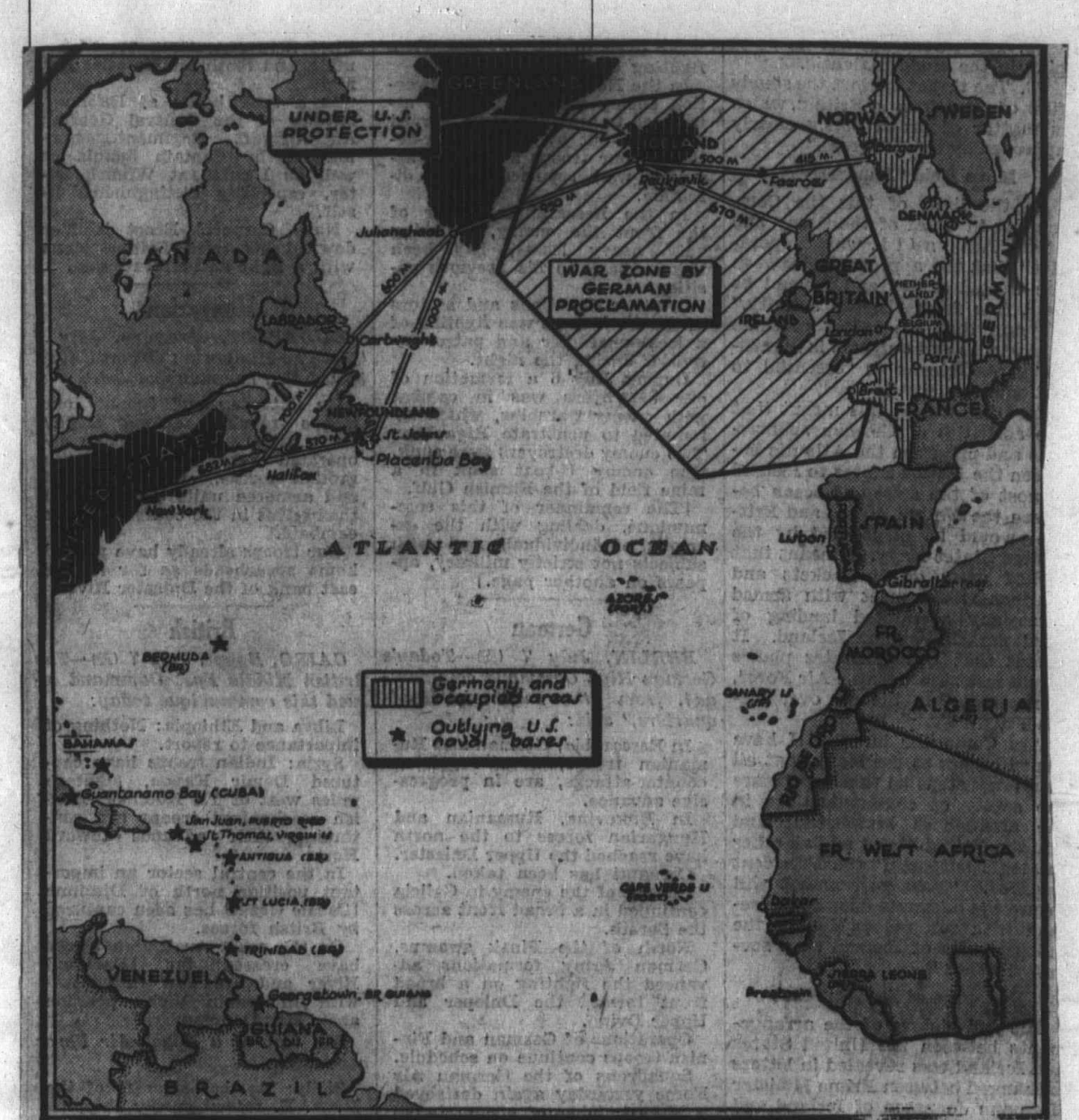
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169684

Subject.....

Date JULY 8 1941 *Publication* N.Y TIMES



UNITED STATES EXTENDS ITS DEFENSE FRONT FARTHER EAST

President Roosevelt disclosed yesterday that American naval forces had landed on Iceland (top of map) at the invitation of the Reykjavik government. He also announced that troops had gone to new United States bases on Trinidad, off the north coast of South America, and in near-by British Guiana to forestall any "pincers movement" by the Germans against the Western Hemisphere.

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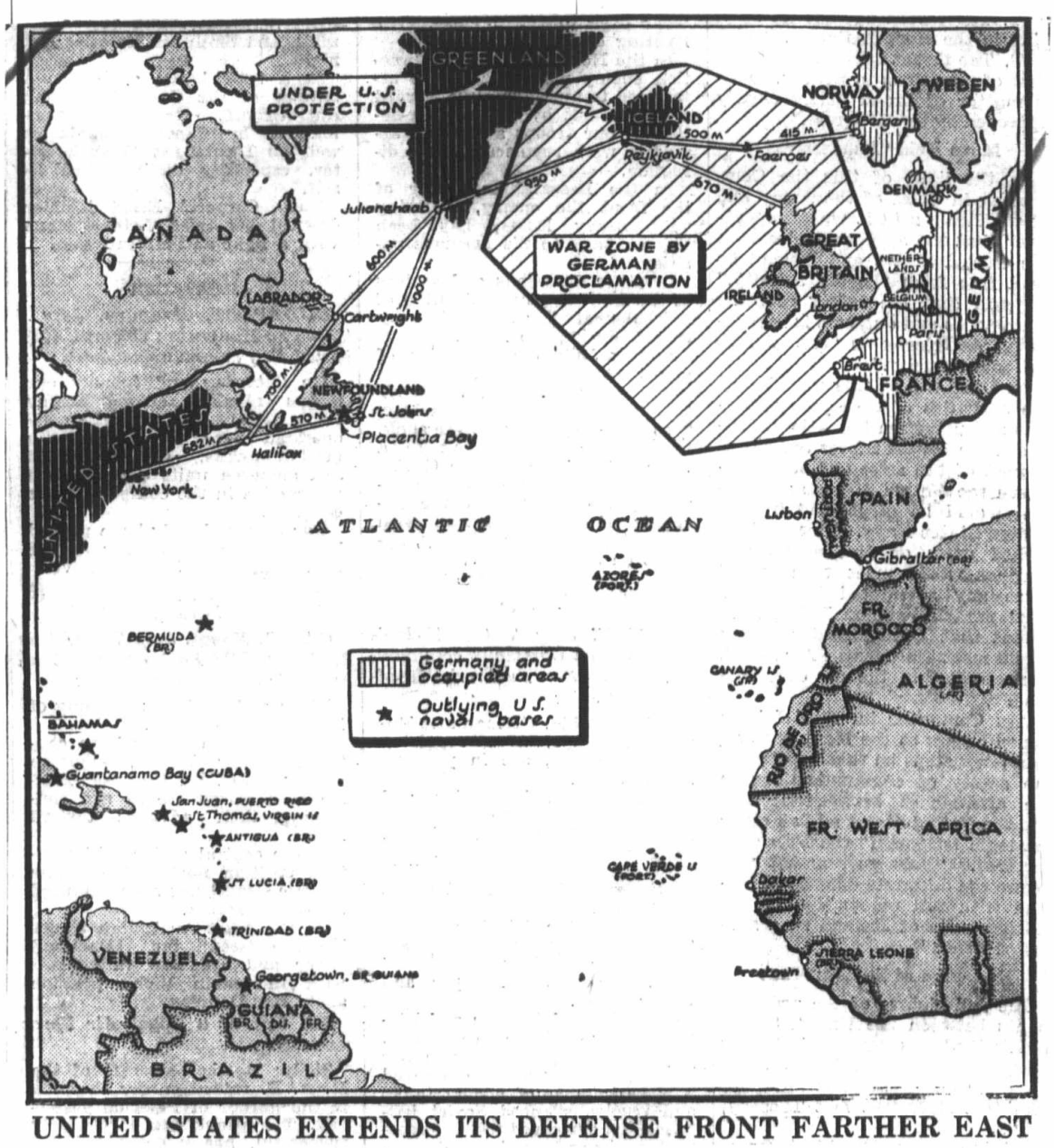
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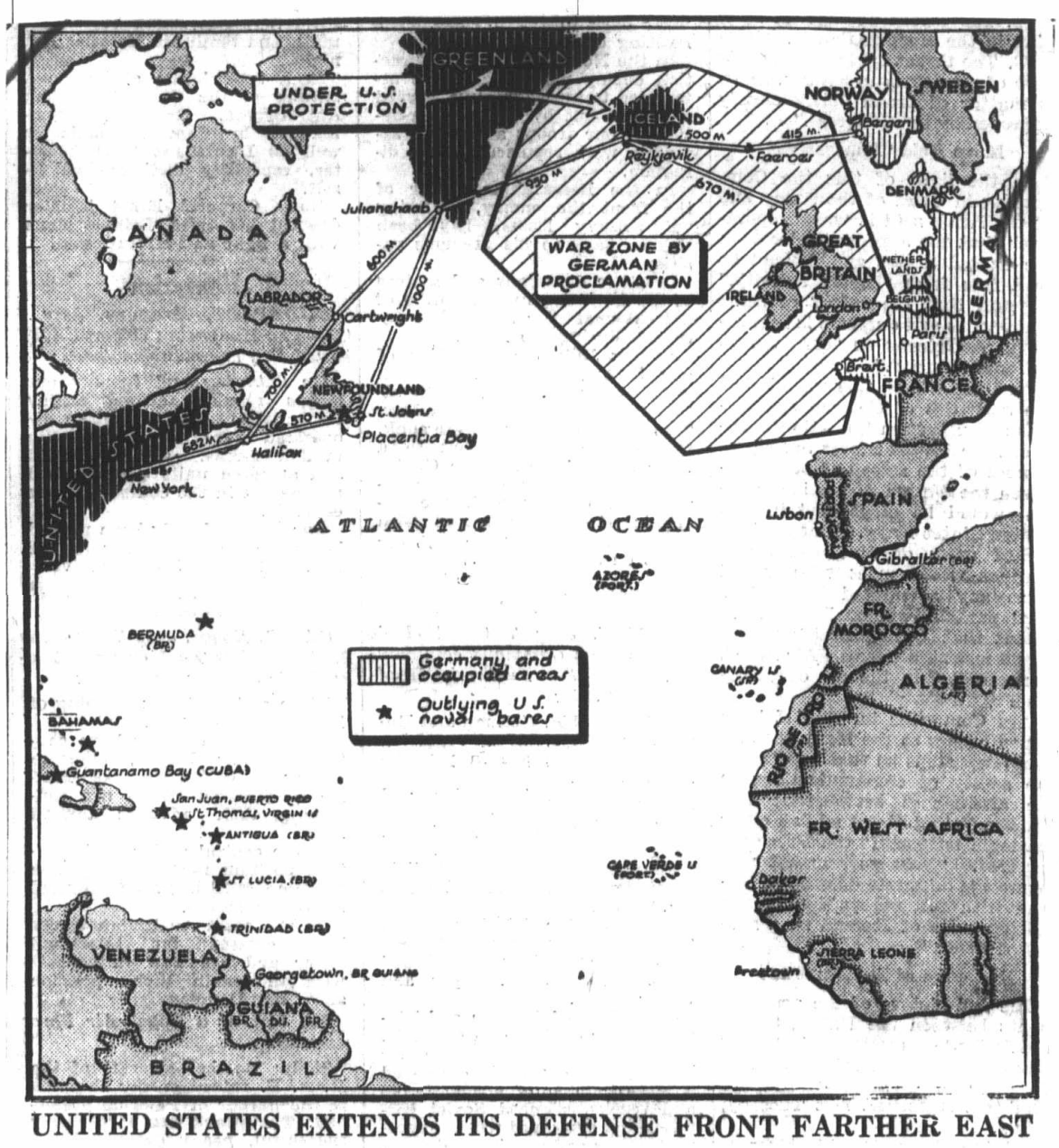
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2. The Russian Campaign.

The German armies in Russia have reached points about halfway to Moscow and Leningrad, and claim penetration of the Stalin line of defence works, corresponding more or less to the Maginot and Siegfried lines. The campaign so far has followed the pattern of last year's campaign in France to a somewhat depressing extent. It is claimed, however, that the Russians are now putting up a stiffer resistance.

Litvinoff has appealed to the United Kingdom and the United States to strike as hard as possible at Germany now while the German armies are engaged with Russia. That would seem to be highly advisable if it can be managed. There is a good deal of criticism in the United Kingdom of the Government's apparent unreadiness to take any effective action during this unique opportunity, which cannot be expected to last indefinitely.

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3. The Mediterranean Area.

General Dentz, the French High Commissioner in Syria, has asked for an armistice and has received very favorable terms from the British Government and the Free French authorities. In spite of this, Vichy reported on July 10 that the British had not replied to Dentz's request, while Berlin said Vichy had rejected the terms offered, which were conditions such as would be imposed on the bitterest enemy but scarcely on a former ally. Fighting, Vichy stated, was continuing on all fronts.

In Italian East Africa further surrenders in Galla Sidamo province and at Debra Tabor have left only a besieged garrison at Gondar and a small scattered forces southwest of Assab in Eritrea still resisting.

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4. The Far East.

The United States Naval Intelligence seem convinced that Japan will make some decisive move in about a week or two, probably about July 20. Reports passed on from Chiang Kai-shek indicate that it will be an attack on Russia. The probability of some decisive action is confirmed by what appears to be the fact that Japanese shipping has been ordered to make for home.

Rear-Admiral Minoru Mayeda, commenting on the United States occupation of Iceland, emphasised the possibility of its taking similar action in the Pacific which would endanger Japanese security.

Australia has chosen the present time to announce the appointment of Sir Frederick Eggleston, a former Minister of Railways and a writer on Australian external affairs, as its first minister to China. The Chinese need encouragement, and it is to be hoped they will get some out of this gesture.

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5. The Peru-Ecuador Dispute. C169688

On July 5 fighting broke out on the boundary between Peru and Ecuador. It continued about two days, and then subsided. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil have made joint proposals to Peru and Ecuador that the latter should withdraw their troops from the border zone, and have telegraphed the other American republics suggesting a joint effort by them all to terminate the incident. Spain has also offered mediation, expressing the fear that some third party would seize the opportunity to intervene on behalf of its plutocratic rights.

The dispute goes back to 1822, since which time Ecuador has been demanding three Peruvian provinces which she claims rightfully belong to her. Various unsuccessful attempts to settle it have been made by the Pan-American Union and the League of Nations. The present trouble has probably been stirred up by Axis agents. Last April the dispute was revived by a telegram from the Ecuadorean Foreign Minister to the other American republics recording Ecuador's willingness to come to an agreement if Peru would give guarantees of loyalty in the negotiations. This proviso was resented by Peru, which saw in the proposal an attempt by Ecuador to make up for its military inferiority by dragging in outside mediators. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil volunteered their services at that time also, but only succeeded in getting in wrong with Peru, where reports probably spread by the Axis asserted that the United States was promising Ecuador the three lost provinces in return for the Galapagos Islands, which would be used as naval bases.

The present incident apparently originated in the arrest of two Peruvian soldiers who were said to have crossed to Ecuadorean soil while hunting or scouting. Ecuador claims that Peru is constantly encroaching. Peru is reported to have 13,000 troops in the region, and Ecuador 1,000. Unlike Peru, Ecuador has no planes or ships.

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C169689

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 19, 1941

1. The Russian Campaign.
2. Possible German Peace Offer.
3. Imperial Relations.
4. France and Spain.
5. Japan.
6. The Americas.

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1. The Russian Campaign.

C169690

In their main drive, the Germans have reached and taken Smolensk, and are within 230 miles of Moscow. In the northern drive, advance units have reached a point 60 miles from Leningrad. In the Ukraine it is claimed that the fall of Kiev, the capital, is imminent.

The Finns, with Nazi help, are also making headway. An intercepted telegram from the United States representative in Stockholm to his government indicates that Baron Mannerheim plans to annex all of Eastern Karelia when the war ends, but that the Swedes think he would be better advised to moderate his ambitions and avoid sowing the seeds of future trouble.

The reintroduction into the Russian army of political commissars, who were abolished after the Finnish war, shows that Stalin lacks confidence in the unsupervised loyalty of the army officers, though it is true that the commissars do serve the purpose of keeping up morale to some extent as well.

A report that the Russian Government was leaving Moscow was denied, as of course it would be in any case. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador in London, stated that Russia would continue to resist, if necessary behind the Urals. If Russia has the determined leadership of China, it might be able to imitate Chinese strategy and carry on for years in the depths of the country, though the Germans are a more formidable enemy than the Japanese could ever be.

On July 13 London and Moscow signed an agreement guaranteeing mutual assistance and support in the present war, and no separate peace. This was probably intended to reassure the Russians rather than the British, who can have few illusions about the value of such a pledge after their experience with France. After some pussy-footing in official circles about co-belligerency, Churchill came out flat-footed and described the agreement as an alliance. This is all

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very well as far as it goes, but it will not do much to check the German advance. The only British action that might do that would be a landing in force either in German territory or in occupied territory near enough to serve as a base for an invasion of Germany. It would be a most hazardous enterprise, and disastrous if it failed. But if Hitler cleans up Russia by August, as might easily happen, and if next winter the British find themselves almost cut off on their island and threatened with starvation, they will doubtless regret that while Hitler was still heavily engaged on the Russian front they did not fling all their forces, land, sea, and air, against him in the West in one desperate attempt to crush him once for all.

If they did, of course, there would be at least a fifty-fifty chance that the Russians would, instead of flinging themselves upon the Germans with renewed energy, merely sit back on their hunkers and get their breath, just as the British are doing now, while the British expeditionary force was being wiped out. But the whole situation is rather a desperate one from the long-range view, and desperate means are often the most successful in such a situation.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169692

Subject

Date July 18, 1941 *Publication* New York Times

SAVAGE FIGHTING RAGES ON EASTERN FRONT



Moscow reported severe clashes in the Pskov-Porkhov sector (1), where the Germans are striving to smash northward in the direction of Leningrad. Berlin sources said that the Nazis had taken Smolensk (2) and that the northern arm of the pincers converging on this place had taken Polotsk, which the racing armored vanguard apparently had left for the infantry to clean up. The southern arm of this pincers was declared to have been dented by a Russian counter-attack (outline arrow) in the direction of Babinovichi. Farther south the Germans were reported to have swept past Kiev (3), although the city has not been taken. The Berlin High Command announced the capture of Kishinev (4). North of this, however, the Russian counter-drive in the direction of Jassy was understood to be proceeding. The shaded strip on the map represents, in approximation, the Stalin Line.

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C169693

2. Possible German Peace Offer.

Reports are again current that the German Government is preparing a new peace offer of a "generous" nature. Roosevelt and Churchill have both made it clear that such an offer will not be considered by them. Churchill, in the somewhat too picturesque style which has been growing on him of late, declares there can be no truce or parley with Hitler or the grisly gang who did Hitler's work? worst, and promises that the Germans will be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities "something of the torments they have twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbours and upon the world."

It is all to the good that a firm stand is being taken against any parley with Hitler and the Nazis. The increasing development in British government and official circles of indiscriminate vindictiveness and disregard for historical facts is more disquieting, however natural it may be in persons subjected to daily and nightly bombing and threatened with the still more deadly peril of invasion. More and more Churchill tends to overlook the fact that a good half of the Germans he wants to punish are no more Huns than he is, that many of them opposed Hitler for years by every means short of suicide and were guilty only of the crime we were all guilty of - sitting tight and hoping for better times. More and more British spokesmen are reverting to the old doctrine, discredited by post-war historical research, of Germany's sole responsibility for the last war. No good can come of a propaganda which is not based on truth. If victory comes, the British Government will again find itself in the position it was in at the end of the last war, with a propagandised nation on its hands which will howl down every attempt to secure a rational and just peace, and which will insist on terms which can only ensure a bigger and better war in 1980.

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3. Imperial Relations.

Cahir Healy, a Nationalist M.P. in Northern Ireland, was arrested by order of Herbert Morrison, it was reported on July 11, under the defence regulations. His offence was not specified in the press report. Nationalist leaders in Ulster have protested vigorously. Healy, who is 63 years old, was previously interned by the Government of Northern Ireland between 1922 and 1924.

Vinoba Bhave, the one-man civil disobedience campaign nominated by Gandhi to maintain a token protest against arbitrary rule in India without interfering with the British war effort, was sentenced on July 16 to one year for defying the Defence of India regulations. This is his third term; his first was three months, and his second six months.

In Dail Eireann a member of Cosgrave's party, James Dillon, made a speech on July 17 advocating that Ireland should give facilities to the United Kingdom and the United States and join in the war. This view was at once repudiated by Cosgrave and Mulcahy, who declared their adherence to the policy of neutrality.

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4. France and Spain.

Dentz, to whom the buck had been passed by Vichy, ended by accepting the armistice terms offered by the Free French and British forces. Vichy reluctantly ratified the agreement, emphasising that it was purely military and not political, while Petain issued a thinly veiled appeal to the troops not to join the Free French. A very dangerous threat to Egypt has thus been removed for the present.

According to an Overseas News Agency despatch of July 17, a tremendous increase in royalist activity behind the scenes in Vichy is reported by "an important French political personality" who has just arrived in Britain. This is less encouraging for the Allied cause, however, than Dupuy's recent despatch would suggest, if the important personality is correct in his statement that royalist sentiment is swinging from its earlier pro-British and anti-German attitude to a policy of supporting Petain until he can be politely eased out to make room for a king, who would play along with Darlan. The Germans are said to be non-committal towards the movement, but it seemed certain, according to the report, that they did not disapprove, and the informant surmised that they hoped restoration of the monarchy would be a means of getting rid of Petain without any hard feelings and introducing a Head of State more amenable to their wishes.

While such anonymous interviews must be taken with a grain of salt, this one, for what it is worth, affords some confirmation of the views expressed in a recent memorandum from this Department commenting on Dupuy's despatch, that little reliance can be placed on the democratic sentiments of most of these Bonnie Prince Charlies and their henchmen.

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On July 11 the United States administration exempted Spanish assets from the freezing order to which all European funds were subjected on June 14, and from which Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland had previously been exempted.

On July 17 General Franco responded to this gesture by a militant speech reaffirming his faith in the Axis and warning the United States that any attempt to intervene in the war would be madness.

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C169697

5. Japan.

The resignation and reorganisation of the Konoye cabinet looks like a preliminary to intervention in the war. Political party representation in the cabinet was eliminated, and the inclusion of three admirals and four generals gives it an even more militant slant than usual. Matsuoka, who signed the treaty of non-aggression with Russia as well as the alliance with the Axis, is replaced as Foreign Minister by Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda; this will doubtless enable the Japanese to scrap the Russian treaty without losing face, at least when they look in the mirror. Extensive shifts to parts unknown are taking place among Japanese troops in China, and the Japanese fleet has for some days been concentrated in home waters. A report that fresh demands have been made on French Indo-China is denied by the Governor-General there.

Lord Halifax, addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, took occasion to warn Japan that Britain would not allow her legitimate rights and interests to be set aside, while holding out hopes of agreement if Japan was willing to approach those questions which affect her in the Far East with due regard for the rights of other interested powers.

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6. The Americas.

The rumor that the United States was building bases in Northern Ireland was cleared up by Roosevelt's explanation that the United Kingdom was using United States workmen and materials in the construction of bases in various areas. German and Italian propaganda, however, is utilising this report and the Iceland move to support the accusation that Roosevelt plans to take the Azores and Ireland next, and South America the day after that. The latent anti-Americanism of the average Briton is also appealed to by the assertion that Britain is uneasy over the growth of American imperialism, and is keeping troops in Iceland to guard it from the Yankees.

Portugal, at all events, is continuing to move troops into the Azores to guard them against all comers, while President Carmona was scheduled to leave on July 20 for a month's tour of the islands. The French, for their part, are said to be fortifying Dakar against the United States, and to have expressed the intention of immediately asking the Germans for help in case of attack by the United Kingdom or the United States.

Secretary Knox, appearing before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on July 11 to explain what he had been doing with the navy, declared that the United States had no agreement with the United Kingdom for joint naval action in the Atlantic, and that no United States warship had yet entered the combat zones as now defined by the President, though, he added, the areas patrolled had extended far beyond their original boundaries.

The Chief of Staff, General Marshall, in a hearing before the Senate military committee, expressed the opinion that Congress should declare an unlimited national emergency before August 1.

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Further war aid measures taken by the Administration included another flying trip to Britain by Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's personal representative; the publication of a blacklist, which has existed for some time, of about 2,000 Latin-American firms and individuals with Axis connections; and seizure for attempted sabotage, under the Espionage Act, of eighteen Axis ships in United States ports.

The Lindbergh feud became active once more when Ickes taunted Lindbergh with lack of Americanism because he had not yet returned his German decoration, and Lindbergh wrote the President asking for an apology from Ickes and pointing out that he had received the decoration in the United States Embassy in Berlin, in the presence of the Ambassador, while carrying out the Ambassador's request to assist in creating better relations with Germany. Willkie, from his position on the sidelines, commented (grasping the opportunity also to strike a blow for rugged individualism) that he hoped the administration would discontinue its constant, bitter attacks on individuals, companies, and all others who may disagree with it.

The principal event of the week in the Latin-American area was the acceptance by Peru and Ecuador of the offer by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina to mediate in their border dispute. Representatives of both countries arrived in Washington on July 11. Further clashes have occurred along the border. Peru, however, announced on July 17 that it had accepted the suggestion to demobilise its forces near Ecuador, and would sign a treaty of peace and friendship.

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File
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C169700

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Sept. 20, 1941

1. Russia and the Balkans.

2. The Near East.

3. The New Chinese Minister.

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1. Russia and the Balkans.

It seems probable that Hitler's next thrust will be made against Turkey. Newspaper reports to this effect are confirmed by British information that the Germans have been actively mobilising tonnage at Varna and Burgas, Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea conveniently situated for a raid on Constantinople. The Bulgarian Government is now asking Turkey for permission for thirteen "Bulgarian" warships to pass through the Straits. Action may be anticipated in this region in the near future.

On the Russian front, Leningrad and Kiev are in very precarious positions, while in the south, along the Black Sea coast, the Crimea appears to be cut off by the advancing Germans.

Some slight assistance has been given the Russian naval forces in the Baltic by British air raids on Kiel and other German ports near its entrance. The fact remains, however, that the Germans are still able to tell the Russians that Great Britain, like the late Czar, will fight this war to the last Russian peasant soldier. It is true that Stalin would gladly have left the British to do all the fighting themselves if he could have managed it, so that this reproach need not give the British any pangs of conscience. None the less it is a dangerous idea to have floating around in Russia just now, if Hitler should suddenly decide that the Russians were too tough a nut to crack and should offer them reasonable terms of peace. It remains true that there is just one thing that would seriously worry Hitler now, and that is the slam of a first-class fighting force into his rear on the Western front while he is heavily engaged with the Russians in the East.

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2. The Near East.

On Sept. 16 the Free French authorities proclaimed Syria independent. The new state will be a republic, guaranteed by the United Kingdom and Free France, with Sheik Tajeddine Hassani as its first president. Lebanon does not appear to be included, though it was also mentioned in the pledge of independence given on June 8 preliminary to the Anglo-French occupation of the country.

As will have been seen from a recent Foreign Office print, the Syrians had been getting restive over the postponed fulfilment of the promise of independence, which was probably due to de Gaulle's reluctance to give the imperialist Vichy French a handle against him.

In Persia the Shah abdicated on Sept. 16 on account of failing health, and was succeeded by the Crown Prince, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. The new Shah has been closely identified with his father's policies, but it is hoped that other influences, including the Allied occupation of Teheran, may make him more amenable.

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3. The New Chinese Minister. C169703

The Chinese Government are appointing as their Minister in Canada Dr. Liu Shih Shun, who has been in charge of European and American affairs in their Foreign Ministry for the past ten years. While he has served in the Foreign Ministry since 1927, he has apparently not held any previous appointment abroad. He is reported, however, to speak good English, and his "lack of special distinction" will doubtless be compensated for by his "sterling worth."

He will not be the first Chinese Minister to be accredited in a Dominion, as the Chinese Minister in Australia presented his credentials on Sept. 16.

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C169704

WEEKLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Oct. 18, 1941

1. Russia.
2. Post-War Settlement Plans.
3. German Activities in Greenland.
4. United States Neutrality Legislation.
5. Panama.

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1. Russia. C169705

The Germans in Russia have had a very good week. They have driven the Government out of Moscow to Kazan, 450 miles to the east in the Tartar republic, and have apparently taken 560,000 prisoners by cutting off forces defending Bryansk and Vyazma, key points west of Moscow. In the industrial centre of the Donets basin they are trying to cut off the communications of Kharkov, the principal city. Odessa has at last fallen to the Rumanians, while the Germans claim to have broken through the Perekop defences which blocked their way into the Crimea, and to have swept eastward along the coasts of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov as far as Taganrog, 45 miles from Rostov-on-Don, whose fall would open the way for an expedition against the Caucasus oilfields. The Leningrad sector has been comparatively quiet, but some distance north, at Petrozavodsk, the Finns appear to have cut the railway to Murmansk.

Moscow is still being strongly defended and is not yet cut off. A good deal will depend on Stalin's personality and the support he can command. Chiang Kai-shek's example has shown how much can be accomplished by a leader determined not to quit.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169706

Subject

Date Oct. 16, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



MOSCOW'S POSITION GROWS MORE PERILOUS

Northwest of the capital a German force entered Kalinin (1) and while the Russians gave battle there another German force swept around their left flank to Gorodnya, but later was driven back. Directly west of Moscow the Nazis were believed to have driven to Mozhaisk and Vereya (2). From the south a German column was pushing from Orel for Kaluga (3) and at latest reports was somewhere near Bielev (4).

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169706

Subject.....

Date Oct. 16, 1941 *Publication* New York Times



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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169706

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MOSCOW'S POSITION GROWS MORE PERILOUS

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2. Post-war Settlement Plans.

Mr. Attlee, addressing the National Defence Committee on Oct. 15, declared that when the war is over those responsible for atrocities in the occupied countries must not escape punishment, and that the Germans must be kept in a position in which they can do no harm until there is absolute proof of a change of heart.

This looks as if the Germans might have to be kept down by force until some instrument has been invented for inspecting the recesses of the human mind. There is a measure of truth in Attlee's contention that the present generation of Germans have been deliberately trained in barbarism, debauched and decivilized by the Nazi regime, but it is surprising how fast a general change of heart can take place after defeat in war. Whether it sticks or not depends on whether it is encouraged or discouraged by the treatment received from other countries. Mr. Attlee added, "We are a kindly people and showed it by our actions after the last war." Unfortunately the principal thing the Germans remember about our actions after the last war is the hunger-blockade. It was little things like that, which we now tend to ignore or minimize or deny, which helped to make the Germans a push-over for Hitler.

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3. German Activities in Greenland. C169708

During a patrol of Greenland waters last September a United States naval vessel, it was announced on Oct. 11, discovered a German-controlled expedition from Norway which was setting up a radio station on the east coast to transmit weather reports. The members of the expedition, with their vessel, are being brought to a United States port for further examination, apparently under authority of the agreement made by the Danish Minister in Washington for United States protection of Greenland.

It will be recalled that in 1931 Norway made an attempt to annex the east coast of Greenland on the basis of early Norwegian settlement and exploration there. The verdict of the Permanent Court of International Justice doubtless failed to satisfy Norwegian imperialists, and it is clear that the Germans propose to take advantage of their dissatisfaction both to win Norwegian support and, if possible, to get a foothold in Greenland.

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4. United States Neutrality Legislation. C169709

The House Foreign Affairs Committee on Oct. 13 took up an Administration recommendation for revision of the United States neutrality act to permit arming of United States merchant ships. Isolationist members objected vigorously to limitations of time and questioning power imposed on the committee, and Representatives Fish and Tinkham walked out in protest. Hull, Knox, and Stimson gave evidence in support of the amendment. Hull and Stimson also expressed the view that the prohibition of entry of United States merchant ships into the war zone should be eliminated. There were indications that this change might be proposed when the matter came before the Senate.

The Committee approved the suggested revision on Oct. 15, and it was thought the House might pass it by Oct. 17. This, in fact, was done, the majority (259 to 138) being unexpectedly large owing to the attack on the Kearney.

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5. Panama. C169710

On Oct. 7 President Arias of Panama left the country by plane for Colombia, and proceeded from there to Cuba. The constitution of Panama requires the President, before leaving the country, to obtain permission from the National Assembly or the Supreme Court. From the fact that on Oct. 9 Ricardo de la Guardia, the Minister of Justice, was sworn in as Arias' successor, it would appear that Arias had overlooked this requirement.

The new government jailed several dozen of Arias' supporters, including three cabinet ministers and the mayor of Panama City, and issued a manifesto pledging decided support for democratic principles now menaced throughout the world. De la Guardia said the cabinet would shortly consider revocation of the decision of Oct. 6 to cancel the armed Panamanian registration of merchant ships.

Arias expressed great surprise at the action taken to replace him, and said he had gone to Cuba merely to consult an eye specialist. Later, admitting that certain differences had arisen between his administration and the United States authorities, he said his case contained a lesson for small countries, which evidently did not have the right to raise living standards, achieve economic independence, and prosper. Axis comment supported this view with claims that Washington imperialists had staged a putsch because Arias had refused to do their bidding. Senator Shipstead chimed in with a complaint that the case smelled, and Hull issued a statement that the United States Government had had nothing to do with the ousting of Arias. Meantime Arias returned to Panama and was arrested. The new government is not anxious to keep him, and the British have suggested to us that he might do less harm in Canada than in any of the Latin American states which might offer him asylum.

The differences with the United States to which Arias referred seem to have been over the price to be paid for land for air bases and other defence works, - $2000 or $2 per foot.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Oct. 30, 1941

1. Finland.
2. Japan.
3. India.
4. Australia.
5. United States Lease-Lend Legislation.

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1. Finland.

The Finnish press shows no signs of yielding to British suggestions to call off the advance into Russia. On Oct. 28 the newspaper Uusi Suomi said the Finns could not agree with Britain's fantastic theory that pure defence absolutely involved not crossing their own boundary line, but leaving their home area and its population inside the range of hostilities and exposed to devastation by the enemy. The Russians, it said, still possess bases on Finnish territory, and Finland had not yet won a military victory sufficient to entitle it to prepare with any feeling of security to end its defensive fight against the Soviet Union. Nowhere had Finnish troops penetrated into territory not inhabited by the Finns themselves since antiquity.

A recent novel by the Finnish writer Unto Seppänen ("Sun and Storm") serves as a useful reminder of the origins of the Finnish antagonism to Russia. The Finnish attitude is essentially the same as that of the Irish to England; it originates, of course, in an even darker history of oppression and bloodshed. But, comprehensible as the Finnish viewpoint may be, the fact remains that one more wolf at Russia's throat now brings the time closer when the wolves will be at our throat.

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2. Japan.

General Hideki Tojo, whose government took office last week after the resignation of Konoye, is a man of extreme totalitarian views, who offended the Japanese business world during his tenure of office as Vice-Minister of War in 1938 by his insistence on rigid regimentation of all phases of Japanese life. The Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, formerly ambassador in Berlin and Moscow, is personally a moderate.

The new government seems determined to wind up negotiations with the United States, one way or the other. According to a press report from Washington to the Montreal Star, it has informed the United States that if any agreement is to be reached it must be before Nov. 15, when a special session of the Japanese Diet will be convened to hear a report on the Government's foreign policy. The intention is thought to be to place Japan's policy unalterably on record. If no agreement with the United States has been reached, the Government is expected to renew formally its pledge of adherence to the Axis, and perhaps to move either against Siberia or against foreign territory in the south Pacific.

Meantime the Government has not entirely lost hope that the United States will weaken. Tojo's speech in Osaka on Oct. 27, warning that Japan must go on in ever-expanding progress and that there is no retreat, sounded distinctly uncompromising, but in Tokyo on Oct. 28 Koh Ishii, chief liaison officer for the foreign press, expressed surprise at Knox's assertion of Oct. 24 that a clash between the United States and Japan was inevitable if Japan continued her programme of expansion, and, when asked to comment on reports that the United States might invite a Japanese mission to Washington to discuss Pacific problems, said it was a good and interesting idea, but it would be better if the United States sent a mission to Japan.

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According to a Shanghai report of Oct. 28 from Japanese sources, high officers of the Japanese armies in China and Manchukuo conferred last week with Premier Tojo and navy leaders in Tokyo on major army policy in East Asia. The subjects under discussion, it was said, were the extent to which the army would be willing to evacuate China if the Japanese Government reached an understanding with the United States; the possibility of a final great campaign in an attempt to end the Chinese war; and the attitude to be taken towards Russia if Germany crushed the Russian army, or,alternatively, what to do with the large Japanese troop concentrations in Manchukuo if Russia continued to fight Germany. It was suggested that Tojo was trying to draw up a formula regarding China which would be acceptable both to the army and the United States. In the past it had appeared that the United States was ~~made~~ indisposed to make concessions to Japan because it felt the army would not carry out promises made by the Japanese Government, but now that Japan had an army premier he might be able to get guarantees of army support.

Authoritative sources in London said on Oct. 28 that they had not been able to confirm the reports of a border clash between Russians and Japanese, and therefore regarded any incident that might have occurred as of minor importance.

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3. India.

The Moslem party walked out of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly on Oct. 27 for the rest of the current session. Their leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, said it was an effort to open the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf. He claimed India was in real war danger, criticised the way the Government was meeting the situation and the manner in which the Viceroy's Defence Council was formed, and said, "We should be co-sharers in facing the danger."

Jinnah seems to be out to make trouble. It will be recalled that on July 21 announcement was made of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and formation of a National Defence Council. For the first time the Viceroy's Council was made predominently Indian and non-official, with eight portfolios out of twelve held by Indian members, including those of Supply, Commerce, Labor, Information, and Civil Defence (though critics claimed that those retained by British members were the most important). The National Defence Council was to consist of 22 members from British India, including, by virtue of their office, the premiers of four provinces and nine representatives of Indian states. Only one of the members was a European. The Council was to meet about once every two months under the chairmanship of the Viceroy, receive full and confidential reports of the war position and the position in regard to supply, make suggestions, and act as a link between provincial and central government war efforts.

A number of members of the Moslem League accepted appointments to these Councils, including three provincial premiers. Jinnah at once denounced them, called the Working Committee of the Moslem League to consider the matter, and forced the three premiers to resign from the National Defence Council; the only woman appointed refused to resign and was expelled from the Moslem League for five years, along with

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the new Law Member of the Executive Council, who also proved recalcitrant. Jinnah took the opportunity of having the Working Committee pass a resolution denouncing the behavior of the United Kingdom towards certain Moslem states and describing the entry into Persia as an unprovoked aggression which would result in withdrawal of all Indian Moslem help to the Allied cause. The press in India was advised not to publish the resolution.

Stephen King-Hall's National News-Letter of Sept. 25 publishes a report on the situation in India by an American business man which includes a note on Jinnah: "Among the Moslems are to be found some of the most capable and public-spirited men in India, but I cannot say that this was my impression of Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Moslem League. To the objective observer, he appears too ready to indulge in partisan and obstructionist tactics, rather than attempt to cooperate either with the Hindus or with the Government." It is clear that if the Indian Moslems continue to follow Jinnah's lead he may make plenty of mischief within and beyond India.

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4. Australia.

Premier Curtin of Australia has appointed a production executive of four cabinet ministers to investigate diversion of manpower and increase war production. The members of the executive are the ministers for War Organisation and Industrial Research; Supply and Development; Navy and Munitions; and Labor and National Services. The committee will coordinate the activities of the various ministries concerned.

It was announced in Canberra on Oct. 28 that the government information department section established at New York to assist the United States press would be retained, as it is reported to be doing valuable work.

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5. United States Lease-Lend Legislation. C169718

On Oct. 27 the United States Senate approved the appropriation bill providing $5,985,000,000 for additional expenditures, and it was signed by the President on Oct. 28. A restriction proposed in the Senate by members of the farm bloc, which would have prevented purchase of agricultural products outside of the United States, was rejected by House representatives and dropped in order to get agreement.

The appropriation includes $1,000,000,000 for food and agricultural products for the United Kingdom, which it is planned to purchase by the end of February and to ship not later than the end of 1942. The total amount of money now provided for lease-lend purposes is nearly $13,000,000,000.

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C169719

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 3, 1941

1. Russia.
2. France: Reported Decline of Darlan.
3. United States Neutrality Legislation.

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1. Russia. C169720

Around Moscow heavy fighting is still going on, with gradual progress by the attackers. Ninety-five miles north of the city the Germans have taken the key point of Kalinin. West of Moscow, between Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, a German salient has been driven up to the banks of the Nara river, but a report some days ago of Germans at Zvenigorod, which would threaten encirclement of the Russian army holding Mozhaisk, has not been confirmed, and the German penetration is estimated as still too narrow and too lacking in rail or hard highway routes to be critical. Possession of the Mozhaisk-Moscow railway and highroad will be essential, it is thought, if the main frontal attack from the west is to reach the outskirts of Moscow. Sixty miles south of the capital the Germans are attacking Serpukhov, while another spearhead has apparently penetrated into Tula, which is 110 miles from Moscow and guards the main southern approach to it. A German force also appears to have by-passed Tula to the east.

The situation about Moscow was regarded by British experts on Nov. 1, according to the New York Times correspondent, as so acute that a major breach in the defence lines anywhere would have the gravest consequences. However, it was pointed out that the Russians maintained an unbroken front in spite of their many reverses.

Around Leningrad the Russians seem to have the upper hand for the time being, but are evidently too weak to make effective use of it. Guerrilla activities are reported from Finnish-occupied territory in Karelia.

In the Ukraine the principal industrial city, Kharkov, fell on Oct. 30; the Russians claim that most of its important factories and stocks of raw material were moved out first. Considerable guerrilla activity is reported from the German-occupied Dniepropetrovsk region.

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At the eastern end of the Sea of Azov the Russians are still stubbornly fighting to keep the Germans out of Rostov, in whose outskirts the latter claim to be.

The principal German success of recent days has been in the Crimea. There they have at last broken through the Perekop defences at the isthmus, have swept right down the peninsula to take Simferopol, the capital, an important rail and road junction, and have advanced as far as the foothills of the Yaila mountains along the south shore, into which it is believed the Russians have succeeded in withdrawing in fairly good order. The Germans claim 27,000 prisoners, and estimate that the remaining Russians may number anything from 200,000 to 500,000.

While the naval base of Sevastopol is the most obvious German objective, it looks as if they might leave it for the present and drive eastward to Kerch, a harbor on the straits of the same name which connect the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov. From Kerch they could bomb the Caucasian oil fields or, after a four-mile sea passage across the straits, land in the Caucasus itself, where the Black Sea base of Novorossiisk would be almost within their grasp. Timoshenko is believed to be massing his forces in front of Kerch, and may be supported by the fleet, which Ankara reports has left Sevastopol.

German occupation of the Crimea will put the Russian Black Sea fleet (1 battleship, 5 cruisers, 27 destroyers, 50 motor torpedo boats, and 50 submarines) in a position of considerable difficulty, especially if Novorossiisk goes too. Batum, at the eastern end of the Black Sea, might serve as a base, but lacks adequate repair facilities. If the Germans can force the fleet to surrender, or to take refuge in Turkey, they will have free use of the Black Sea to transport supplies to their fighting front, and will be able to sever the Caucasus route for importation of supplies into Russia from abroad.

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In anticipation of this, the Russians are reported to be moving all their shipping from the Don river, which enters the Sea of Azov at Rostov, through the canal below Stalingrad to the Volga, by which they will have a link with Iran through the Caspian if the Black Sea falls under German control.

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C169723



Around besieged Leningrad (1) Soviet troops were counter-attacking, but to the south the Germans claimed to have broken through a strongly-fortified zone along the Volkhov River. On the Moscow front (2), shown in detail in the circle at the lower left, the Nazis intensified their attacks; counter-assaults were holding them up at Kalinin (A), a large-scale battle was raging at Volokolamsk (B), bitter fighting continued around Maloyaroslavets (C) and the Russians were giving ground in street fighting in Tula (D). The Germans announced crossings of the upper Donets (3) at several points and were reported twenty-five miles south of the Perekop Isthmus in their drive into Crimea (5), but they were being held west of Rostov (4) as the Soviet forces blew up a dam and were aided by gunfire from warships.



INVADING FORCES FORGE AHEAD IN CRIMEA

Berlin reported the capture of the capital, Simferopol (1), and a further push in the direction of Sevastopol (2), where the great naval fortress was heavily bombed. While some German units were said to be striking for Eupatoria (3), it was believed the most important thrust would be eastward, skirting the Yaila Mountains, toward Kerch (4). This place would provide a jumping-off place for one wing of a Caucasus drive, the other wing of which would move from Rostov (A on inset map). Before Rostov, however, the Germans are still stalled and suffering losses.

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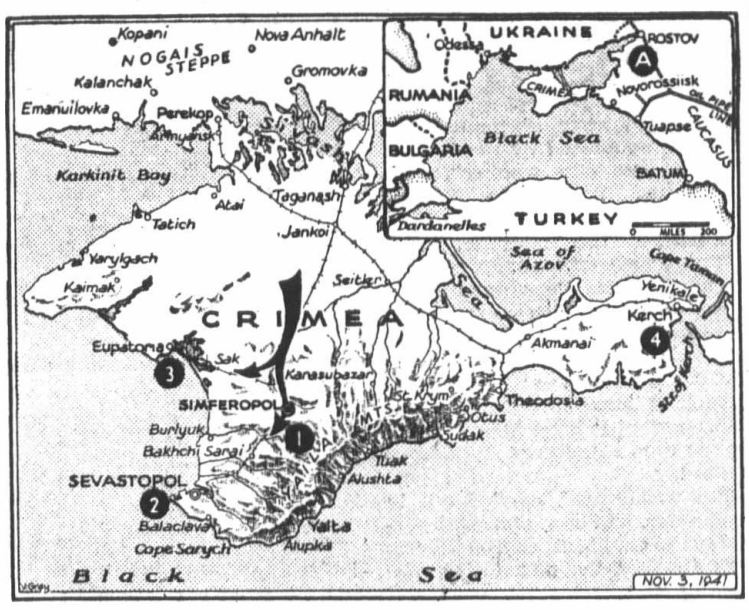
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THE RUSSIAN FRONT AFTER EIGHTEEN WEEKS



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2. France: Reported Decline of Darlan. C169724

Jacques Benoist-Mechin, secretary of state in the French Foreign Office, is intriguing, with German support, to supplant Darlan as the real ruler of unoccupied France, according to a London report in the Winnipeg Free Press of Oct. 31.

Darlan is said to have become so unpopular with the French people that the Germans are beginning to think he has lost his usefulness to them.

The report adds that while Benoist-Mechin is nominally only secretary of state in the French Foreign Office, he practically runs French foreign affairs, and that in his rise to power he apparently has the support of Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior, and Paul Marion, head of the Information Office, who, with Darlan and himself, form the Big Four of Vichy.

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3. United States Neutrality Legislation.

The question of revising United States neutrality legislation is now before the Senate. The sinking of the Reuben James is being utilised as an argument both by Administration supporters and by oppositionists, who argue that it would not have occurred if the neutrality laws had been properly observed. The opposition are accusing the President of carrying on a private war of his own against Germany, into which the United States will inevitably be drawn unless he is curbed. There is a certain plausibility about this view, but if the President can carry the country with him, and if the cause of democracy in the world prevails, the same facts on which it is based will combine, from a different angle, into a picture to go down to posterity of a far-sighted leader who, while throwing all his influence into the scale to persuade his people to defend those principles of liberty on which the United States was founded, at the same time took all steps within his power to ensure that, while they were making up their minds, the lines on which that defence must be based were not seized beforehand by the enemy.

The quality of the opposition to Roosevelt, unfortunately, makes it impossible to dismiss it as a mere collection of Nazi stooges. Quite aside from Lindbergh, who is a special case sui generis, such leaders as Nye, La Follette, and Wheeler have in the past shown much capacity for disinterested public service, and have therefore a considerable fund of influence to draw upon for their present purpose.

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C169726

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 4, 1941

1. Finland.
2. Japan.
3. United States Labor Difficulties.
4. United States Price Control.
5. Ex-President Arias of Panama: Departure for Mexico.
~~6. Equality of Status and Relativity of Debt.~~

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1. Finland. C169727

A little dim light was thrown on Finland's war aims by President Ryti in an interview on Nov. 2 with the New York Times correspondent. When asked whether Finland's defence would stop at Finland's old borders, except to include new Russian fortifications, Ryti replied: "Finland's defence will stop at a strategic line independently selected by her in her own defensive interests of security. The location of this line obviously must remain a military secret at this time." To a question whether the termination of the Soviet-Finnish war would terminate Finland's military action, he replied: "Certainly, we are involved only in the war against the Bolsheviki." When questioned about the extent to which Finland's war was being prosecuted by German soldiers, he said: "The entire front south from the Louhi district ~~xxxxx~~ north of the Gulf of Finland, a distance of approximately 460 miles, is held entirely by Finnish fighting men. . . . There are no German officers or soldiers in the Finnish units, nor have there ever been." The reporter points out that Murmansk, for example, is beyond the limit of 460 miles north of the Gulf of Finland included in this assurance.

Further examination of the Finnish novel "Sun and Storm" makes it clear that the Finns might go a long way yet without trespassing seriously on "territory not inhabited by the Finns themselves since antiquity." Ingermanland, occupying the south shore of the Gulf of Finland from near Leningrad to the Estonian border, is, it seems, the home of a happy and prosperous people of Finnish blood who have for long groaned under Russian oppression, and who made an unsuccessful attempt some twenty years ago to throw off the yoke.

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2. Japan.

The German charge, in justification of the Reuben James sinking, that the United States had attacked Germany, has raised a question of Japan's duty under the Axis pact, which pledged the signatories to come to the aid of any of their number which might be attacked by a power not already engaged in the European or Chinese wars. Spokesmen both in Tokyo and Berlin have taken the line that the German statement was made simply to counter Roosevelt's accusations against Germany and keep the record clear, and was not intended as a call for assistance under the Axis pact. This may be so, or it may be an attempt to pull the wool over the enemy's eyes while Japan gets a flying start. There were some indications of possible early action by Japan. On Nov. 1 four large Japanese cruisers were seen moving southward off the coast of Kwangtung province in South China. Seventy Japanese residents of Hong Kong left during the last two weeks after closing down their businesses, and more are expected to leave soon; there are, however, still 170 left, out of a total of nearly 600 who were there on July 26, when Japanese credits were frozen.

The official Domei news agency predicts that Tojo, at the opening of the special session of the Diet on Nov. 15, will make it clear that there is a time limit in the Japanese negotiations with the United States.

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3. United States Labor Difficulties. C169729

The strike of United Mine Workers in coal mines owned by the big steel companies, which was postponed in September to permit the National Defence Mediation Board to attempt a settlement, was again called to begin Oct. 27 on the issue of a union shop, on which the Board had failed to make a recommendation. Repeated suggestions by Roosevelt to have the strike again postponed pending arbitration or negotiations were turned down by Lewis, who evidently felt the matter had already dragged on for a long time with no definite results. However, on Oct. 30 it was agreed to call off the strike again until Nov. 15, to give the ~~xxixxx~~ Board another chance to mediate.

The plant of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N.J., was taken over by the government on Oct. 30 by the President's orders, as a result of disorders arising from the refusal of non-strikers to allow strikers to return to work as agreed upon by the company. The strikers and affiliated C.I.O. unions claimed the company had instigated the non-strikers' action in order to get out of fulfilling its agreement, and threatened further strikes and direct action to protect the strikers, some of whom had been assaulted on returning to work. Protest suspensions of work by non-strikers increased the confusion which threatened to affect production seriously and made the government action necessary.

This is the third plant which has been taken over by the government on account of labor troubles. The North American Aviation Co., Inglewood, Cal., was later returned to private ownership, but the Federal Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Kearny, N.J., is still under government control.

A strike of welders at three major United States aircraft factories has been called for midnight on Tuesday,

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Nov. 4, unless the National Labor Relations Board authorises an election to determine which union shall have the bargaining rights. The International Association of Machinists, an A.F.L. union, at present represents the workers in all negotiations with the companies, and the rival union, the United Aircraft Welders of America, which claims 90% of the 650 welders affected, has been seeking an election for three years. The companies involved are the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its subsidiary, the Vega Airplane Co., of Burbank, Cal., and the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego.

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4. United States Price Control.

The price control bill which has been drafted by the House Banking Committee departs in two important respects from Administration proposals. It makes no provision for licensing of business. It also raises the possible ceiling for prices of farm products. The Administration had proposed a ceiling of 110% of parity. (Parity prices are those which give a farm product the same purchasing power, in terms of non-farm products, that it had from 1909 to 1914.) The committee sets as alternative ceilings, in case either of them is higher than the one proposed by the Administration, the average of farm prices from 1919 to 1929, or the prevailing prices on Oct. 1, 1941.

Most farm prices are now near or above parity. The new arrangement, government statisticians claim, will allow food prices to rise another 20% and cotton goods to rise even more.

During the last three months the cost of living in the United States has risen by about 9.6%.

The committee vote on the farm prices provision was 12 to 11; the bill was finally approved by 18 to 5. Administration supporters are expected to try to get Roosevelt to intervene personally to have the original farm price plan restored.

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5. Ex-President Arias of Panama: Departure for Mexico.

Arias did not accept our conditional offer of asylum. On Nov. 2 he left Nicaragua, his temporary refuge, for Mexico City, which, he said, offered a better and larger field than Nicaragua for his medical abilities.

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C169733

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 5, 1941

1. Russia; Finland.
2. France: Seizure of Convoy by British Forces.
3. France: Detention of British Civilians.

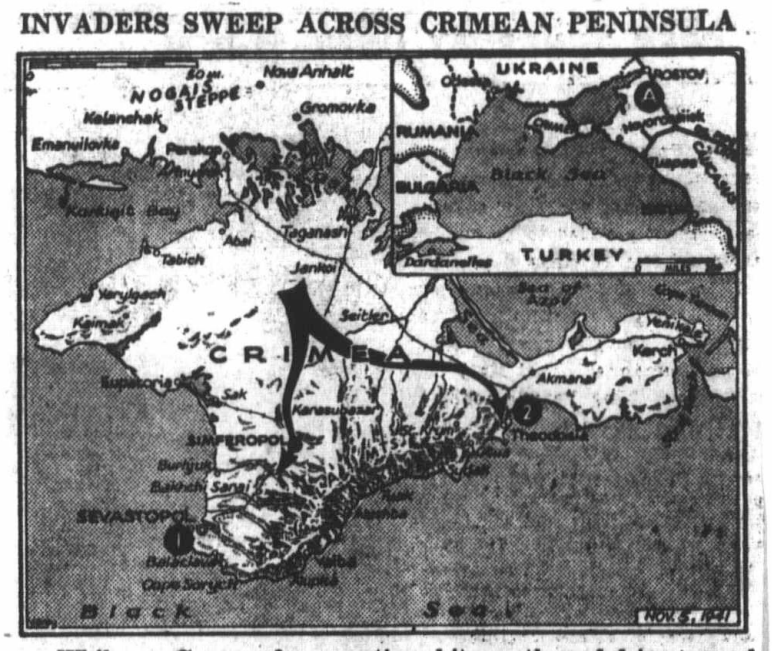
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1. Russia; Finland. C169734

In the Crimea the Germans have swung east round the Yaila mountains, to which the Russians were supposed to have withdrawn, and penetrated to the south coast, where they have occupied Theodosia, a port and railway centre well on the way to Kerch, which is thought to be the objective of the main German advance. This looks as if any Russians in the mountains must be cut off from those who were reported as massing to defend Kerch. Incidentally, the Kerch straits have shrunk in today's newspaper to a width of two miles instead of four; this should simplify operations for both armies. Another body of Germans is advancing towards Sevastopol.

INVADERS SWEEP ACROSS CRIMEAN PENINSULA



While one German force continued its southward drive toward the naval fortress of Sevastopol (1), another plunged eastward, skirted the tip of the Yaila Mountain Range and captured Theodosia (2), according to Berlin. Meanwhile, the Nazi thrust toward Rostov (A on inset map) apparently came to life again as the attackers punched a salient into the Russian lines west of the city.

On the mainland, Rostov still holds out, but the Russians admit they are having difficulty in reinforcing it owing to the paucity of communications. Their principal trouble, they say, is shortage of tanks; the Germans' air superiority has been reduced by losses of trained crews.

At Leningrad and Moscow no special change has taken place, but farther north the Finns are active.

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REPEAT
REPETER

1. Russia; Finland. C169731

In the Crimea the Germans have swung east round the Yaila mountains, to which the Russians were supposed to have withdrawn, and penetrated to the south coast, where they have occupied Theodosia, a port and railway centre well on the way to Kerch, which is thought to be the objective of the main German advance. This looks as if any Russians in the mountains must be cut off from those who were reported as massing to defend Kerch. Incidentally, the Kerch straits have shrunk in today's newspaper to a width of two miles instead of four; this should simplify operations for both armies. Another body of Germans is advancing towards Sevastopol.

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It was announced on Nov. 4 that Finnish troops have occupied the Koivisto islands in the Gulf of Finland, across from the Russian naval base at Kronstadt which protects Leningrad. The islands, which are close to the Finnish border and dominate the city of Viborg, are strongly fortified; they originally formed the western end of the Mannerheim line, but were ceded to Russia after the war of 1939-40. Their capture, it is stated, leaves the naval base of Hangoe, near Helsinki, as the only Finnish soil still occupied by Russian forces.

Finnish troops are also stated to be starting a direct assault on Murmansk, the Russian Arctic port, which they expect to take within a few days.

Hull's announcement of Nov. 5 that the United States had sent a note to Finland last August asking her to make peace with Russia has brought a flood of billingsgate from Berlin and Rome and a strong protest from Herbert Hoover, who fears it is an indication that America has lost all sense of human and moral proportions.

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2. France: Seizure of Convoy by British Forces. C169736

Five French ships bound for France from Madagascar were seized by British naval forces off South Africa on Nov. 3, after the armed sloop convoying them had refused to let them enter Port Elizabeth for examination. A determined attempt by three of the ships to scuttle themselves is ascribed by the Admiralty to German instructions which, it says, are known to have been issued, that French ships are to scuttle themselves rather than allow a search which would reveal that they were carrying contraband. The Vichy Government, it is stated, have recently been attempting to run contraband for the Germans to France from the East in escorted convoys. It is conjectured that the Axis are being forced, by heavy losses to their shipping, to supplement it by resort to the use of French ships, and that if, owing to British reluctance to intercept them, this particular convoy had safely reached its destination, it would have encouraged further development of this service under the French flag.

The Vichy Government has protested against the seizure. It contends that the ships were repatriating colonial troops, and that, while they carried large supplies of sugar, coffee, rice, and other foods, there were no war materials in the cargoes. The food and other supplies carried, it claims, were intended for natives of French West Africa and for unoccupied France.



London announced the interception 200 miles south of Durban (cross) of five Vichy French ships en route from Madagascar to West Africa and Europe.

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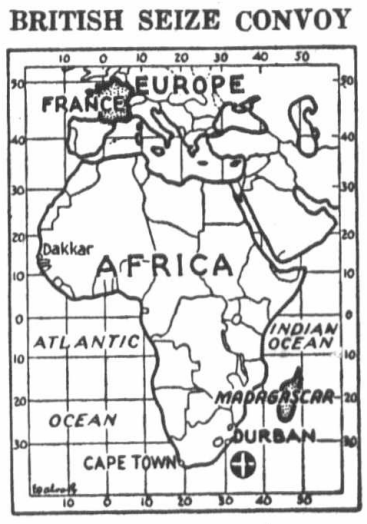
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BRITISH SEIZE CONVOY



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REPEAT
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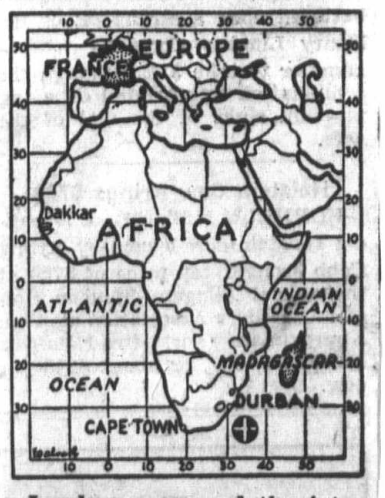
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3. France: Detention of British Civilians.

Fourteen British civilians, including a son of Amery's, are being detained in unoccupied France in reprisal for the detention in Syria of seven French civilians, including four officials of the French Foreign Ministry. These in turn are being detained owing to Vichy's failure to return a number of de Gaullists under the agreement reached with the British after the occupation of Syria. Vichy claims that the de Gaullists in question absolutely refused to rejoin General de Gaulle's forces, but the British take the view that they are being detained against their will.

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C169738

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 7, 1941

1. War Aims and Post-war Organisation: Dorothy Thompson's Views.

2. Australian Diplomatic Activities.

3. Russia.

4. Finland.

5. United States: Opposition to British Preferential System.

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1. War Aims and Post-war Organisation: Dorothy Thompson's Views.

Some excerpts from one of Dorothy Thompson's articles, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette on Nov. 7, may be of interest:

> "The weakest spot in the whole German setup is the Hitler political regime, while the strongest is the German Army.
>
> "Yet, by point eight in the Atlantic Charter, which is at least Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Churchill's statement of peace aims, we united the German Army and the German people behind the Hitler regime, more effectively than Hitler himself could have done. We gave everybody in Germany a reason for fighting this war to its bitterest and most total conclusion.
>
> "For point eight says that 'pending the establishment of a wider and more permanent system of general security, the disarmament of such nations (as threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers) is essential.'
>
> "That means the unilateral disarmament of Germany. The war is, in that point, no longer addressed against the Nazis but against Germany. The proposal is utterly to destroy the German Army in a world seething with hatred.
>
> "I believe with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt that no peace can be negotiated with the Hitler regime and that it must be destroyed. No peace can be negotiated with a regime whose whole record is one of negotiated peaces that have immediately been broken - that have been useful springboards for more war. But point eight of the Atlantic charter means that no peace can be negotiated with any German government that would have the support of the German people or of the German Army.
>
> "It commits Britain and the U.S.A. to an attempt to defeat the German armies and the German people and impose a dictated peace. And it is a very great question whether this is possible and an even greater question whether it is desirable.
>
> "I have withheld this comment for months, and make it now reluctantly, in the apprehension that it will be used by those who, without a single constructive idea of their own, are bent on paralyzing the Administration and creating disunity and chaos. . .
>
> "The greatest danger of this war is that it will fall into the nihilistic pattern of its originators, the Nazis, and become sheer aimless destruction that over years of unresolved struggle will produce disease, epidemics, famine and such a madness of hatred and blindness as will leave Western civilization a rotting shambles. . . .
>
> "Certainly we shall have no peace by the revival of the doctrine of original sin by which one nation is to be made the scapegoat for all.
>
> "To assign exclusive guilt for this war is to begin to lie. There is an active guilt and a passive guilt, a guilt immediate and a guilt remote. Granted that the active guilt is the Nazis'; the passive guilt is upon the whole world of Western nations, who played each one its role in creating Nazism: the arrogance of Britain; the grasping, narrow-visioned middle-class spirit of France; the self-righteous and negative isolationism of America; the bigoted fanaticism of Russia; the petty egotism of the small states of Eastern Europe; and the terrifying inverted ego of the Germans."

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Miss Thompson proposes to discuss in her next article "a tendency in the world, among the peoples, that must be recognized, with which one can move to victory for the peoples - all of them, including the German."

Whatever this may be, there is some force in her criticism of Point 8 in the Atlantic charter as tending to unite all Germans behind Hitler. This point is just a revival of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. A peace based on force, as the Peace of Versailles was, will last only while it is enforced, and we have learned that sooner or later the enforcement is bound to weaken. The only sound basis for peace is the knowledge of the people that they are already better off under peace conditions than they could possibly be after a victorious war. Where there is widespread unemployment, or where one race or nation is placed in an inferior status, there can be no such conviction.

It is worth noting that Göbbels proposes to publish an article in Berlin next week in which he intends to make the German people's flesh creep with predictions of what would be in store for them if they lost the war.

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2. Australian Diplomatic Activities.

The first Polish minister to Australia, Dr. Sylvester Gruyszka, arrived in Sydney on Nov. 4. He was formerly Consul-General in New York. Dr. Gruyszka told reporters the Polish Government was appointing ministers in all the Dominions.

A report of Nov. 6 from Melbourne says the Australian Government is considering the despatch of a mission or delegation to Russia as a preliminary to the opening of diplomatic relations. The Government is also said to be considering the appointment of an official representative to Argentina. It was surmised that a temporary minister to Tokyo might be appointed in the absence of Sir John Latham, who is ill in Singapore.

By Premier Curtin's instructions, the Russian flag was flown on Commonwealth buildings, along with the Australian flag, on Nov. 7, the national day of Russia and the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

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3. Russia.

In a broadcast on Nov. 6 in commemoration of the anniversary of the Russian revolution, Stalin took occasion to point out that one cause of the Germans' success was the lack of a second front in Europe. Establishment of such a front, he said, "which under present circumstances would undoubtedly be effective," would considerably ease the position of the Russian army.

It seems clear that the Russians are not satisfied that everything feasible is being done to relieve the pressure on them. The British official theory that the Germans have not seriously weakened their western forces in order to strengthen the drive into Russia seems, on the face of it, almost incredible; Hitler has repeatedly won brilliant successes by gambling that his enemies would remain inactive, and the Russian war seems as if it would require very large forces indeed for its prosecution. Granting that the British military authorities are right in their view that it would be impossible to land and maintain an effective striking force against the opposition the Germans can bring to beaf, there may still be some question whether they have sufficiently considered the possibility of a preliminary weakening of this opposition by sabotage and parachute troops. The Germans have won remarkable successes by this strategy of first softening up and then slamming in while the enemy was disorganised by their advanced forces, and by risings of the population instigated by them. If a full-dress invasion is really out of the question, the exploits of T.E. Lawrence in Arabia have shown how it is possible to tie up large bodies of troops in guarding against sabotage of railways and other services, where the population is friendly and ready to cooperate with the saboteurs. Liddell Hart, who has made a special study of Lawrence's strategy, seemed at the beginning of the war, and

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especially after the French collapse, to be out of favor with the War Office and the public, owing to an impression that he had taught the doctrine that the defence in modern warfare was unbreakable. What he actually said was that a successful offensive would require a three-to-one superiority of force over the defensive; the Germans, in their offensives, have used a superiority of not less than three to one, and in some respects five to one. Lawrence was a special protege of Churchill's, who should have a grasp of his strategy, but there may be legitimate doubt whether the War Office has taken its lessons to heart.

A London report says most of the German planes have been withdrawn for the winter from the Moscow and Leningrad fronts. This, if true, seems to mean that the attack on these two cities is not to be pressed, but it may mean worse trouble on the Caucasus front. A move in Spain or North Africa, or even a renewed attack on the British Isles, are obvious alternative possibilities.

As far as supplies are concerned, aid to Russia is definitely under way. The United States is providing $1,000,000,000 under the lease-lend act for purchase of supplies for Russia; this is to be liquidated in part by Russian supplies of raw materials and other commodities urgently needed by the United States, and repayment of the rest, without interest, is to begin five years after the end of the war.

Litvinoff's appointment as Russian ambassador to the United States has been announced.

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4. Finland. C169744

A Finnish radio announcement on Nov. 6 stated that military operations were drawing to a close as far as Finland was concerned. Even though war continued between the Great Powers, it said, Finland would not carry on any longer than is necessary for her own safety and defence, though it was realised that her frontiers could not finally be determined until the coming peace conference.

This may mean that the Government really intends to end the war, or it may simply be a sop to the Finnish left wing, who are uncomfortable about the alliance with the Nazis. A Finnish spokesman on Nov. 5 found it necessary to deny reports of anti-German demonstrations in Helsinki, with clashes between crowds and police. These reports seem to have emanated from the BBC, which claimed that Tanner, the Social Democrat leader who is Minister of Trade and Communications, had been asked by his party to withdraw support from the government because of its continuance of the war.

Washington expects to receive the Finnish reply to its peace proposals by the end of the week. There are reports that the fighting between Russian and Finnish troops has ceased, but the position is uncertain.

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5. United States: Opposition to British Preferential System.

On Nov. 6 the National Foreign Trade Council, which represents the United States import and export trades, called on the British and United States Governments to seek to reach agreement now on the principle of freer trade, based on non-discrimination and equality of opportunity. They took particular exception to the continuance of the British Empire preferential tariff system as an exemption from strict reciprocity in trade agreements with the United States.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 25, 1941

1. North and East Africa.
2. Russia.
3. Adherents to Anti-Comintern Treaty.
4. Protection of Dutch Guiana.

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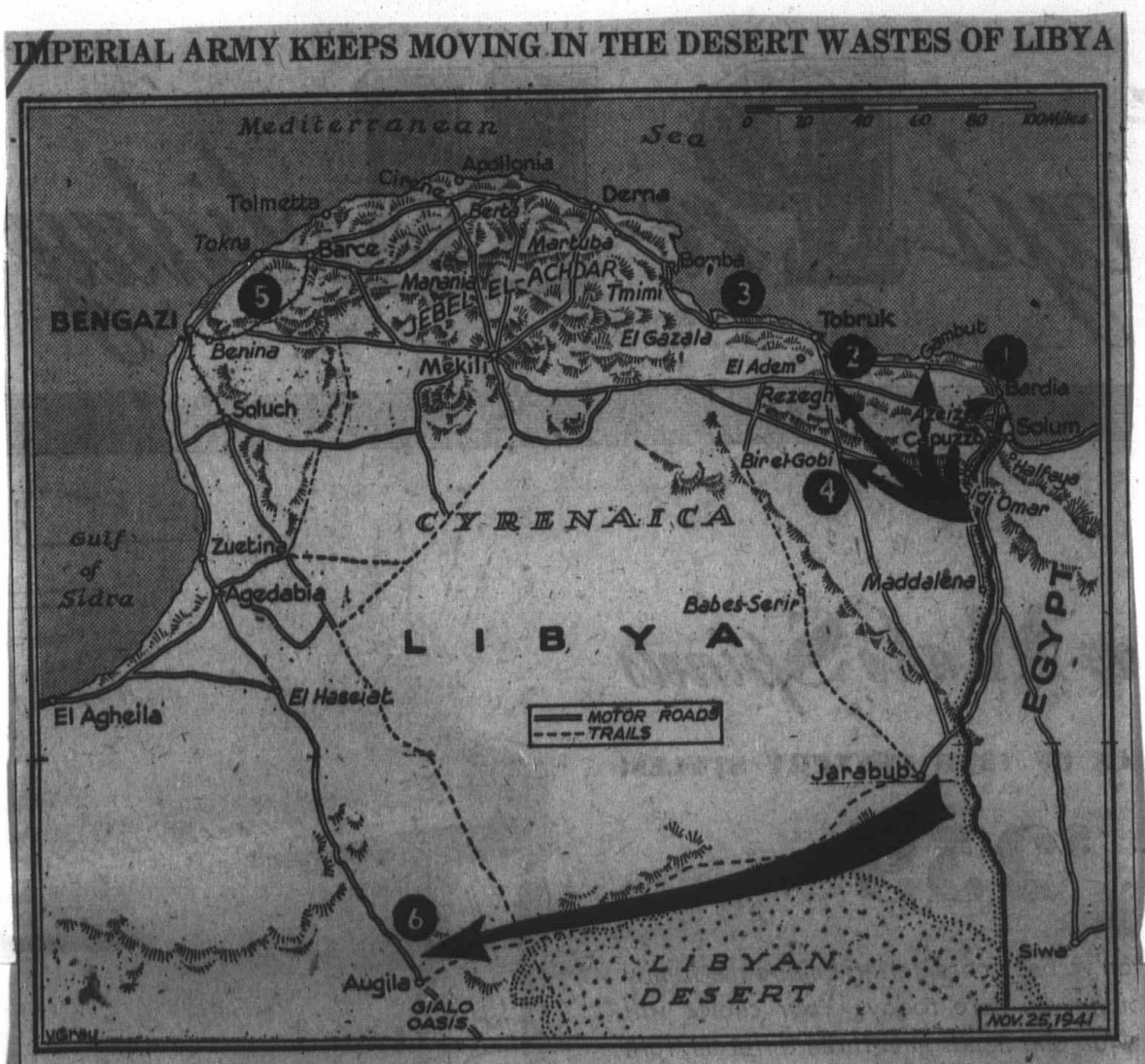
1. North and East Africa. C169747

The British offensive in Libya has made some headway. Along the coast Fort Capuzzo and Gambut have been retaken, and Bardia has been claimed, though the enemy deny its loss. The Tobruk garrison is fighting its way towards the advancing troops, and is believed to be within about three miles of them. The main body of the enemy, however, is still undefeated around Rezegh after very heavy fighting, and their forces at Halfaya Pass and around Sidi Omar are holding out, though encircled, while a large part of the German air force from the Russian front is reported to have been diverted to Libya.

Farther south a British force based on Jarabub has advanced 200 miles through the desert in the direction of the Gulf of Sirte (or Sidra) and has captured an Italian outpost at Augila. This movement seems designed to encircle Bengazi and keep aid from reaching it from Tripoli.

In East Africa an attempt is being made to close in on the Italian forces in the Gondar area, which have been giving a good deal of trouble; the announcement of some months ago that all Italian troops in East Africa had surrendered was premature.

IMPERIAL ARMY KEEPS MOVING IN THE DESERT WASTES OF LIBYA



New Zealand troops captured Gambut (1), long used as an Axis base. The main battle continued to rage around Rezegh (2), while British airmen supported the ground forces with bombings at El Gazala (3), Bir el-Gobi (4) and Barce and Benina (5). To the south, according to Rome, a British motorized column in a far-ranging encircling action swept from Jarabub and overwhelmed an Italian garrison north of Gialo Oasis (6).

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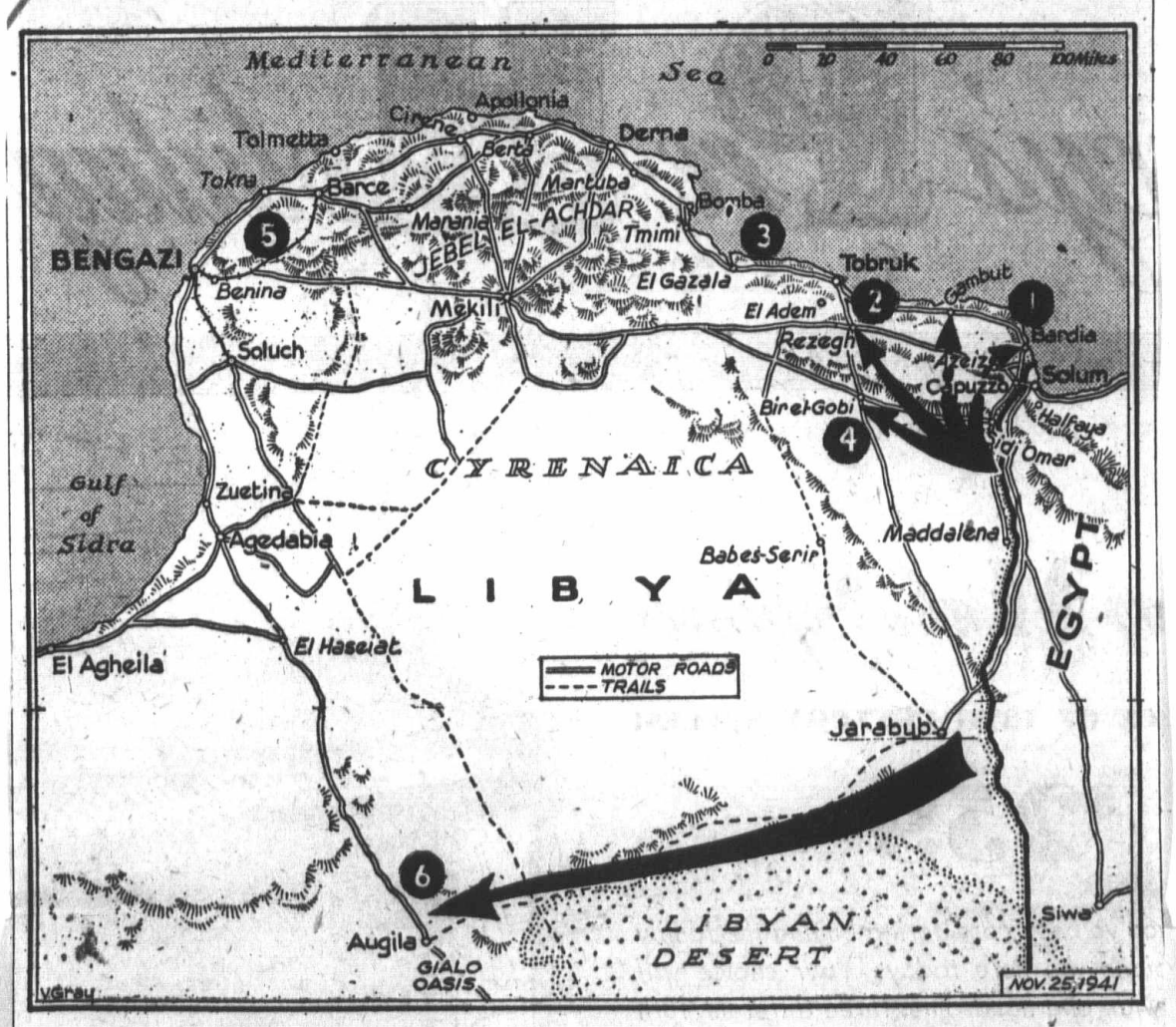
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2. Russia.

The defences of Moscow appear to be breaking up under renewed German attacks. On Nov. 21 Tula, 100 miles to the south, was reported in danger of encirclement by a German force which had broken the Russian line. To the west German units advancing from Volokolamsk were within 18⅛ miles of Moscow, while at Mozhaisk the Russians had also been forced back. Kalinin, at the northern end of the defence line, has evidently been outflanked from the south, as fighting is reported at Klin, on the Leningrad road within 50 miles of Moscow.

South of Tula German drives from Orel and Mursk were headed for the Moscow-Rostov railroad, by which Moscow receives oil and other essential supplies, but there has been no recent word of their progress.

Around Leningrad the Russians have been taking advantage of German preoccupation elsewhere to regain some lost ground, including Malaya Vishera, a station of some importance 100 miles from Leningrad on the railway to Moscow, and a number of settlements in the same area.

On the southern front the Germans have entered Rostov, but northwest of that city a Russian counter-attack has apparently forced them back 62 miles. In the Crimea Kerch has fallen, but Sevastopol is fighting back effectively.

Incidentally it may be noted that, according to a British intelligence report, Turkey has aspirations in the Crimea. Some time ago the Turkish Ambassador gave Hitler a memorandum on the historical position of Turkey in the Crimea, which was later discussed with Hitler by the Turkish generals whom he received at his headquarters at the end of October.

An unfortunate Anglo-Russian incident was the misunderstanding over Litvinoff's plane connections at Teheran on Nov. 19. The Litvinoff party had apparently

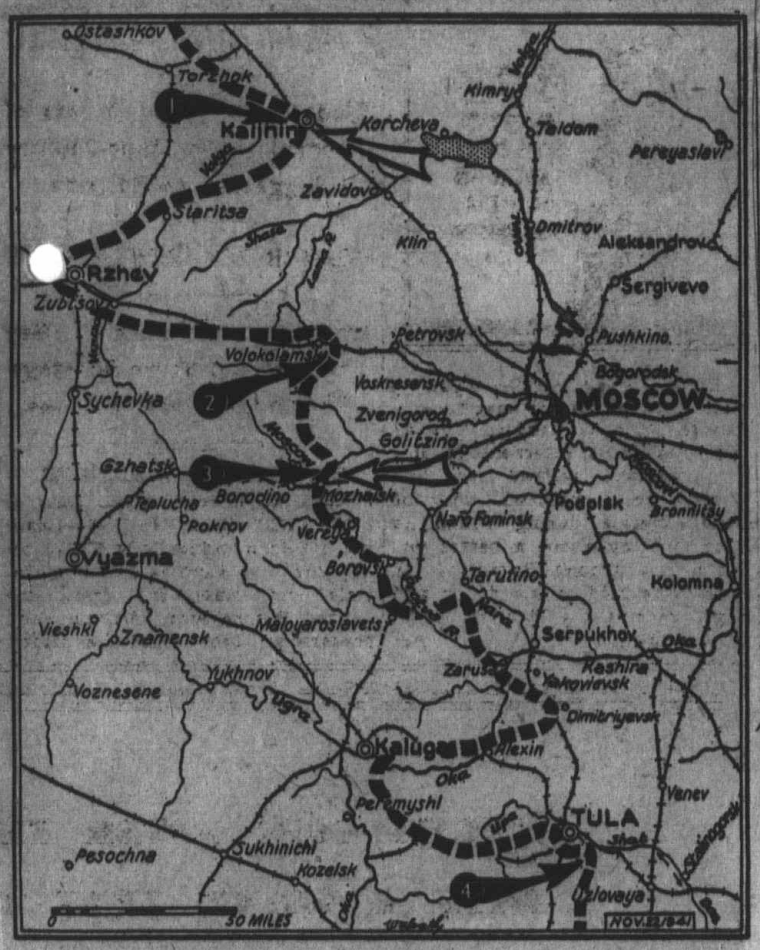
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been promised passage on a British transport plane, but when they arrived at the airport they were told there were no seats, and the plane took off without them. As the passengers included the counsellor of the British Legation and a former assistant press attache, Litvinoff was not entirely mollified by later apologies from the British Minister and an explanation that the counsellor had been proceeding on an urgent mission.

Australia, which has recently made a number of gestures of friendship towards Russia, is now reviewing its list of banned publications to decide whether entry of certain Russian periodicals might now be permitted.

GERMANS ATTACK FIERCELY AROUND MOSCOW



In the Kalinin area (1) the Nazis took three villages, but the Russians reported the recapture of two. Under terrific pressure Soviet forces were compelled to withdraw from Volokolamsk (2). A German wedge was said to have been driven into the Russian lines at Mozhaisk (3), but furious counter-attacks were stemming the Nazi assault. Tula (4) appeared threatened from the south-east as the Germans attempted an encirclement movement.

Nazis Face Water Test at Kerch Straits; 10-Mile Jump a Harder Task Than at Crete



The capture of Kerch, which was announced by Berlin yesterday, puts the Nazis in a position to try to strike across the narrow Kerch Straits into the Caucasus. But their task will be difficult; swampy terrain narrows the possible avenues of invasion, making them vulnerable. The frame on the inset shows the area covered by the large map.

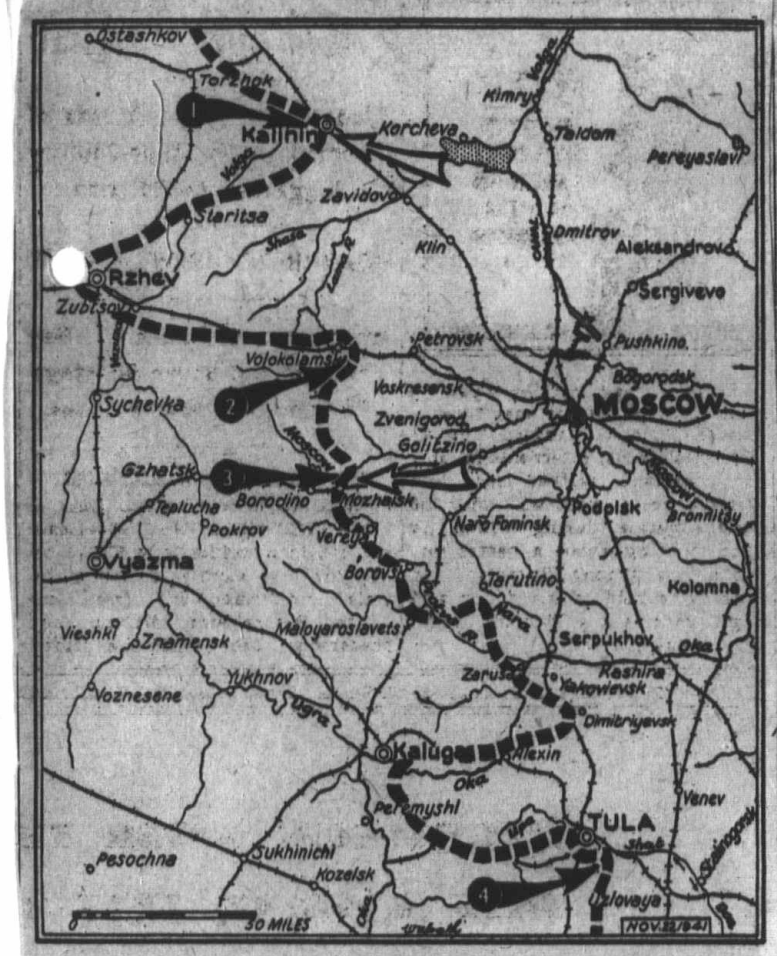
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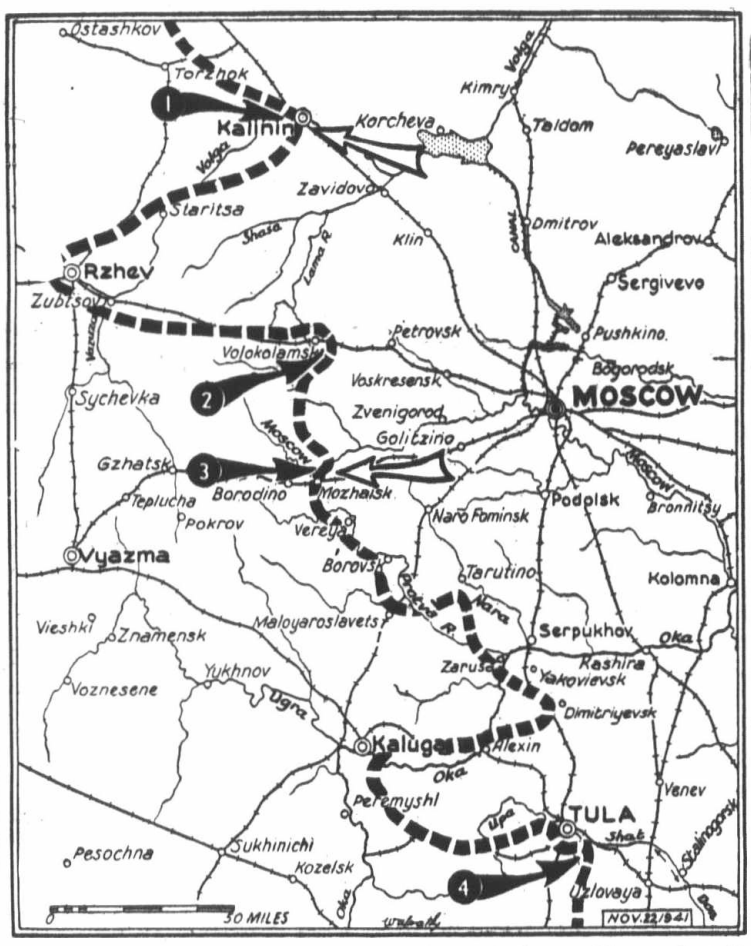
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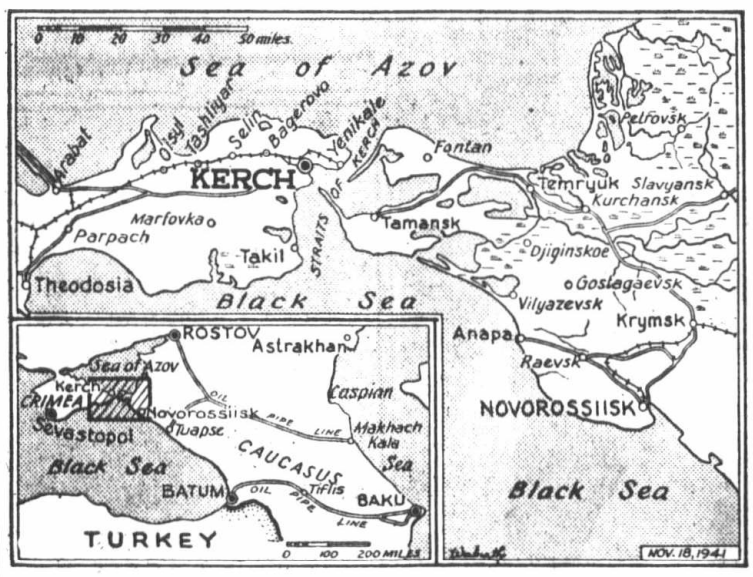
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3. Adherents to Anti-Comintern Treaty.

C169750

On Nov. 25 seven more countries added their signatures to the anti-Comintern Treaty: Finland, Denmark, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and China (Nanking government). The other signatories are Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Hungary, and Manchukuo. France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands were conspicuous by their absence from the line-up; it was explained that France is still technically at war with Germany and that the other three, unlike Denmark, resisted German occupation and have no Foreign Ministers at present who could participate. Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, and Turkey are still holding aloof.

Berlin explained that the treaty is directed against all destructive powers which directly or indirectly support bolshevism.

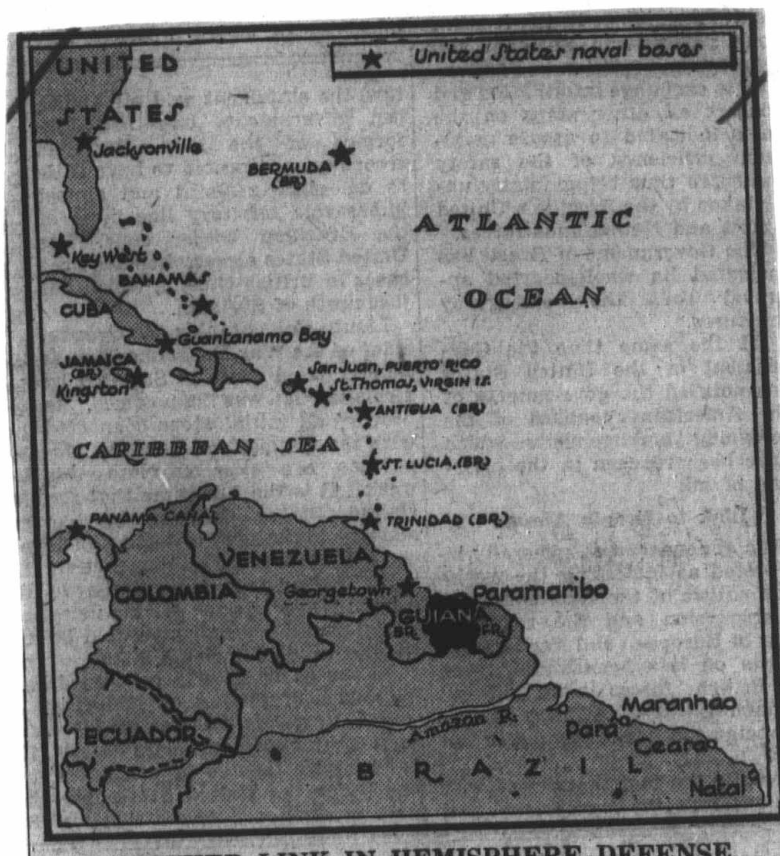
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4. Protection of Dutch Guiana.

The Netherlands Government has made an agreement with the United States and Brazil for joint protection of Dutch Guiana, whose bauxite mines supply 60 per cent. of the requirements of the United States ~~industrial~~ aluminum industry. The United States has sent an army contingent to Dutch Guiana to cooperate with Dutch forces there, and Brazil has agreed to strengthen its frontier garrisons and maintain vigilance. Certain phases of administration will be handled by a joint commission of the three powers.

Construction of new airports in French Guiana has been giving rise to suspicions that the Axis might be planning to use that colony as an air base, and the reinforcement of Dutch Guiana is regarded as a precautionary measure against an Axis move in that region.



ANOTHER LINK IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE

United States troops have arrived in Surinam (shown in black), Netherland colony in South America, and simultaneously Brazil, in cooperation, has reinforced her garrisons on the colony's southern border. The American occupation serves to protect Surinam's important bauxite deposits, keep French Guiana under a watchful eye and afford a base for operations in the South Atlantic. The colony's position with relation to the hump of Brazil and Western Africa is shown on a map on Page 2.

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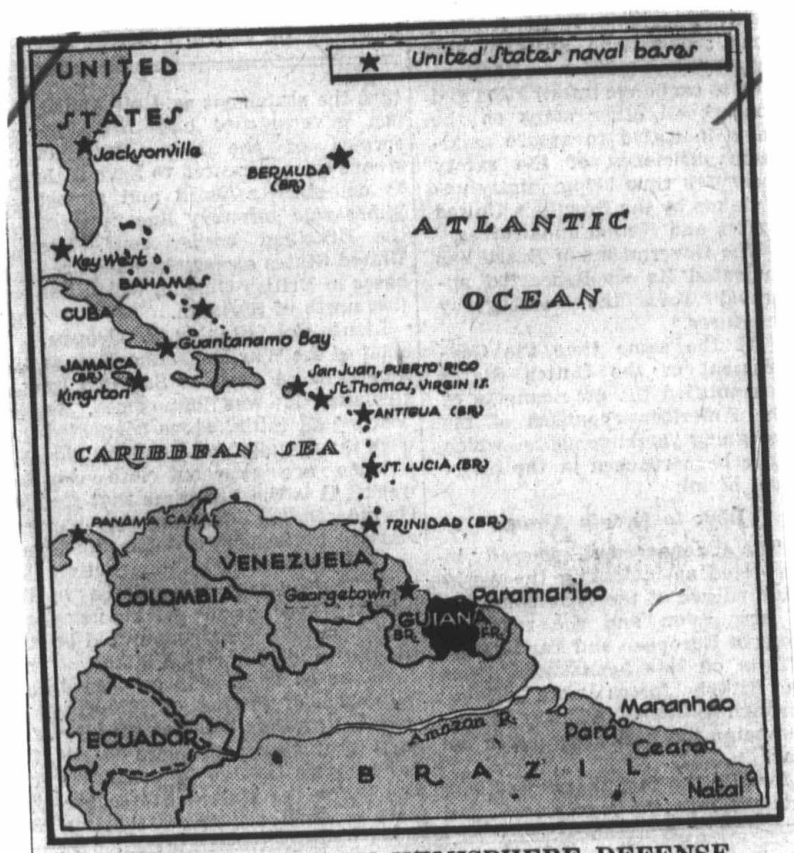
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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Nov. 28, 1941

1. Libya.

2. St. Lawrence and Niagara.

3. Interstate Migration in the United States.

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1. Libya. C169753

The battle in Libya is still undecided. The Tobruk garrison, which has been besieged since the middle of April, has succeeded in forcing its way through to El Duda, 10 miles from Tobruk, where it has joined the main body of British troops which is attempting to advance along the coast. Strong forces of the enemy are still around Tobruk and scattered along the British communication line, and enemy reinforcements are being rushed up from the west to the main battlefield, where Rezegh has just been recaptured by the New Zealanders. Bardia is apparently still in enemy hands, and Sidi Omar has been retaken by the enemy. An enemy raiding force has been operating in the Egyptian border region, but it is thought that this is now being withdrawn, along with the Halfaya garrison.

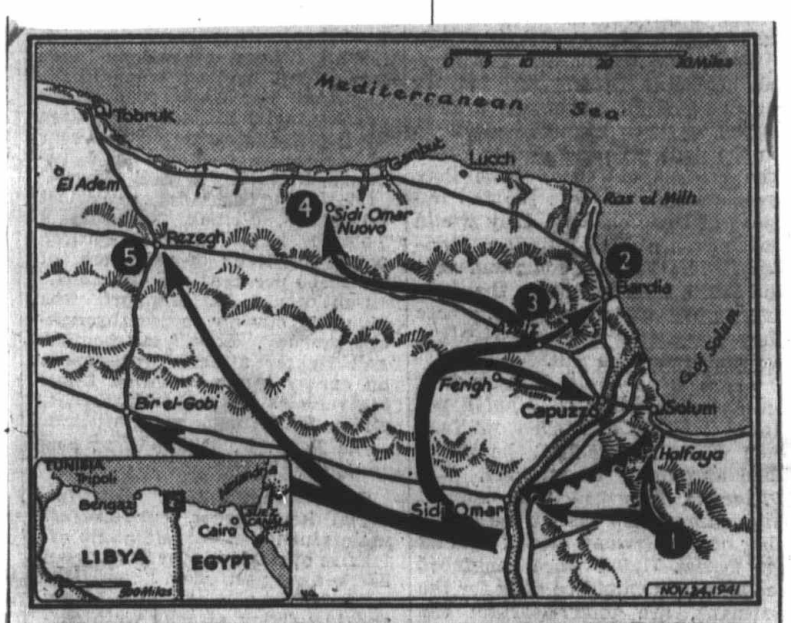
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169754

Subject.....

Date NOV 24 1941 *Publication* N. Y. TIMES



SPEARHEADS CUT UP AXIS FORCES IN DESERT

Pressure was maintained on the fortifications between Halfaya and Sidi Omar (1) as New Zealand troops swung around behind them to occupy Azeiz (3) and the port of Bardia (2). Other British units took Sidi Omar Nuova (4). The main tank battle was to the west around Rezegh (5), where the British are striving to make contact with comrades battling their way out of Tobruk, on the coast.

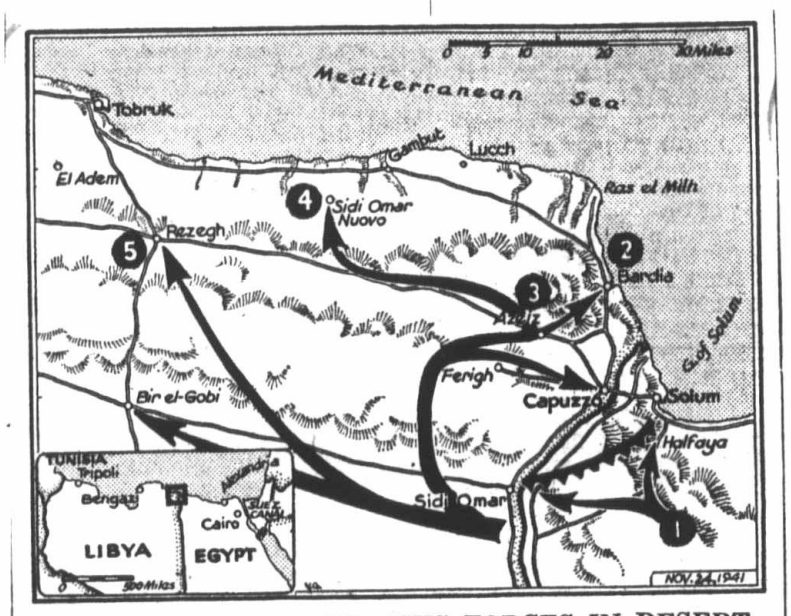
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169754

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2. St. Lawrence and Niagara.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the United States House of Representatives on Nov. 21 recommended enactment of the bill which includes provision for the St. Lawrence waterway.

On Nov. 24 the treaty for additional diversion at Niagara was returned by the Senate to its foreign relations committee for examination of a contention by several senators that its language might be construed as sanctioning the St. Lawrence project.

It may be of some interest to note that, according to Ogdensburg rivermen, the St. Lawrence is at the lowest level in many years - 18 to 24 inches lower than usual - owing to the prolonged drought in May and June.

The Senate foreign relations committee, with the consent of the Department of State, eliminated from the exchange of notes on Niagara an incidental reference to the completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway, and on Nov. 27 the Senate ratified the treaty.

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3. Interstate Migration Laws in the United States.

On Nov. 24 the California law prohibiting the bringing of indigent persons into that state was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Views expressed were that the right to move freely from state to state was a fundamental right of United States citizenship, protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that poverty could not be used as a basis for denial of citizenship rights, and that the states of the Union could not be transformed into economic concentration camps.

The decision will presumably invalidate similar laws in the 27 other states which have them. Federal legislation to establish a national policy on migration is forecast by the Attorney-General of California and by Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, which took the case to the Supreme Court.

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C169757

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Dec. 31, 1941

1. Australia.
2. Empire War Cabinet Agitation.
3. India.
4. Canadians at Shanghai.
5. New Year Broadcasts from Vichy.

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1. Australia. C169758

As a result of the Washington talks, authorities in Australia and the Dutch East Indies are expressing reassurance as to the prospect of getting effective support against Japanese invasion. Members of the Australian Government give credit for this to Curtin's outspoken statement as to the necessity for reliance on the United States, which has been much criticised by the Opposition.

Radical thinking in Australia, however, is breaking out in unexpected places. W. M. Hughes, a Saul among the prophets, said on Dec. 30: "We have to get rid of our insularity, our superiority complex, our attitude of lording it over so-called inferior races who turn out in many respects very superior races when the great test is applied. We must relinquish the idea of even the British Empire becoming overlord of humanity. It plays its part - a great part - and marching hand in hand with the United States and those other nations who but yesterday were outside the pale should make a better world for us all to live in."

Menzies has joined in the criticism of British strategy in the Far East, defending Brooke-Popham, who he says emphasised the problems of Malayan defences at the beginning of the year. Menzies himself declares that he went into the subject urgently and exhaustively in London without result.

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2. Empire War Cabinet Agitation. C169759

Australian criticism of British strategy has revived the agitation for an Empire war cabinet. The Daily Express, with Low supporting, has come out in favor, on the ground that such a body would save the British cabinet from being held responsible for mistakes.

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3. India.

Gandhi has resigned the leadership of the All-India Congress Party owing to a difference of opinion with the majority of its executive committee on the question of cooperation in the war. Gandhi's pacifist principles prevented him from approving such cooperation, and he will continue the civil disobedience movement with individual helpers. In view of the approach of the war to India, the general Congress Party feeling seems to be in favor of cooperation with the United Kingdom and perhaps of joining a coalition government, if assurances as to India's post-war status can be obtained.

The working committee of the Moslem League on Dec. 30 reiterated its willingness to share responsibility for defending India.

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4. Canadians at Shanghai.

The Swiss Consul-General at Shanghai has reported that all Canadians there are safe. Including the trade commissioner, V. E. Duclos, who is a son of Justice Duclos of Montreal, there are believed to be not more than 25 Canadians there, chiefly representatives of Canadian firms, missionaries, and persons evacuated from Peiping and Tsientsin.

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C169762

5. New Year Broadcasts from Vichy.

Darlan will broadcast to the French nation on Jan. 1 and Petain on Jan. 2.

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C169763

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Jan. 8, 1942

1. The Philippine Islands.
2. Malaya and the East Indies.
3. Libya.

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1. The Philippine Islands.

The Japanese took Manila on Jan. 2, together with the nearby naval base at Cavite. The United States forces under General MacArthur are continuing to resist in positions north of Manila, including the provinces of Pampanga and Zambales; Bataan Peninsula on the west side of Manila Bay, Corregidor Island at the mouth of the bay, and Subic Bay, a harbor north of Bataan Peninsula with the secondary naval base of Olongapo, which might eventually be used for withdrawal by sea.

MacArthur has complained that the Japanese are compelling all white persons in Manila to remain indoors, a regulation which Mr. Hull has characterised as monstrous. While this may be a Southerner's natural reaction to any liberties taken with white persons by colored persons, the Japanese regime in Manila so far appears excessively mild in comparison with their record in China, and even with their police treatment of various British and Canadian civilians in times of peace. It is likely that fear of reprisals on Japanese in America is causing the officers to keep a tighter rein on their men than has been usual in the past.



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CANADA

1. [illegible]



REPEAT
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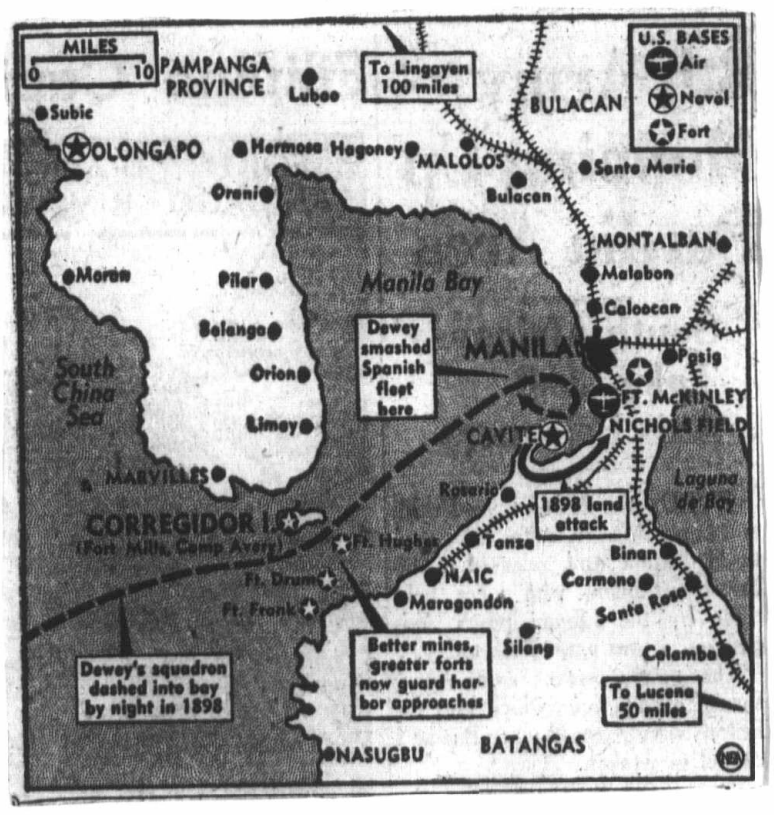
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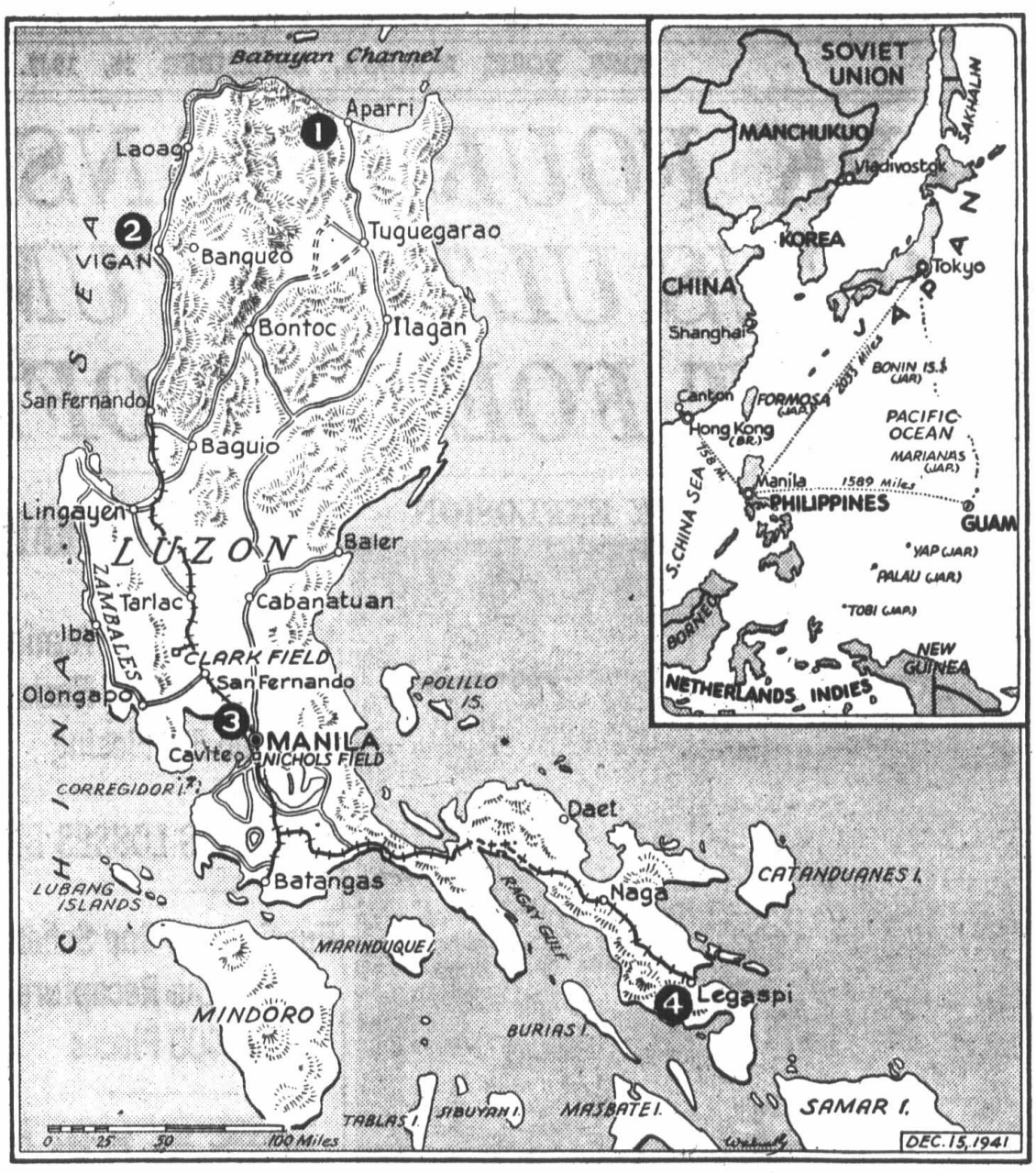
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169765

Subject .....

Date ..... *Publication* .....

INVADERS OF PHILIPPINES UNDER ATTACK BY DEFENDERS



Ground action in Luzon was confined to the vicinities of Aparri (1), Vigan (2) and Legaspi (4). At Vigan the Japanese sent out patrols in an effort to widen their beachhead. Off the north coast American fliers sank four transports and damaged three and off Legaspi they damaged two more. Aerial raiders swooping on Manila (3) were forced by defending planes to dump their bombs into the bay. The inset shows the Philippines in relation to their surroundings.

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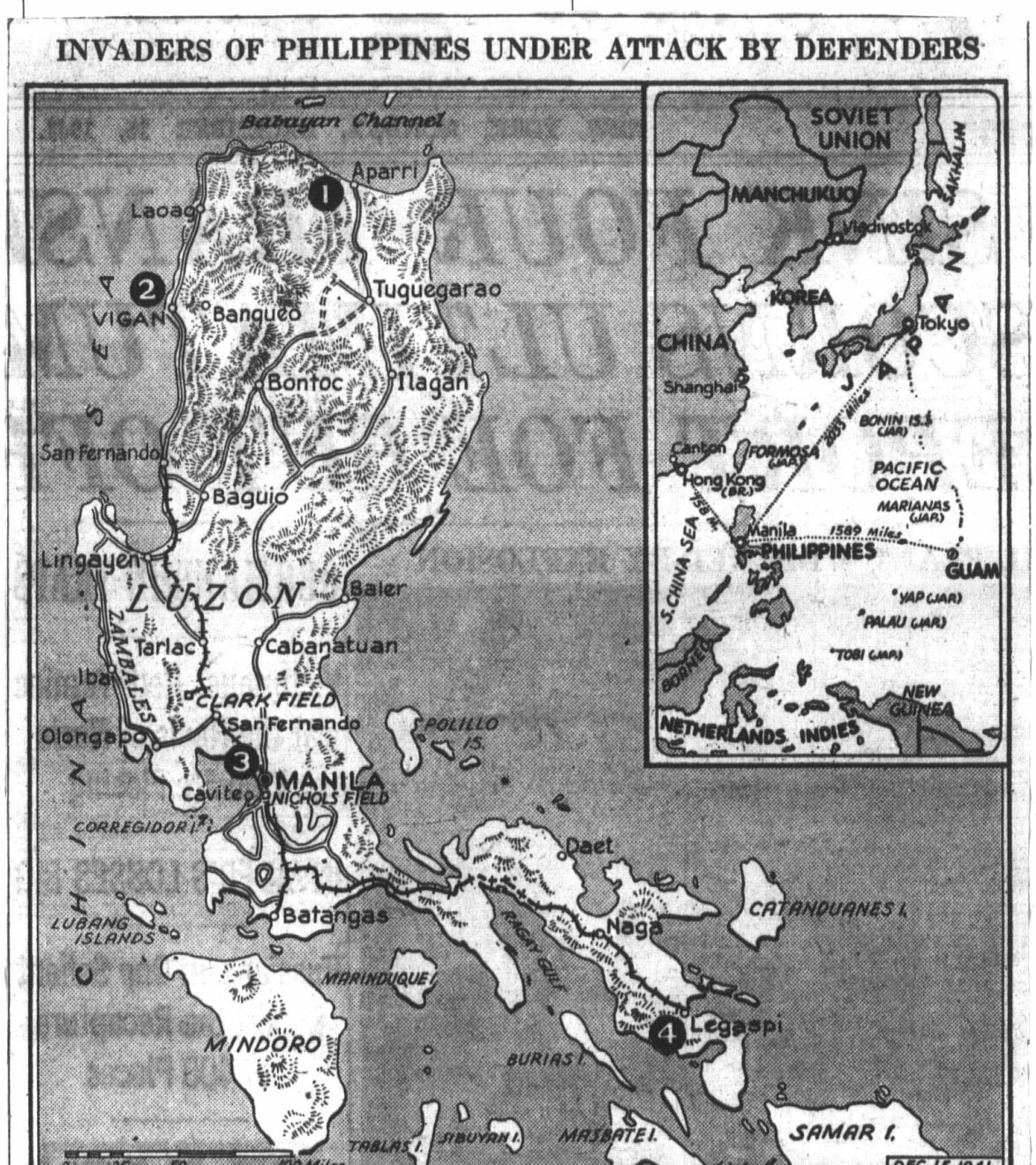
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169765

Subject .....

Date DEC 1 [illegible] *Publication* N. Y. TIMES

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2. Malaya and the East Indies.

In Malaya the British on the west coast have been forced back to positions between Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, while on the east coast their withdrawal from Kuantan will give the Japanese another air field within 190 miles of Singapore.

Chinese troops have gone to Burma to assist the British forces there.

The Japanese are gradually occupying the north coast of Borneo. Following previous landings in Sarawak they have now landed at Weston, in British North Borneo. Their raiding planes are ranging over Sumatra, Celebes, and New Guinea, as far as New Britain in the Bismarck Islands just 800 miles north of Australia.

A unified Allied command in the southwest Pacific area has been created, with Wavell as supreme commander, Major-General Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, as his deputy, and Admiral Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, as deputy in charge of naval forces. The Dutch are not represented and have been writing editorials about it. As a sop to them, or perhaps in anticipation of the fall of Singapore, Wavell's headquarters are being located in the Dutch East Indies.

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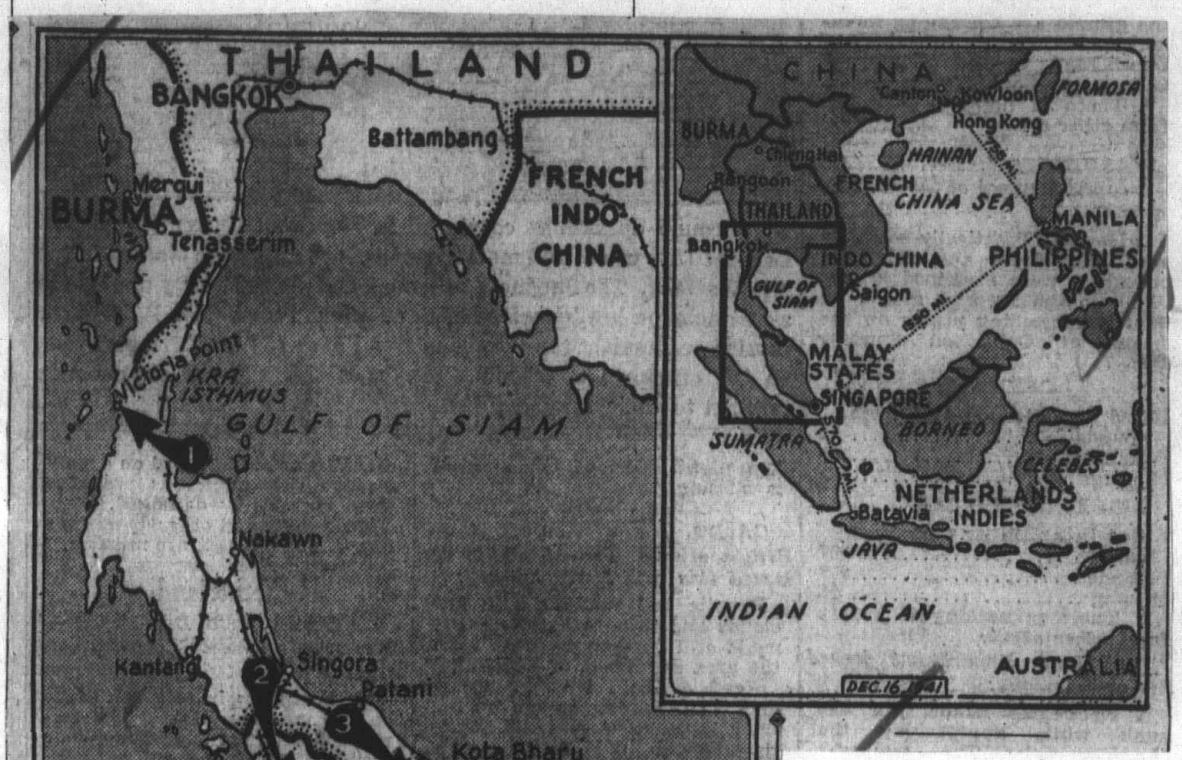
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169767

Subject.....

Date DEC 16 1941 *Publication* N. Y. TIMES



ENEMY MAKES GAINS ON MALAY PENINSULA

British defenders of Victoria Point (1) were reported to have withdrawn as a Japanese force pushed westward across the Kra Isthmus. An announcement of fighting in Southern Kedah (2) indicated that the Japanese had made progress in that area. "Some activities" were reported in Kelantan (3). Ipoh (4) had an air-raid alarm. Frame on inset shows the area covered by large map.

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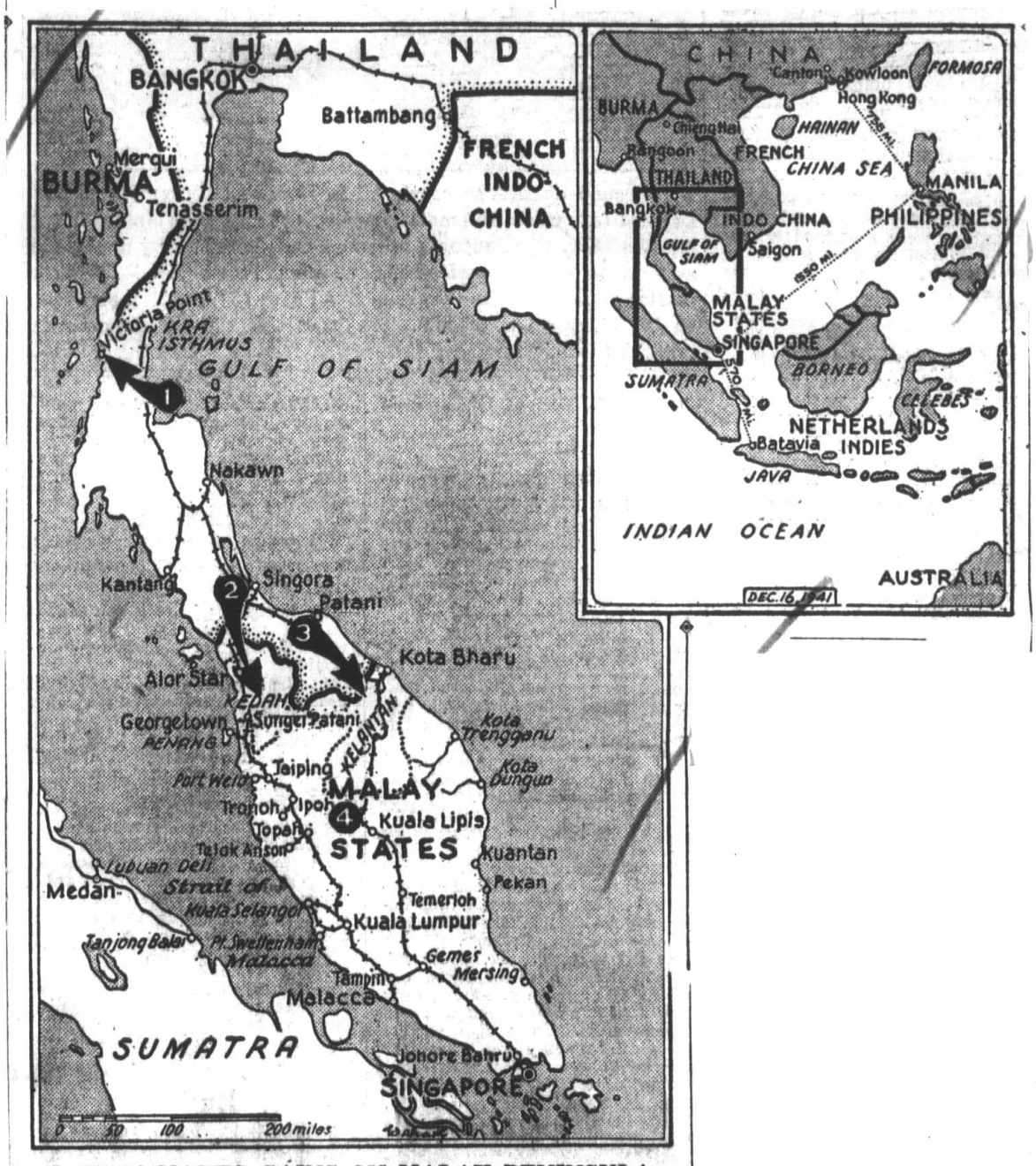
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C169767

Subject .....

Date ..... *Publication* .....



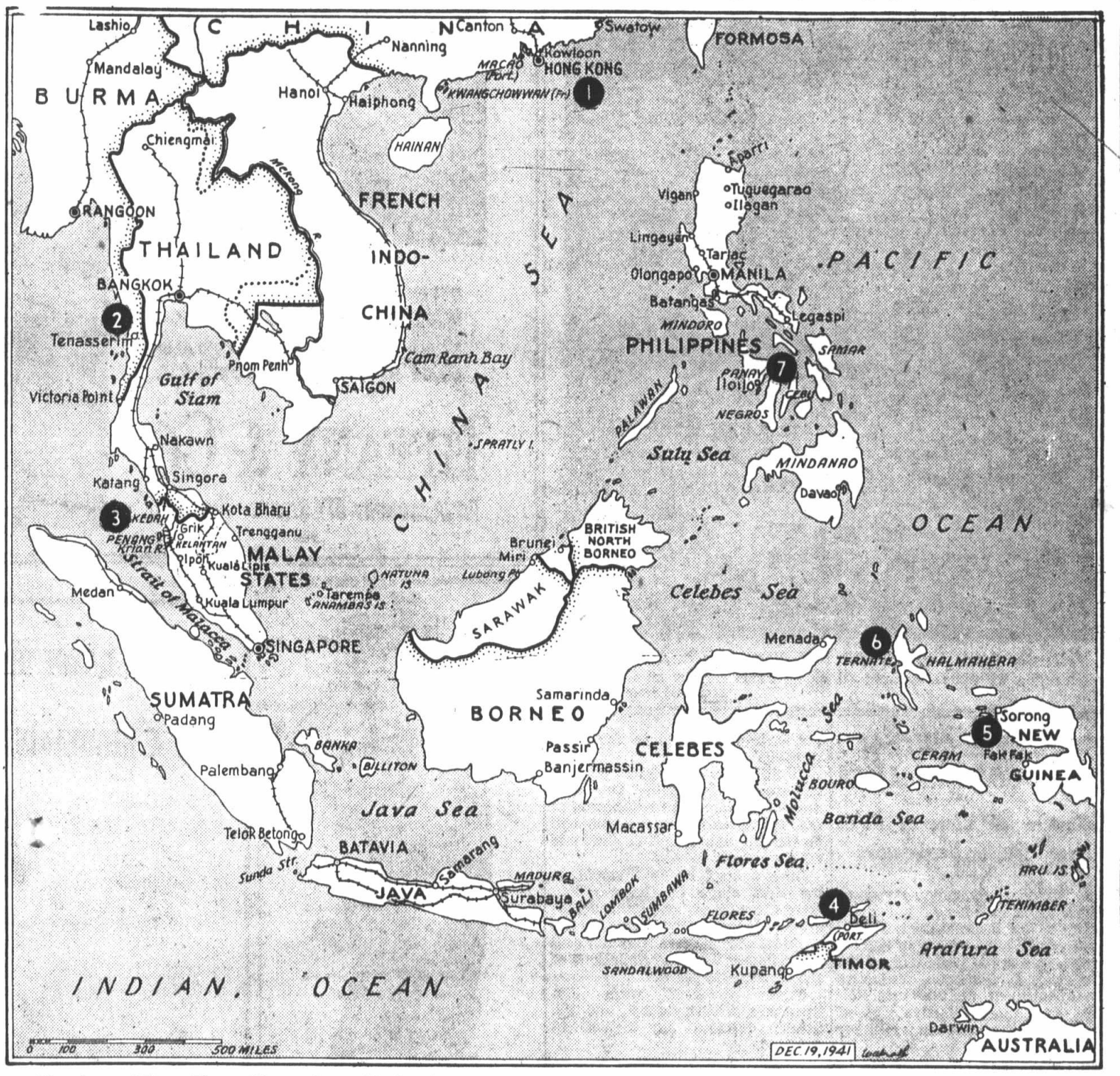
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PRINCIPAL AREA OF CONFLICT IN THE FAR EASTERN HOSTILITIES



The siege of Hong Kong (1) was intensified and the Japanese reported their troops had effected landings there. At Tenasserim (2), in Burma, British and Japanese patrols skirmished. The heaviest fighting seemed to be in Northern Malaya, where Penang Island (3) apparently was cut off and the British were reorganizing south of the Krian River. Portuguese Timor (4) was occupied by Netherland and Australian troops. The Japanese attacked Sorong (5) and Ternate (6) from the air and attempted to land at Fak Fak, south of Sorong. In the Philippines thirty enemy planes bombed Iloilo (7) and other attacked Nichols and Zablan Fields near Manila.

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3. Libya.

On Jan. 2 the South Africans took Bardia, one of the enemy strongholds near the Egyptian border which have held out since the beginning of the British advance. Salum and Halfaya Pass, on the Egyptian side of the border, are still in enemy hands.

Rommel and the main force of the enemy are at Agedabia on the Gulf of Sirte (or Sidra), awaiting reinforcements and supplies.

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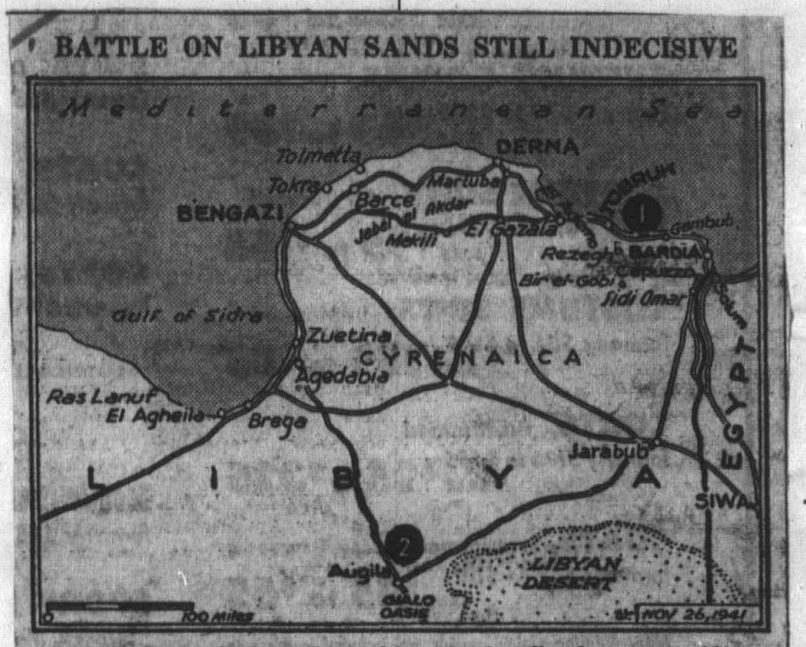
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169769

Subject.....

Date NOV 26 1941 *Publication* N. Y. TIMES

BATTLE ON LIBYAN SANDS STILL INDECISIVE



New Zealanders pushed through the Gambut area (1) on their way to Tobruk. The main battle continued around Rezegh, to the west, with infantry taking over the brunt of the fighting. The Indian troops circling westward deep in the desert were reported to have captured Augila (2), above the oasis of Gialo.

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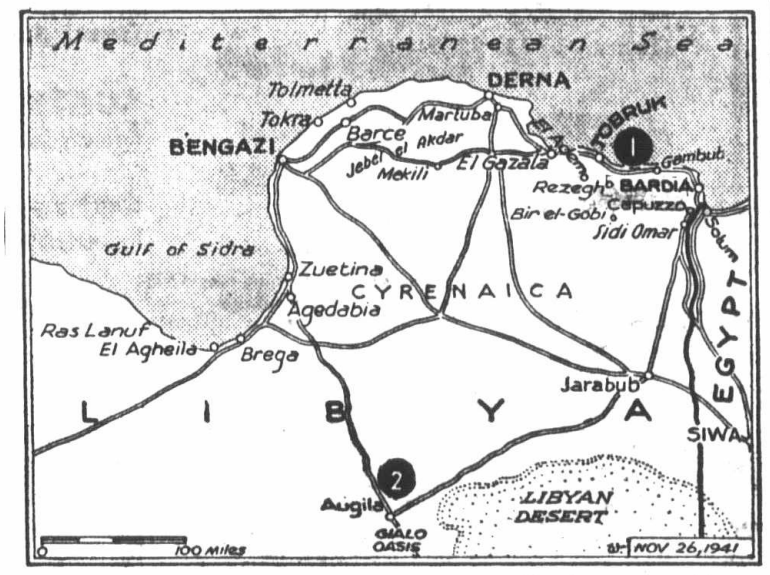
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169769

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C169770

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Jan. 20, 1942

1. Conference of American Republics.

2. Ethiopia: Agreement with United Kingdom.

3. Alleged Free French Raid on Spanish Territory.

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CANADA

1. Conference of American Republics. C169771

The principal question before the conference of foreign ministers of the American republics, which opened at Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 15, has been the severance of relations with Axis powers. Argentina and Chile are still unprepared to take this action, which it was hoped to make unanimous. Both countries have long, exposed coast lines. Their own naval strength would of course be insufficient to deal effectively with an attack by a major power, and no doubt they have misgivings as to the ability of the United States to furnish complete protection. In addition, the real sympathies of the Argentine Government are in doubt. To postpone action, it has made the excuse that no commitments can be made while Congress is not in session; an appeal for a special session from opposition group leaders was met by a declaration from Acting President Castillo that there were no developments warranting one, and that none would be called unless something occurred which could not be handled by the executive power.

President Vargas is reported to have been warned by the German and Italian representatives in Brazil that severance of relations between Brazil and the Axis would be regarded as an unfriendly act. This view would be difficult to refute.

The only other matter of importance which has yet arisen has been Ecuador's refusal to attend the sessions until a basis was found for settlement of its century-old boundary dispute with Peru. It was ludicrous, Ecuador claimed, to talk of organising against foreign aggression while an outstanding case of aggression existed in the Americas themselves.

It will be recalled that fighting on the Peru-Ecuador frontier broke out afresh last summer, with Peru, probably egged on by Axis agents, on the offensive, and

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that mediation by Argentina, Brazil, and the United States was eventually agreed upon. As Ecuador took its seat at the conference on Jan. 17, it appears some formula was found to meet its requirements.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, in his speech, took occasion to remark that the conference ought to include Canada.

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2. Ethiopia: Agreement with United Kingdom. C169773

Completion of the agreement between Ethiopia and the United Kingdom was announced on Jan. 19. The details have not yet been made public.

Its immediate aim, from the British standpoint, is to enable their forces to be withdrawn for use elsewhere. It is hoped that, with the aid of British advisers, an adequate Ethiopian defence force can be built up, utilising arms captured from the Italians.

The agreement gives the United Kingdom special privileges: the British representative will take precedence over other foreign representatives; advisers, police officers, judges and magistrates will be provided by the United Kingdom or after consultation with it; external military operations will not be carried on without approval of the British commanding officer; and British land and air forces (including those of the Dominions) are given full operating rights.

Fairly accurate forecasts of these terms some time ago led to criticisms in certain sections of the press, which considered that the British hegemony thus established might give rise abroad to misgivings as to the complete disinterestedness of British war aims.

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3. Alleged Free French Raid on Spanish Territory.

A Free French raid on the Spanish island of Fernando Po, off the Cameroons, was reported by the Spanish Falangist newspaper Arriba, which claimed that three Axis merchant ships were seized there on Jan. 14 by a Free French destroyer. De Gaulle headquarters in London denied that any Free French destroyer had taken such action. A German broadcast (whether before or after this denial is not clear) claimed that the destroyer was a British one, manned by a Free French crew.

Although another German report says that rumors relative to the occupation of Fernando Po by "Anglo-Saxons" were to be discussed shortly during a visit by Franco to Petain, there has been no confirmation of the alleged raid. Whether it actually took place or not, it is obvious that Nazi propaganda will spare no pains to enlarge the rift which, so fortunately for our enemies, has developed between the Free French and the British and United States Governments over the St. Pierre incident. If, by judicious suggestions, the United States could be encouraged to stiffen its attitude to the extent of taking some overt step which would force the Free French back into the arms of Vichy, and if a reunited France with the Empire attached could then be induced to give full naval and military support to the Axis, that would be the most dazzling and the most incredible of all Hitler's diplomatic triumphs.

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C169775

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Feb. 4, 1942

1. Russia.
2. Libya.
3. Chile: Election of President Rios.

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1. Russia.

German resistance in Russia has been stiffening lately. The Russians are still making noticeable progress both in the Moscow area, where they are threatening Smolensk and Vyazma, and in the Ukraine, where they are advancing towards Dniepropetrovsk. In the Crimea, after a promising offensive, they are losing ground again, and have been forced out of Theodosia. Elsewhere there is not much activity, except for some operations along the Sea of Azov which have not become clear yet.

While the Germans have lost ground during the winter, they have, on the whole, retained their principal conquests. Reinforcements from various Axis countries are reported on the way to the eastern front, and a resumption of the German offensive is looked for with the coming of spring. Russian powers of resistance have been somewhat weakened by the failure of the United States, after the Japanese attack, to deliver more than about half of the war material which had been promised to the Russians. More trouble on the eastern front may be pretty confidently looked for in the spring.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169777

Subject.....

Date JAN 8 1942 *Publication* N. Y. TIMES

RUSSIANS ACTIVE FROM FINLAND TO CRIMEA



In Eastern Karelia (1) a major battle with the Finns was reported in progress. Below Leningrad (2) the Volkhov offensive pushed deeper around Novgorod. West of Moscow the beleagured Nazi garrison at Mozhaisk (3) was being weakened by flanking cavalry attacks. Southwest of Kaluga a Soviet spearhead had plunged into Meshchovsk (4). Berlin reported that a breach in its lines northeast of Kharkov (5) had been remedied by counter-attacks. In the Crimea, the new Soviet offensive from Savastopol (6) was reported progressing, with the help of troops landed at Eupatoria and Yalta. The solid line indicates yesterday's positions, the broken line the Germans' deepest penetration.

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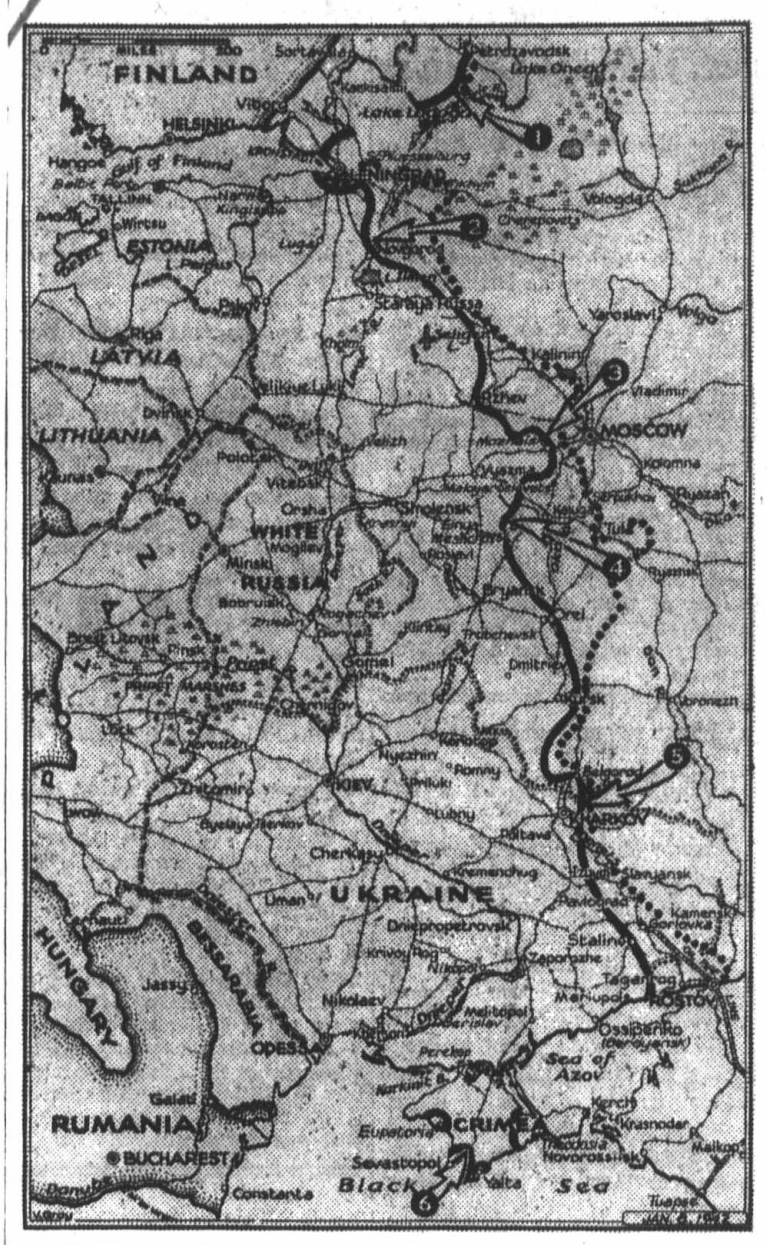
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169777

Subject .....

Date ..... *Publication* .....

RUSSIANS ACTIVE FROM FINLAND TO CRIMEA



In Eastern Karelia (1) a major battle with the Finns was reported in progress. Below Leningrad (2) the Volkhov offensive pushed deeper around Novgorod. West of Moscow the beleagured Nazi garrison at Mozhaisk (3) was being weakened by flanking cavalry attacks. Southwest of Kaluga a Soviet spearhead had plunged into Meshchovsk (4). Berlin reported that a breach in its lines northeast of Kharkov (5) had been remedied by counter-attacks. In the Crimea, the new Soviet offensive from Savastopol (6) was reported progressing, with the help of troops landed at Eupatoria and Yalta. The solid line indicates yesterday's positions, the broken line the Germans' deepest penetration.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS C169778

Subject.....

Date JAN 23 1942 *Publication* N. Y. TIMES

SOVIET BLOWS PUSH NAZIS FARTHER WEST



On the Valdai front (1) a multiple offensive drove spearheads into the Lake Ilmen region and south of Lake Seliger. West of Moscow (2) the routed Mozhaisk garrison was driven beyond Uvarovka, while from the Rzhev sector a related push was reported to be aimed southward toward Vyazma. Pressure also was being exerted on this salient from the south beyond Kirov (3). Meanwhile the Russians claimed many more localities in their advance on Orel and Kursk (4). The solid line shows yesterday's positions; the broken line the Germans' easternmost advance.

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2. Libya.

The British retreat in Libya is continuing. Bengazi, and apparently Barce, have been lost, and the enemy claims to have reached Cirene. The retreat seems to have been conducted with small loss so far, except for engineer and other units left at Bengazi to carry out demolitions.

If the British had been able to hold their gains it would have been a severe blow to the "myth of German invincibility," which has been shaken but scarcely overthrown by the Russian come-back. Rommel is evidently a smart general; he eluded the British trap, kept his main forces intact, and is now striking back with considerable force. The impression produced is the old one, that even when the British do happen temporarily to have superior force they lack the skill and thoroughness to utilise it effectively. This impression may be quite unjustified; the element of sheer luck plays a great part in every war. One definite gain from the operation has been the cleaning up of Axis strongholds on the Egyptian border.

The enemy's present success, which has been made possible by strong reinforcements transferred from Europe, appears to be part of a general drive to regain the upper hand in the Mediterranean area, of which the continuous air attacks on Malta and perhaps the constitutional crisis in Egypt also form a part.



The British say that they are in contact with German-Italian forces "west of Maraua" (1) and Rome reports the capture of Barce. In its continued pounding of Axis rear areas, the R. A. F. tells of bombing camps between El Agheila and Agedabia (2).

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AXIS PUSHES EASTWARD IN LIBYAN UPLANDS



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REPEAT
REPETER

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2. Libya. C169779

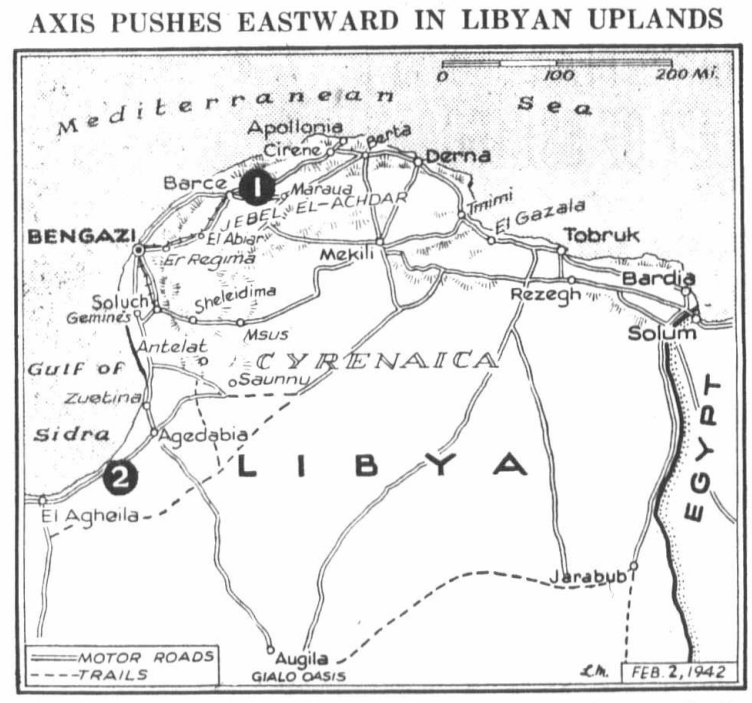
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3. Chile: Election of President Rios. C169780

The Chilean presidential contest of Feb. 1 to elect a successor to the late President Aguirre Cerda resulted in a victory for Juan Antonio Rios, the less Fascist of the two candidates, on a platform of full cooperation with the United States. The other candidate, General Ibañez, a former president, was supported by the local Nazis and other totalitarians, who are fairly strong in the Chilean land-owning and business classes and in the large German section of the population, and have many sympathisers in the armed forces.

An extract from our censor's summary of the August report of Otto Strasser's Chilean agent, Theo Fuchs, gives an interesting sketch of the precarious political situation and of Rios in particular:

> "The Nazis do not yet give up their game as lost. A revolt of miners is imminent, in which Communists and Socialists will cooperate in a brotherly consciousness of their station but under Communist leadership. In the interests of creating unrest they have promised the furnishing of weapons on the part of the coal-miners; on the other hand they seek to divert attention from their activity by emphasizing the Communist danger, and by recommending themselves as saviors from it. For this they now make overtures to Juan Antonio Rios, a Radical politician. Under the dictatorship of Ibañez and the 'socialist government' of Davila, he was Minister of Internal Affairs, a 100% autocrat, who imprisoned or banished his closest friends because he could not pollute them. One branch of the Radical Party wanted to make this ambitious representative of South American "Romanticism" into Minister of Internal Affairs again and to demote the man who held this position, likewise a Radical, to a diplomatic post in North America. They intended to go so far as to have the President of the Republic, himself a Radical, undertake a trip abroad with constitutional permission, 'because they simply could not do anything with this man,' and the Minister of the Interior Rios would thereby automatically become Vice-President of the Republic. The new government program was to comprise two points above all: banishment of the Jewish refugees, who, as a matter of fact, scarcely comply with the conditions which were made for them when they came into the country; and action against the Communists, who were likewise to be banished from the country and whose property was to be seized ('Communist' meaning any one who did not act according to Rios' will). The lovely plan was not carried out, however, because the stronger branch of the Radical Party was against it. Now the Nazis are trying to revive the fire which has been extinguished

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and are putting a flea in Rios' ear that he can count on a movement of the generals and hence does not need the consent of his party. How far Rios will let himself be hoodwinked cannot be determined, but in any case no danger will result for the writer and his friends - first of all, because the generals would not think of letting themselves be hitched like horses to Rios' carriage; secondly because, even if Rios should come to power he would always carry on only an extremely personal policy but would never let himself be degraded to the level of a tool of Berlin. It is quite possible that he would agree with the Nazis on some one point; but as soon as they would try to grasp the reins of government, they would be sent flying. That is definite."

This estimate, which is probably accurate enough, indicates that Rios' adherence to the democratic cause is pragmatic rather than dogmatic. The fact remains that he has been elected on an anti-Axis platform with the support of former Popular Front parties, and that his election may be taken as an Axis setback unless and until the United States and the United Kingdom prove unable to protect the coasts of South America against outside aggression.

Rios will take office in March.

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Not checked by Deputy.

C169782

MOST SECRET

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
April 25, 1942

1.
(a) South Africa: Relations with France.

(b) French Ambassador in Washington.

2. Foreign Representation in Vatican City.

3. German Propaganda among American Indians.

4. India.

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1. (a) South Africa: Relations with France.

Official sources in South Africa said on April 24 that South Africa might soon recognise the Free French movement, as a logical consequence of its severance of relations with Vichy.

The Free French radio at Brazzaville, in French Equatorial Africa, said on April 24 that the French Minister to South Africa would not return to Vichy, but would soon join de Gaulle. The Minister himself said he intended to sail in May for the United States to join his son, who is reported as fighting with the United States forces; Madame de Simonin, the Minister's wife, comes originally from New Orleans.

There was continued speculation on whether the South African Government might decide to occupy Madagascar.

(b) French Ambassador in Washington.

A cable from Henry-Haye to Vichy has been intercepted and decyphered, reporting the resignations of the four members of his staff who resigned over Laval's declaration of policy, and assuring Laval and Petain of his own complete loyalty.

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2. Foreign Representation in Vatican City.

Finland, according to an unconfirmed report from Rome in a Swiss newspaper, has appointed a Minister to the Vatican, G. A. Gripenberg, formerly Finnish representative in London. The report adds that Finland has fewer than 2,000 Catholics in its population.

Vatican circles were quoted as believing that other countries would follow the example of Japan, China, and Finland.

The new Japanese envoy, Ken Harada, arrived in Rome on April 24.

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3. German Propaganda among American Indians.

The Berlin radio on April 24 made a broadcast about ill treatment of the native redskins in America, who, it claimed, were practically interned after having been deprived of their property. No doubt this refers to the reservation system.

For a good many years Nazi propaganda has worked on the American Indians. In South and Central America its effects have been considerable; in North America they are not so evident, though that may be because little attention is paid to what the Indians are thinking. Working on the quite legitimate grievances of the Indians against the white tendency to treat them either as children or as material for exploitation, the Nazis have been trying to foment a native Indian movement which would work disruptively from within while the Nazis attacked the democracies from without. It will be recalled that a few years ago, perhaps in 1936, there was some excitement in Canadian newspapers over Berlin allegations that Canadian Indians were not being well treated.

In view of this situation, it is desirable that all possible care should be taken to avoid stepping on the Indians' corns unnecessarily. Nothing much can be done about one of the main grievances which crops up every now and then, the Indian claim to be independent of the Canadian Government, on the basis of their treaties with British authorities a century or more ago. A more practical question was raised by a recent letter from an Indian to the Globe and Mail complaining that land reserved for the Indians was being taken for defence purposes over the Indians' heads. It is such incidents as these which need watching.

The recent attempt by a 16-year-old Indian boy in Western Ontario to derail a train, in which he left a swastika scratched in the snow, seems to have been simply a case of psychological derangement, not a Nazi scheme, to judge by press reports of what the boy told the police.

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4. India.

The first breach in Hindu opposition to the partition of India into Hindu and Moslem states appeared on April 24, when the Madras branch of the All-India Congress Party urged that the Moslem League be invited to consultations on establishment of a wartime government, and that the Moslem League's demand for partition should be conceded if it persisted in that claim when the time came for framing the future constitution of India.

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C169787

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 16, 1942

1. Russia: Kerch, Kharkov, and Arctic Actions.
2. France:
   (a) Martinique.
   (b) Madagascar.
3. Rumania: Relations with the United States.
4. Analysis of the Coral Sea Battle.

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C169788

1. Russia: Kerch, Kharkov, and Arctic Actions.

Berlin says German and Rumanian troops are at the gates of Kerch.

Fletcher Pratt of the Overseas News Agency, writing in the Montreal Gazette, points out that the capture of Kerch would enormously lessen the difficulties of the German drive towards the oil fields. The alternative route via Rostov at the east end of the Sea of Azov, which was also attempted last year, would involve crossing the Caucasus range, which is considered practically impassable for troops as well as for the type of transportation required for oil. Control of the Black Sea would enable troops to be landed south of the Mountains after transportation by water, but to get control of the Black Sea the Russian fleet there must be disposed of. Now that Sevastopol is bottled up, its only bases are Novorissisk and Batum, and the only feasible route by which the Germans can approach them is by crossing the straits of Kerch. Hence the present drive.

The Russians are trying to relieve pressure on Kerch by attacking Pokrovsk, 15 miles from Taganrog on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, to cut the German wing protecting the Kerch action. Their Kharkov drive farther north, in which they seem to be well across the Donets, should also imperil the whole German position in the south if it succeeds. Hitler is reported to be so uneasy over this situation that he is putting renewed pressure on Japan to attack Siberia as a diversion. Maybe he is.

Berlin says a Soviet naval brigade which landed on the Arctic coast was smashed and driven off across the sea.

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C169789



RUSSIAN ADVANCES on Kharkov indicated by black arrows continue with the Nazis reported pouring in reserves and rushing dive bombers from the Crimea where the German drive on the Kerch peninsula is being stubbornly resisted. Map shows geography of oil-rich Caucasus, Hitler's goal.



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REPETER

C163783



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C169790

2. France:

(a) Martinique.

The United States negotiations with Admiral Robert seem to be achieving a measure of success. Robert has agreed to immobilise the warships at Martinique, which seems to remove the principal cause of uneasiness. A United States request that he turn over 140,000 tons of tankers and other merchant shipping in harbors under his jurisdiction is apparently being resisted on the ground that it would violate the armistice with Germany, but press reports suggest that a compromise may be reached by having the ships turned over to some non-belligerent Latin American state.

The United States is ignoring the Laval Government and dealing directly with Robert, who, however, seems to be taking his orders from Vichy as to the conduct of the negotiations.

(b) Madagascar.

Free French annoyance over being left out of the Madagascar operation seems to have been soothed by the Foreign Office declaration of May 13 that the British Government intend the Free French National Committee to play its due part in administration of liberated French territory. On May 14 de Gaulle made a helpful broadcast, saying that Madagascar and other French colonies taken over by his forces would maintain the imperial unity of France on the side of the United Nations, and that the French people would not be deceived by Vichy assertions that French sovereignty was going to be disregarded. While this broadcast contains a not too subtle hint to any authorities which might be disposed to forget that the occupied territories are French, it is calculated to put a stop to reports of a breach between the Free French and the British which might be spread by Axis propagandists.

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3. Rumania: Relations with the United States.

A press report from Washington says that, although Rumania has declared war on the United States under German pressure, the United States is not likely to declare war on Rumania as long as the bulk of the Rumanian army is on the Hungarian frontier, guarding against a Hungarian attempt to recover territory lost in the last war, instead of being transferred to the Russian front.

It is not clear that this form of pressure on Rumania not to increase aid to Germany will have much effect, seeing that Germany is in a position to exercise much more formidable pressure and to offer more glittering bribes. Rumanian troops are already aiding the German drive in the Crimea, and if more are not sent it will be because of Rumanian-Hungarian jealousy rather than because of any remote control from the United States.

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4. Analysis of the Coral Sea Battle.

Fletcher Pratt of the Overseas News Agency, the present Montreal Gazette expert, interprets the Coral Sea battle as follows, on available evidence:

The Japanese, he says, started out from bases in Rabaul or the Solomons to invade either New Caledonia or the New Hebrides and establish bases there to raid and cut the Australia-America supply line. The invasion force consisted of a number of transports, probably accompanied by destroyers to protect it against submarine attack and by a small carrier to protect it against air attack. Some distance ahead of this fleet of transports moved a task force, or carrier striking force, consisting of heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, and at least two carriers. This force had the job of clearing out all opposition from the front of the expedition and furnishing both bomb and gunnery cover for the troops to make their landing.

To cover the right flank of the movement against Allied air intrusion from Port Moresby and the islands in Torres Straits, heavy bombing raids against these places were undertaken. To cover the left flank against light naval forces a small converted carrier, a seaplane tender, and several cruisers and destroyers were pushed down the chain of the Solomons. For the first time since the war the Japanese did not have the benefit of exact information as to Allied strength and its position through fifth column sources, as there were no large bodies of sympathisers with the Axis available for this purpose.

Away behind the Japanese movement, somewhere in the Marshalls, lay the main Japanese fleet in distant support. Apparently Allied planes found it there and scouted the expedition before it got well started. A United States task force came down from the northeast, managing to keep its existence a secret until on May 4 it suddenly struck the squadron guarding the Japanese

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left flank and cut it to pieces. Apparently the United States forces did not at this time reveal their whole strength; Yamamoto brought his main covering force a little up towards them and kept on. The United States forces encouraged his view of their weakness by heading towards Australia as though running away. When they reached a point within range of land planes based on the continent they turned round and let him have it.

It is noteworthy, Pratt continues, that MacArthur did not claim any great victory; that there is no claim of extensive damage to the Japanese transports; and that the pursuit was broken off before it reached the bases from which the Japanese started. He ascribes this to the Japanese strength in land-based planes among the islands, and also to what he considers the unquestionable fact that the Japanese brought down their battleships into close support, so that the light Allied forces which won the victory would have been badly smashed up if they had kept on.

Pratt uses this interpretation of the battle to combat demands in the United States Senate that United States naval building shift from battleships to carriers. The battleships, he says, are still the ultimate arbiter of sea power. Since the Japanese had a battle force on the ground and the Allies did not, they are now able to plan the new attacks which Allied commanders in the south Pacific expect at any moment. Battleships supported by land-based planes from the islands will always be superior to any number of carriers supported only by light forces.

This contribution to the battleship-airplane debate is not of course conclusive, but it does show the need for preserving a balance in naval construction. Carrier building, which has been somewhat neglected in the past, clearly needs speeding up, but it would seem a mistake to do this at the expense of battleship construction at present.

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C169794

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 26, 1942

1. Russia.

2. China.

3. British Left-wing Party Conferences.

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1. Russia. C169795

The Russians have announced complete evacuation of the Kerch peninsula. This leaves Sevastopol as their only foothold in the Crimea. Warnings by the Russian navy organ Red Fleet that mass parachute descents may soon be expected on the Russian coast, and that small parties of Germans have already been landed from parachutes and rubber boats, with mountain guns, motor cycles, armored cars, and light tanks, probably refer to the east coast of the Black Sea opposite Kerch.

North of the Sea of Azov, in the Taganrog sector, German pressure in the direction of Rostov is reported increasing.

On the Kharkov front the Russian offensive seems to have run into difficulties, though there is no confirmation of German claims that it has been shattered with heavy loss. The German counter-offensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova area is, however, assuming a formidable aspect.

On fronts farther north there seems to be no great change, except that in the Smolensk area, from which any new attack on Moscow would probably start, the Germans are reported to be concentrating troops and tanks.

The result of the spring campaign as a whole, therefore, has been the attainment of the first German objective - occupation of Kerch peninsula as a springboard for an advance into the Caucasus oil fields and perhaps an eventual drive into Persia, Iraq, and Syria towards Egypt and India. Except in the Crimea the Germans have been content to hold their ground, perhaps waiting for the soil to become firm enough for active mechanised warfare.

The British campaign for a second front continued in two mass meetings on May 24, stage-managed by the Beaverbrook press and addressed by Lord Strabolgi, Emanuel Shinwell, and others.

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RUSSIA'S COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
Vital Factor in the Spring Campaigns

C169796

Single track railway
Double track railway
Paved roads
Navigable rivers
Canals
Axis, occupied areas and Finland – June 22, 1941

Supply routes from U.S.

NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
MURMANSK
Kandalaksha
WHITE SEA
ARCHANGEL
Kem
Soroka
Petrozavodsk
Onega
Konosha
Velsk
Kotlas
North Dvina
Vichegda
Siktivkar
Pechora
URAL
Solikamsk
Kushva
M.T.S.
Denejkina
Pinyug
Sukhona
Totma
Vyatka
Perm
SVERDLOVSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RY.
Kama
Ijevsk
Sarapul
CHELYABINSK
Viborg
Ladoga
Vir
HELSINKI
Hangoe
LENINGRAD
Vologda
Sharya
Kobelnich
Bui
Danilov
Yaroslavl
Ioshkar Ola
Vyatka
Hangoe
TALLINN
Estonia
Novgorod
Bologoe
Staraya Russa
Ivanovo
GORKI
KAZAN
Volga
Ufa
OIL
Sterlitamak
Magnitogorsk
Pskov
KALININ
Vladimir
Arazmas
Ulyanovsk
RIGA
Latvia
Velikiye Luki
Rzhev
MOSCOW
Oka
Ruzaevka
Ryazan
Orsk
PRESENT BATTLE LINE
Vitebsk
Vyazma
KUIBYSHEV
Penza
Orenburg
Lithuania
KAUNAS
Vilna
Orsha
SMOLENSK
TULA
FARTHEST AXIS ADVANCE DEC. 6, 1941
Michurinsk
Rushchevo
Kandagach
MINSK
Bryansk
Orel
Engels
SARATOV
Uralsk
Ural
Gomel
Kursk
Voronezh
Chelkar
Brest-Litovsk
Pripet
Gorodok
Mikhailovna
Poland
Bakhma
Belgorod
Emba
KIEV
Dnieper
KHARKOV
Don
STALINGRAD
OIL
Guriev
Valga
LWOW
Kazatin
Kremenchug
Kramatorsk
Shakhty
Jmerinka
DNIEPROPETROVSK
STALINO
ASTRAKHAN
Taganrog
ROSTOV
Krivoy Rog
Mariupol
Divnoe
BESSARABIA
HUNGARY
ODESSA
Kerch
OIL
Armavir
CASPIAN
Crimea
KRASNODAR
Pyatigorsk
Simferopol
Theodosia
Novorossisk
Maikop
Makhach Kala
SEVASTOPOL
Tuapse
Grozny
SEA
RUMANIA
BUCHAREST
Constanta
CAUCASUS
Ordjonikidze
TO CHINA
Krasnovodsk
OIL
TIFLIS
OIL
BAKU
BLACK SEA
Poti
Batum
Varna
BULGARIA
SOFIA
Burgas
Erivan
Supply routes from U.S.
Bandar Shah
ISTANBUL
TURKEY
Tabriz
IRAN
Dardanelles
ANKARA
0 100 MILES 300 400
5-24-42

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REPEAT
REPETER

RUSSIA'S COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
Vital Factor in the Spring Campaigns

C169796

Single track railway
Double track railway
Paved roads
Navigable rivers
Canals
Axis, occupied areas and Finland – June 22, 1941

Supply routes from U.S.

NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
MURMANSK
Kandalaksha
WHITE SEA
ARCHANGEL
Kem
Soroka
Petrozavodsk
Onega
Viborg
Ladoga
Svir
HELSINKI
Hangoe
LENINGRAD
TALLINN
Estonia
Novgorod
Bologoe
Staraya Russa
Pskov
KALININ
RIGA
Latvia
Velikiye Luki
Rzhev
MOSCOW
PRESENT BATTLE LINE
Lithuania
KAUNAS
Vilna
Vitebsk
Orsha
SMOLENSK
TULA
FARTHEST AXIS ADVANCE DEC. 6, 1941
MINSK
Bryansk
Orel
Gomel
Brest-Litovsk
Pripet
Poland
Kursk
Voronezh
Belgorod
Bakhma
KIEV
Dnieper
KHARKOV
LWOW
Kazatin
Kremenchug
Kramatorsk
Shakhty
Dmerinka
DNIEPROPETROVSK
STALINO
Taganrog
ROSTOV
Krivoy Rog
Mariupol
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BESSARABIA
HUNGARY
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Kerch
Armavir
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KRASNODAR
Pyatigorsk
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Pechora
URAL
Denejkina
Solikamsk
Kushva
M.T.S.
Perm
SVERDLOVSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RY.
CHELYABINSK
Ufa
OIL
Sterlitamak
Magnitogorsk
Orsk
Orenburg
Kandagach
Chelkar
Uralsk
Ural
Emba
OIL
Guriev
ASTRAKHAN
Volga
STALINGRAD
Don
Mikhailovna
Gorodok
Rushchevo
Engels
SARATOV
Michurinsk
Penza
KUIBYSHEV
Ulyanovsk
Arzamas
Ruzaevka
Ryazan
Oka
Vyazma
Yaroslavl
Danilov
Bui
Sharya
Vologda
Totma
Sukhona
Konosha
Velsk
Pinyug
Kotlas
North Dvina
Vychegda
Sikhtivkar
Vyatka
Kotelnich
Ijevsk
Sarapul
Kama
Vyatka
Ioshkar Ola
Ivanovo
GORKI
Volga
KAZAN
Vladimir
Oka
Rybinsk
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
Lake Peipus
Lake Ilmen
Lake Chudskoye
Lake Peipus
Lake Ilmen
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
Svir
Onega
Petrozavodsk
Kandalaksha
Soroka
Kem
WHITE SEA
MURMANSK
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Viborg
Ladoga
Svir
Onega
Petrozavodsk
Kandalaksha
Soroka
Kem
WHITE SEA
ARCHANGEL

C169797

SEESAW IN UKRAINE



The Red Army reported gains on the Kharkov front, but it was on the defensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector. The Nazis claimed encirclement of Soviet forces—probably in the Izyum area, but perhaps at the head of the Russian thrust south of Kharkov. Broken line indicates farthest German advance, December, 1941.

THE BATTLE AROUND KHARKOV RAGES ON



East of the city (1), the Russians reported, they were consolidating their gains and throwing back heavy tank-led German counter-attacks, and in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector (2) they were checking the Nazi attempt to develop a flanking offensive. The Germans, however, claimed to be attacking all along the front, and they were also reported to be exerting strong pressure from Taganrog (3) in the direction of Rostov. Moscow acknowledged that its troops had evacuated the eastern end of the Kerch Peninsula (4). Nazi planes heavily bombed Soviet positions at Sevastopol (5).

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REPETER

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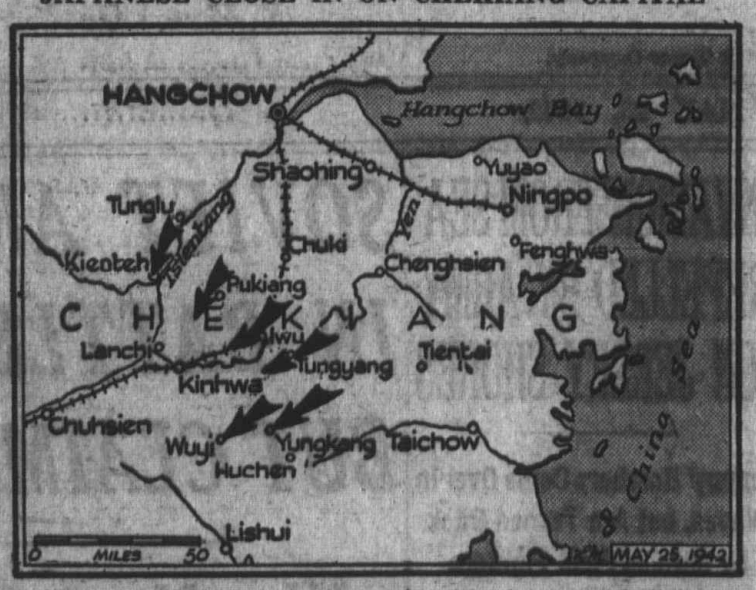
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The Japanese claim that by demolishing Chinese air bases in Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Kwangsi provinces they have upset a plan to rebuild the Chinese air force with United States assistance.

At Foochow the Japanese seem to be meeting stiff resistance. They have succeeded in occupying Chuanshih island in the Min river estuary, but were repulsed at Pingtan, about 20 miles farther south, and at last reports were shelling the vicinity from warships.

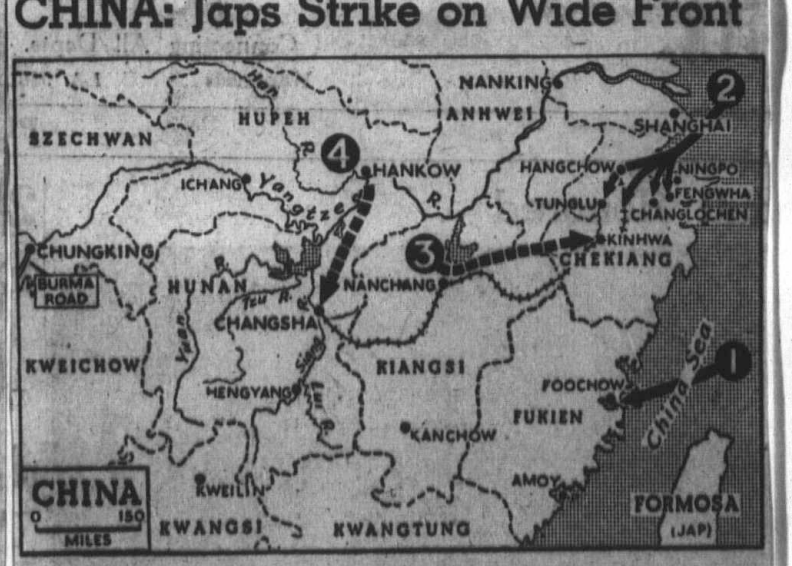
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JAPANESE CLOSE IN ON CHEKIANG CAPITAL



From northwest to southeast the situation around Kinhwa is as follows: Heavy fighting is raging at Kienteh, the enemy is driving on the city from Pukiang, Iwu and Tungyang, and Axis sources report the Japanese capture of Yungkang and Wuyi.

CHINA: Japs Strike on Wide Front



Doughty Chinese forces, fighting all around their narrowing borders, are reported to have repulsed heavy Japanese landings near Foochow (1) while a big battle rages further north with four enemy columns (2) battering into Chekiang to prevent establishment of Tokio-aimed air bases. Foreign missionaries have been cleared from Kinhwa where heavy fighting rages as the enemy concentrates at Nanchang (3) and there are indications the Nipponese are ready to move from Hankow (4) against Changsha where they were roundly whipped several weeks ago.

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REPEAT
REPETER

C169798

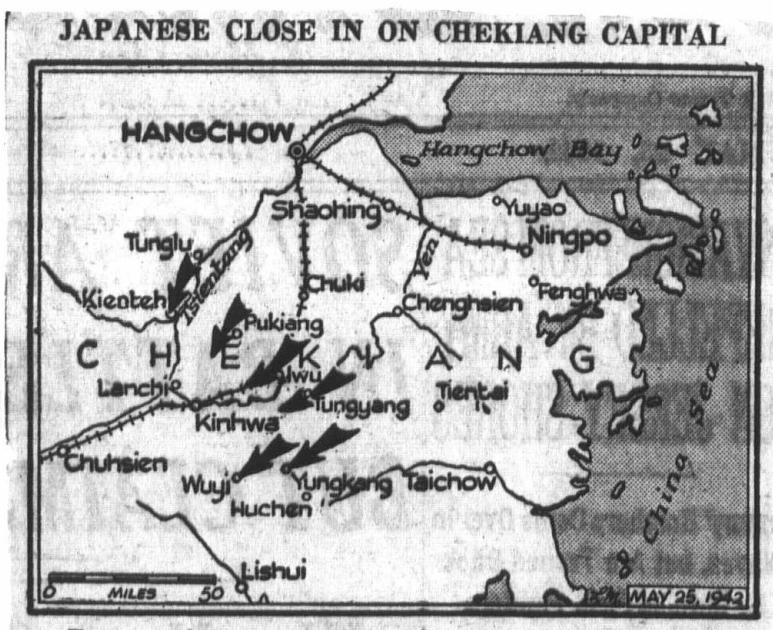
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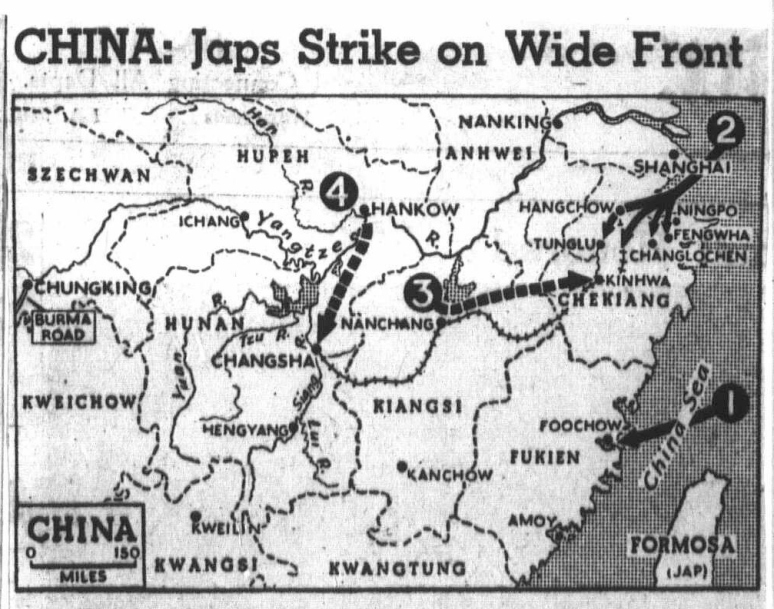
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REPEAT
REPETER

C169738

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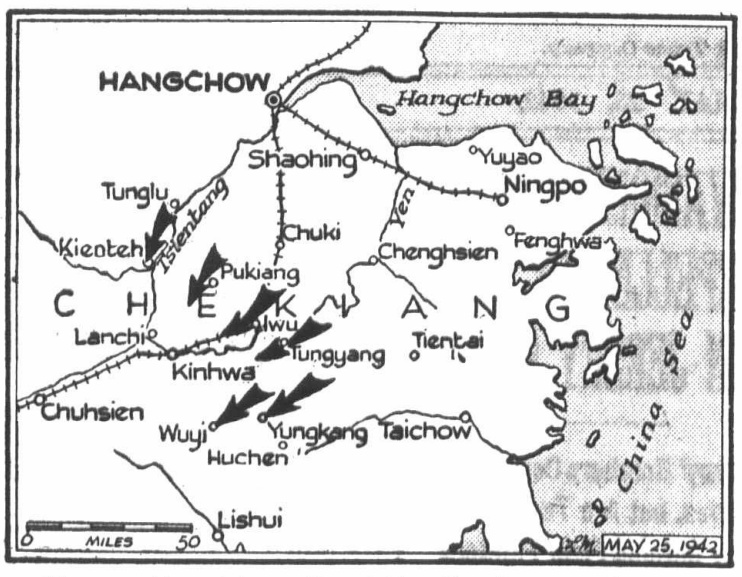
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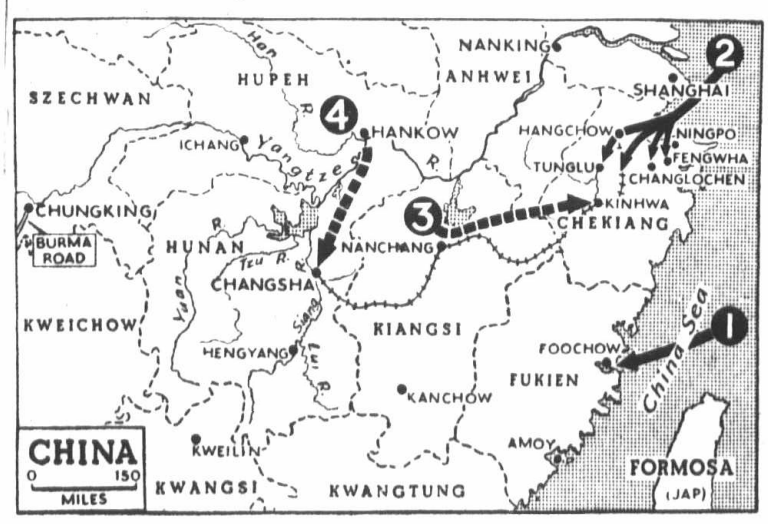
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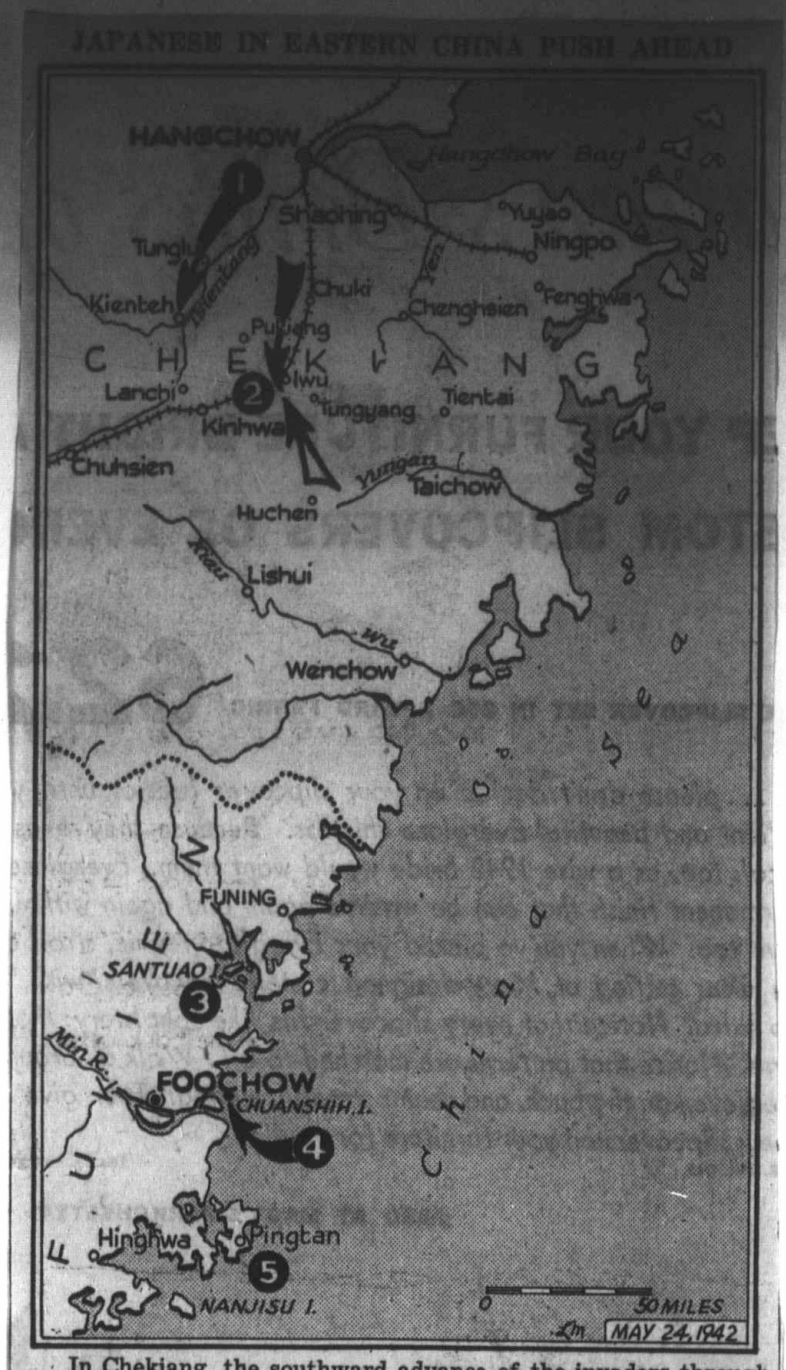
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C169799

JAPANESE IN EASTERN CHINA PUSH AHEAD



In Chekiang, the southward advance of the invaders through Tunglu neared Kienteh (1) and another of their columns claimed to have captured Iwu and Tungyang (2) in its drive toward Kinhwa, but the Chinese asserted that they were hurling back the foe at those two places and Pukiang. In the fighting in Fukien, the Japanese occupied Chuanshih Island (4) below Foochow after having been driven back to their ships in their first attempt, and the invaders' warships shelled Santuao (3) and Pingtan and Nanjisu (5).

POSSIBLE PATHS OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON CHINA

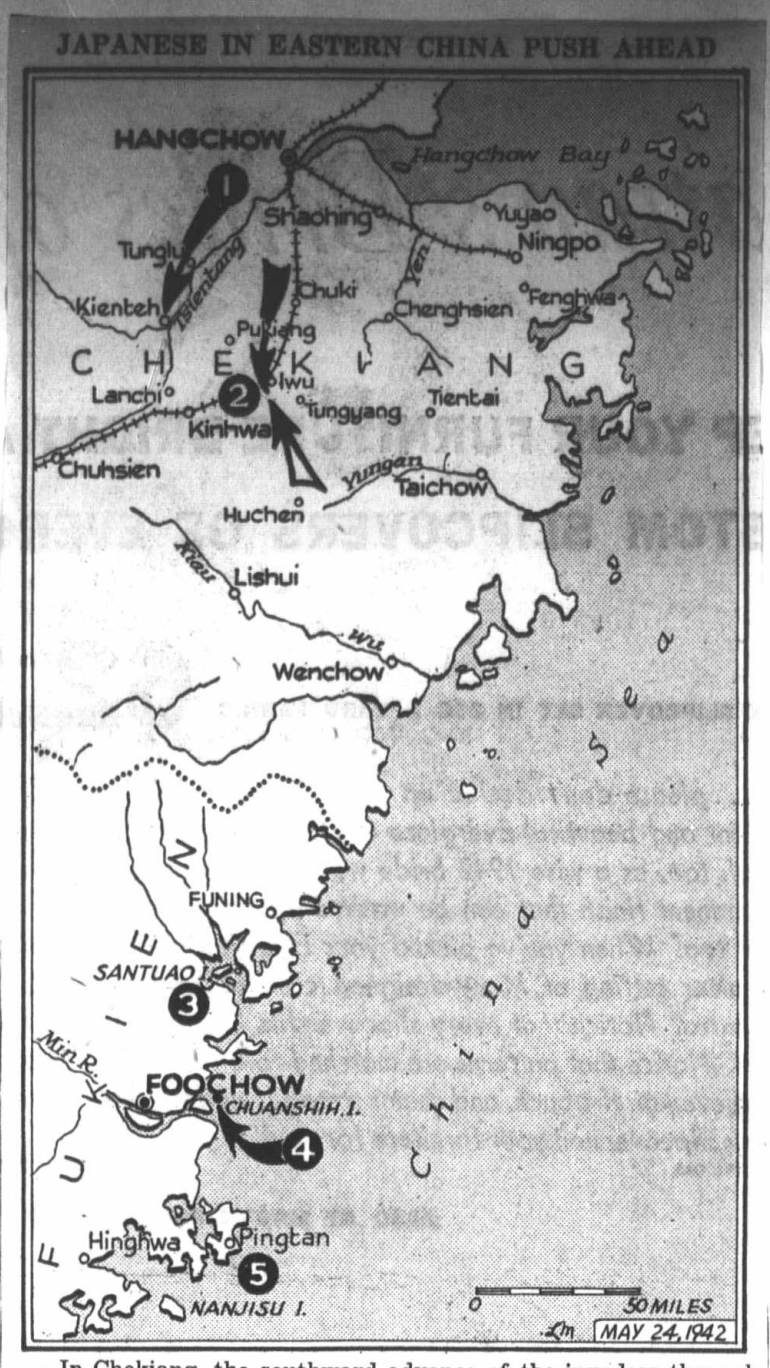


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3. British Left-wing Party Conferences.

The British Labor Party at its annual conference voted by 2,319,000 to 164,000 to continue its support of the Government, and rejected a proposal by Lord Strabolgi to withdraw from the Government and end the political truce. The system of bloc votes which gives the large trade unions control of the conference,and makes it difficult to pass anything which has not been approved by the executive, may have had something to do with the overwhelming nature of the vote, but it seems unlikely that such a far-reaching change of policy would have received much support in any case. There seems, however, to be a widespread feeling that the Government is not taking advantage of the continued stand of Russia to take the Germans between two fires, but is letting them carry out their plans according to schedule.

The Communist Party, which has also been holding its annual conference, has voted for reopening of negotiations with India for formation of a representative national government; for a second front in Europe; for lifting the ban on the Daily Worker; and for increased production and national unity.

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C169801

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
May 28, 1942

1. Libya.
2. Russia.
3. United States Lease-Lend Compensation Negotiations.
4. Italian Claims on France.
5. Mexico and the Axis.
6. Brazil and the Axis.
7. Nazi Operations in Mozambique.
8. Australia and the League of Nations.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. Libya. C169802

In Libya the German armored forces west of the British main position at Gazala have advanced southeastward 75 miles to a point south of Bir Hacheim, in a movement apparently designed to outflank the British and force them to retreat from Gazala and Bir Hacheim, and perhaps also from Bir el Gobi and Tobruk.

Rommel is believed to have received strong reinforcements in recent months, under cover of the prolonged and intensive bombing of Malta which has made it of little use as a naval base.



To the accompaniment of aerial attacks on Tobruk and Gambut (1), behind the British lines, a large Nazi tank force swept eastward from the vicinity of Mekili to south of the British positions at Bir Hacheim (2). The R. A. F. attacked Axis rear areas at Tmimi and Martuba and on the road between Derna and Bomba (3), as well as the base at Bengazi (4). The frame on the inset map shows the area that is covered by the larger map.

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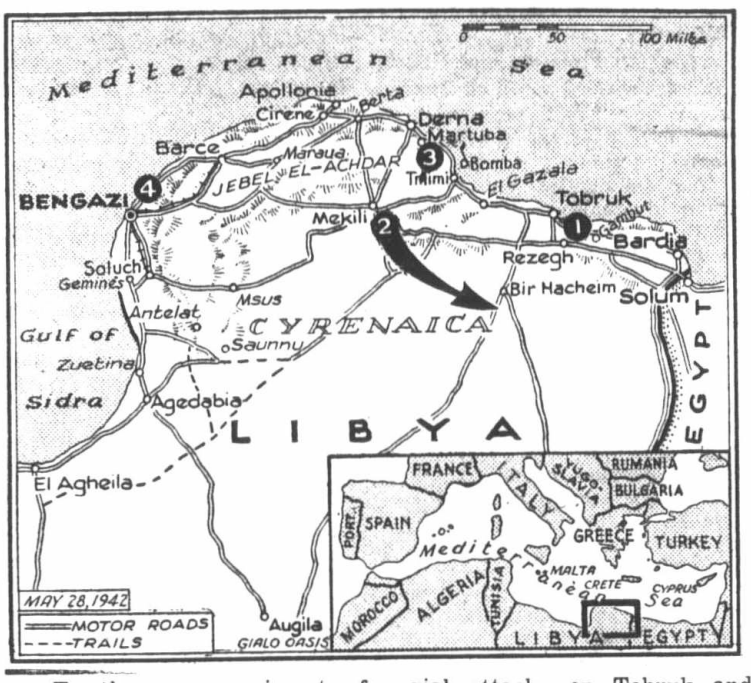
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GERMANS START FORWARD IN LIBYAN DESERT



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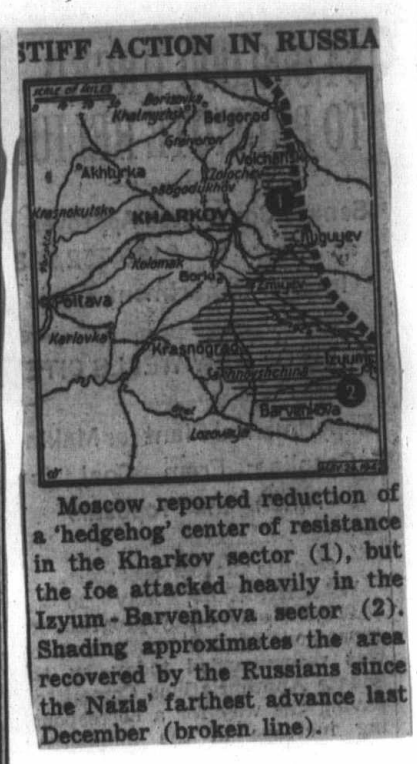
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The Germans claim that they have cut off the whole Russian salient at Izyum and are annihilating the troops occupying it. The Russians have not admitted this, but claim they are holding fast.





Moscow reported reduction of a 'hedgehog' center of resistance in the Kharkov sector (1), but the foe attacked heavily in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector (2). Shading approximates the area recovered by the Russians since the Nazis' farthest advance last December (broken line).

3. United States Lease-Lend Compensation Negotiations.

Russia and China have received United States drafts of lease-lend compensation agreements, said to be similar in general to those with the United Kingdom and other countries.

4. Italian Claims on France.

London reports say that Italy has been massing troops on the French border ready to enforce demands for Corsica, Nice, and Tunisia. Laval is said to have told Mussolini that he would use the French fleet, if necessary, to defend Corsica, but to have indicated willingness to discuss Tunisia, which would of course be most helpful in Axis drives against Egypt. It is not clear how far Italy is merely being used to bring indirect pressure on Vichy.

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5. Mexico and the Axis.

Owing to the refusal of Axis powers to receive a Mexican note demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of a Mexican vessel, President Camacho has called a special session of Congress to meet on May 28 for the purpose of declaring war.

Some uncertainty has been expressed in press despatches as to the attitude to be taken by Cardenas, whose social policy has been considerably modified by Camacho. Cardenas has a large following in the country at large, and also in Congress and in the cabinet. His support will be very desirable, and it is predicted that if he is prepared to give it he will become Minister of Defence.

6. Brazil and the Axis.

There is a lively agitation in Brazil for active measures against Axis submarines operating off the coast. Brazil has lost 7 ships so far.

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7. Nazi Operations in Mozambique. C169805

An Overseas News Agency despatch from New York speaks of growing concern in South Africa over the situation in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. Nazi agents are said to be using it as a base for cooperation with subversive organisations in South Africa, such as the Ossewa Brandweg, which have been giving the government there a good deal of trouble owing to their political connections and widespread support. The Portuguese authorities, it is complained, not only refrain from curbing these activities, but have actually arrested and sent back to Portugal the one official, General Nunes, who had made any attempt to do so.

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 252, pages C169131-C169805

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CANADA

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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 253

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169806

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 1, 1942

1. Russia.
2. Libya.
3. China.
4. Mexico.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 253, pages C169806-C170568

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CANADA

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On May 30 the Germans announced that the great battle around Kharkov had ended in a proud victory of annihilation. They claimed 240,000 prisoners. The Russians issued a counterblast saying the operations at Kharkov had been designed to forestall German plans for operations in the Rostov sector, and had accomplished their aim; that the capture of Kharkov had not been on the programme; and that the Germans had lost 90,000 men killed or prisoners, while the Russians had lost 5,000 killed and 70,000 missing.

On May 31 the Russians claimed they were still repulsing attacks in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector.



While further consolidating its positions before Kharkov (1), the Red Army battled against the threat to its flank in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector (2). There the Russians were reported not only to have checked the Nazis but also to have established and broadened a bridgehead across a river, which might well be the Donets. They also captured a village in this area; the only one shown on detailed maps is Velikiye Kamishevakha. Shading on the map approximates the area that is held by the Soviet forces.

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REPETER

C169807

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RUSSIAN TROOPS SHOW GREATER STRENGTH



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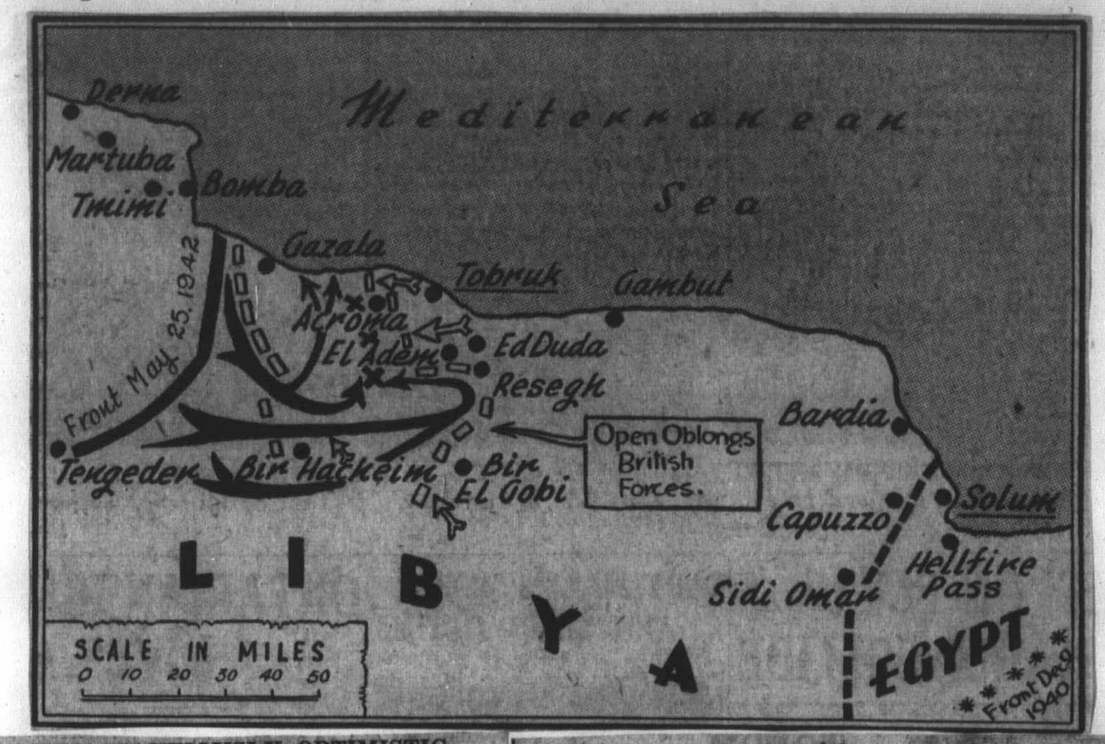
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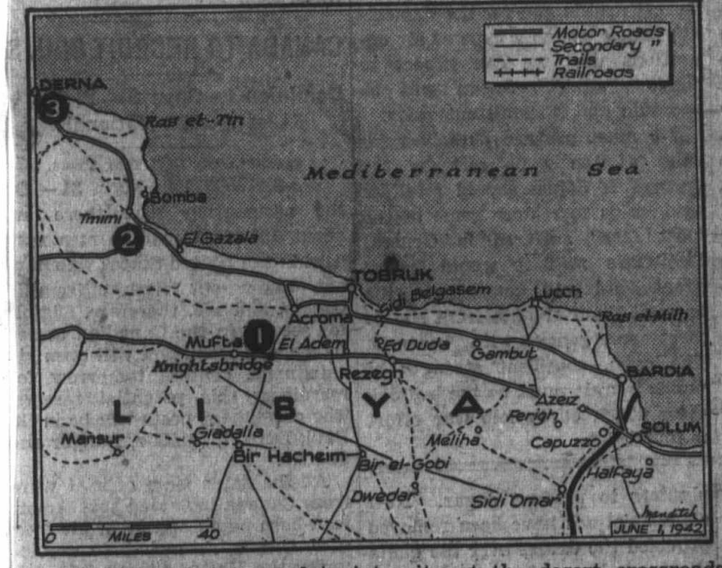
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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On May 28 enemy tanks reached the coast northwest of Acroma and have been shelling the coastal road. It is not clear whether they are in sufficient force to cut the communications between Gazala and the main British forces. According to the latest report from the Dominions Office, the enemy is now attempting to withdraw his forces and is finding difficulty in getting them safely away through the gaps in the minefields. The British communique of May 31 reported increasingly heavy fighting around Knightsbridge.



BRITISH IN LIBYA CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC

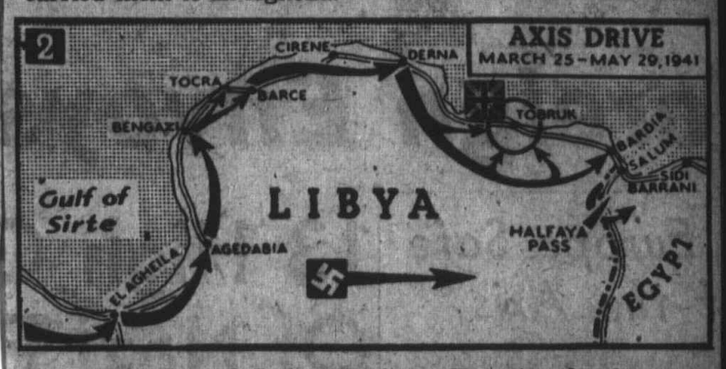


As fighting increased in intensity at the desert crossroads known as Knightsbridge (1), Cairo believed the Axis threat to Tobruk, to the northeast, had been diverted. The R. A. F. continued to hammer the enemy mechanized columns and in addition bombed Axis bases at Tmimi (2) and Derna (3) along the coast.

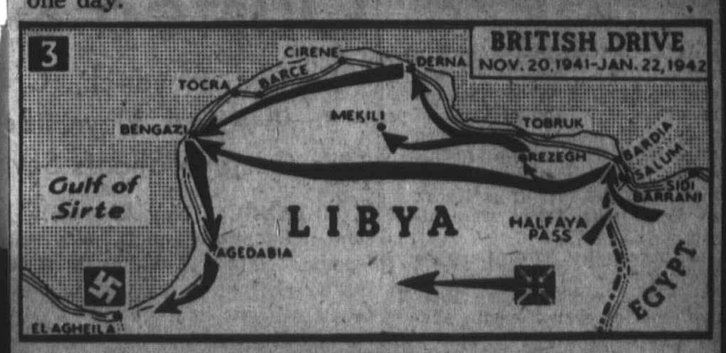
Give and Take in Libya War



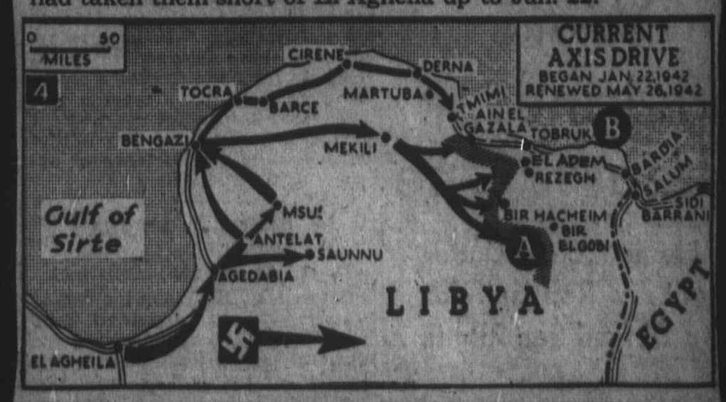
British thrust across desert more than a year ago carried them to El Agheila.



German and Italian push to Egyptian border; encircling Tobruk en route, was stopped a year ago, less one day.



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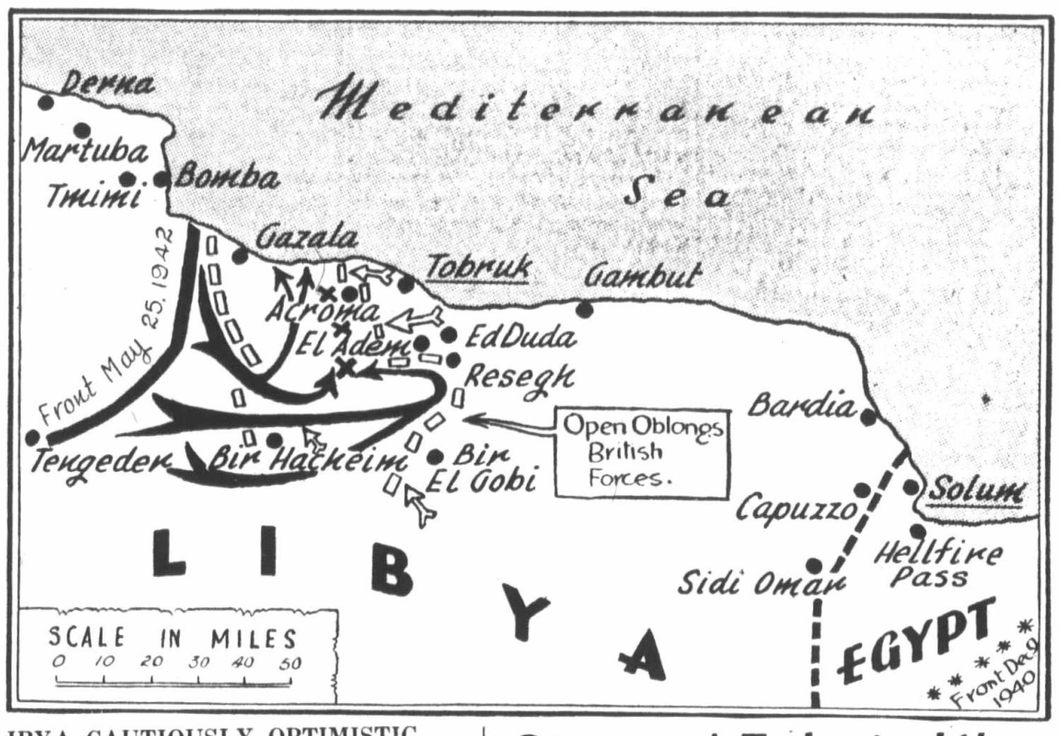
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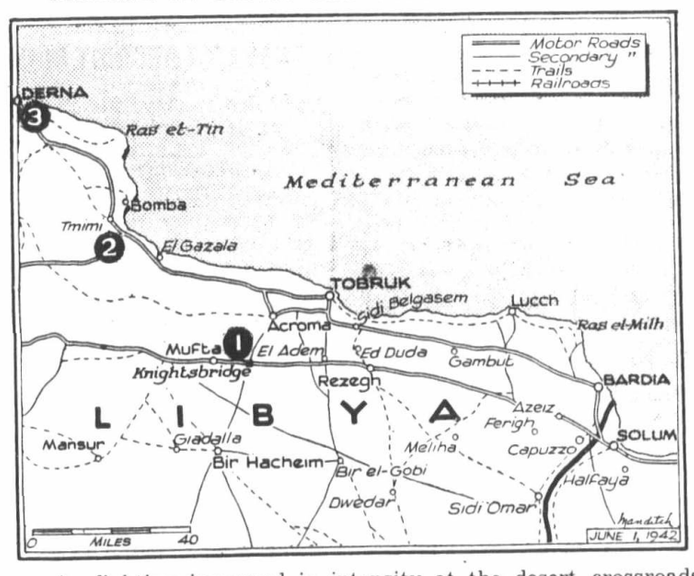
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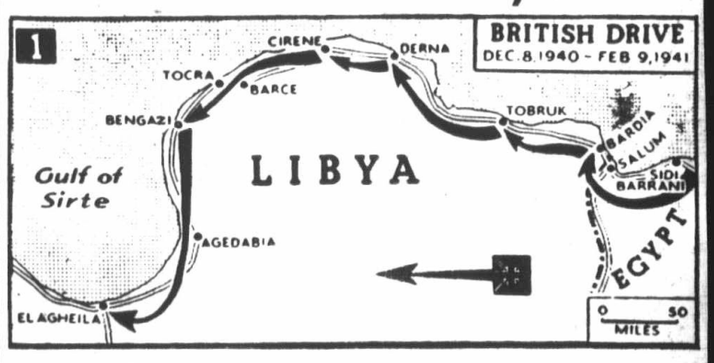


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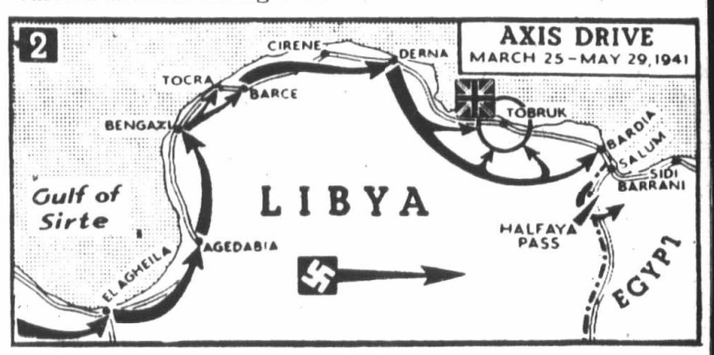


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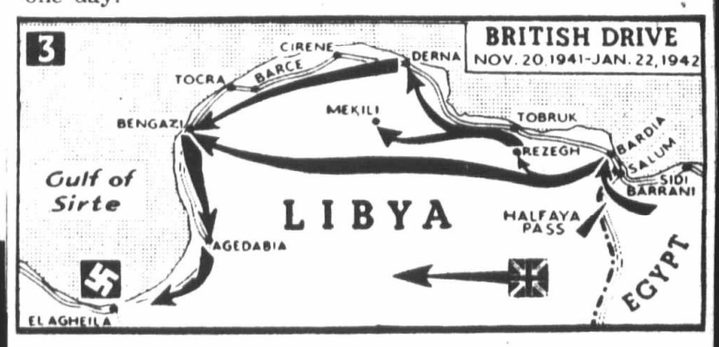
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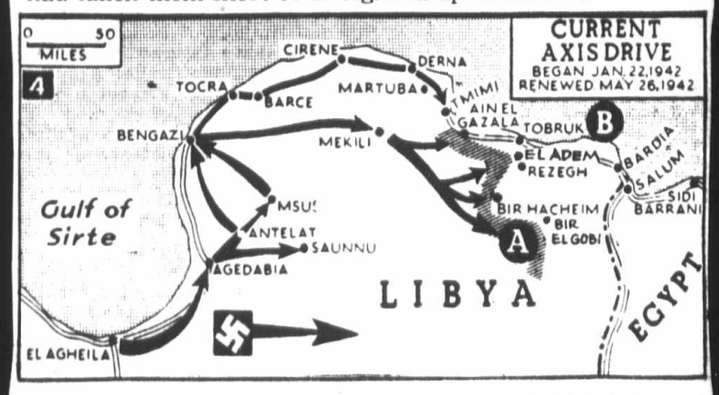
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The Chinese were forced out of Linhwa and Lanchi during the weekend, allegedly by the use of poison gas. Liuchiang, which they still hold, is under attack. The Japanese are also attacking from Lanyu.

In southern Chekiang province many troops landed on Bay 30 on Tuhwan Island, northeast of Wenchow Bay, about halfway between their two previous landings at Nangchow and Foochow. They attacked the town of Nanmen nearby. It looks as if the Japanese were prepared to utilise large forces in order to make a thorough clearing of Chinese territory from which Japan might be bombed.

In Anhwei province, just north of Chekiang and west of Shanghai, the Chinese have launched widespread attacks on localities held by the Japanese, probably in the hope of drawing off troops from the Chekiang drive. They have occupied several points in the outer defence area of the former provincial capital, Anking, and have reached the suburbs of Hofei (Luchow), another provincial city. In the neighbouring province of Hupeh they are attacking Ichang, and in South Honan they are attacking Nanhan. In western Shantung, on the other hand, the enemy is on the offensive against places in the neighbourhood of Potsch.

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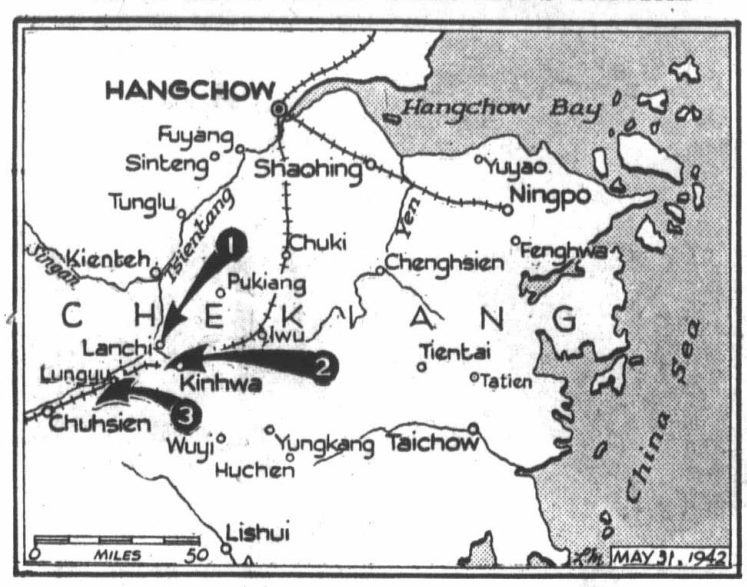
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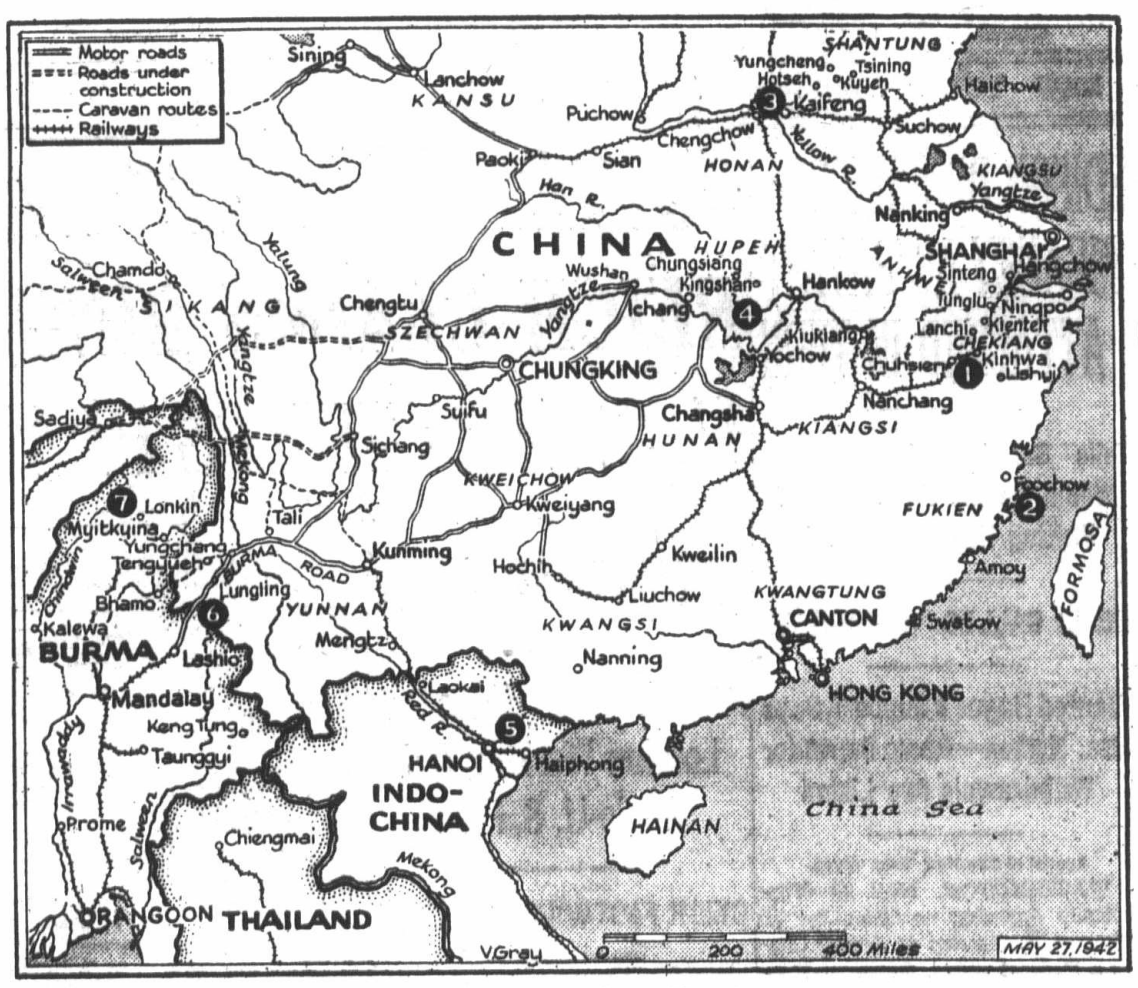
C169810

THE CHINESE YIELD CHEKIANG'S CAPITAL



As the Japanese battled their way into Lanchi (1) and street fighting raged there, Chungking acknowledged that the defenders of Kinhwa (2) had abandoned that city after a three-week siege capped by furious assaults and were fighting the enemy in its western outskirts. Part of the Japanese force that took Lungyu (3) pushed southwest but was intercepted, according to the Chinese.

WARFARE RAGES AT WIDELY SCATTERED POINTS IN CHINA



Japanese attackers, still striving to capture Kinhwa in Chekiang Province (1), were reported repulsed. Foochow (2), where they are trying to gain a foothold, was shelled by warships for two days and an enemy expeditionary force was reported assembling on near-by Formosa. In North China 5,000 Japanese attacked points in the area of Hotseh (3) and in Central China 3,000 attacked in the vicinity of Kingshan and Chungsiang (4). A report that the enemy was reinforcing in Indo-China stirred speculation regarding a possible drive from Haiphong (5) northwestward toward Kunming, but efforts to approach this Yunnan city from the west along the Burma Road appeared checked by Chinese counter-attacks around Lungling (6). In the Myitkyina region (7) the Burma invaders were pushing toward Lonkin.

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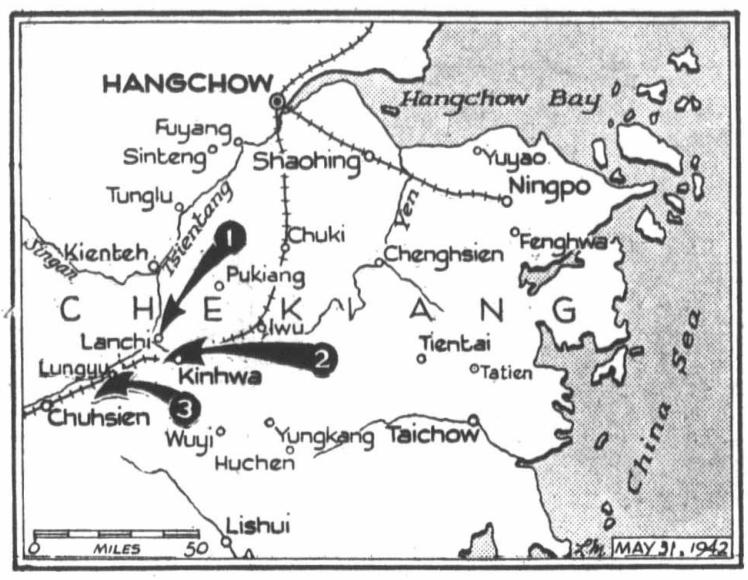
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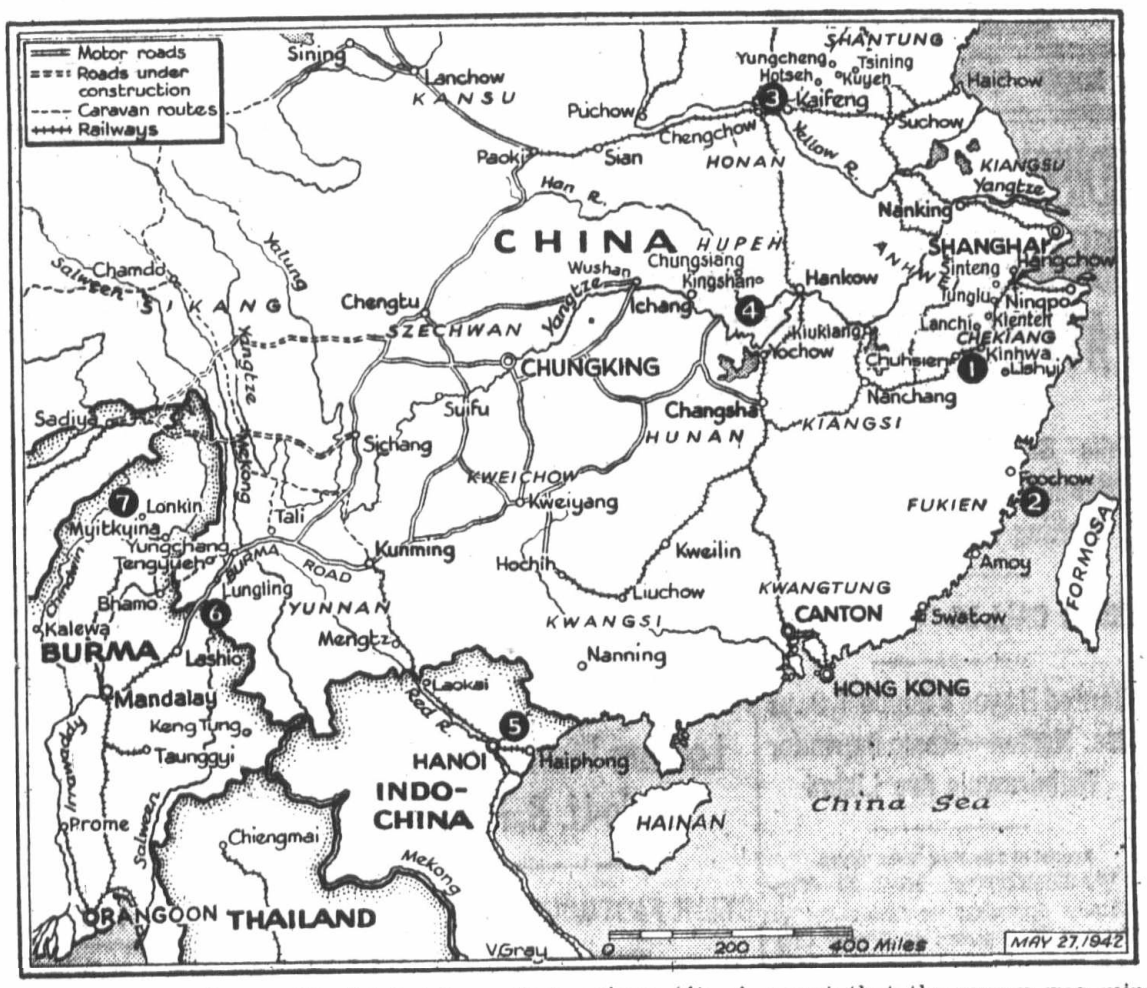
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4. Mexico.

On May 29 the Mexican Chamber unanimously approved a declaration that Mexico had been at war with the Axis powers since May 22. Sixty deputies were absent out of a total of 168. The Senate approved the measure on May 30 by 53 to 0 with 5 absentees. It remained for the President to proclaim a state of war.

A measure was also passed by both Houses giving the President extraordinary powers and suspending constitutional guarantees.

HOW LATIN AMERICA STANDS ON THE WAR



With the action taken by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and Senate, all the republics lying between the border of the United States and South America and those in the Caribbean are at war with the Axis. In South America all except Argentina and Chile have broken relations, but none has declared war.

Line-Up of World War II

THE ALLIES

Australia	Honduras
Belgium	India
Canada	Luxembourg
China	Mexico
Costa Rica	New Zealand
Cuba	Nicaragua
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Dominican Republic	Panama
El Salvador	Poland
Free France	South Africa
Great Britain	Soviet Union
Greece	The Netherlands
Guatamala	United States
Haiti	Yugoslavia

THE AXIS

Bulgaria	Japan
Croatia	Manchukuo
Finland	Rumania
Germany	Slovakia
Hungary	Thailand
Italy	

NOTE: *Not all the countries in either list have declared war on all the countries in the other lsit.*

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C169812

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 2, 1942

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3. Mexico.
4. South African Houde.
5. German War Plans.

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CANADA

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The Chinese advance against Ichang is also making progress.

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FOE CONCENTRATES ON CHINA'S RAILWAYS



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The German force which struck at Tobruk is continuing, with some success, its withdrawal through the gaps in the minefields, under cover of anti-tank gun concentrations which are holding them against British attacks.

The Italians claim to have repulsed British attempts to liberate encircled units, probably at Gazala.



The circle on the map indicates the focus of the desert fighting. After Marshal Rommel's tank forces had swept eastward below Bir Hacheim to get behind the British defenses (heavy line) they were turned westward. To get reinforcements they blasted two gaps in the British mine fields: one at Mteifel es-Seghir, the other at Ualeb. But the defenders prevented reinforcements from getting through, and yesterday the Germans strove to keep the gaps open so as to extricate their units cut off to the east.

3. Mexico.

On June 1 President Camacho signed the Mexican declaration of war. Publication in the official gazette on June 2 was expected to complete the process.

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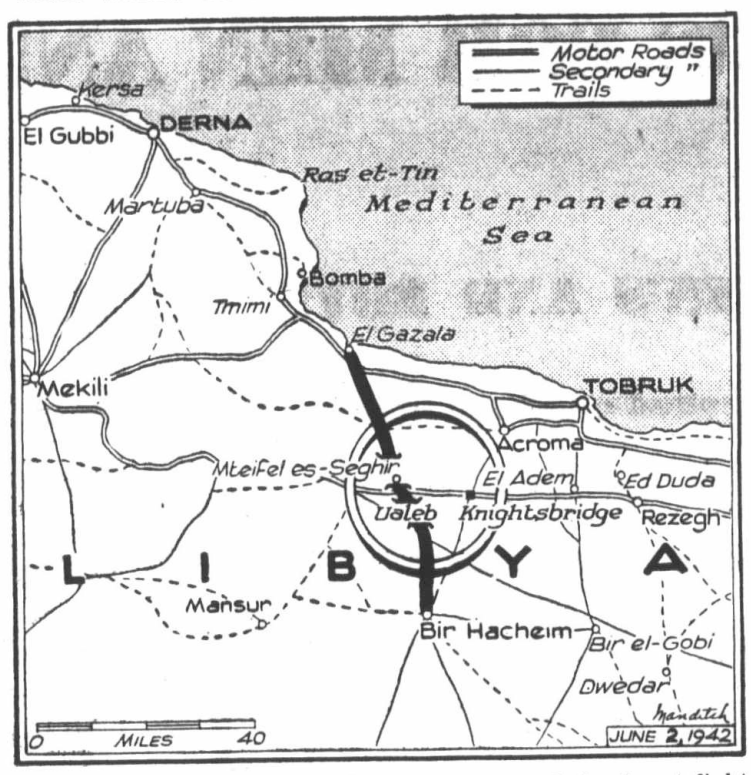
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AXIS TRIES TO FIGHT WAY OUT OF LIBYA RING



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CANADA

4. South African Houde.

Dr. D. F. Malan, the Nationalist party leader, in an address to a Nationalist rally at Johannesburg on June 1, urged Afrikanders conscripted for military service to refuse. He said he knew he could be sent to prison for giving them this advice, but he was prepared to go. He also criticised Smuts for planning to arm non-European troops, and declared the Nationalists wanted peace with the enemies Smuts had made.

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5. German War Plans.

C169816

The shipload of American repatriates from Europe which has just been landed at New York included the Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, Louis P. Lochner, who immediately announced that some time in June or July Hitler plans to give the word for an all-out offensive in Russia, and to supplement it by a pincer movement against the Caucasus through Turkey and Iran. This information, Lochner says, came to him just before he left Lisbon from a German source so well in the know that he cannot doubt its veracity. Lochner's informant told him, "Iran is practically ours already. England has had to take most of her troops out of there and hurry them down to India. There isn't any love for the Russian troops stationed there." As for Turkey, the Germans seem to hope that it will be induced to ask for their protection against the Bolshevist menace, but if not, barges are being concentrated in the Greek islands for a possible seizure of the Dardanelles.

If Hitler succeeds in Russia, Lochner thinks he hopes to make peace with the rest of the world in a halo of glory for having removed the curse of Communism. The only thing that might force him to alter his plans would be the immediate establishment of a second front in western Europe.

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C169817

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 6, 1942

1. Japanese Fleet Operations.
2. Libya.
3. China.
4. Government Control of British Coal Industry.
5. United States Declarations of War.
6. United States Naval Construction.
7. Australia and Imperial Relations.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

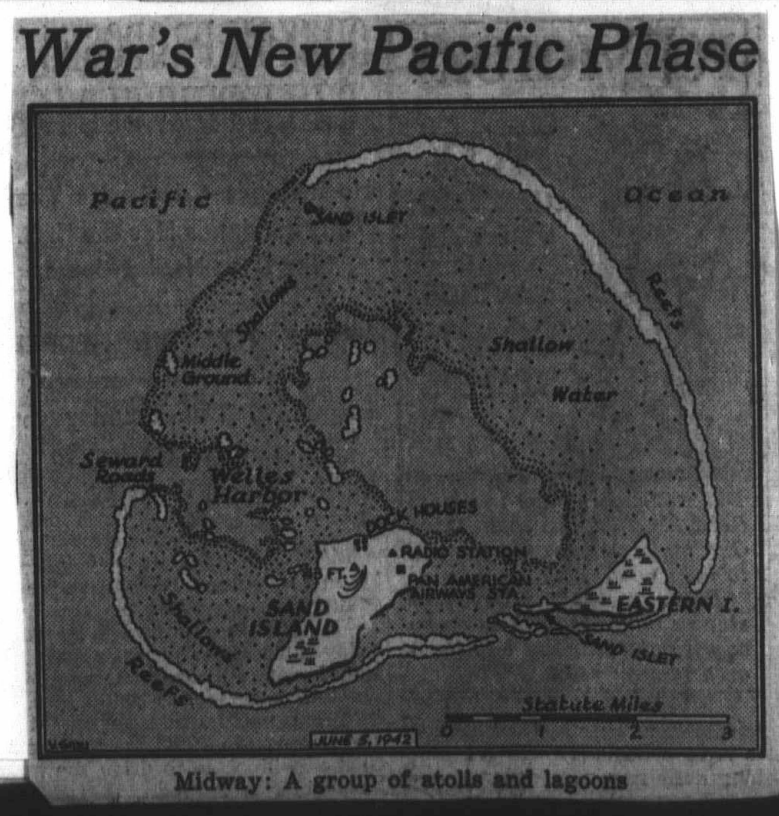
1. Japanese Fleet Operations.

Present indications are that Midway Island was the main objective of recent Japanese naval operations, and that the Dutch Harbor raid was not intended to be the beginning of a serious attack. The attack on Midway Island began on June 4 with an air raid, and reports make it clear that heavy naval units were in the supporting force.

ACTION FLARES AT FAR-FLUNG POINTS IN THE PACIFIC



Following upon the two Japanese raids on Dutch Harbor (1), enemy planes attacked the United States outpost at Midway Island (2). A detailed map of Midway appears on Page 3. In the far southwest, Japanese submarines were active in the neighborhood of Sydney (3). Attacks were made on three United Nations ships; one was sunk and two escaped, according to a communiqué.



Midway: A group of atolls and lagoons

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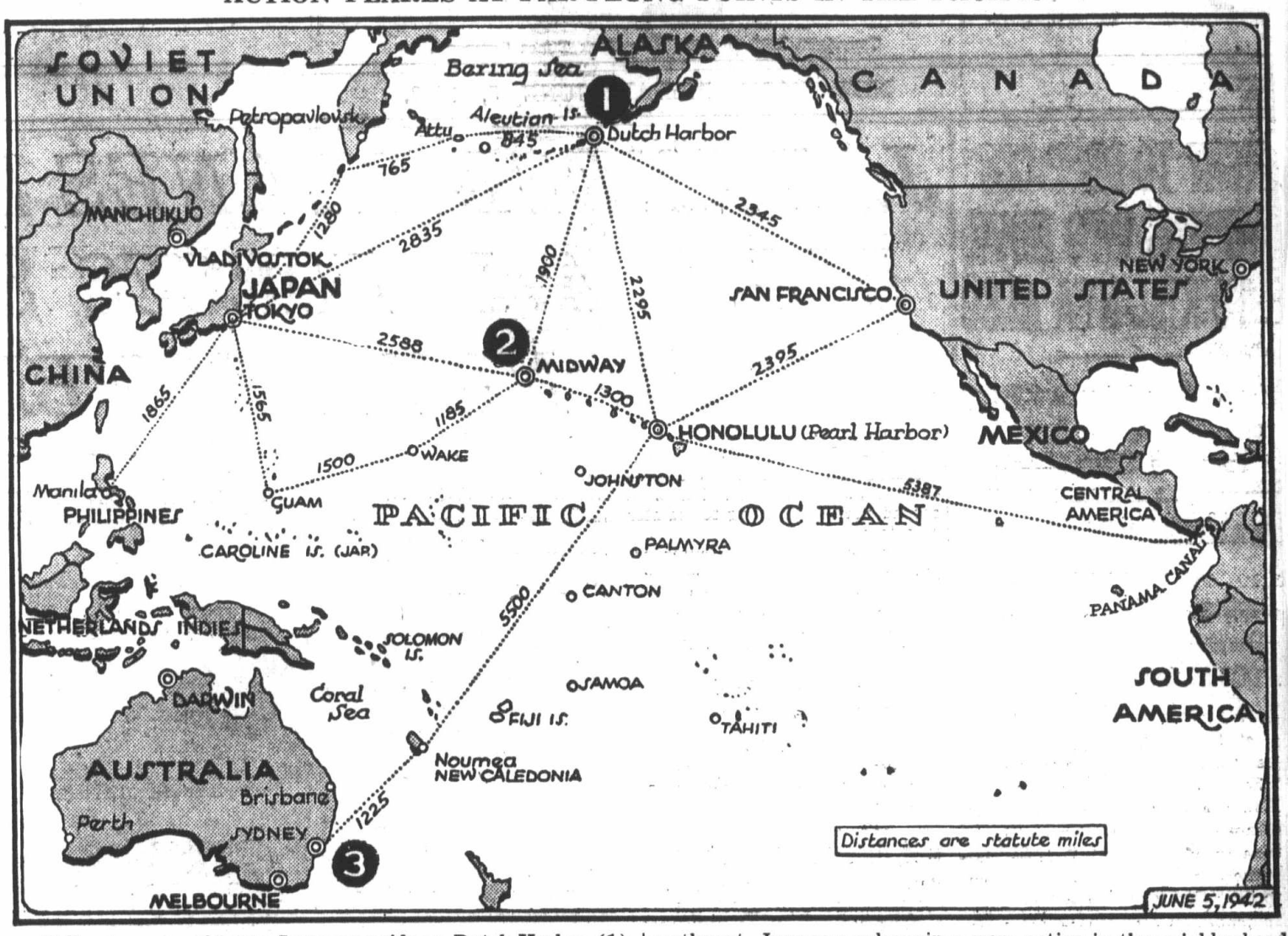
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C169818

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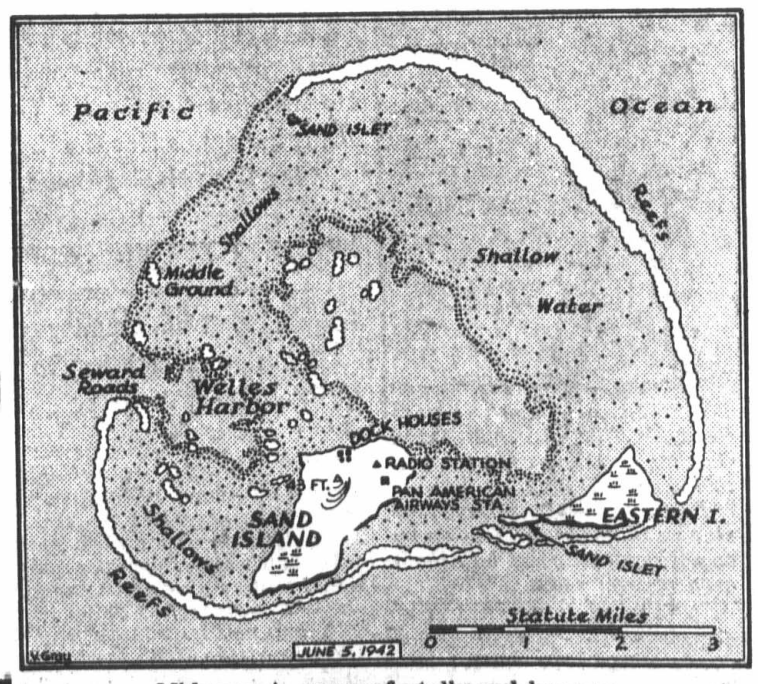
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War's New Pacific Phase



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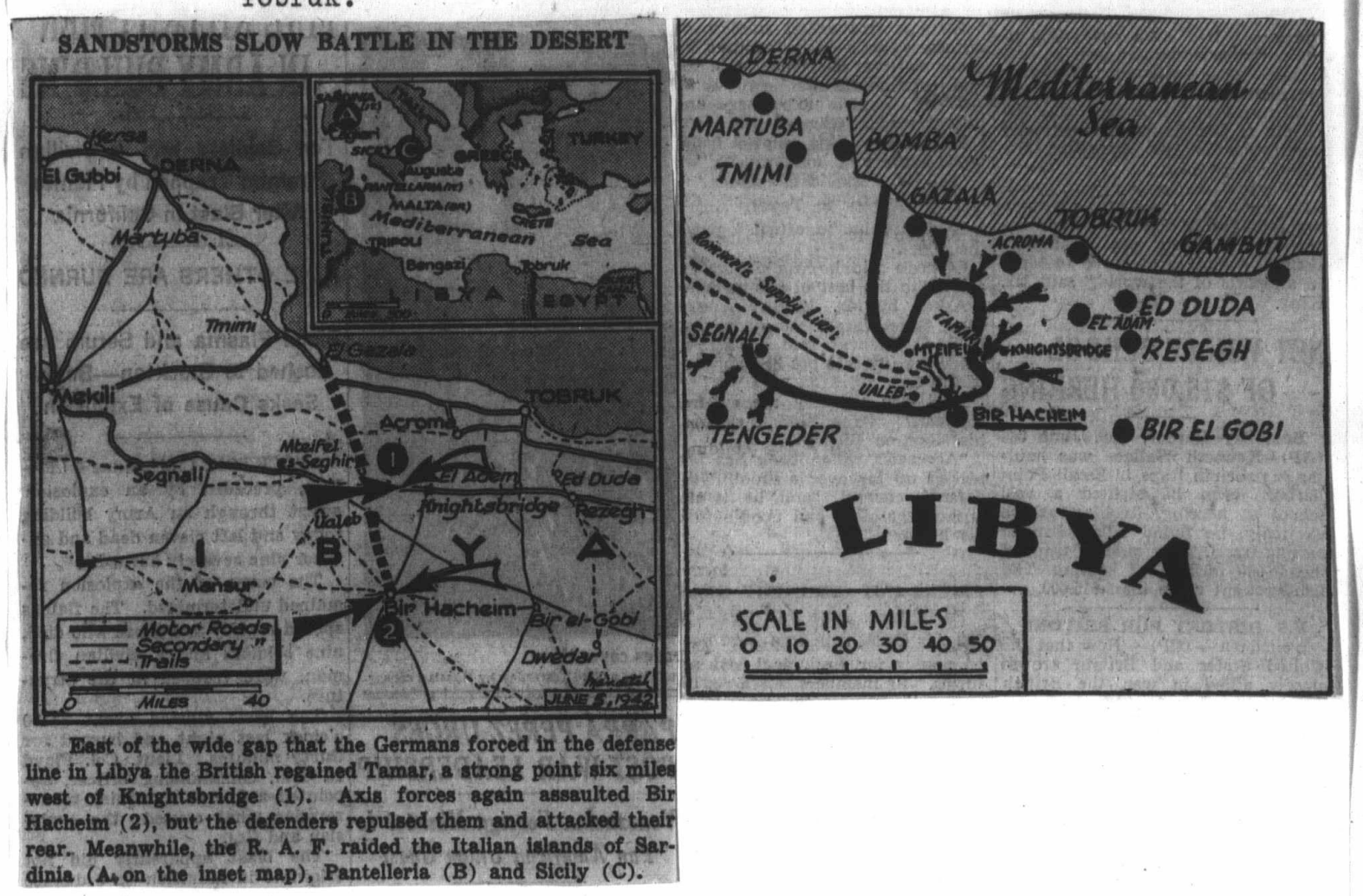
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There has been a pause in the land fighting in Libya; the last reported change was that the British drove the enemy out of Tamar, six miles west of Knightsbridge. The Germans have been making heavy air attacks on Allied positions around Bir Hacheim, but an Axis attack there failed to develop. Axis reinforcements are coming in through the new gap in the minefields, so that it looks as if Rommel still hoped to continue the advance against Tobruk.



East of the wide gap that the Germans forced in the defense line in Libya the British regained Tamar, a strong point six miles west of Knightsbridge (1). Axis forces again assaulted Bir Hacheim (2), but the defenders repulsed them and attacked their rear. Meanwhile, the R. A. F. raided the Italian islands of Sardinia (A on the inset map), Pantelleria (B) and Sicily (C).

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In Chekiang province Chuhsien, the principal immediate Japanese objective, is still holding out.

In Yunnan the Japanese seem to be on the move again east of Lungling on the Burma road.

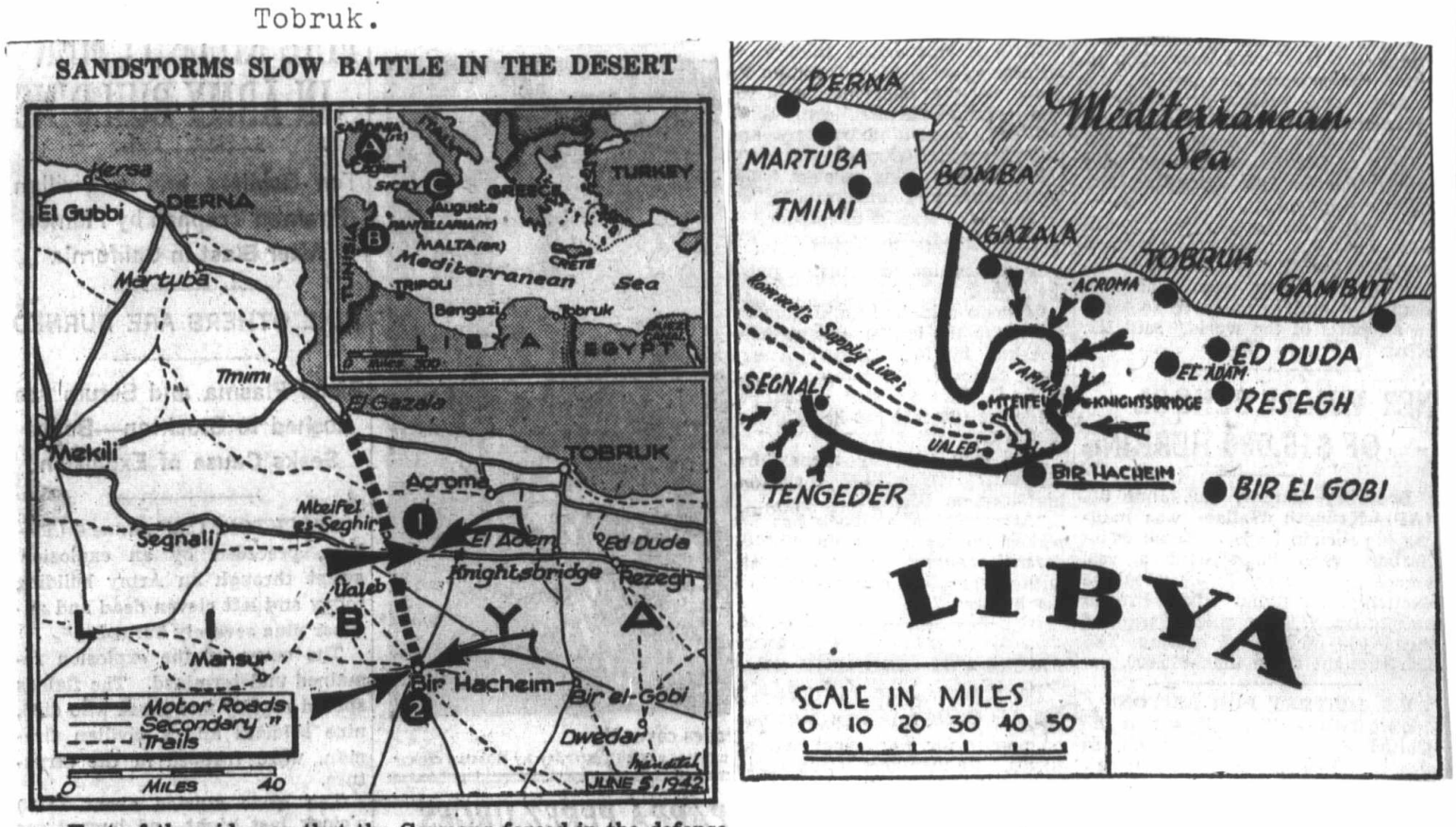
The recent use of gas by the Japanese has brought a warning from President Roosevelt that if it continues the United States will use gas against them. Neither the United States nor Japan has ratified the Geneva protocol of 1925 against the use of gas.

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4. Government Control of British Coal Industry.

In view of the coal shortage in the United Kingdom, the British Government is taking control of the industry and appointing Major Gwylim Lloyd George as Minister of Fuel, Light, and Power. He will be advised by a national board made up of representatives of workers, owners, managers, and consumers. Wages and working conditions will be placed under the board if workers and owners agree.

A good deal of the shortage has been caused by transfer of miners to the armed forces, which has been going on at the rate of 25,000 a year. No more miners are to be returned to the mines from the armed forces, as has been done recently, but mining will in future be one of the priority industries which may be chosen in lieu of military service.

5. United States Declarations of War.

The United States declarations of war against Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania have now passed the Senate. A declaration against Finland is forecast by the New York Times as a possible result of present conversations among United States, British, and Russian officials.

6. United States Naval Construction.

An $8,000,000,000 naval construction bill was presented to the United States House of Representatives on June 3. It provides for no new battleships, but plans 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of heavy and light cruisers, and 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels. Another bill already passed by the House provides for 100 new submarines, which will about double the present fleet. Construction of the new programme is to be completed in two years.

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7. Australia and Imperial Relations.

A British United Press despatch from Canberra says that Stanley M. Bruce, the present Australian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, is to be accredited to the British war cabinet and the Pacific war council in London as Australia's representative.

Curtin told the Australian Parliament on June 4, in the course of a statement on Allied war strategy, that the seizure of Madagascar had been suggested by the Australian Government. It is probable, however, that Australia was not the only Dominion to make this suggestion.

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C169822

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 12, 1942

1. Libya.
2. Russia.
3. China.

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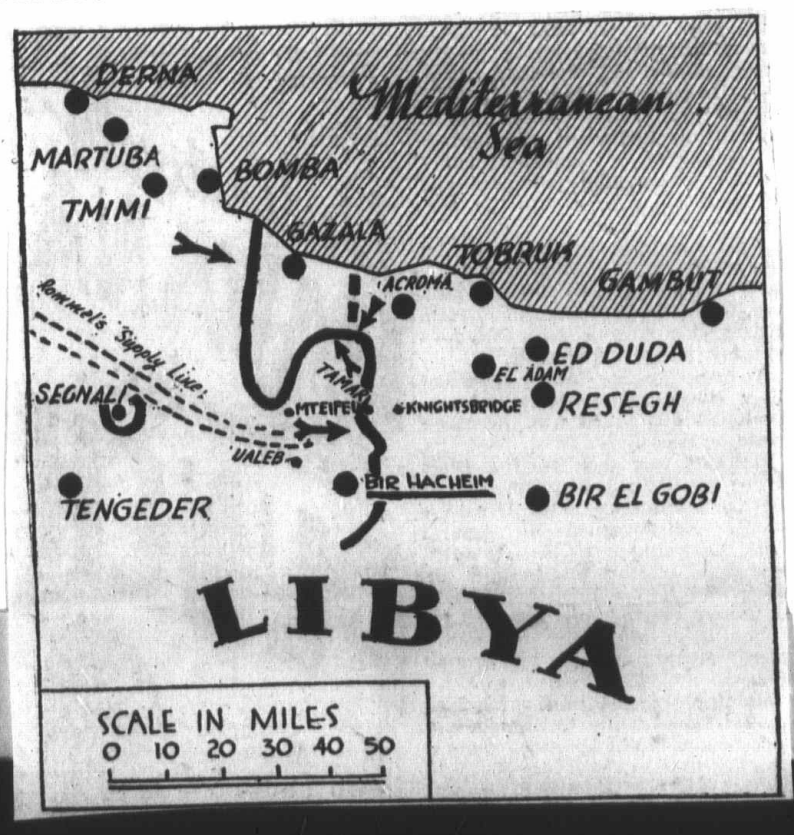
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. Libya. C169823

The loss of Bir Hacheim seems to be a serious blow to the defence of Tobruk. It may also cause the Free French to feel that they have again been let down by their Allies. They put up a very stiff defence at Bir Hacheim but apparently it was not found possible to give them much help.

Plewman's analysis of the position in the Toronto Star may be of interest:

> "Hopes expressed last week about the trend of the battle in Libya this week are not being fulfilled. Cairo intimated then that the British had established a superiority of armored forces. General Ritchie apparently believed this to be true and ordered a two-pronged British counter-offensive to be made, one force attacking moving westward from Gazala and another force attacking westward from Knightsbridge. The British gained a little ground and captured up to a thousand prisoners but ran up against "a brick wall." Since then the Axis forces have attacked the British entrenched in the Knightsbridge region with heavy artillery and sent strong tank forces and reinforced air forces to make numerous attacks on the Free French and British forces in Bir Hacheim. This strong point held up the Axis offensive and the failure to obtain possession of its wells made Rommel's supply problems difficult.
>
> "Today Berlin reports that early this morning the Axis forces captured Bir Hacheim. . . . Rommel has taken a key position and is sure to profit much thereby. He must have captured guns, tanks, and many hundreds of men. The most disconcerting feature, however, is the inability of Ritchie to send forces to relieve the place, although he had ample warning of the extremity of the need of the garrison there. Lack of supplies probably forced the surrender if it really has taken place. As a consequence the whole British front is endangered. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for Ritchie to pull back his forces in Gazala if it is not already too late. Successful British counter-attacks must be made today if Gazala is to be held.
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> "The accompanying map was made on the assumption that Bir Hacheim was captured by the Axis. The ticked line or black oblongs in the north suggest the line to which Ritchie may have to pull back his forces at Gazala. The enemy now may have renewed hopes of taking Tobruk, but much heavy fighting is ahead of him first."



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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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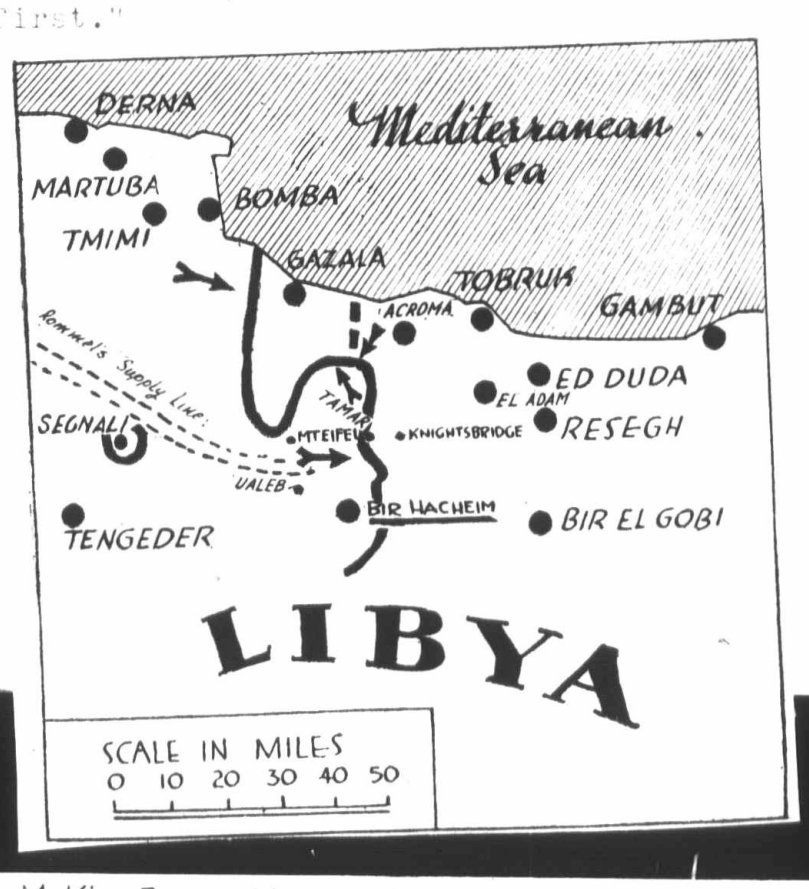
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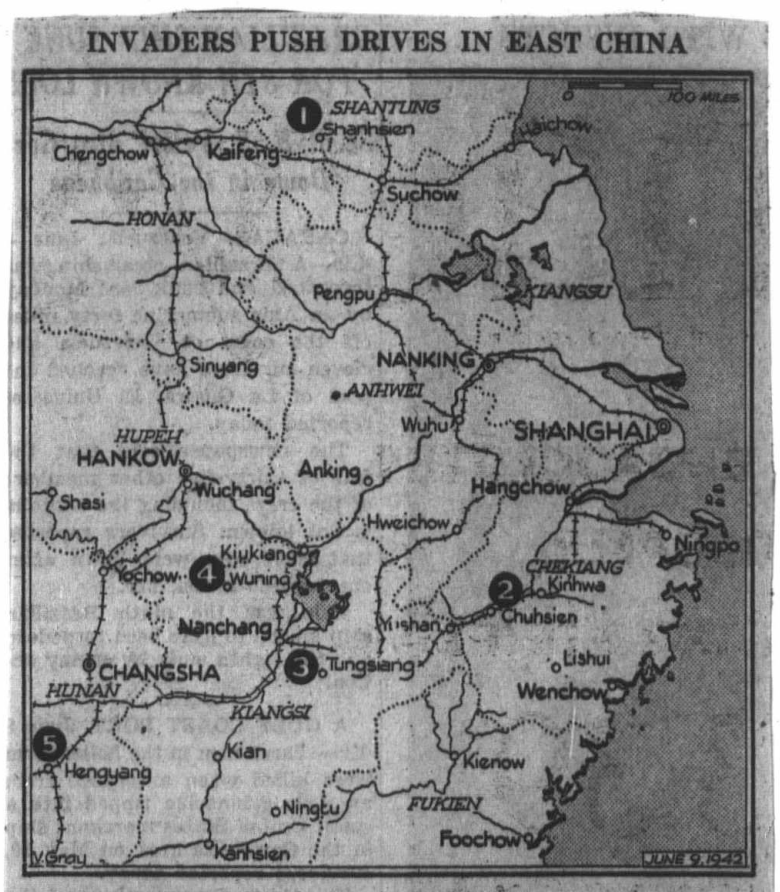
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CANADA

2. Russia.

The Germans claim their present local offensives in Russia are only the preparation for a grand offensive later on. Their principal effort at present is against Sevastopol, the last remaining Russian stronghold in the Crimea. They are also attacking around Kharkov in an attempt to straighten their line there.

3. China.

In Chekiang the Chinese are still holding Chuhsien, the airport and railway centre which was one of the immediate major objectives of the Japanese. A Japanese flanking drive has advanced 20 miles farther west to Changshan, while other Japanese forces advancing east from Nanchang have reached a point within about 50 miles of the troops coming westward. It looks as if the Chinese, in spite of their heroic defence of Chuhsien, would soon lose control of the railway in this area.



In Shantung Province the Japanese attacked northeast of Shanhsien (1). To the south in Chekiang severe fighting was reported at Chuhsien (2). In Kiangsi the Chinese engaged the enemy at Tungsiang (3) and attacked him northeast of Wuning (4). Tokyo reported a heavy bombing of Hengyang (5) in Hunan.

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INVADERS PUSH DRIVES IN EAST CHINA



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CANADA

C169825

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 13, 1942

1. Japanese Landings in Aleutians.
2. Earlier Pacific Operations: Midway Island and Coral Sea.
3. Libya.
4. Madagascar.
5. Russia.
6. China.
7. Lease-Lend Compensation Agreements.
8. Iroquois Declaration of War on Axis.

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1. Japanese Landing in Aleutians. C169826

The only authenticated Japanese landings in the Aleutians so far are at the outer end of the chain, on Attu Island, and in the harbor of Kiska in the Rat Islands just to the east of Attu Island. A Tokyo despatch broadcast from Germany on June 12 quoted reports that strong Japanese infantry and engineer units had landed on "the two most important Aleutian islands," Unalaska, where the Dutch Harbor base is located, and Unimak, at the tip of the Alaskan peninsula just northeast of Unalaska. The object of these landings was said to be the capture of Dutch Harbor. It seems likely, however, that if they had really taken place it would have been reported by this time through United States sources. The Japanese forces at Kiska and Attu were being attacked by United States aircraft, which, it was claimed, had forced them to retire from the populated part of these islands.

Kiska has an excellent natural harbor, which, however, is said to need proper jettying to make it really useful, and the place has been used mainly as a lookout station for naval planes. At Attu there is a radio station, a trading post managed by white men, and a native village. It is understood that evacuation of all inhabitants was recently ordered, but it is not known whether the order was carried out.

The nearest foreign territory to Attu is the Komandorski Islands, just to the west, which belong to Russia. The nearest Japanese territory is Shumshu, the northernmost of the Kurile Islands, which extend from Japan proper to Kamchatka in Siberia.

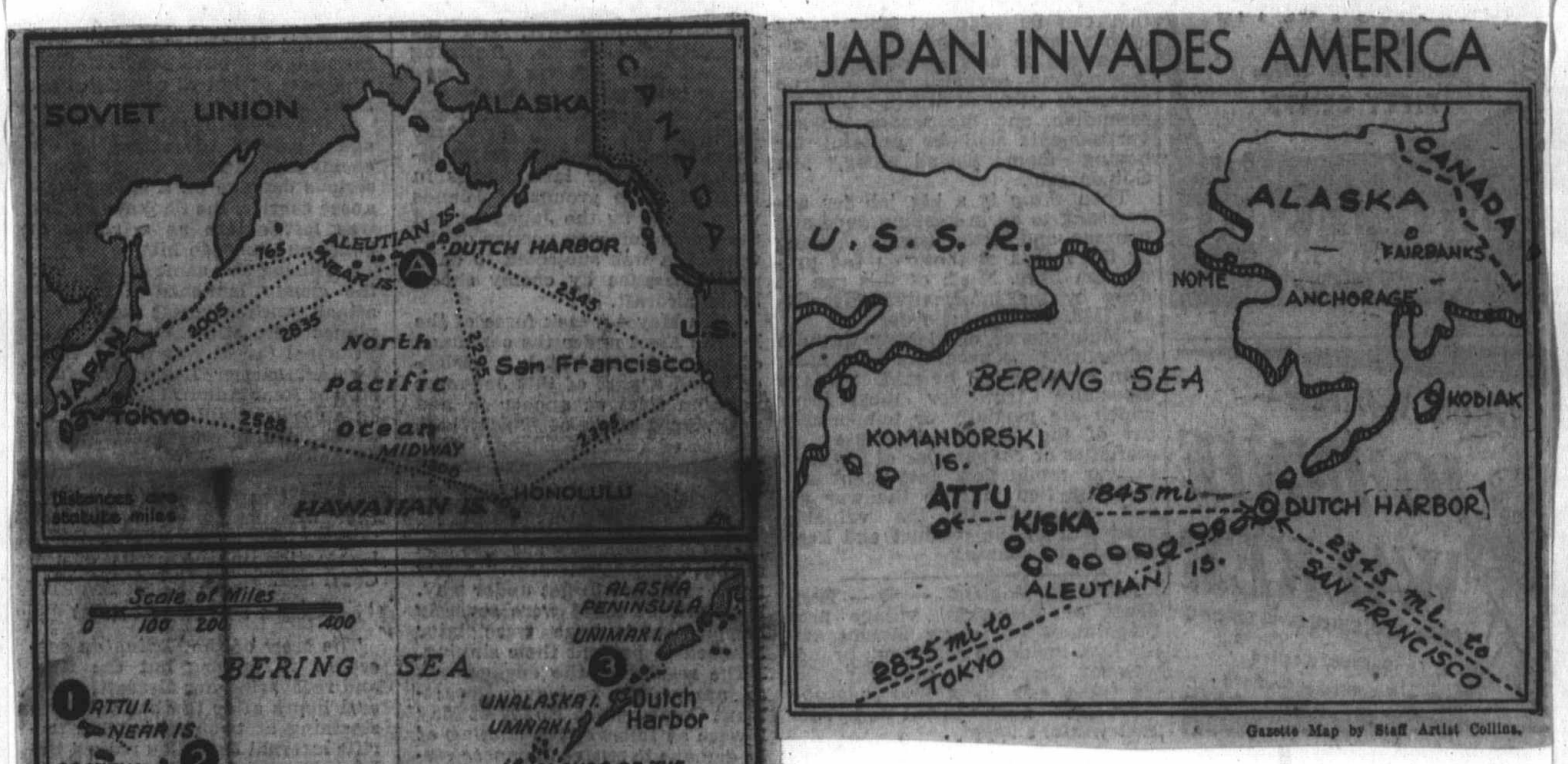
For local emergency action of a non-military nature, an Alaska War Council has been set up by President Roosevelt. It is headed by the Governor, Ernest Gruening, and consists of the local representatives of the Federal Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Federal Security

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Administration, the Works Administration, and the Attorney-General, together with a resident of Alaska to be chosen by the other members - eight persons in all. It has authority to act on emergency questions for the Departments represented on it.

The recent Japanese fleet operations have caused anxiety in China as to the ability of the United States Navy to cope with them. The China Times on June 12 expressed concern over the announcement that United States warships were operating with the British Home Fleet. It said this division of United States naval strength prompted the Japanese attacks on Midway and the Aleutians, and pointed out that Japan was using her main fleet for operations in the northern Pacific, and that adequate counter-measures should be taken.



Gazette Map by Staff Artist Collins.

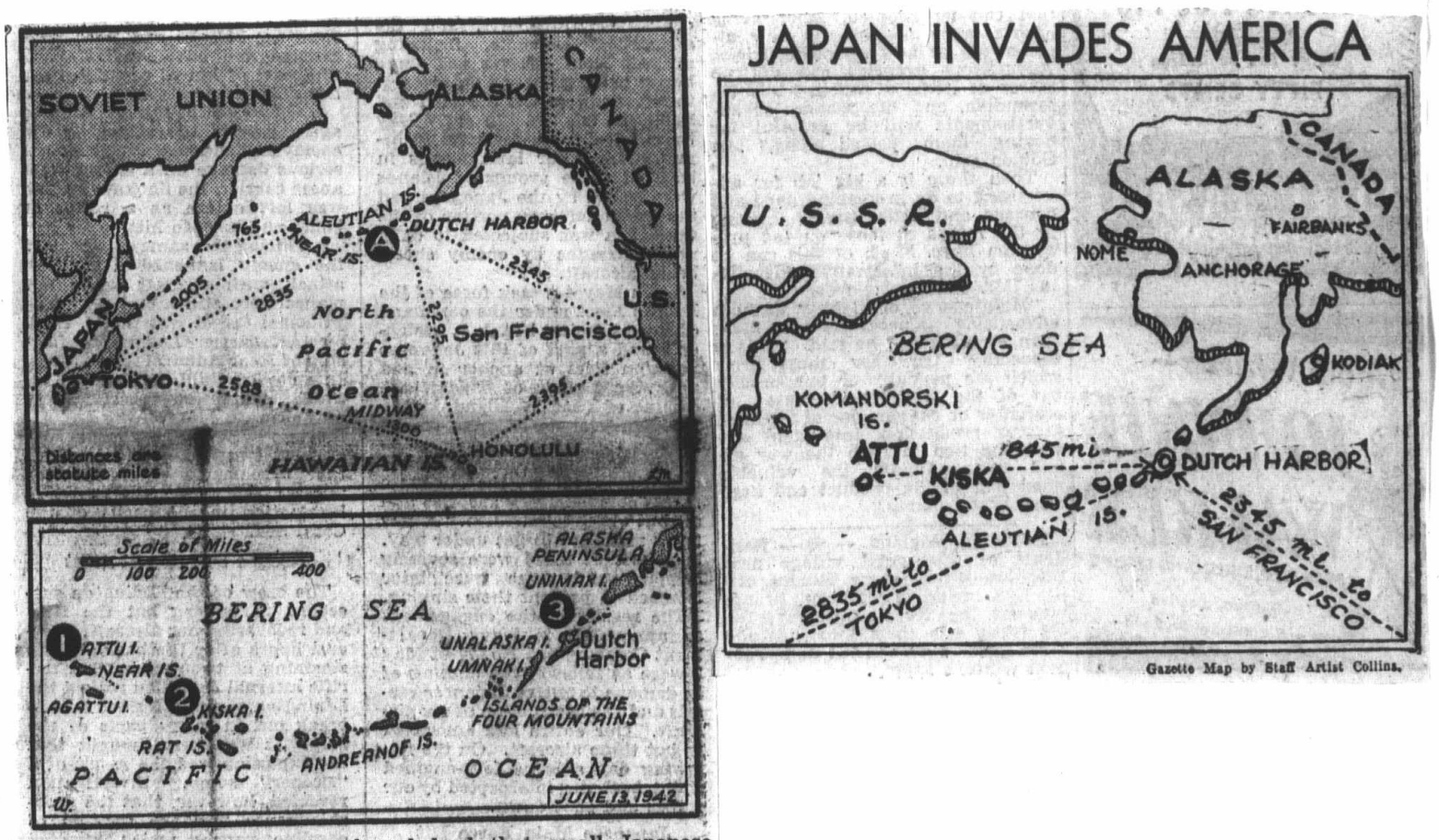
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2. Earlier Pacific Operations: Midway Island and Coral Sea.

The Japanese attack on Midway Island seems to have been rather disastrous for the Japanese. Their aircraft carriers were hardest hit, two being sunk and the other two badly damaged. Nothing else seems to have been sunk, but damage was reported to three or four battleships, two cruisers, and two transports, and nothing was accomplished to offset the loss and damage unless the Japanese claim is well founded that the Aleutian landing was made possible by diverting United States attention to Midway. This is doubtful; they could probably have got Attu and Kiska in any event.

A full account of the battle of the Coral Sea, along with preliminary operations last March, has now been issued by the United States Navy Department. It is of considerable interest and indicates a pretty successful action, which, though it failed to prevent establishment of Japanese bases in the Solomons and Louisiades, did keep the Japanese from going on to seize Port Moresby, the New Guinea base which guards the north coast of Australia. The communiqué's text is affixed.

Official Communiques

A Navy Department communique Friday:

"1. The Battle of Midway now makes it possible to release information with regard to the Battle of the Coral Sea. Holding up this information gave to our navy security which was a cornerstone in building for the Midway victory.

"2. In early March the Japanese were observed to be concentrating transports and combatant ships in the ports of Salumaua and Lae on the Island of New Guiana, apparently in preparation for an assault on Port Moresby on the south coast of the same island. The occupation of Port Moresby would have afforded the enemy a strategically located advance base from which promptly to make further attacks on Northern Australia.

"3. For some time the bases at Salamaua and Lae had been subjected to air attacks by U.S. and Australian shore-based aircraft from Australia. On March 10 a number of aircraft from a Pacific Fleet task force, under the command of Vice-Admiral Wilson Brown, joined these shore-based planes in very successful attacks on shipping and shore installations at the enemy bases. As announced in Navy Department communique No. 57 on March 18, this attack resulted in the following damage to the enemy: The sinking of or damage to more than 20 Japanese ships and heavy damage to shore installations. The resulting disruption of Japanese plans delayed for two months any attempt of the enemy to advance by sea to the southward. The attacking force was described in the communique as American and Australian island-based forces, since the participation of our carriers in that action had still not been discovered by the enemy.

"4. During April our army reconnaissance planes reported that the enemy was once again concentrating transports, and the supporting elements, including aircraft from carriers and shore bases, preparatory to an attempt to advance into the Solomon and Louisiade Islands. In early May these advances were actually begun. Bases for land planes in both of these groups of islands were seized by the Japanese and the entire northern portion of the Coral Sea was subjected to daily reconnaissance by enemy shore-based aircraft.

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"6. On May 7 Admiral Fletcher's aircraft struck the main body of the Japanese force in the Louisiade Archipelago off Misima. The new Japanese aircraft carrier, Ryukaku, and a heavy cruiser were sunk. Fifteen bomb hits and 10 torpedo hits were recorded scored on the Ryukaku, which was turned into the wind to launch her aircraft when thus blasted. She sank in a few minutes with most of her planes on board. The enemy counter-attack which followed was fought off successfully. During this day's fighting more than 25 enemy aircraft were shot down as compared to our loss of six. Shore-based army aircraft from Australia assisted in reconnaissance both before and during these attacks and added their firepower to that of the attacking naval planes.

"7. During the afternoon of May 7 Japanese aircraft located and bombed the U.S. tanker Neosho and its accompanying destroyer the U.S.S. Sims in the Coral Sea. The Sims was sunk during the attack and the Neosho sank several days later as a result of the damage received during the bombing. A large part of the personnel from the Neosho and Sims were rescued and have reached port. The next of kin of casualties are being notified.

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revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks.

"10. The crew fought heroically for more than five hours to save the ship but were at great disadvantage because the explosion had damaged much of the fire-fighting equipment. Destroyers were sent alongside to assist with their pumps, fire hose and chemical fire-fighting equipment. The wounded were transferred from the burning carrier to the destroyers alongside. Finally, with all machinery disabled, the ship stopped, and flames enveloping nearly her entire length, it became apparent that any further attempt to save her was futile and the captain ordered the crew to "abandon ship." Men slid down lines from the carrier's decks to boats from other ships while some crawled aboard liferafts and rubber boats.

"11. Ninety-two per cent. of the entire ship's company were rescued and have reached port safely. The only casualties were the result of the battle or the explosion and the resulting fire. The last man to leave his ship was the commanding officer, Capt. F. C. Sherman. As he slid to safety down a line from the deck into the water, the torpedo warhead locker of the Lexington exploded. After all men in the water had been rescued, the Lexington sank with a final detonation which shook nearby ships.

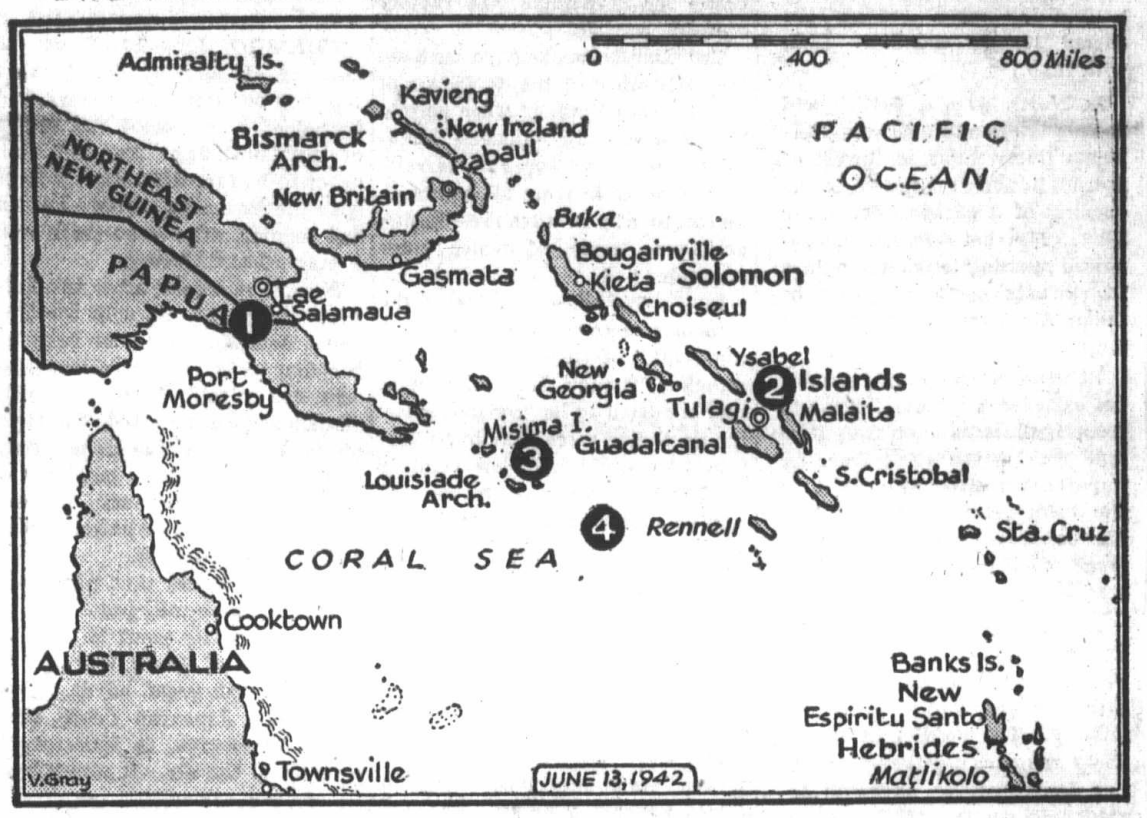
"12. The attack on Salamaua and the Battle of the Coral Sea resulted in the disruption of two Japanese attempts to advance to the southeastward of New Guinea and cost them a total of more than 15 ships sunk, including:

"1 aircraft carrier
"3 heavy cruisers
"1 light cruiser
"2 destroyers

"Several transport and small vessels and severe damage to and the probable sinking of one additional cruiser and one destroyer, and severe damage to more than 20 ships including one carrier, three cruisers, two aircraft tenders, three destroyers and the loss of more than 100 aircraft.

"13. The Lexington, Neosho and Sims were the only U.S. vessels lost as a result of the action in the Coral Sea and only minor damage was suffered by other vessels. The next of kin of all casualties in these ships are being notified as information is received."

TWO MONTHS OF SEA-AIR WAR NORTHEAST OF AUSTRALIA



Early in March, according to the review issued by the Navy Department, the Japanese concentrated transports and warships at Lae and Salamaun (1). On March 10 planes from a Pacific Fleet task force and land-based aircraft attacked them, sunk or damaged twenty ships and heavily damaged installations. In April reconnaissance showed the enemy was again preparing to push south; early in May the advance began and the Japanese seized bases for land planes in the Solomon Islands (2) and the Louisiade Archipelago (3). On May 4 a task force of the Pacific Fleet surprised part of the Japanese main fleet at anchor at Tulagi (2) and all but annihilated it, sinking or damaging twelve vessels. On May 7 American planes met the main body of the enemy force in the Louisiades (3) and sank an aircraft carrier and cruiser, but enemy bombers destroyed the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho. In action in the Coral Sea (4) next day, another Japanese carrier was hit, but the American carrier Lexington received blows that proved mortal.

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3. Libya.

With Bir Hacheim out of his way, Rommel, after an unsuccessful attack on El Adem, straight south of Tobruk on the Knightbridge road, seems to have headed for Acroma to cut the coast road. On June 12 fighting was going on east of Harmat, which is six miles south of Knightsbridge and was retaken last week by the British.

The Axis claims 2,000 prisoners from Bir Hacheim, mostly Free French; a correspondent with the British forces, however, says that, out of a garrison of 4,000, all but 900 were withdrawn.

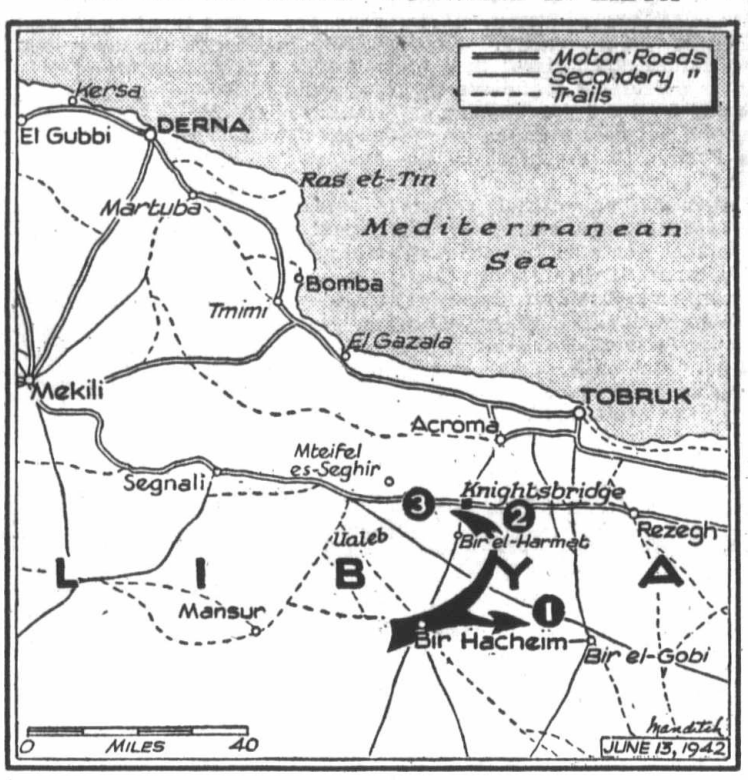
An Italian broadcast the other day said the offensive was not aimed at Tobruk or Egypt, but was merely intended to forestall a British offensive. This tune may, of course, be changed if Rommel continues to make good. The Libyan campaign as a whole has shown the respectable side of the German military character - persistence, energy, and ingenuity, a refusal to throw up the hands and quit when things begin to look bad. It would of course be jumping to conclusions to suppose that all Germans are alike in this or in any other respect, and that ~~xhxx~~ the German apples will go on being big and red right down to the bottom of the basket; but it does make essential an equal or greater share of the same qualities in their opponents. Dunkirk was perhaps the most striking exhibition of them, on a large scale, on our side; the defence of London in 1940, the defence of the Philippines, and the Graf Spee fight are other examples, but on the whole we seem to have succeeded in uniting these qualities less uniformly than the Germans and Japanese; the defence of Russia, while persistent and energetic, has seemed somewhat lacking in ingenuity. These, however, are academic speculations and may not be really justified.

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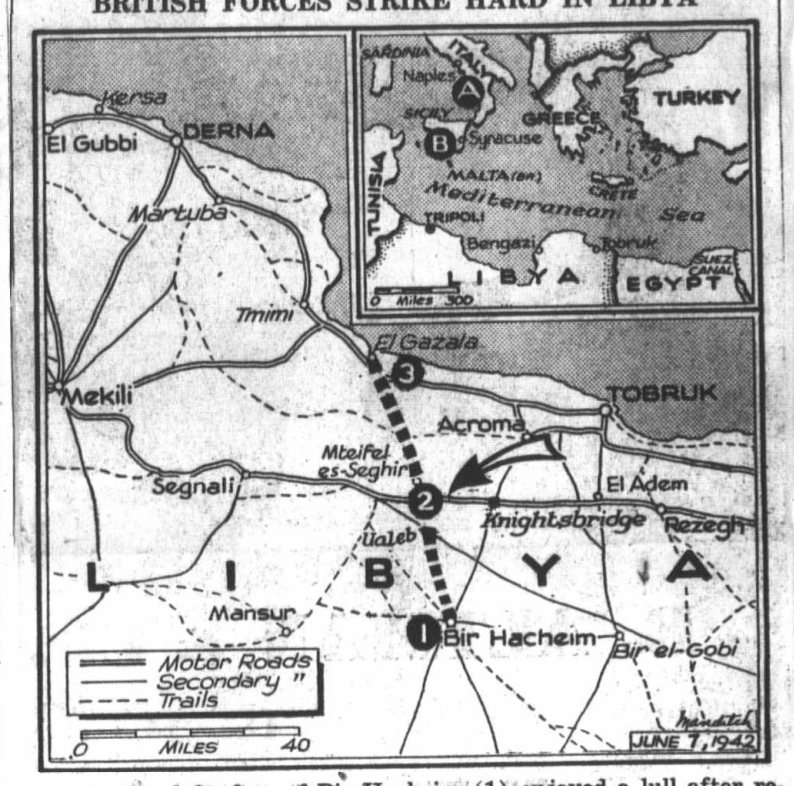
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AXIS TANKS THRUST FORWARD IN LIBYA



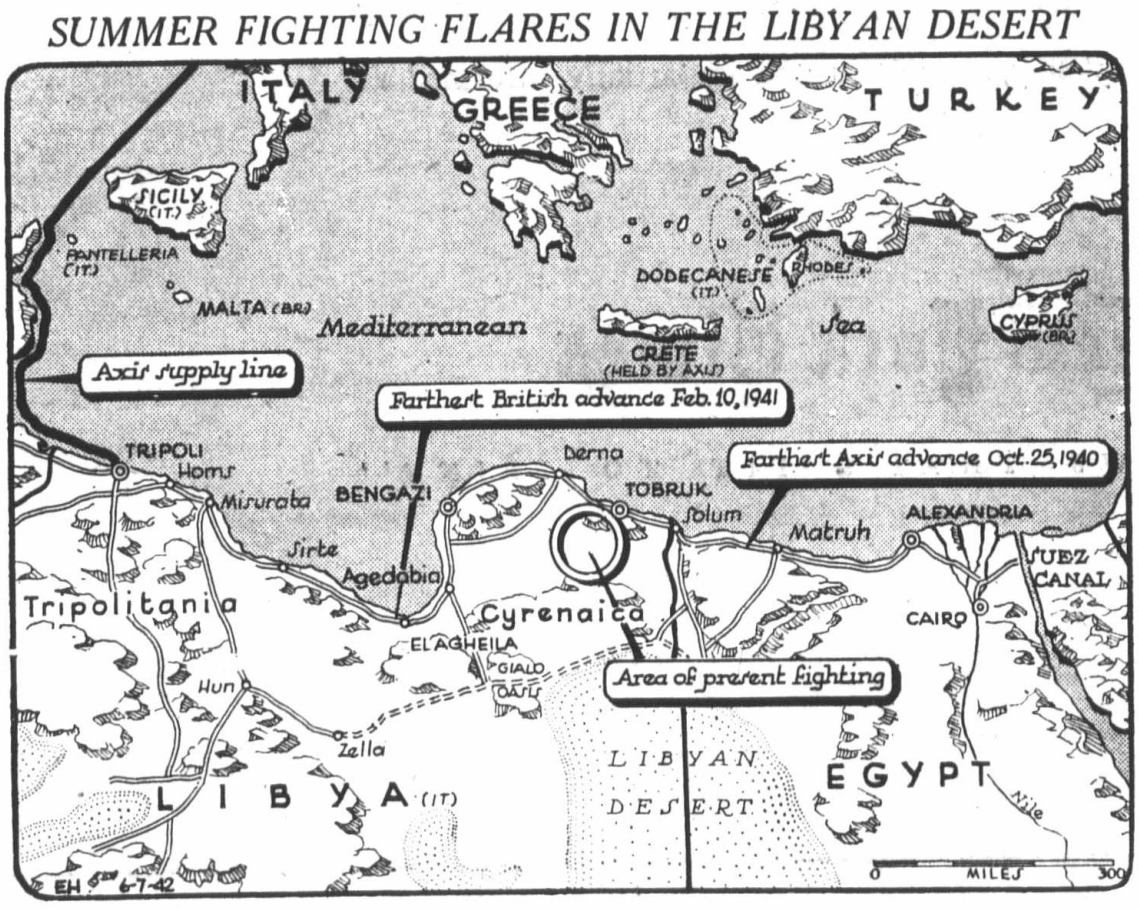
While part of the German-Italian force that captured Bir Hacheim pushed twenty miles to the east (1), other armored units engaged British tanks east of Bir el-Harmat (2), thirty miles south of Tobruk. British planes bombed enemy motorized forces west of Knightsbridge (3) in the area where Marshal Rommel's men originally punched out a gap in the defenders' mine fields.

BRITISH FORCES STRIKE HARD IN LIBYA



As the defenders of Bir Hacheim (1) enjoyed a lull after repulsing a series of Axis attacks, British and Imperial infantry supported by tanks drove against the salient the Germans had cut into the British defense line (2). Operating from El Gazala (3), South African troops attacked Italian-held strong points and took prisoners. The Royal Air Force crossed the Mediterranean to drop bombs on Naples and Syracuse (A and B on inset map).

SUMMER FIGHTING FLARES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT



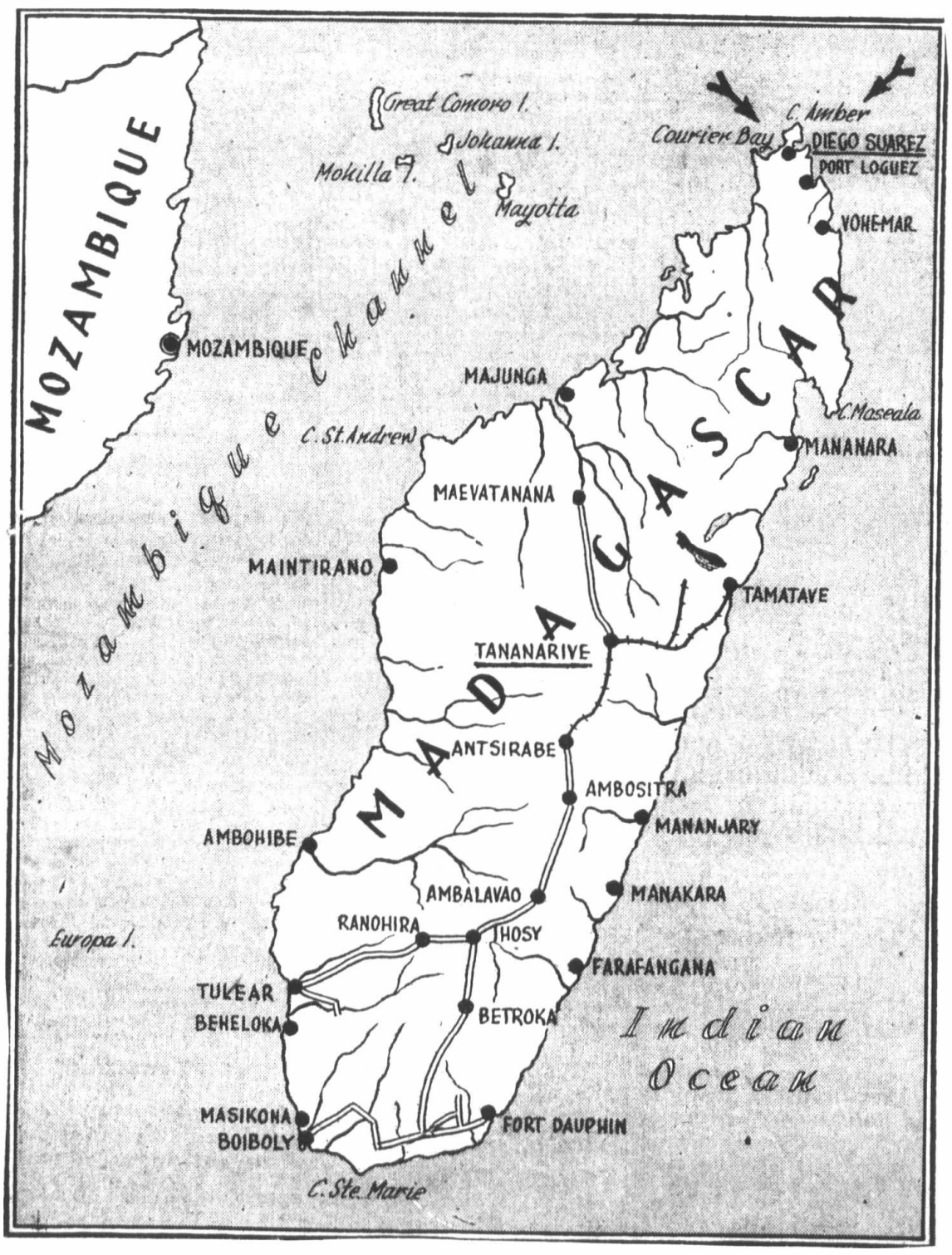
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4. Madagascar. C169832

Some news has come from Vichy as to British activities in Madagascar. It seems that on June 6 a motorised column reached Antalaha, 200 miles down the east coast from Diego Suarez, occupying Sahambava and Vohemar on the way. Vichy says the British have now withdrawn from these places and appear to be concentrating at Ambilobe, 75 miles southwest of Diego Suarez, for a push down the west coast against Majunga. British planes are alleged to have machine-gunned Majunga airdromes.

The Dominions Office reports on daily operations do not seem to have included any recent reference to Madagascar, except for a report of an air raid on the airdrome at Tananarive (the capital) on May 31.



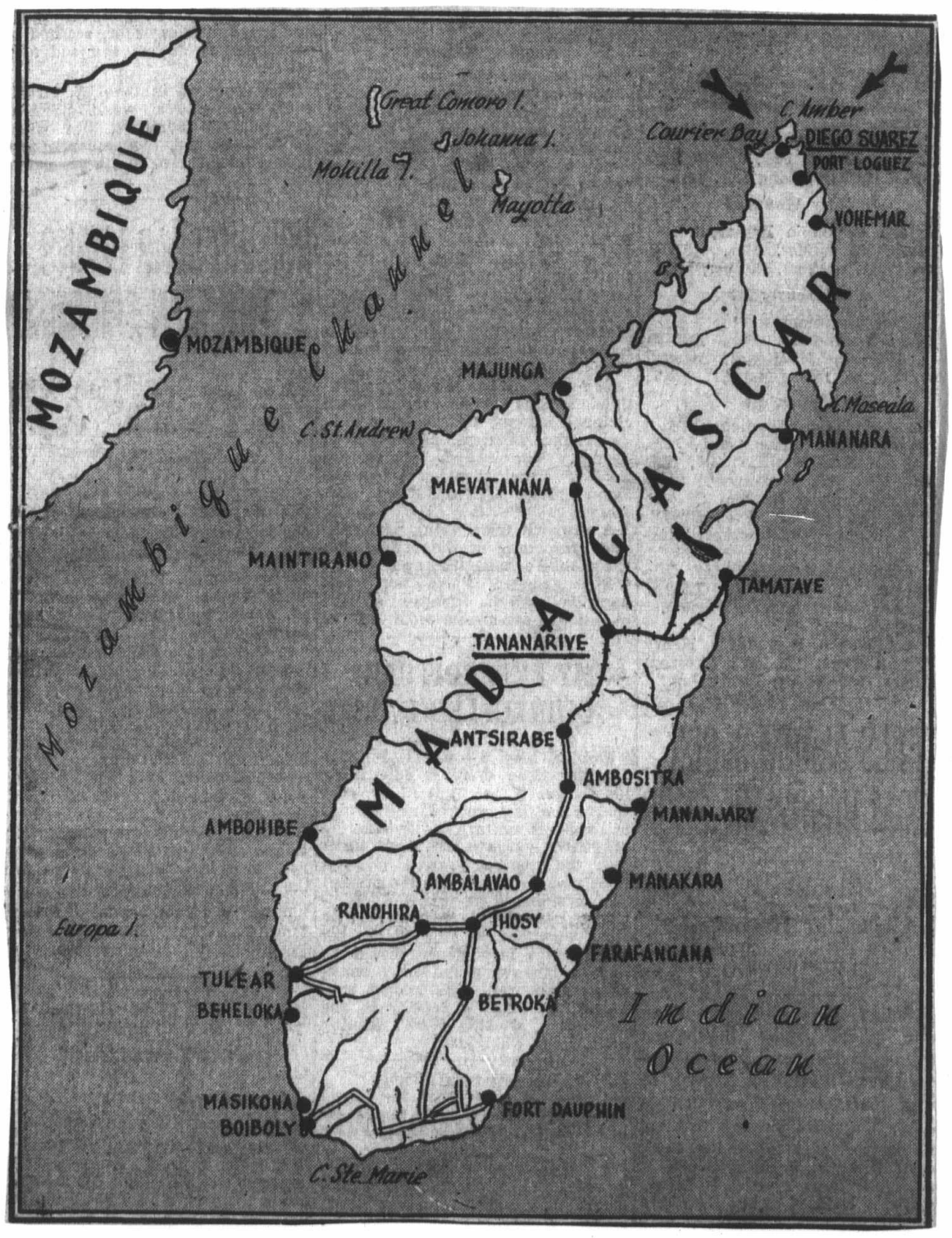
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5. Russia. C169833

The Russian defence of Sevastopol seems to be giving way under the terrific pounding it has been getting. An important position northeast of the city has been lost; the Germans claim widening of a bridgehead on the southern bank of the Kaca river and capture of a height a little farther south. An unconfirmed report from Rome says they have penetrated the city's outer defences. The Russians say the battle is rapidly reaching a crisis, and admit evacuation of some advanced posts.

At Kharkov the Russians are counter-attacking. The German offensive here is now described as on a major scale, indicating rapid development of Hitler's summer campaign.

On the Volkhov front south of Leningrad the Russians have made several attacks, which the Germans say were failures.

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6. China.

In Chekiang the Japanese have at last taken Chuhsien, and have also occupied Changshan, to the west, and Kiangshan, to the south. In their rear, however, the Chinese have recaptured Iwu, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, and several other places. The enemy are now advancing against Yushan, 35 miles southwest of Chuhsien across the Kiangsi border, which is the site of another airfield within bombing range of Japan.

THE INVADERS OF CHINA CONTINUE TO MAKE HEADWAY



Although the Chinese forces in Chekiang Province claimed to have retaken Pukiang and Iwu and to be besieging Tungyang (1), reports from other fronts were not so favorable. The defenders abandoned Chuhsien (2) and the Japanese pushed on into Changshan and Kiangshan. The invaders driving east along the Nanchang-Hangchow railway were advancing toward Yingtun (3), although the Chinese in the rear of Nanchang were attacking Anyi. Japanese bombers struck at Kian (4) and other centers, but the American Flying Tigers shot down nine of a force raiding Kweilin (5).

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7. Lease-Lend Compensation Agreements.

Russia has now signed the lease-lend compensation agreement with the United States which was recently offered her, and Yugoslavia has been invited to sign one. Belgium, Poland, Greece, and the Netherlands, invited earlier, have not yet replied. Mexico and other United Nations are due to receive an invitation one of these days.

8. Iroquois Declaration of War on Axis.

Inadvertently or not, the United States Government seems to be recognising the Six Nations Indians as an independent power. The Commissioner of the Office of Indian Affairs announced on June 11 that in the next few days delegates of the Iroquois Confederacy of New York State would present their formal declaration of war against the Axis powers in a ceremony before Secretary Ickes of the Interior, as a result of resolutions passed by a tribal meeting held this week. On June 12 an Associated Press despatch from Syracuse, N.Y., stated: "A council of chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy today voted to ask the Confederacy's six Indian Nations to declare war against Germany, Italy, and Japan and their allies against whom the United States has declared war. A resolution will be presented at a conference of the Nations July 18 for action by all the tribal chiefs."

In 1917 the Six Nations declared war separately against Germany, and apparently never made peace at all, but whether their declaration had the blessing of the United States Government is not clear from the information at hand. Nor is it clear what the State Department's views are on the present declaration, nor what action may be taken by Canadian Indians of the Six Nations or other tribes. While it is nice to have the Six Nations joining the Twenty-six Nations (or whatever the present count is), and while it is

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desirable that everything possible should be done, not only to safeguard Indian rights but to meet Indian susceptibilities, there are obvious difficulties in recognising the Indians of North America, or any group of them, as a state within a state.

In this connection a Toronto Globe and Mail report of June 10 from Brantford, Ontario, may be of interest:

> "Provincial Constable Taylor keeps his registration card close at hand these days . . . so he can show it to Indian chiefs on command.
>
> "The constable, with others, broke up a beer party Sunday on Park Road, where five Indians were holding a wet pow-wow. He asked for registration cards from each of them.
>
> "'You should be asking for my registration card!' one of them, claiming to be a chief of the Six Nations, bellowed at him. 'Where's yours? I'm the one who should be asking you for a registration card. This is my country.'
>
> "The 'chief,' Fred Johnson, was arrested forthwith for not having his card. He was fined today by Magistrate R. J. Gillen and the fine paid out of his bail."

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 20, 1942

1. India.
2. China.
3. Libya.
4. Russia.

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1. India. C169838

The situation in India has been deteriorating since the failure of the Cripps mission. Cripps was evidently disappointed over Congress's refusal to yield to his charm and scrap their platform for his beaux yeux, and has done nothing to present their point of view effectively to the British Government; this, at least, is the inference from the tone of his statements and from the attitude since taken by the Government. Congress leaders, on the other hand, were again made to feel that they were being played with like children and that the British Government had no intention of treating Indians as equals or of trusting them in defence matters.

Gandhi has now taken a stand, with the support of Nehru, which seems likely to bring about a collision between Congress and the British authorities unless one or the other gives way. Press reports from India are meagre and official reports from London give carefully selected information. We are told that Gandhi demands withdrawal of the British and American forces from India. Such a demand is obviously unacceptable at the present stage. A New York Times report from London of June 17, however, summarising a press conference by Nehru in Bombay, contains something which puts matters in a different light:

> Pandit Nehru referred to Mr. Gandhi's recent statement agreeing to the presence of alien troops in India to fight an aggressor, provided they were there as allies of a free country under a treaty with India. He reiterated that it was fantastic to expect Indian freedom from Japan or any other power fighting on the side of Japan.
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> "The defence of India," said Pandit Nehru, "is primarily an Indian concern. A free India would ally herself with those who would help her in such defence."

If Nehru's statement is correct, therefore, it is a misrepresentation of the facts to say that Gandhi is insisting on withdrawal of British and American forces from India. He is apparently prepared to accept them and assist them, on condition that India's independence is

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acknowledged and a treaty of mutual defence concluded.

It is not clear, from available information, why consideration should not be given to an arrangement on these terms. It would, of course, involve some backing down on the part of the British Government from the take-it-or-leave-it stand which they took up at the time of the Cripps mission. That, however, would possibly mean less loss of face than being chased out of the country by the natives uniting with the invaders, as happened in Burma, where the same "firm stand" was taken against "excessive" native demands.

It is difficult to see how India could be held if those Indians who, on principle, are anti-Axis in sympathy are antagonised. Against attacks from without, India might be held; against attacks from without plus a fairly general rising of natives against foreign rule, hardly. The situation is complicated by the fact that Churchill, usually so keen to grasp the essential points of a situation, has always had a blind spot where India is concerned. The man who, some ten or fifteen years ago, referred contemptuously to Gandhi as a "naked fakir" gets off to a bad start when it comes to an understanding either of Indian mentality or of what Gandhi stands for to world opinion. Whatever may be the difficulties of meeting Gandhi's views, and however British publicists may strive to give the right color to newspaper comment, the effect of any action against Gandhi upon the attitude of China, and upon United States opinion, cannot fail to be deplorable, and rightly so.

Meantime, Axis representatives at Bangkok have been telling a meeting of Indians there that the Axis is prompted by lofty purposes in wishing to see India attain independence, and has no territorial interests there. An Indian National Army was being formed to cooperate with the Japanese.

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2. China.

The Japanese forces which have been advancing to meet each other along the Nanchang-Hankow railway are now separated only by the part of the line between Shangjao and Kweiki. Nanchang, the Kiangsi base of this movement, is being attacked by the Chinese.

On the coast another Japanese landing has been made north of Taichow Bay, 65 miles south of Ningpo. The previous landing at Foochow does not seem to have made much progress.

JAPANESE FORCES STEADILY CONVERGING



With the withdrawal of the Chinese from Shangjao (1) and a reported advance of the enemy to Kweiki (4), only fifty miles of the Nanchang-Hangchow railroad remained in Chinese hands. But the defenders were operating intensively behind the foe's lines: they recaptured Changshan (2), several points near Linchwan (5) and the town of Hohsueh (6). In addition, they repulsed a Japanese attempt to land at Poyang (3).



JAP ADVANCES on Chekiang-Kiangsi Front in China are indicated by arrows. Columns are converging in attempt to complete occupation of railway. The Chinese have blocked drives from the sea into the Foochow region. An United States Bomber Command has been set up in China.

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Rommel has now accomplished the first purpose of his offensive by driving the main British force back to the Egyptian border, while Tobruk is cut off except for dubious communication with Egypt along the coast road.

A press despatch ascribes the British defeat to various technical factors. German tanks are said still to have superior fire power on the average. The British, it is said, have nothing in artillery to match the German 88 mm. all-purpose gun; the Germans blasted their way out of the trap which seemed to be closing on them by massing these guns in ambush against an advancing British armored column which was pretty thoroughly shot up in the ensuing engagement. The British also, apparently, retain their conscientious objections to dive bombing, which was effectively used by the Germans at Bir Hacheim, not to mention in Poland, France, and various other places. It is further claimed that, while team-work between the various British arms has improved, they have not yet achieved the unification of tanks, planes, guns, and infantry into a single striking force which has given formidable effect to German drives. The curious system followed in daily operations reports gives incidental confirmation to this theory: the navy sank so many ships here, there, and everywhere over the surface of the globe; the air force dropped so many bombs on so many cities; the only omission is to state how many bullets the army fired during the day. It all sounds like a glorified game of target shooting in which the different branches of the armed forces were competing for points.

BRITISH POSITION IN LIBYAN DESERT TAKES A GRAVE TURN

Tobruk (1) seemed about to enter another period of siege as Imperial forces were compelled to withdraw from El Adem (2) and Rezegh (3), which protect the port from the south and south-east. Some British troops remained in Tobruk, but most of the desert army was moving in the direction of Bardia (4). The coastal road was still in British hands, so that Tobruk was not cut off. On the inset the frame shows the area of North Africa that is covered by large map.

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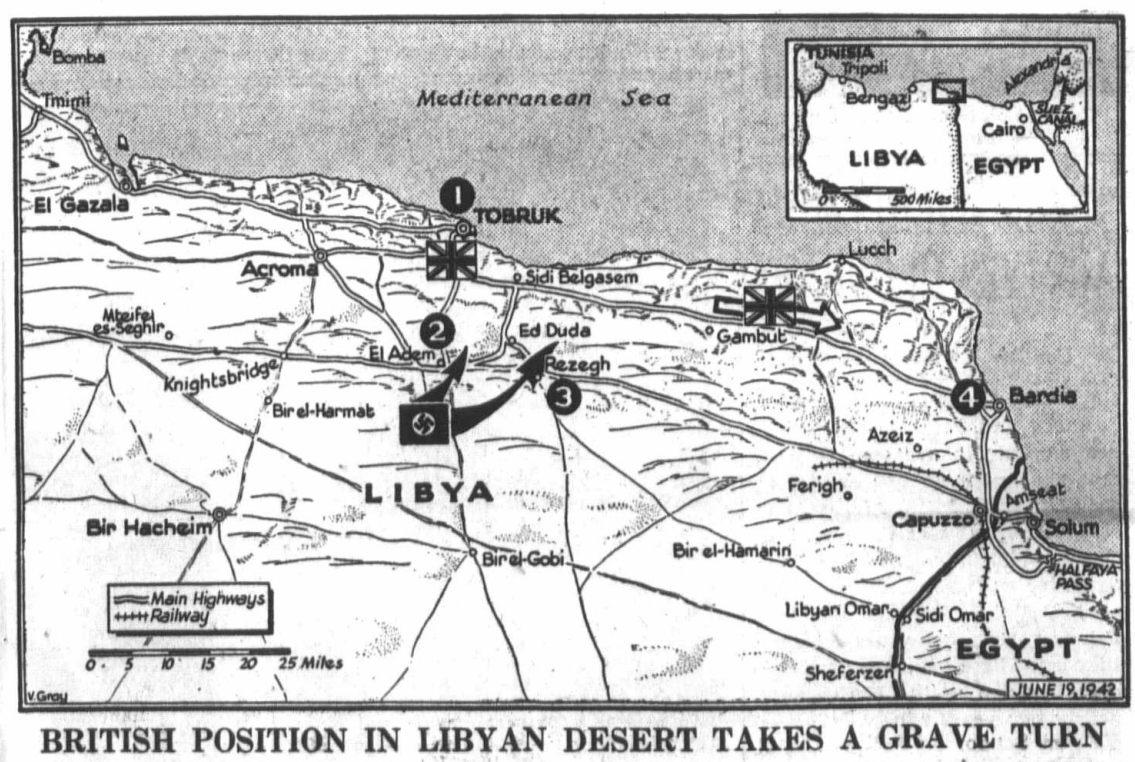
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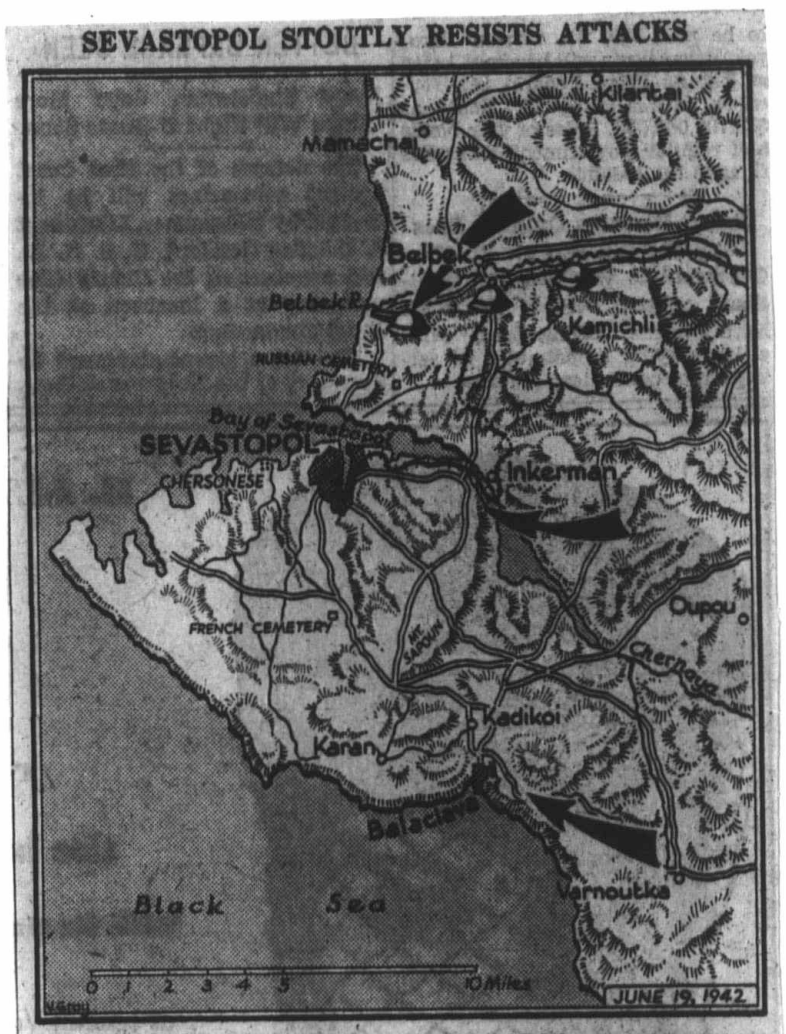
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4. Russia.

The Supreme Soviet on June 18 gave its approval to the Anglo-Russian treaty and to the general foreign policy of the Government.

At Sevastopol the Germans claim they have pierced the last Russian defence lines and reached Sewernaja Bight, opposite the town of Sevastopol; the whole of the northern defences except one coastal fort are said to be in their hands. Important positions in the southern defences have also been taken, apparently by Rumanian forces.

The German attack on the Kharkov front seems to have bogged down for the moment in attempts to cross the Donets river.



The Germans stormed forts that form the northern defenses. They are understood to be situated along the lines of the Belbek River. Other Nazi forces were attacking from the south, presumably around Balaclava. There has been no further report of the action at Inkerman.



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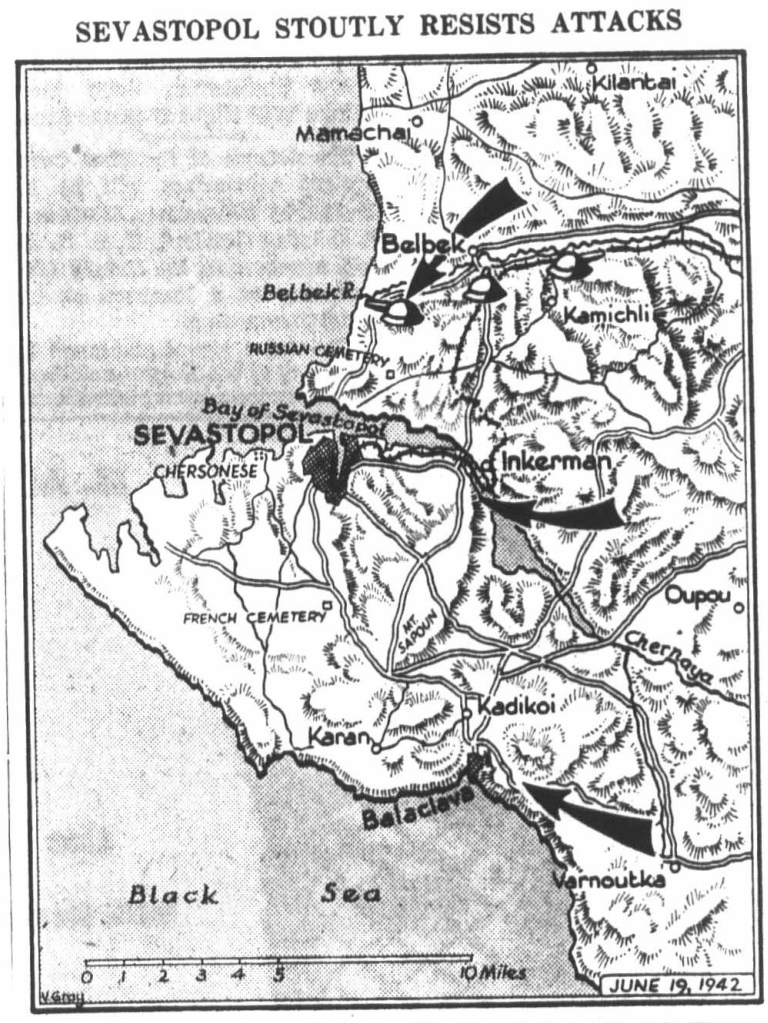
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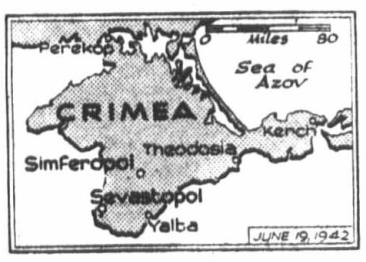
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SEVASTOPOL STOUTLY RESISTS ATTACKS



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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 23, 1942

1. Pacific Coast of America.
2. Libya.
3. Russia.
4. China.
5. India.
6. Australia and New Zealand.
7. Vichy and the Free French.

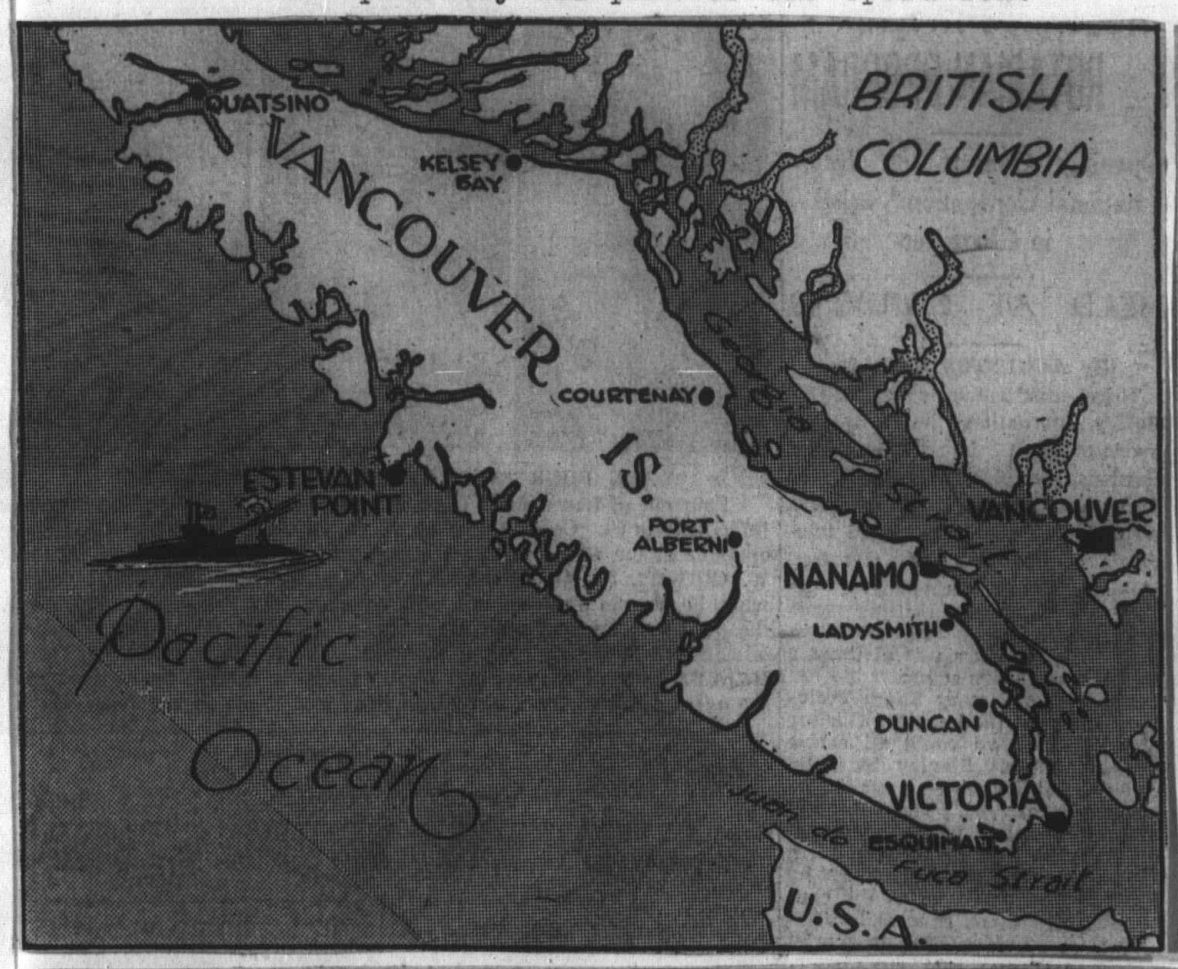
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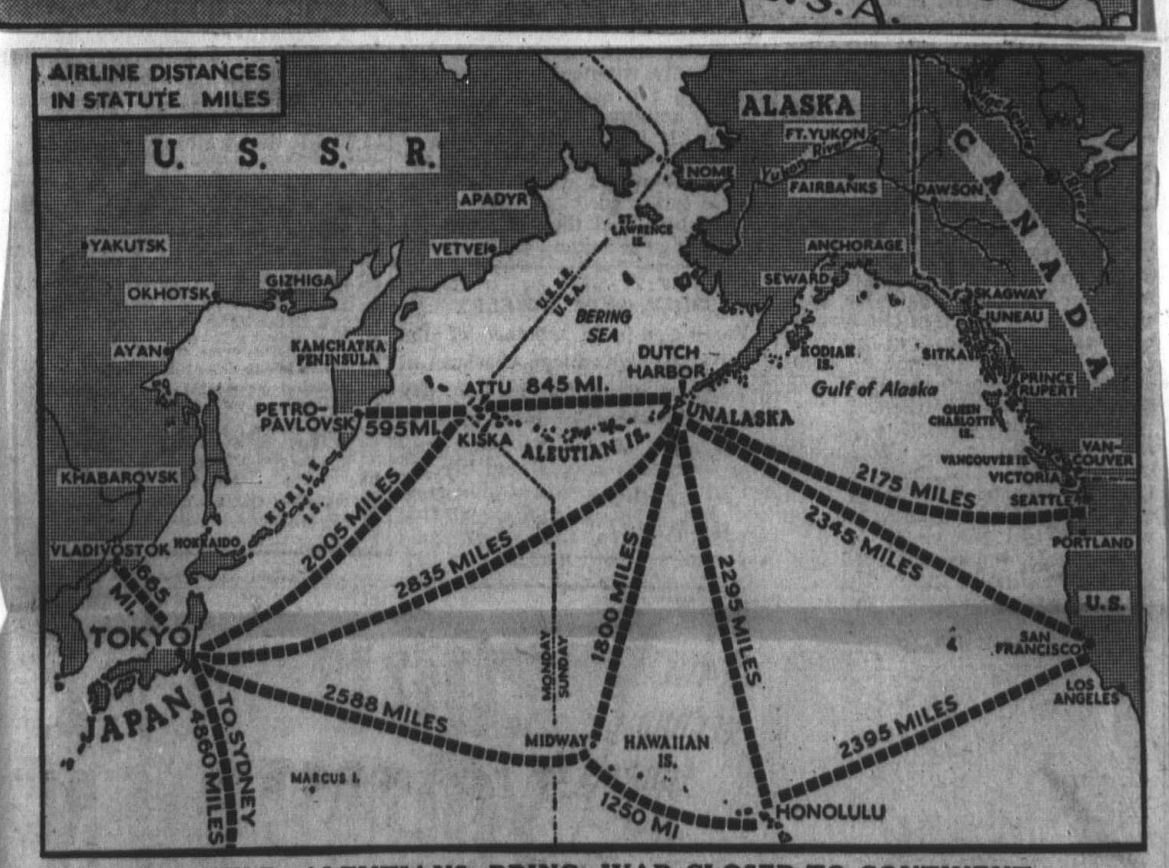
The Japanese occupation in the Aleutians has now been extended to Kiska Island. United States military authorities profess to consider it of little importance. Probably they are just trying to keep up our morale, but in view of past performances one gets an awful feeling from time to time that maybe they really do think it is of little importance.

The torpedoing of the Fort Camosun one day out from Victoria on June 19, the shelling of the wireless station at Estevan Point, Vancouver Island, at 10.30 p.m. on June 20, and the shelling of Fort Stevens, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River, on June 21 at 11.30 p.m., are probably all part of one operation.





Missiles fired from far at sea struck in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, Oregon (1). The attack probably was made by the same craft that twenty-four hours earlier had shelled Estevan Point on Vancouver Island (2).



JAP-HELD ALEUTIANS BRING WAR CLOSER TO CONTINENT

Two of the most desolate regions of the Pacific coast were targets for aimless shelling by "unidentified vessels," believed to be Japanese submarines (or the same submarine) Saturday and Sunday nights. This map shows sea routes and distances from Japanese-held Aleutian islands to Estevan Point, on Vancouver Island, and Astoria, Oregon, undamaged targets of the attacks.

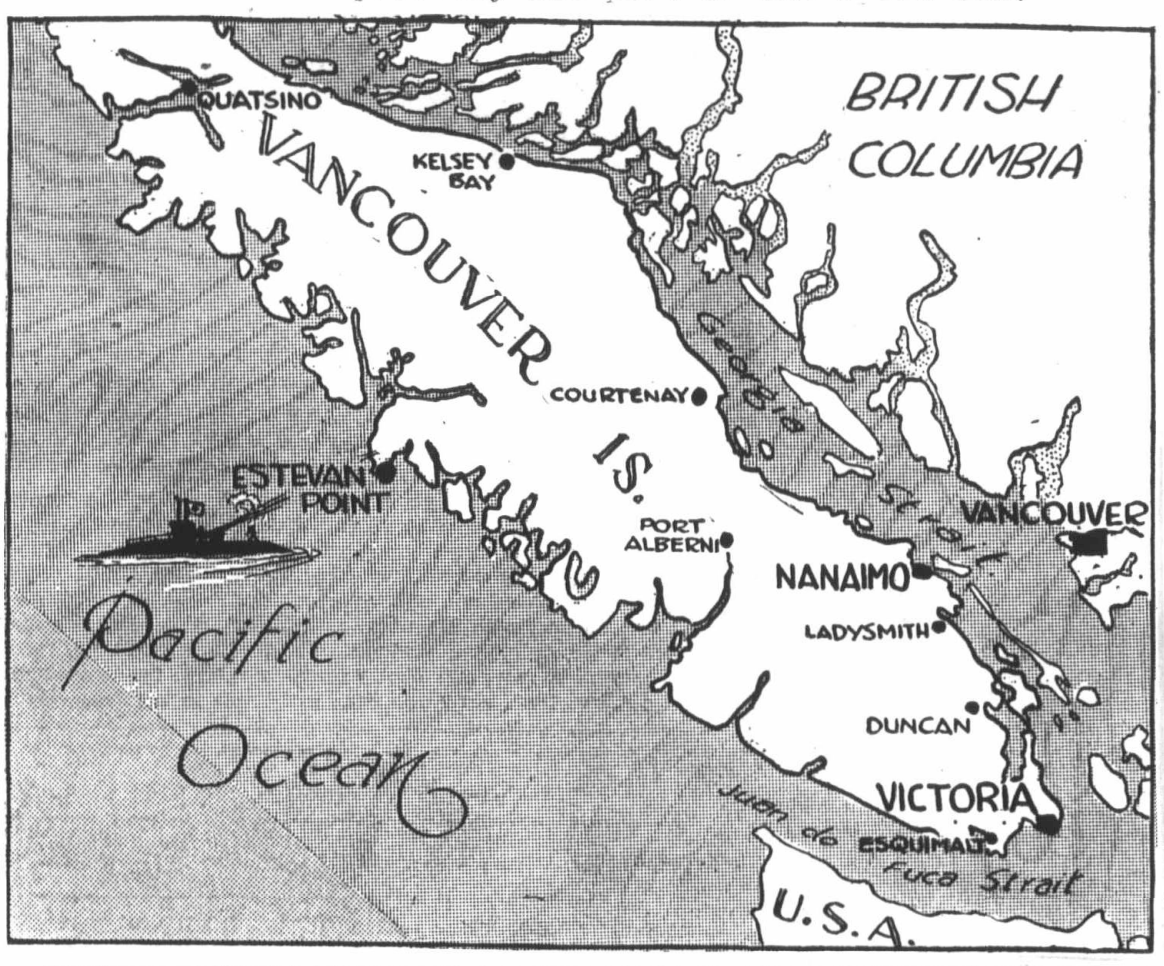
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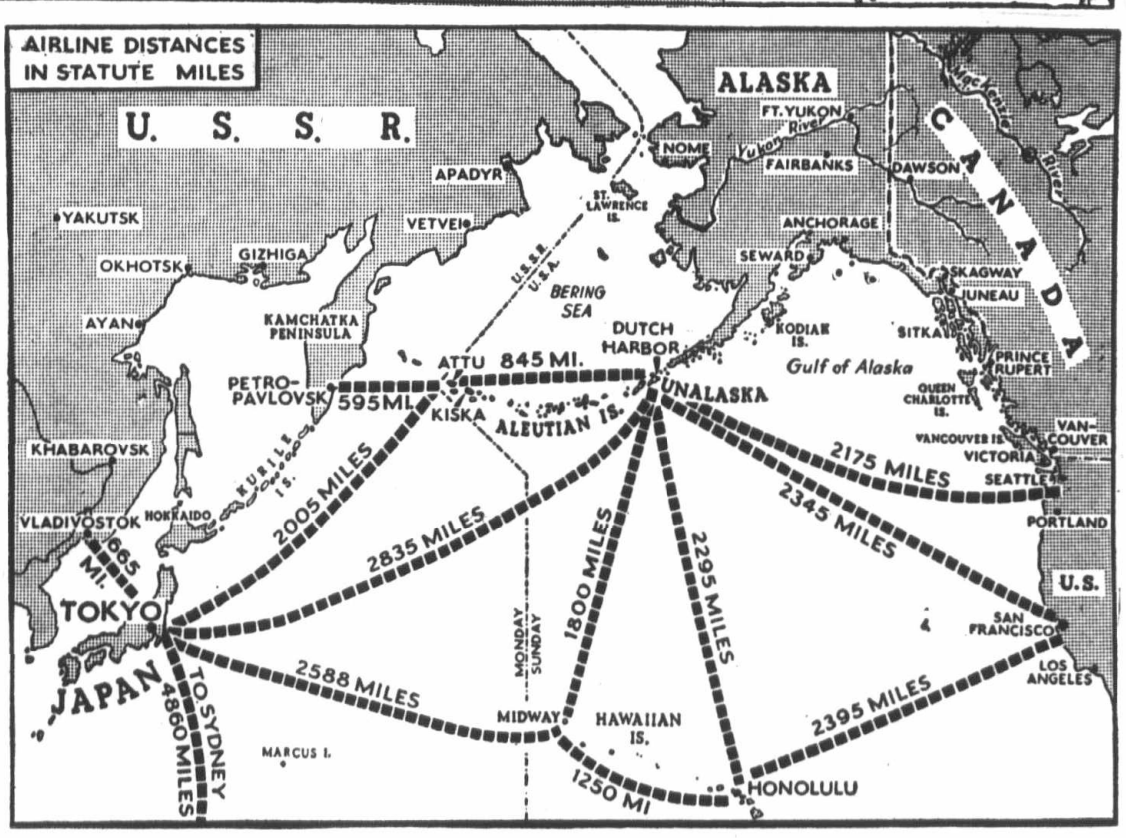
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SHELLING ON COAST



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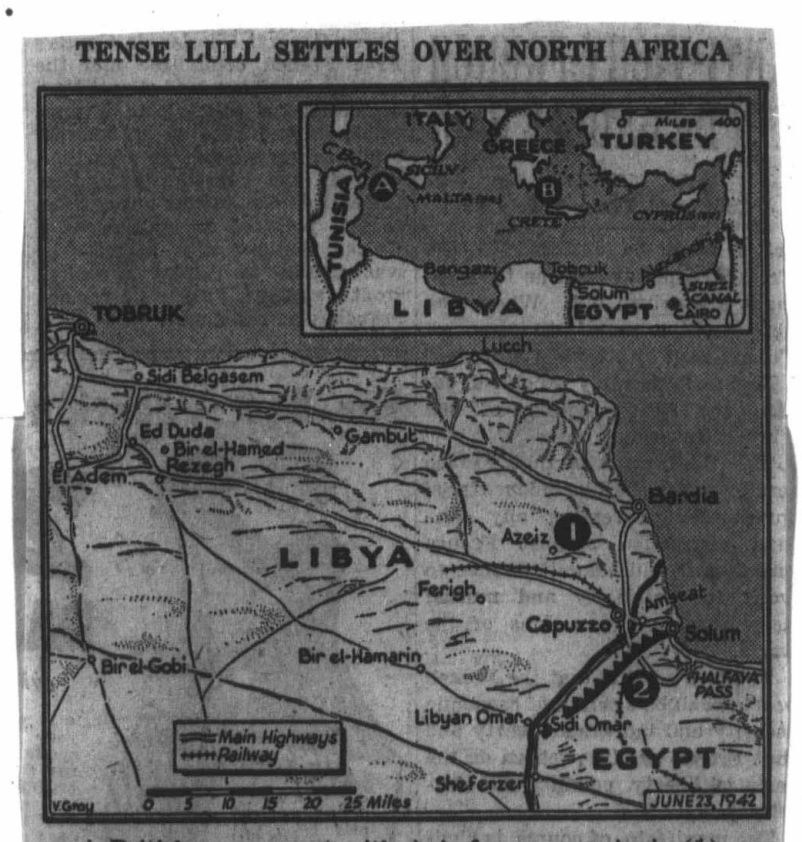
2. Libya.

In the capture of Tobruk, together with Bir el Gobi and Bardia, the Axis took 28,000 prisoners, including 6 generals and a large number of South African troops. On June 22 fighting was reported at Sidi Azeiz, 12 miles northwest of Fort Capuzzo.

The defenders of Tobruk seem to have been taken by surprise by the vigor and promptness of the German attack, which was accompanied by heavy dive bombing and large numbers of parachute troops. London says there are 250,000 parachute troops on Crete, intended for use against Egypt (or perhaps Syria).

The complete failure to put up any kind of defence at Tobruk is a bad augury for British chances of holding Egypt. The United States State Department has advised United States civilians in Egypt to leave.

There seems to be little chance of reinforcing Egypt in time to do much good. The only thing which might relieve the pressure there would be a serious invasion of Europe which would require German forces to be rushed away from the present battle-fronts to meet it. It is becoming more and more questionable whether last year's decision to keep the main British army out of the war was a wise one. In view of the good show the Russians put up without help, it seems likely that if the British had gone into France with their full force as soon as the Germans were well involved in Russia, they might have been in Berlin before this. The situation this year is less favorable, but if Russia collapses and Egypt and India go, Hitler should be able to take all the time he likes in dealing with the rest of us.



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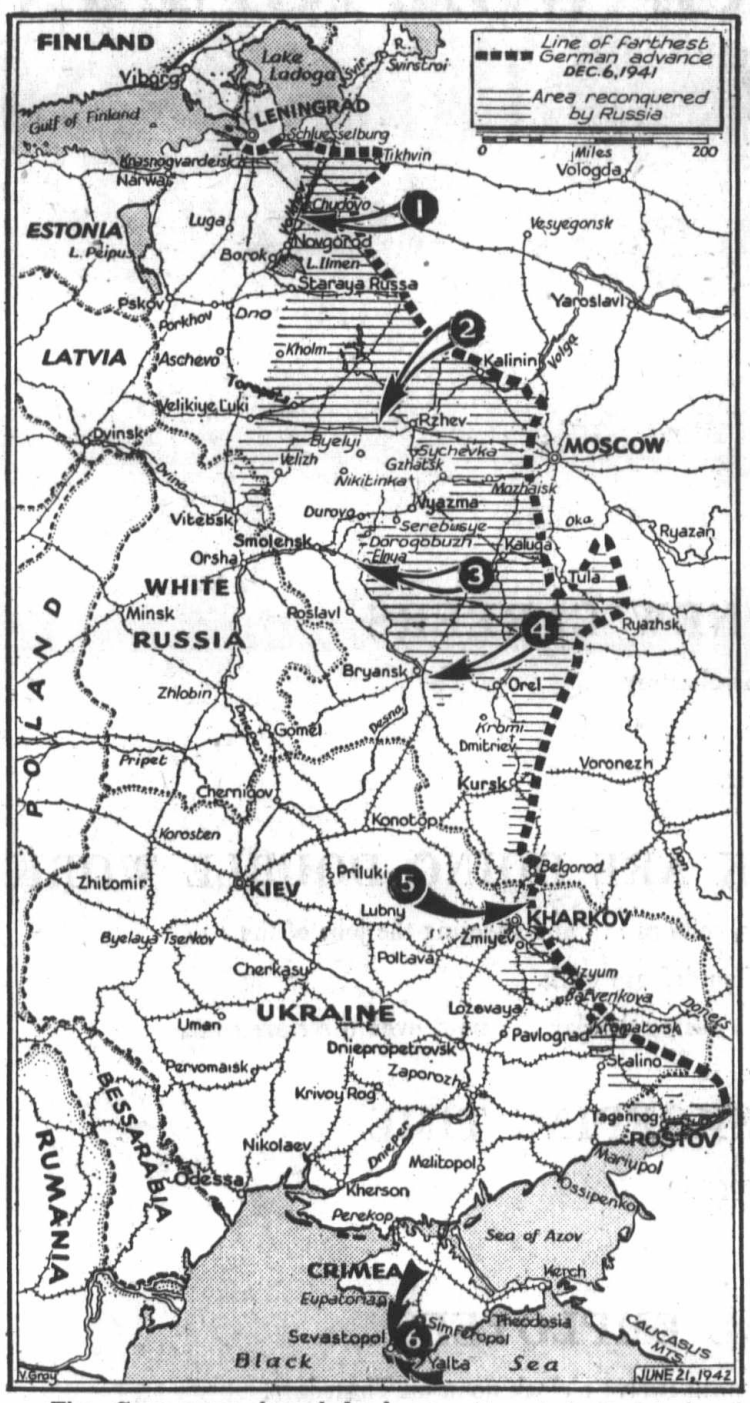
3. Russia.

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The Germans claim they have taken the last Russian fort north of Sevastopol and cleared the Russians from the area above Syevernaya Bay. Vichy reports fighting in the streets and says the defending troops are being removed in transports.

There seems only minor activity on other fronts in Russia. The Kharkov offensive had not made much headway at last reports.

SPREADING ACTION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT



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MG 26 J 4, Volume 253, pages C169806-C170568

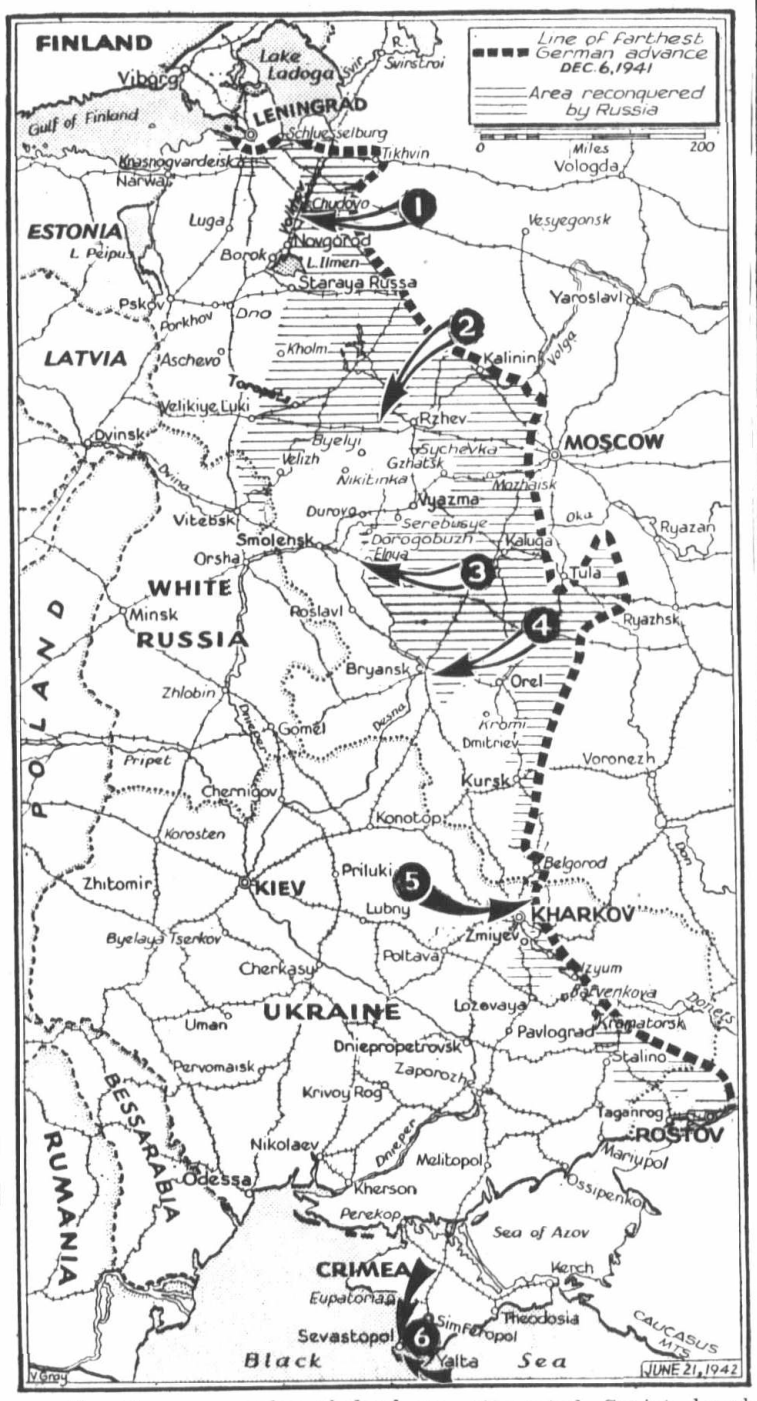
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3. Russia.

The Germans claim they have taken the last Russian fort north of Sevastopol and cleared the Russians from the area above Syevernaya Bay. Vichy reports fighting in the streets and says the defending troops are being removed in transports.

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CANADA

4. China.

The New York Times correspondent in Chungking has denied a Berlin radio report of June 17 that there had been an anti-war demonstration in Chungking in which 64 persons were killed or wounded, that the Minister of War was resigning, and that there was a crisis in the government.

5. India.

A London report says Gandhi, writing in his weekly paper Harijan, has made it clear that, while he wants an announcement that the British will withdraw from India after the war, he recognises that military necessity may keep them there for the present. "They may need to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation. That prevention is a common cause between them and us. It may also be necessary for the sake of China. Therefore I would tolerate the presence of the British in India, not in the sense of rulers, and on their withdrawal a stable government would be established."

Gandhi reaffirmed his stand that British authority in India should end, irrespective of the different wishes and demands of Indian political parties, but said he had no desire to exchange British rule for any other foreign rule. A free India would never want the Japanese to enter the country.

6. Australia and New Zealand.

On June 22 argument began at Sydney before the High Court of Australia on the attempt of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia to have the recent act of Parliament giving the Commonwealth Government the sole right of levying income tax declared invalid.

Evatt reached home on June 22.

On June 22 the New Zealand war cabinet announced that all members of the territorial force and other home defence units would be liable for service in any part of the world.

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7. Vichy and the Free French.

M. Laval, in a broadcast on June 22, appealed to French workmen to go to take work in Germany. In return for this, he said, Hitler had promised to release a considerable number of French peasant prisoners. He again advocated full cooperation with Germany as the only way to ensure French post-war prosperity. After the war socialism would be installed everywhere in Europe, and a younger, stronger, and more human republic would be born. He hoped for a German victory because otherwise Bolshevism would instal itself everywhere. Among difficulties with which his government had been faced, he mentioned British aggression in Madagascar and American intervention in the Antilles.

Laval declared he was speaking in the name of Marshal Petain.

A London report says de Gaulle and French underground workers have reached agreement on future policy. All liberties are to be restored to the French people as soon as the Germans are driven out. A National Assembly, elected by a vote of all French men and women, will then decide the future course of the French Government. French foreign policy is to include material guarantees to prevent German aggression against France, and will commit France to work for solidarity and mutual help among the nations of the world. The French people shall be assured economic security and individual liberty, and France shall be reborn on a basis of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

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C169849

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 27, 1942

1. Egypt.
2. Russia.
3. China.
4. Australia: Fifth Column.
5. South America and the Axis.

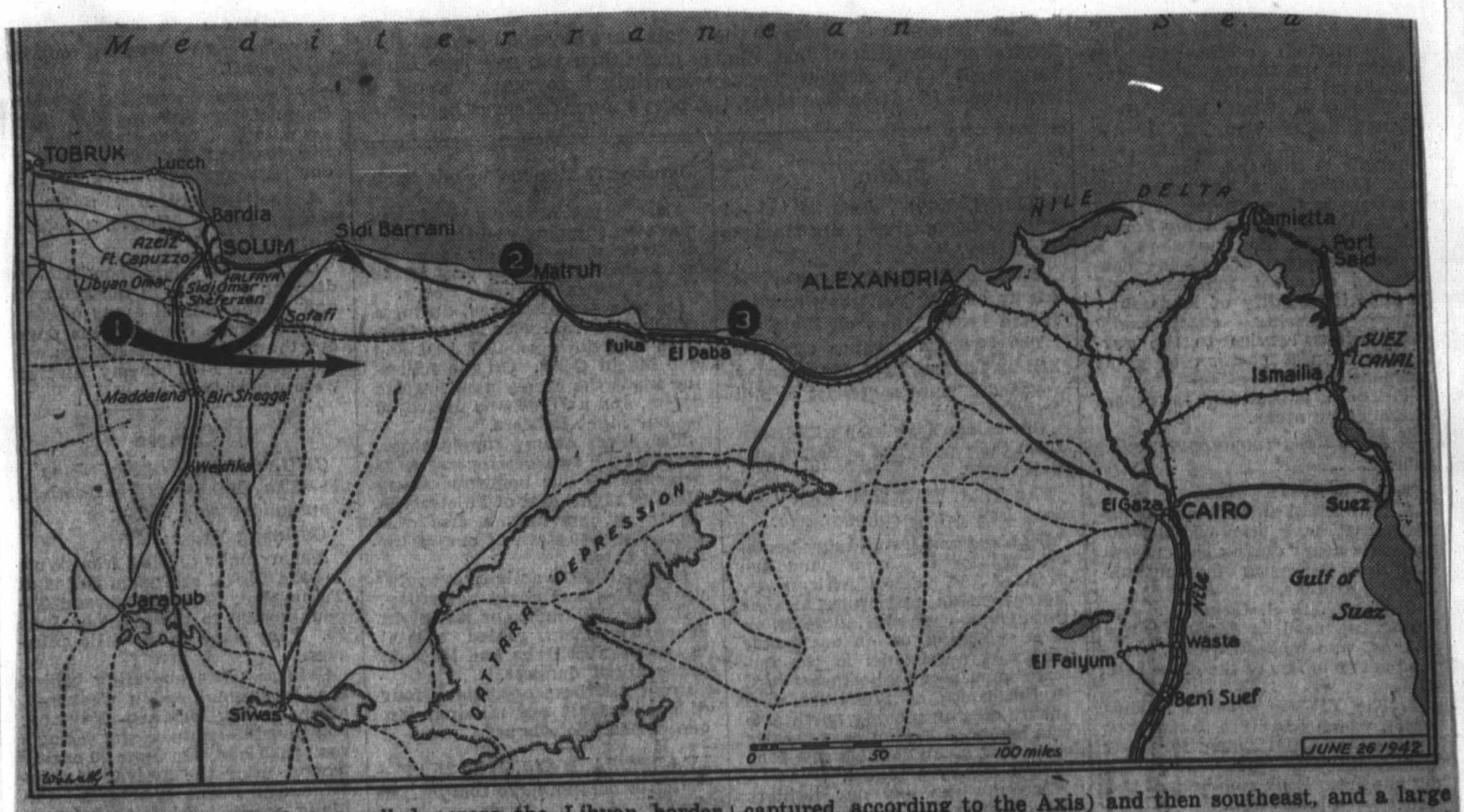
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CANADA

1. Egypt.

The British line now runs from Mersa Matruh, their main base on the coast, southward to the Qattara depression, an area of soft sand below sea level which is hopefully regarded as impassable. On June 25 Axis forces were within 30 miles of Mersa Matruh and other units had reached the western edge of the Qattara depression.

The number of prisoners taken at Tobruk is reported by Axis authorities as 33,000, with a total of 50,000 for the whole campaign. They also claim the British lost 1,000 tanks.



Marshal Rommel's forces rolled across the Libyan border apparently in three columns (1), one turning north toward Capuzzo, Solum and Halfaya, all of which were taken, according to Axis reports; a second sweeping northeast to Sidi Barrani (also captured, according to the Axis) and then southeast, and a large third column moving eastward inland. Last night it was reported that the British had engaged the enemy between Sidi Barrani and Matruh (2). The area of this port and El Daba (3) was raided.

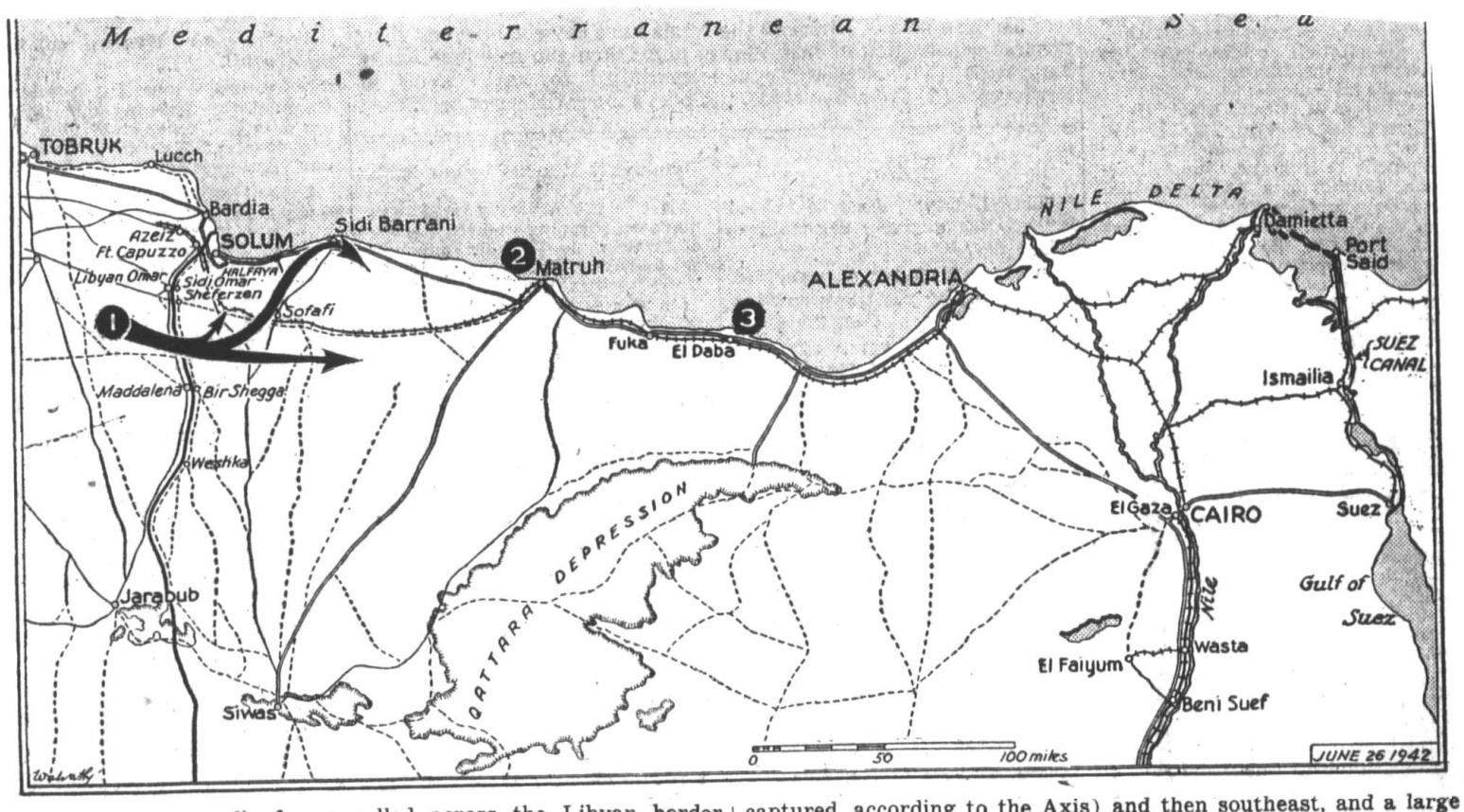
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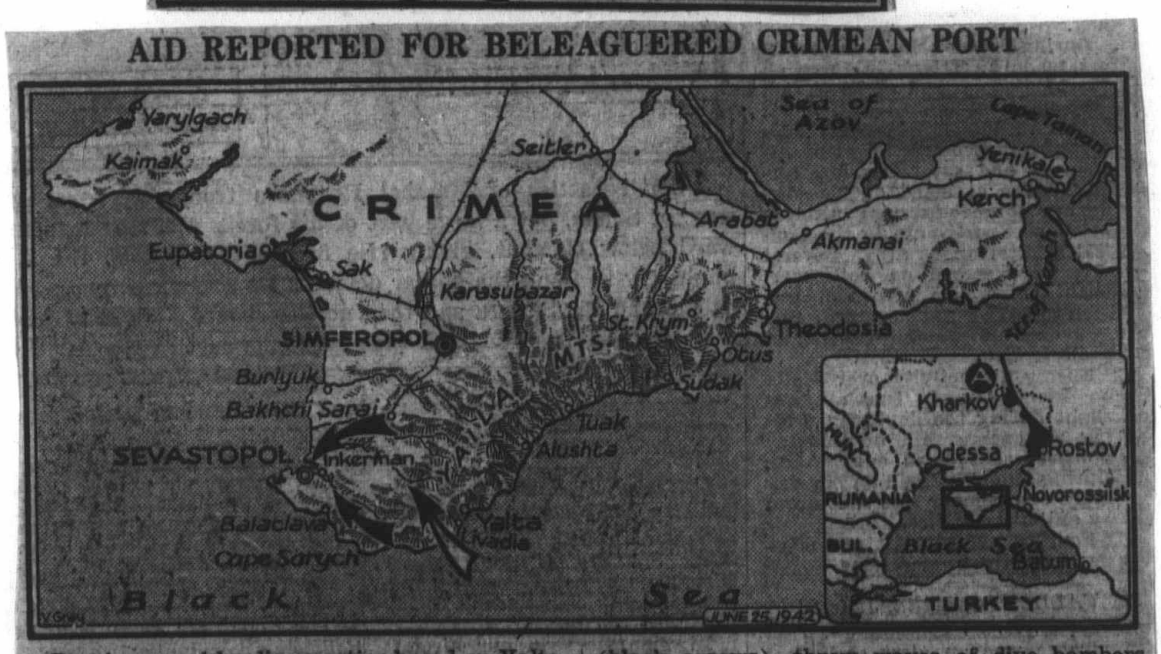
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Russian naval landing parties based on Yalta, Livadia and possibly Alushta, farther up the coast, are said to be operating behind the German lines in the mountains of Southern Crimea (outline arrow). Meanwhile, the Nazis, pressing Sevastopol from the north and the south (black arrows), threw waves of dive bombers into the onslaught. On the Kharkov front (A on inset) the invaders employed large numbers of tanks in continuing attacks. Black shading on the inset shows the area regained by the Russians in their campaign of the past Winter.

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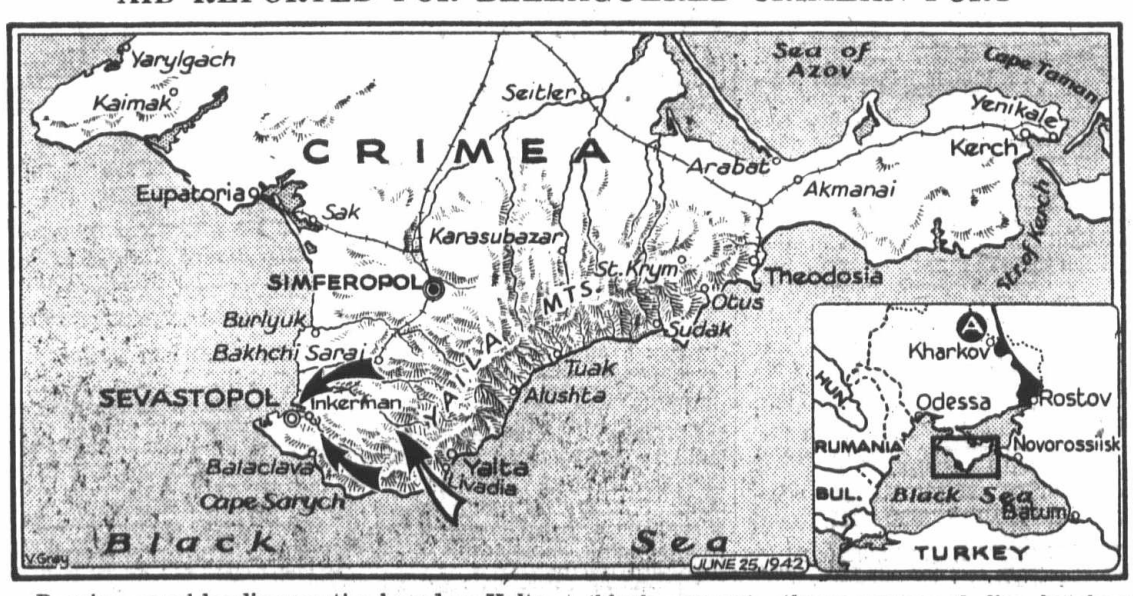
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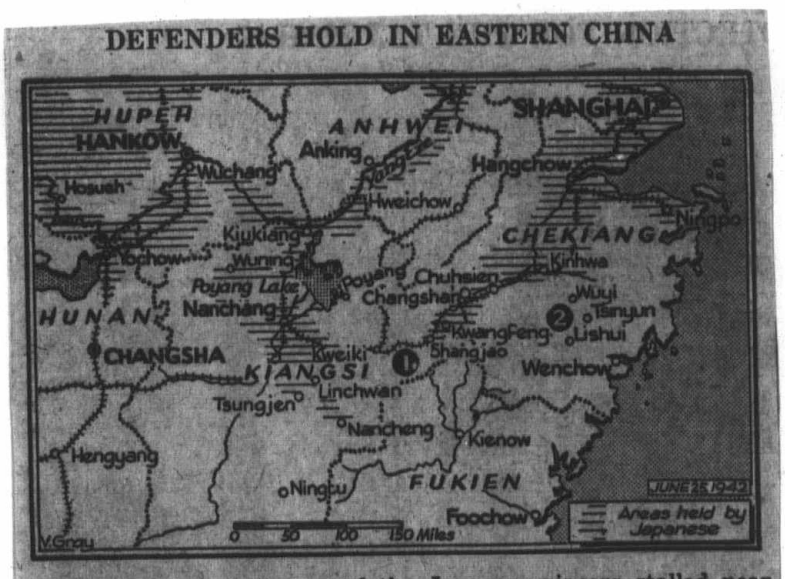
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The Japanese have reached the outskirts of Lishui, which they claim is the last Chekiang airfield remaining in Chinese hands. It might have been better not to stir up the Tokyo hornets' nest with bombs till we were prepared to follow up effectively, though perhaps the Japanese would have moved against China now in any case in order to get land transportation facilities. Somehow Axis strategy generally produces an impression of system and purpose, while ours has a tendency to look like the strategy of little boys snowballing somebody's top hat.

In Kiangsi the fight for the railway has been going a little better for the Chinese, who have retaken ~~Kwangfeng~~ Kweiki and are fighting somewhere around Kwangfeng.

Farther north, in Honan, Japanese forces are moving south against opposition, while in eastern Anhwei, near Nanking, Chinese guerrillas are interfering with railway traffic.



With the eastern arm of the Japanese pincers stalled near Shangjao (1), the Chinese recaptured Kweiki, to the west, which had been occupied previously by the other arm of the pincers in the enemy's effort to gain control of the Nanchang-Hangchow railway. In Chekiang Province the Japanese were moving on Lishui (2), where, they declare, an important airdrome is situated.

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DEFENDERS HOLD IN EASTERN CHINA



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CANADA

4. Australia: Fifth Column.

On June 23, in Perth, Australia, two members of Australia First, an outlawed pro-Nazi organisation, who had been arrested on March 9, were convicted of conspiring to aid the Japanese armed forces. Two other persons were acquitted but returned to custody. A police investigator who had joined the organisation testified that the defendants had drawn up extensive plans for sabotage, and had plotted to overthrow the Curtin Government and set up an Australia First National Socialist State. The names of the accused appeared to be English, and the only clue to their peculiar activities is in their anti-Semite views.

5. South America and the Axis.

Argentina is considerably stirred up over torpedoing of its ships. The torpedoing of the tanker Victoria in April was followed recently by sinking of the freighter Rio Tercero. A strong protest and demand for reparation has been sent to Germany and Italy. The Chamber of Deputies has asked the Foreign Minister to appear before it on July 2 to discuss the question whether the time had not come to break off relations with Axis countries.

Brazilian authorities are investigating reports that an Axis submarine base exists on the delta of the Gurupy River, which lies between the states of Maranhao and Para, on the northern coast some distance south of the Amazon.

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CANADA

C169854

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
June 29, 1942

1. Libya.
2. Russia.
3. China.
4. British Political Situation.
5. Newfoundland and Self-Government.
6. South America:
   (a) Argentine Presidency.
   (b) Chilean Foreign Policy.

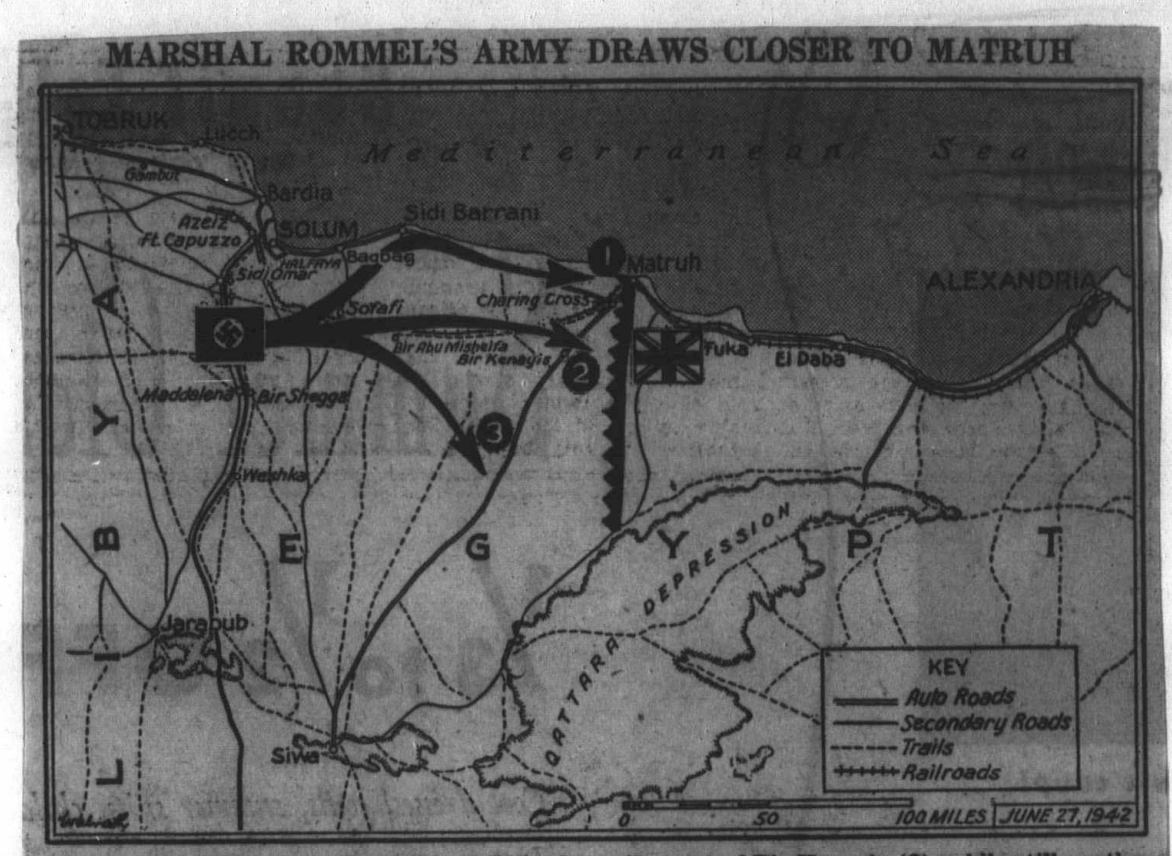
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169855

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The Italians claim that on June 27 Axis units reached the coast road 19 miles east of Mersa Matruh, the base of the present British defence line. This, if true, would mean that Mersa Matruh was already cut off, but it has been denied by the British. Rommel is said to be moving southward from Hamza, 20 miles south of Mersa Matruh, in an attempt to break through at the southern end of the defences.



The main Axis column pushed forward slowly in the coastal area to a point fifteen miles from Matruh (1), key base of the waiting reinforced British Eighth Army. Some enemy tanks probed as far as Charing Cross but well back on encountering patros and there were no major clashes. Another strong Axis mechanized force was operating east of Bir Kenayis (2), while still another force of fifty tanks was sweeping southward through the desert. The Allied air force, including big United States bombers, attacked the advancing Axis columns night and day throughout the area of operations.

The evening papers report the fall of Mersa Matruh. This looks as if the chances of defending Egypt were pretty well shot to pieces, but it remains to be seen what the experts will say tomorrow. In a normal war, this would be a good time to call it off and cut the losses. This, however, is not a normal war; when a tiger is getting you down you do not ask him for terms of peace, you just keep trying to hit him and hope to be lucky. There is a good deal of the tiger about Mr. Hitler.

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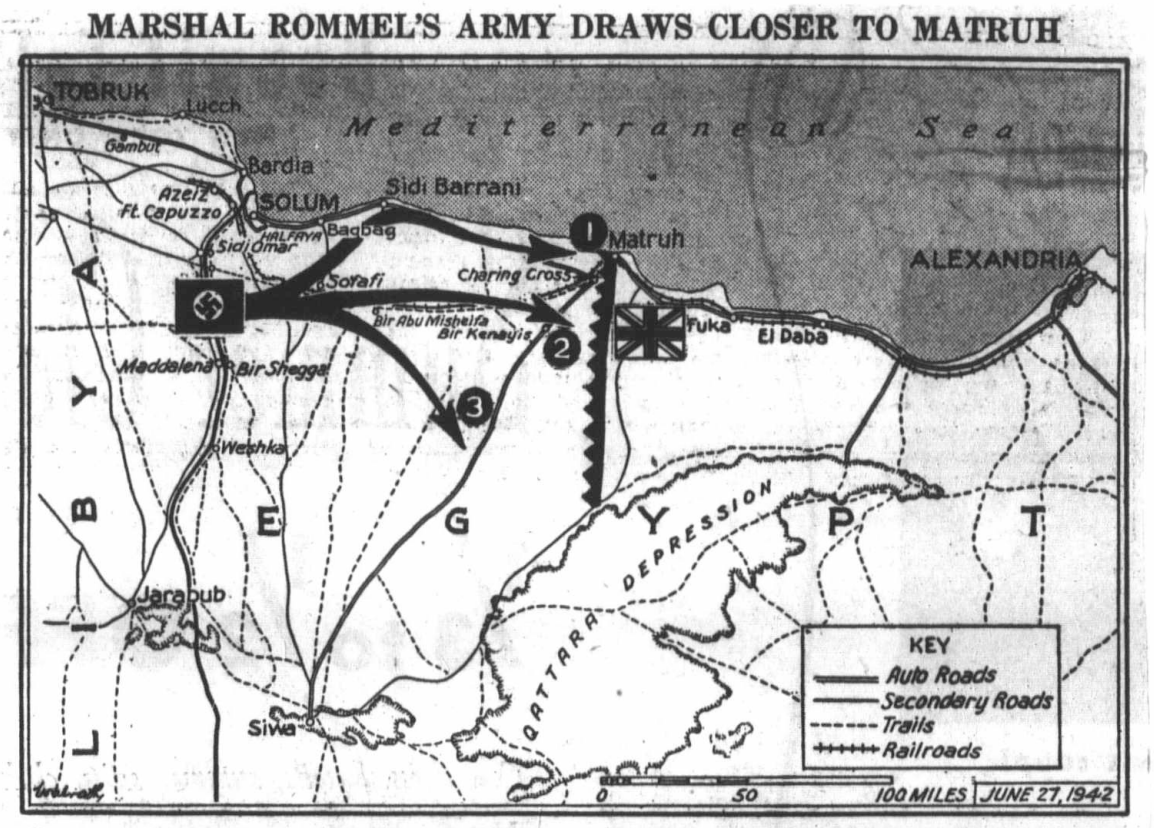
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MARSHAL ROMMEL'S ARMY DRAWS CLOSER TO MATRUH



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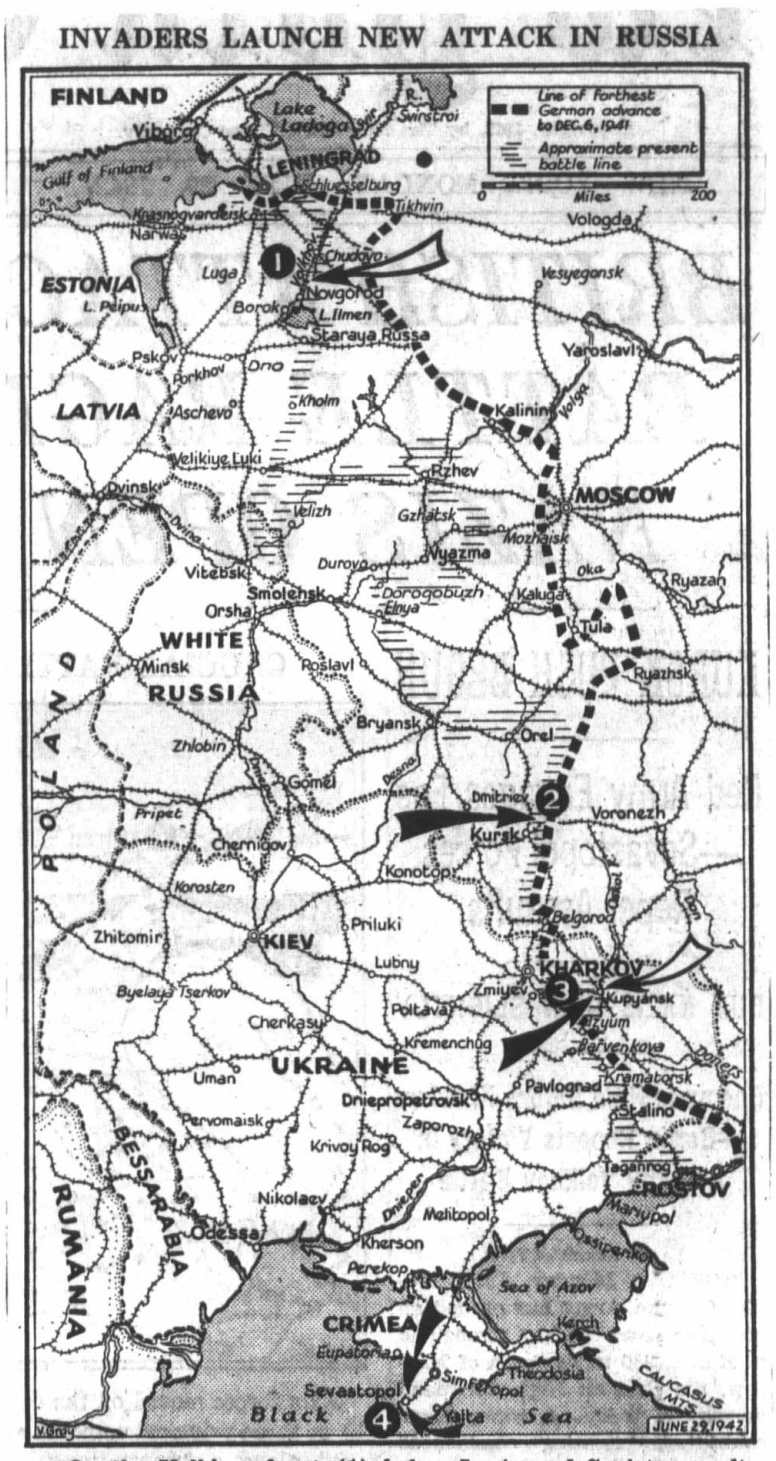
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2. Russia.

C169856

The Germans say they have completed their operations at Kharkov. They are starting a new offensive farther-north, at Kursk, which they captured last November. In the Leningrad area, north of Lake Ilmen, they say they have cut off and destroyed large Russian forces which in February crossed the Volkhov River, drove a deep salient into the German positions, and have remained there ever since.



On the Volkhov front (1) below Leningrad Soviet assaults, according to Berlin, failed. The Germans opened an offensive in the Kursk sector (2). East of Kharkov they failed in three attempts to cross the river at Kupyansk (3). The struggle for Sevastopol (4) still raged, with the defenders' positions holding.

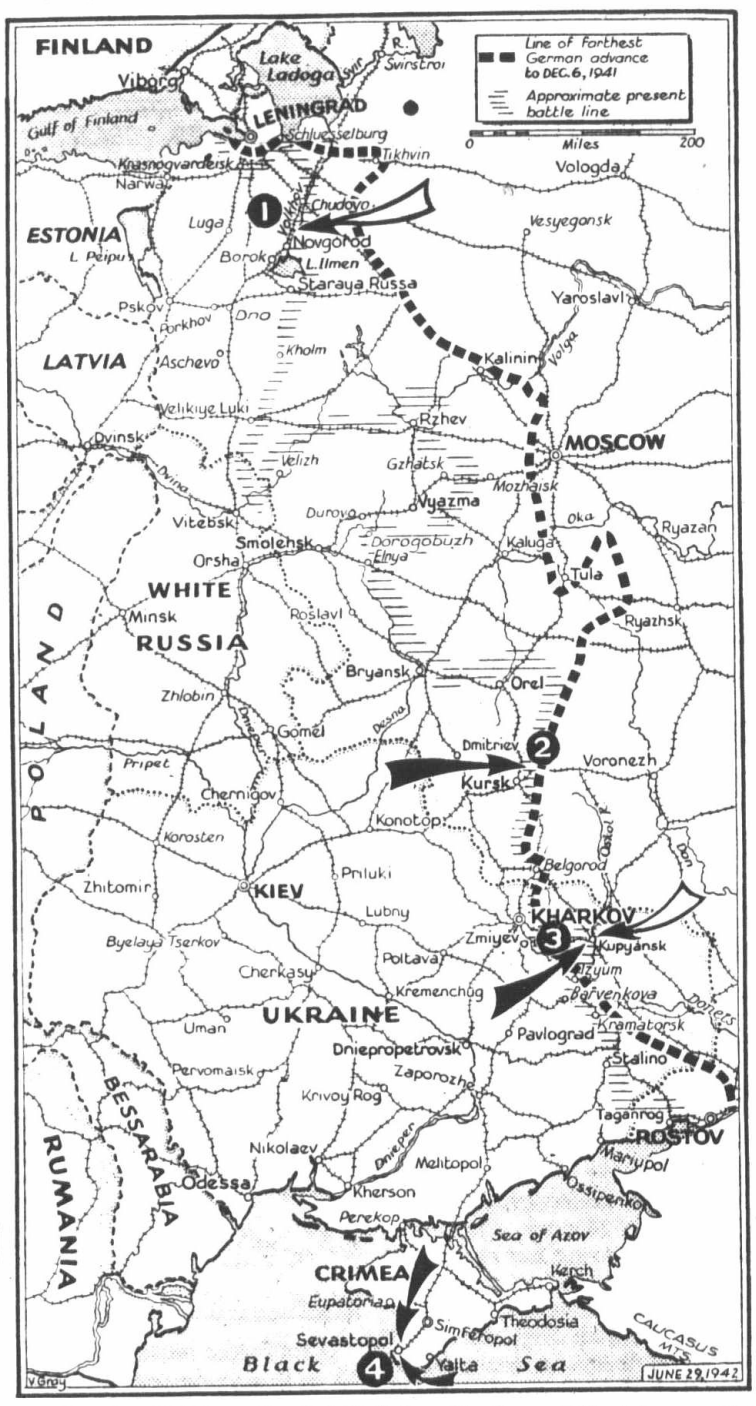
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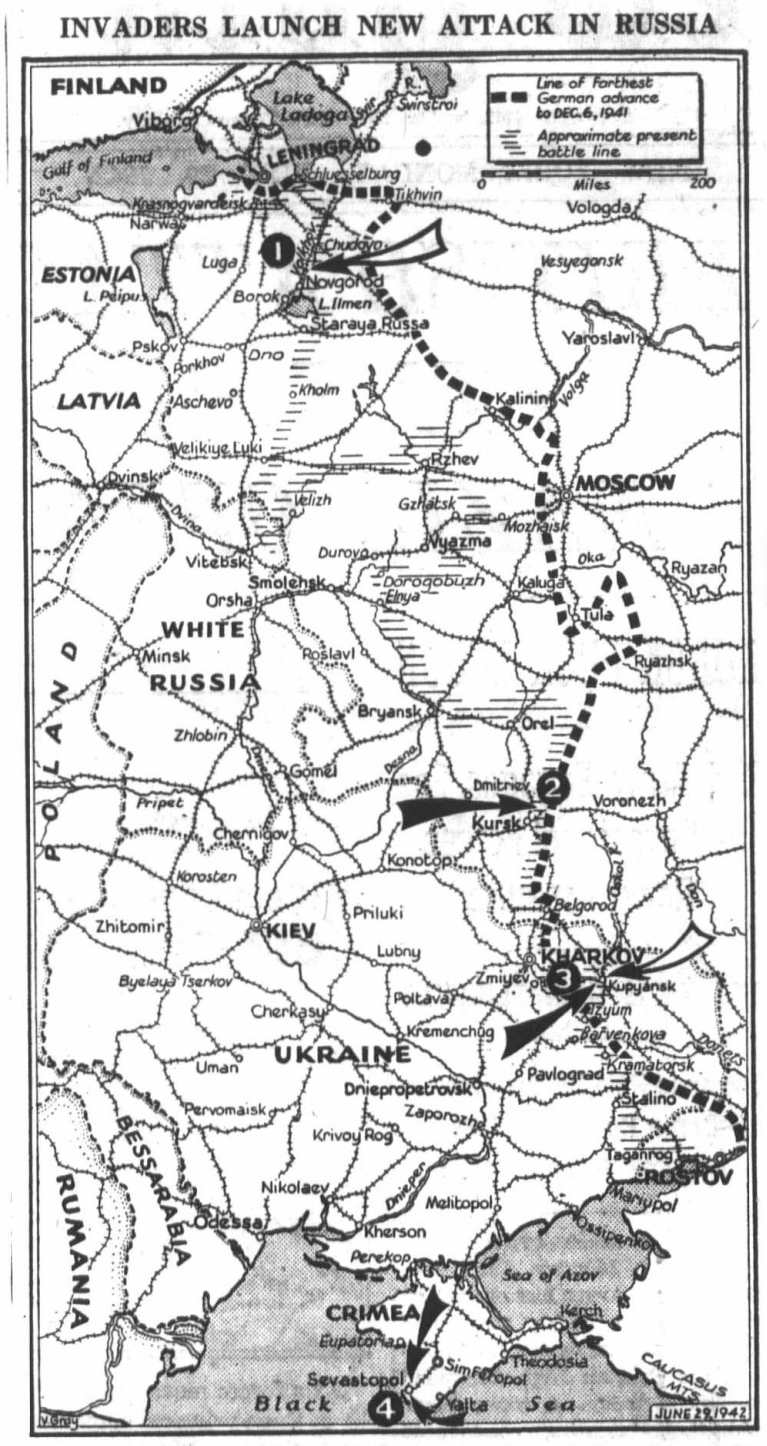
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In Chekiang the Japanese claim capture of Lishui, the remaining airfield, which has been stubbornly defended for some time.

In Kiangsi they have recaptured Kweiki, on the Nanchang-Hangchow railway, which the Chinese had temporarily regained. They are also attempting to continue their drive towards Fukien province, probably to connect with forces which some time ago landed at Foochow.

The drive north from the Canton area is still encountering resistance.

In Honan province there is a good deal of activity whose objectives are not very clear.

Scene of New Fighting on the China Fronts



The Chinese reported opening a counter-offensive in the south, capturing heights around Yuntan (1) and cutting communications above Canton. Heavy fighting was reported around Kwangfeng (2)

THE JAPANESE PRESS FORWARD IN CHINA



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3. China. C169857

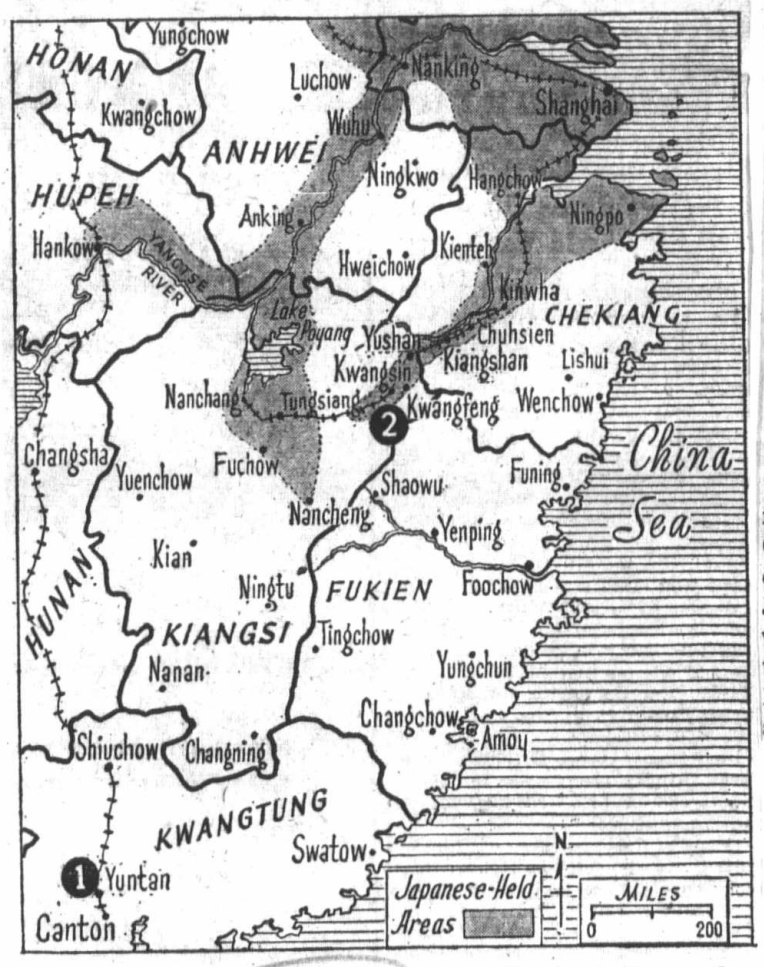
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4. British Political Situation. C169858

The Libyan setback has caused a good deal of criticism of the direction of the war and has given rise to demands for a board of inquiry into the reasons for the campaign's failure, as well as to renewed agitation for Churchill to hand over the Ministry of Defence to somebody else. A group of M.P.'s headed by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne has tabled a motion of want of confidence in the central direction and strategy of the war - a direct attack upon Churchill - which is likely to be debated soon. Preliminary reports said Lloyd George, Hore-Belisha, Earl Winterton, and Arthur Greenwood would be among the signatories, but later information on this point is not available. Several other motions of criticism which were being drafted have been sidetracked by acceptance of the Wardlaw-Milne motion for debate.

Churchill seems to retain the support of the Labor party, judging by Ernest Bevin's declaration at Liverpool that this wicked, filthy business of trying to break national unity by playing off Winston Churchill against his colleagues on the part of certain newspaper millionnaires was diabolical, and that he, as a trade unionist, was prepared to go under the banner of Winston Churchill, working as a colleague to the end.

Public uneasiness is reflected in the unexpected defeat of the Government candidate at Maldon, on June 26, by a Daily Express columnist, Tom Driberg, who had a majority of nearly 6,000 over the other two candidates.

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C169859

5. Newfoundland and Self-Government.

As indicated in a recent despatch from the Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland, there has been some discussion there recently about the desirability of restoring responsible government. The latest development is a resolution of the St. John's Board of Trade asking the Government to recognise the principle that citizens representing major economic, social, and other interests in the country should have the right to be consulted on matters of importance, and to establish a procedure for determining public opinion before any decision of national importance is taken. The Board said democratic rights and privileges were denied when the public had no voice in the affairs of government.

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6. South America:

(a) Argentine Presidency.

On learning from the specialist who had been called in to treat him that there was no chance of recovery from the partial blindness which has made it impossible for him to perform his duties, President Ortiz of Argentina sent in his resignation and was succeeded by Acting President Castillo, who now becomes President de jure as well as de facto. Anti-Axis forces had been indulging in some hopes that Ortiz would come back.

(b) Chilean Foreign Policy.

On June 25 the Senate of Chile voted by 34 to 2 in favor of the Government's policy of non-belligerency.

The Government has made a declaration that it would regard certain operations in South American waters or against countries in an area extending to Panama as affecting the security of Chile, but the text hardly seemed to bear out the Chilean Consul-General's announcement that Chile would regard them as cause for a declaration of war. Like Argentina, Chile is still trying to stay on the fence.

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C169861

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 2, 1942

1. Egypt.

2. Russia.

3. China.

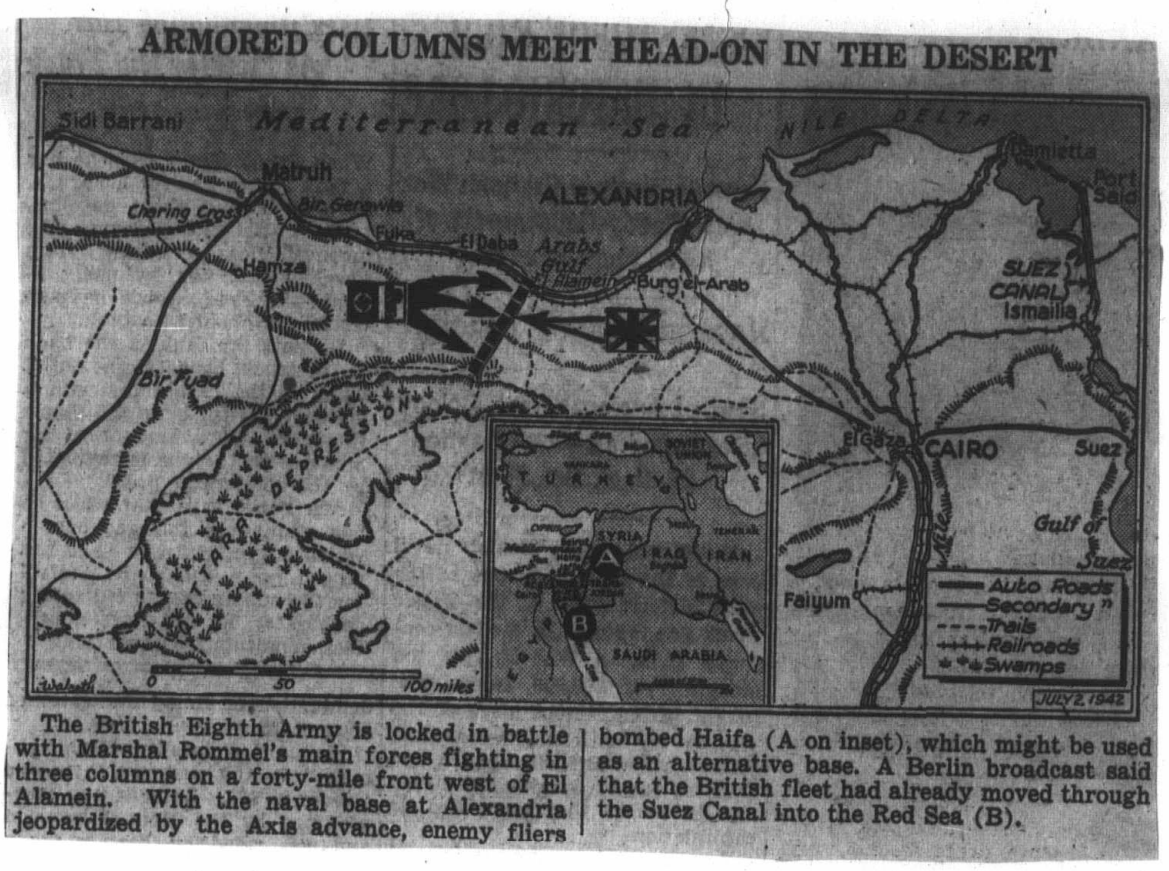
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Fighting is now going on in the El Alamein area, 70 miles west of Alexandria. The Germans say this is the last fortified area west of Alexandria.

There is some speculation as to what will become of the French warships which have been immobilised in Egyptian ports since the fall of France. These include an old battleship, four cruisers, three destroyers, and a submarine. It is thought they will be scuttled if necessary to prevent capture.



The British Eighth Army is locked in battle with Marshal Rommel's main forces fighting in three columns on a forty-mile front west of El Alamein. With the naval base at Alexandria jeopardized by the Axis advance, enemy fliers bombed Haifa (A on inset), which might be used as an alternative base. A Berlin broadcast said that the British fleet had already moved through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea (B).

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ARMORED COLUMNS MEET HEAD-ON IN THE DESERT



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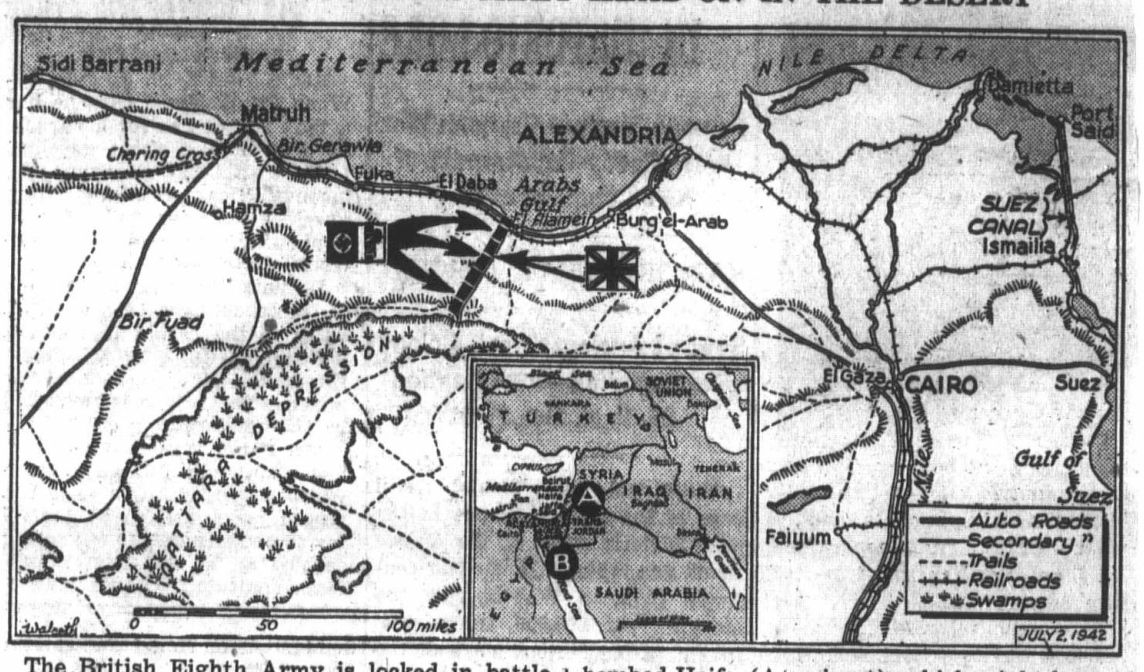
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REPEAT
REPETER

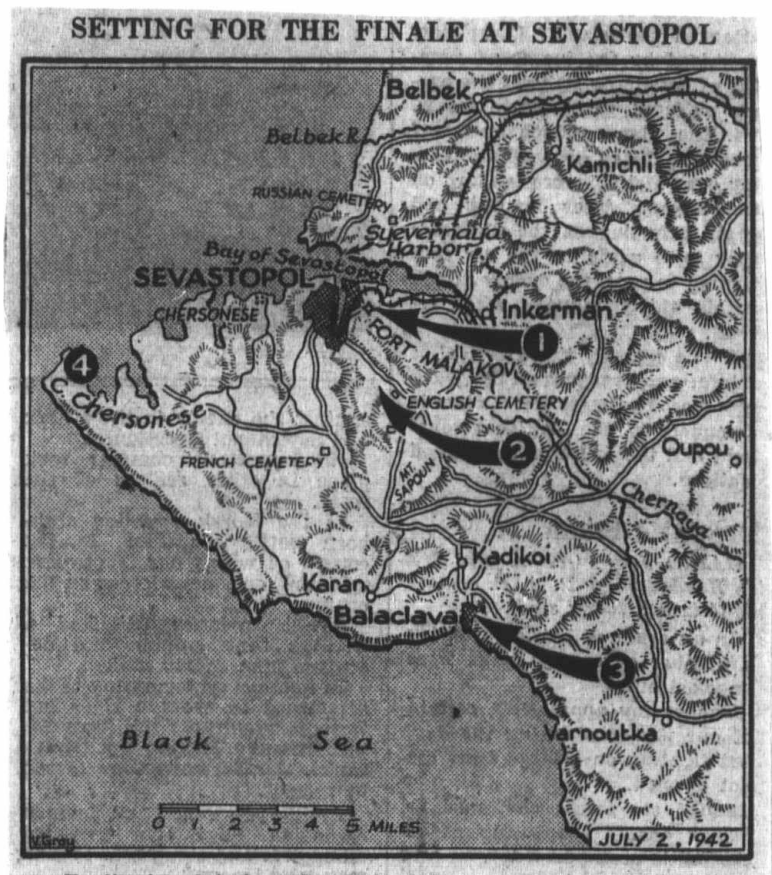
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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The Germans claim that they have Sevastopol, but the Russians say fighting is still going on within the city. The main body of the defenders have apparently retired to the Chersonese peninsula, west of the city, while a body of marines who had landed at Yalta, on the south coast, and advanced westward in an attempt to relieve pressure on Sevastopol are retreating towards their base.

A new German offensive has started at Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow. If it develops on a serious scale it will evidently be a direct threat to the capital.



Berlin in claiming the fall of the port said its forces had stormed Fort Malakov (1), had broken through defenses on the Sapoun heights (2) and in conjunction with Rumanian troops had captured Balaclava (3). The Russians, Berlin added, have now been pressed onto the Chersonese Peninsula (4). A map showing other operations in the Soviet-German campaign appears on Page 2.



The Germans opened an eastward drive from Gzhatsk (1), but Soviet counter-attacks checked it. In the Kursk sector (2) the defense stiffened. The capture of Sevastopol (3) was reported by the Nazis.

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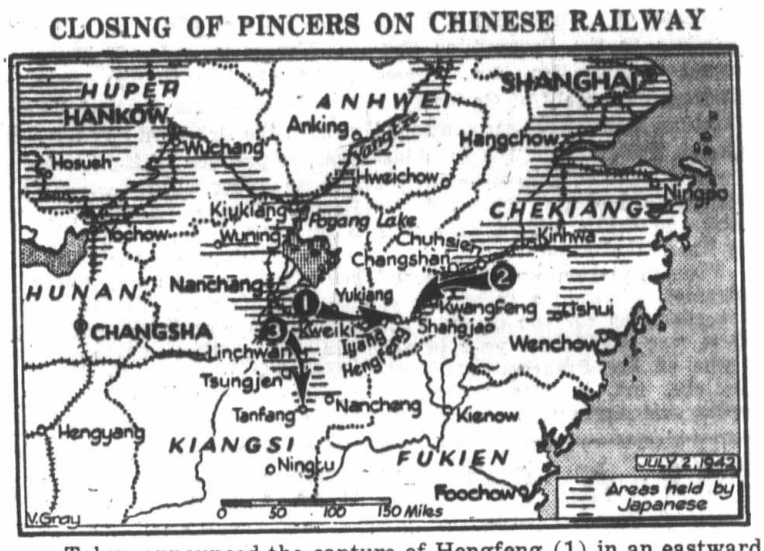
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CANADA

3. China.

C169864

The Japanese have succeeded in getting full control of the Nanchang-Hangchow railway by the capture of Hengfeng, where their eastward and westward drives along the railway met. They are now expected to concentrate on occupation of Fukien province.

CLOSING OF PINCERS ON CHINESE RAILWAY



Tokyo announced the capture of Hengfeng (1) in an eastward drive from Iyang and a junction with forces from Shangjao (2), thus giving the Japanese control of the entire Nanchang-Hangchow line. Chungking denied that the gap between the forces had been closed. Meanwhile, an enemy column moving southward from Linchwan reached Tanfang (3).

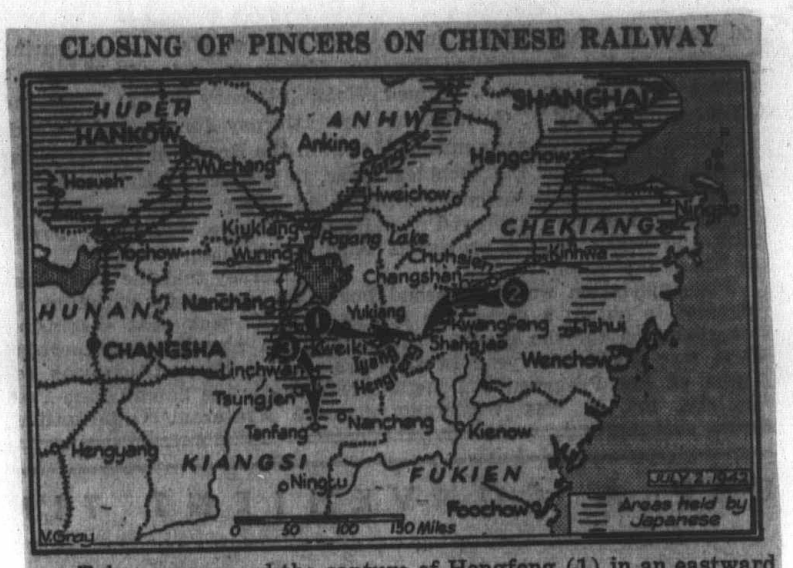
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C169865

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 6, 1942

1. India
2. New Zealand
3. Puerto Rico

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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1. India

Exaggerated comment on the reorganization of the Viceroy's Council on July 2 has created a popular impression that all concessions offered by Cripps in March have now been made effective. In reality only two of the eleven paragraphs of the Cripps memorandum had any bearing on the recent changes: The defence portfolio has been given to an Indian, and the Viceroy's Council has been given a more representative character.

The increase in total membership of the Council from 12 to 15 has enabled three communities hitherto unrepresented to have a voice in the deliberations of this advisory body. These are the Sikhs, the 60 million 'untouchables' and the non-official European community. Elected leaders of India's most powerful political groups still stand aloof.

Wavell, as Commander in Chief, is now designated Minister of War rather than of Defence. Sir Firoz Khan Noon, since 1936 India's High Commissioner in London, takes over the Defence portfolio and will be in charge of recruitment of man-power, all work formerly discharged by the defence co-ordination department, and all defence matters not included in the port-folios of War or Civil Defence.

As in the last war, India is to be represented on the British War Cabinet. Two members have been named - one for the Government of India, the other for the Order of Princes. India will also be represented on the Pacific War Council.

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2. New Zealand

On June 30 the War Cabinet was strengthened by inclusion in it of representatives of all political parties, portfolios in the domestic Cabinet remaining unchanged in the hands of Labour Party ministers.

At the time of its creation in July 1940 the War Cabinet was made up of five members, three representing the Labour Party and two the National Party opposition. Today it includes six Labour ministers, six representatives of opposition parties, and the president of the National Federation of Labour, who is made responsible for manning New Zealand's war industries. The last-named is the only non-parliamentary member appointed to the War Cabinet.

Portfolios are divided between Labour and opposition parties as follows:

Labour	Opposition Groups
Prime Minister	Minister of Armed Forces and War Co-ordination
Minister of Defence	Minister in Charge of War Expenditures
Minister of Supply	Minister of Primary Production for War Purposes (a farm leader)
Minister of Transport	Minister of National Service
Minister of Health	Minister of Civil Defence
Minister in Charge of Maori War Effort	Associate Minister of Supply
Special Member	
Minister of Industrial Manpower	

It is announced that the next general election will be held a year after the close of the war.

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3. Puerto Rico

Congressional leaders have agreed to support proposals made by Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico to President Roosevelt for amendment of the so-called "Jones Act". Under this Second Organic Act of 1917 the President of the United States has appointed not only the governors of Puerto Rico but also ministers of education and justice, auditors-general and members of the supreme court.

In the belief that an immediate liberalization of colonial policy will strengthen the position of the United Nations, the Administration plans to permit Puerto Ricans to elect their own governors from this time forward, the first election to be held in 1944, or at the close of hostilities should the war be of longer duration. Provision is also to be made for eventual appointment of ministers of education and justice by Puerto Ricans.

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CANADA

C169869

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 7, 1942

1. Egypt
2. Russia
3. China
4. Alaska

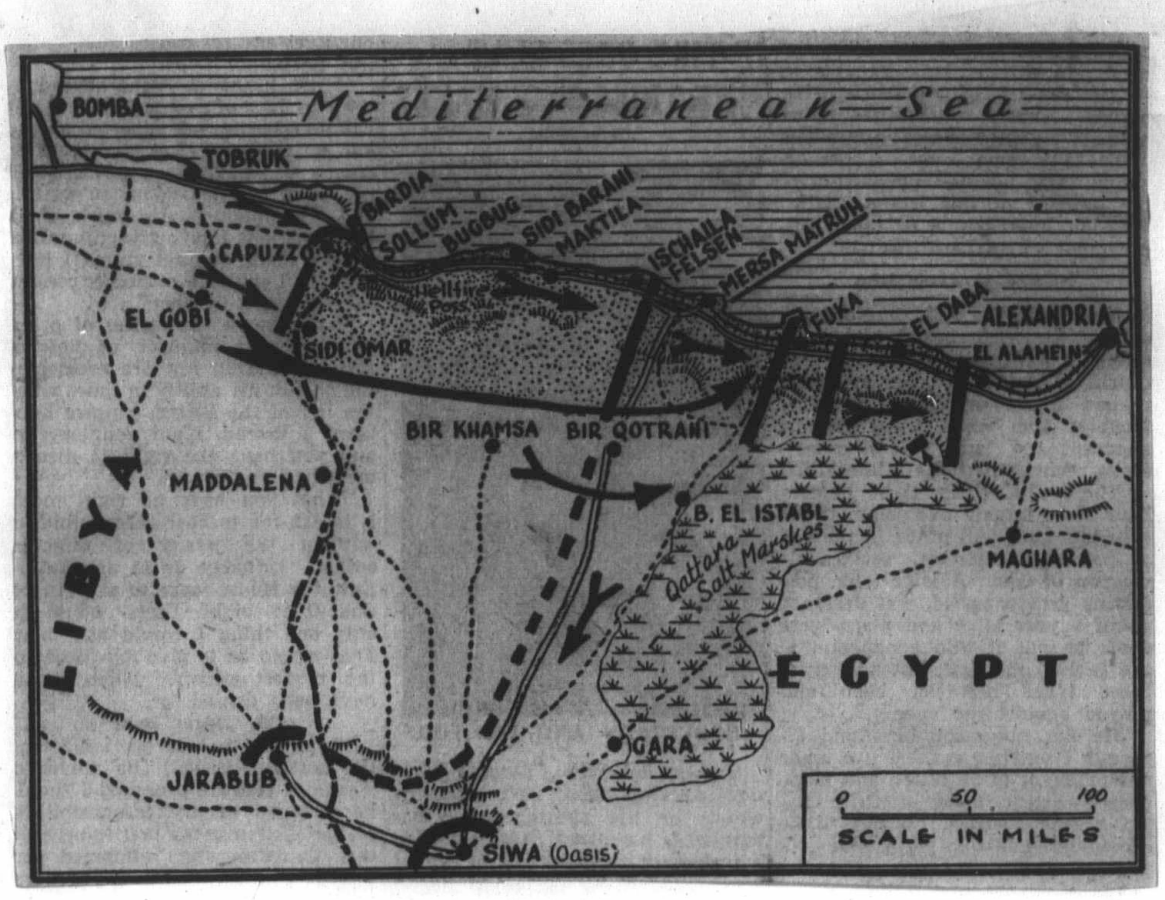
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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1. Egypt

At El Alamein, after a 330-mile retreat in 11 days, Imperial forces assumed the initiative on July 4, reporting local successes in the past three days.

Negotiations have been carried on meanwhile with the Admiral of the demilitarized French fleet at Alexandria with a view to transferring the French ships to Haifa or to a Madagascar port in the event of a renewed German advance.



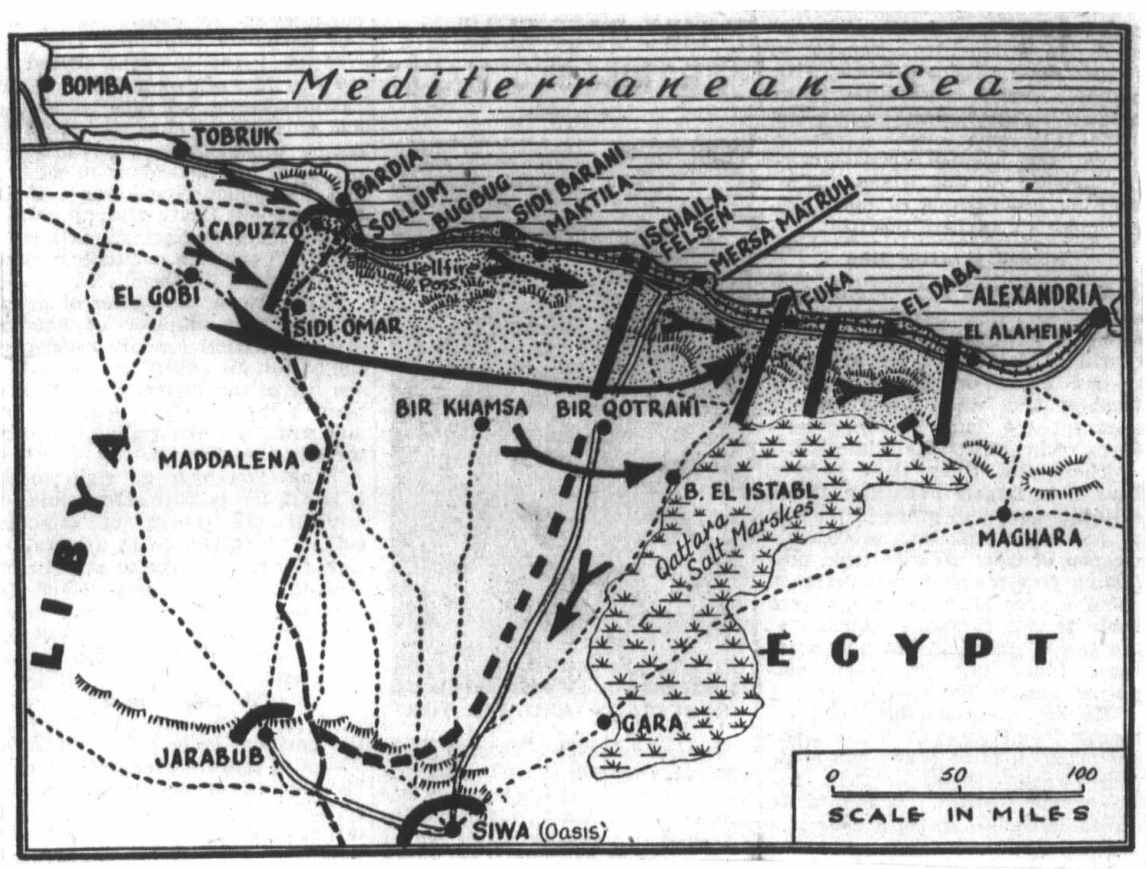
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CANADA

2. Russia

Germans are attacking in full force along the Kursk-Kharkov sector of the eastern front, and claim to have captured several bridgeheads on the far side of the Don. Already in control of two railroads between Moscow and the Sea of Azov, the Germans are now approaching a third main route, which runs from Moscow through Voronezh to Rostov, then on to the port of Novorossiisk. If this line can be cut in the region where it crosses the Don, Axis forces could outflank Russian troops fighting between the Oskol and Don rivers and before Kupyansk, and interfere with the delivery of supplies to Russian concentrations in the Rostov and Caucasus areas.



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The German 'spring' drive, delayed by fighting at Kharkov for three weeks and by the defence of Sevastopol for four, is being intensified in view of the fact that only 18 weeks of good weather presumably remain in which to reach the Caucasus.

Abandonment of the naval base of Sevastopol has left the Russian Black Sea Fleet with a choice between two harbours - Novorossiisk at the foot of the Caucasus range and Batum near the Turkish border. Both harbours lack protection from storms and both have been bombarded by Axis aircraft.

Vichy estimates the present strength of the Russian Black Sea fleet to be as follows: 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 5 cruisers, 30 to 40 submarines, 15 destroyers and several small gunboats. Of these a few are said to have taken refuge in Turkish harbours within the past few days.

Turkey, exercising a right accorded under the Montreux Convention of 1936, still refuses to allow Axis warships to traverse the Straits. Italian torpedo boats have accordingly been shipped across the mountains to the Danube, to join the relatively small fleets of Bulgaria and Rumania already operating in the Black Sea.



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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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3. China

In spite of reverses, Chinese troops continue to fight in eastern Kiangsi and have driven a 25-mile wedge between Japanese forces which last week claimed to have established complete control of the Nanchang-Hangchow railway.

In Kiangsi and Hunan, on the borders of Japanese-occupied territory on the north, and in Kwangtung in the neighbourhood of Japanese-held Canton in the south, a newly-organized American fighter command (which has absorbed the American Volunteer Group) is helping to regain control of the air for the Allies. Air offensives in both areas and within Japanese-occupied territory on the Yangtse have inaugurated what is expected to be a new phase of the war with Japan.



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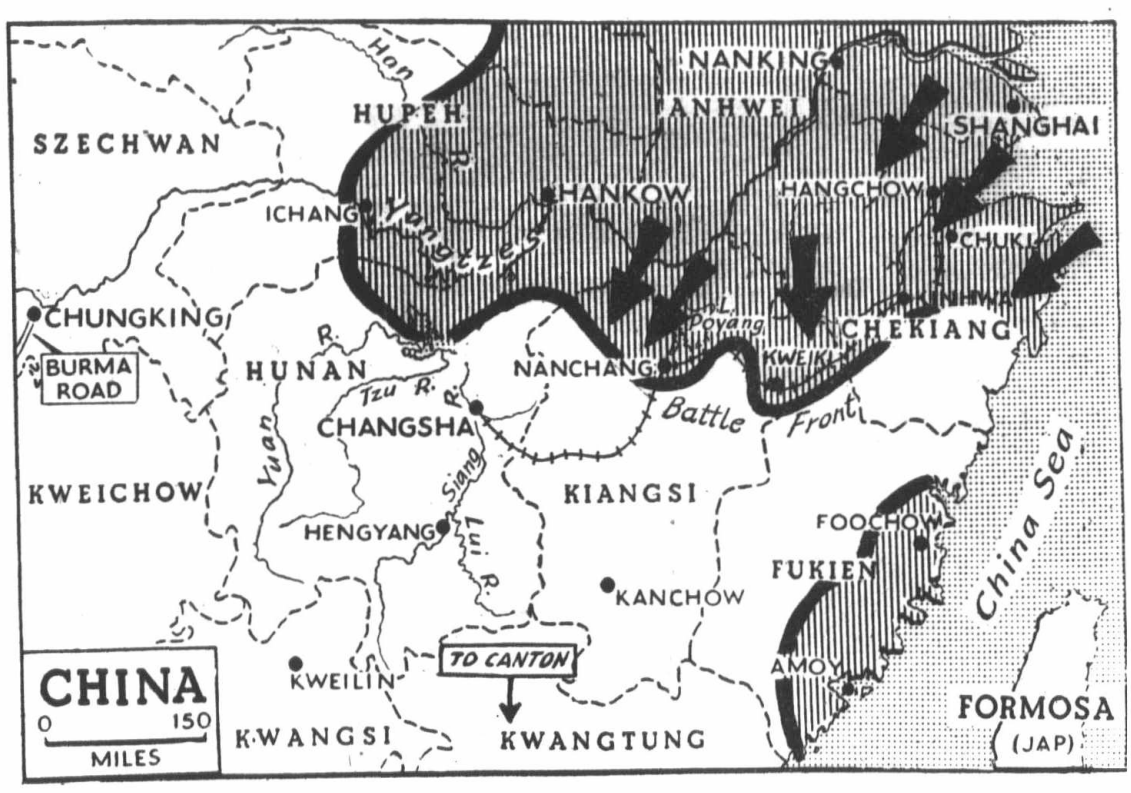
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

4. Alaska

U.S. submarines have become active in the Aleutian area. Three Japanese destroyers were sunk off Kiska and a fourth off Agattu, in the vicinity of which Japanese transports and escorting vessels were also attacked by American bombers.

Japanese forces appear to have occupied Agattu Island between Attu and Kiska, and possibly a few of the unnamed Rat Islands east of Kiska.



United States submarines sank one Japanese destroyer at Agattu (1) and sank two others and set a fourth afire at Kiska (2).

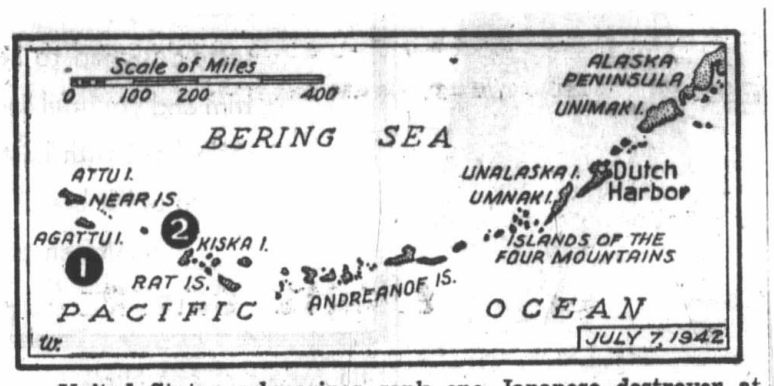
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CANADA

C169875

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 14, 1942

1. Russia
2. Far East
3. Indian Ocean
4. Egypt
5. Palestine: Proposed Jewish Army

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 253, pages C169806-C170568

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1. Russia

The Axis drive on the Don basin is meeting with desperate Russian resistance, which has already cost the Germans heavily but has not stopped their three-pronged advance. The Russians have admitted retreat from Katemirovka and Boguchar, east of Kharkov, and from Lisichansk, east of Izyum, but still claim to be fighting at Voronezh, whose capture the Germans announced on July 7th. Reports indicate that the line south of Voronezh has been pushed eastward from 50 to 150 miles since June 28th.



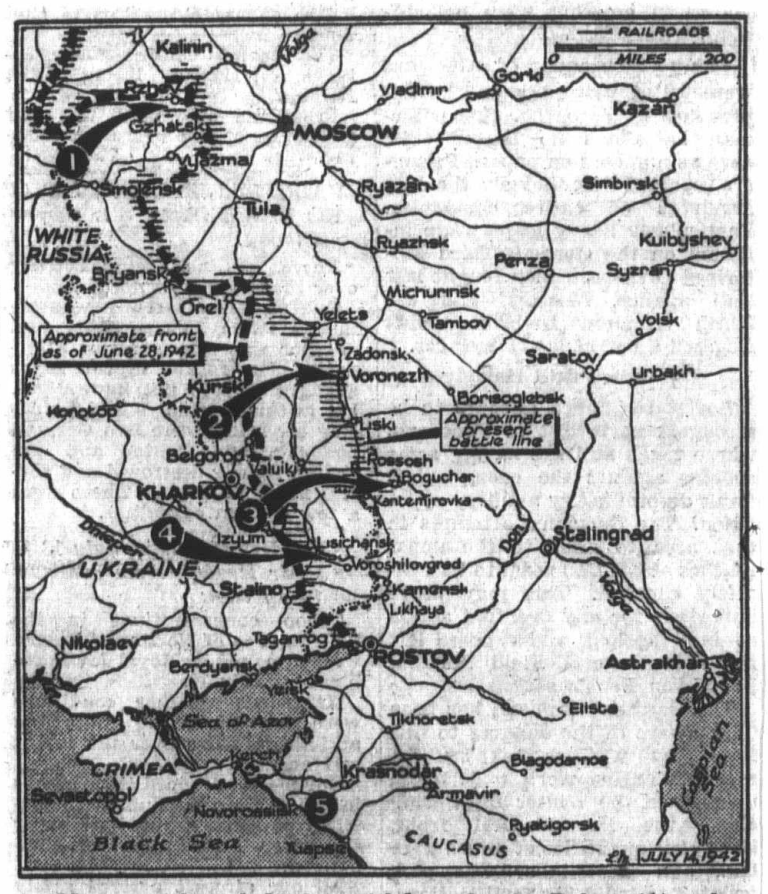
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REPEAT
REPETER

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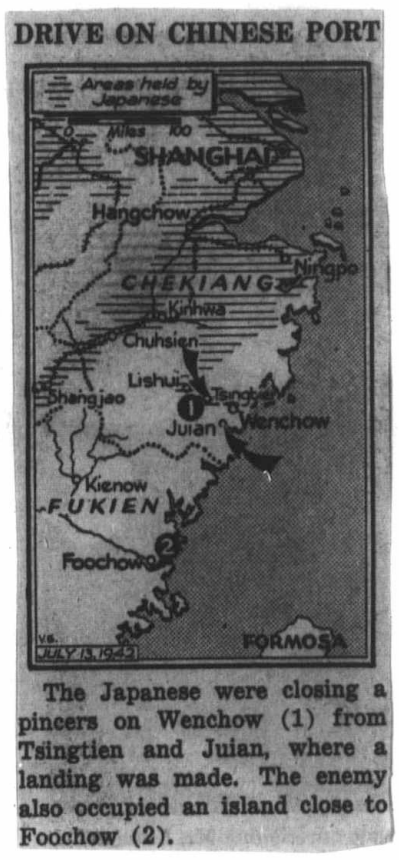
Drift ice is forcing Murmansk convoys closer to shore at a time of year when there is almost perpetual daylight. In an effort to protect convoys against Axis interference, Russians have bombed German air bases in Finland and Norway, and engaged recently in a battle in the Barents Sea when the von Tirpitz, accompanied by two pocket battleships, a cruiser and several destroyers, left port to attack a large convoy. The von Tirpitz was damaged and took shelter in port along with its escort. Axis claims of having destroyed 35 out of 38 ships in the convoy are said to be exaggerated.

A new drive by German forces is said to be developing west of Moscow near Rzhev.



Herald Tribune map—Fleck

Russians said a Red submarine scored two torpedo hits on the German battleship Tirpitz in the Barents Sea. British said American ships were in convoy attacked off North Cape



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A Japanese attempt to deprive the Chinese of the two ports still held by them - namely Foochow and Wenchow - is reported to have failed.

The Vichy Government, meanwhile, at Japan's request, has agreed to the transfer to Thailand of 15,000 square miles of territory formerly belonging to the provinces of Laos and Cambodia in French Indo-China.

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3. Indian Ocean

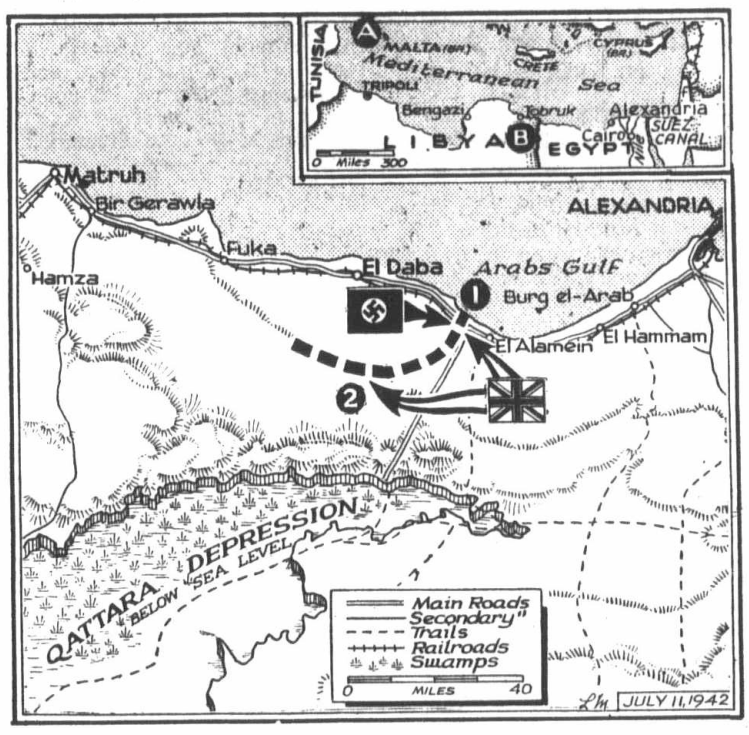
The Island of Mayotte, dominating ship lanes between Madagascar and the mainland, has been occupied by an Allied force as a sequel to Japanese submarine raids in Mozambique Channel. The island is said to possess a radio station and to be suitable for use as an air base, although it has no particular port facilities.

Island Seized by British



The island of Mayotte, seized yesterday by the British without a fight to deprive the Japanese of a base from which their submarines have been preying on United Nations convoys

FIERCE FIGHTING IS RENEWED IN EGYPT



4. Egypt

Reinforced by Australian troops, Imperial forces are said to have driven back the enemy ten miles beyond the position originally occupied west of El Alamein. Mersa Matruh, subjected to naval bombardment, has been rendered unfit for use as a port, forcing Axis reinforcements and supplies to be landed at Tobruk 200 miles further west. The defence of key positions in Egypt, assumed before July 1 by the Egyptian army, has more recently been taken over by Imperial troops.

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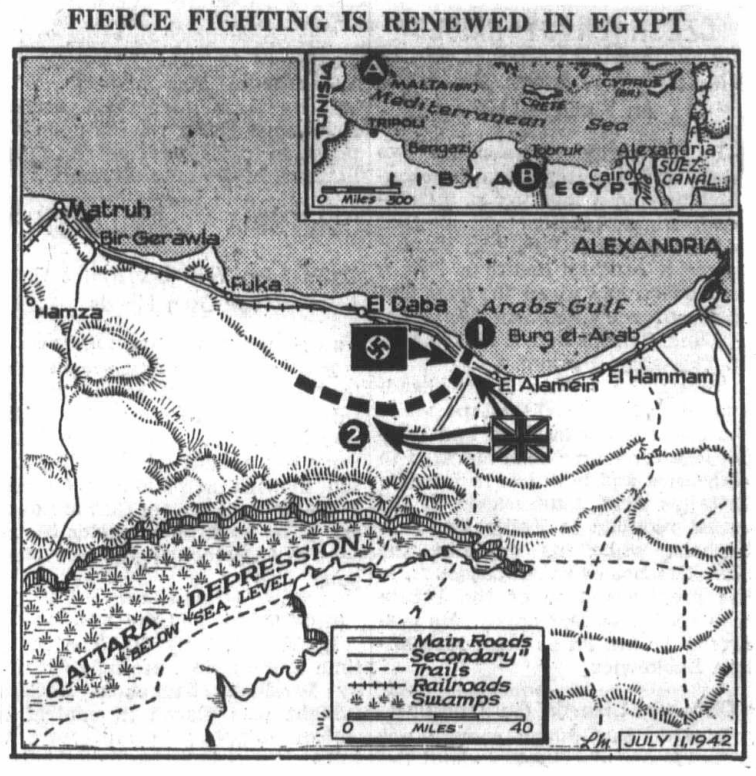
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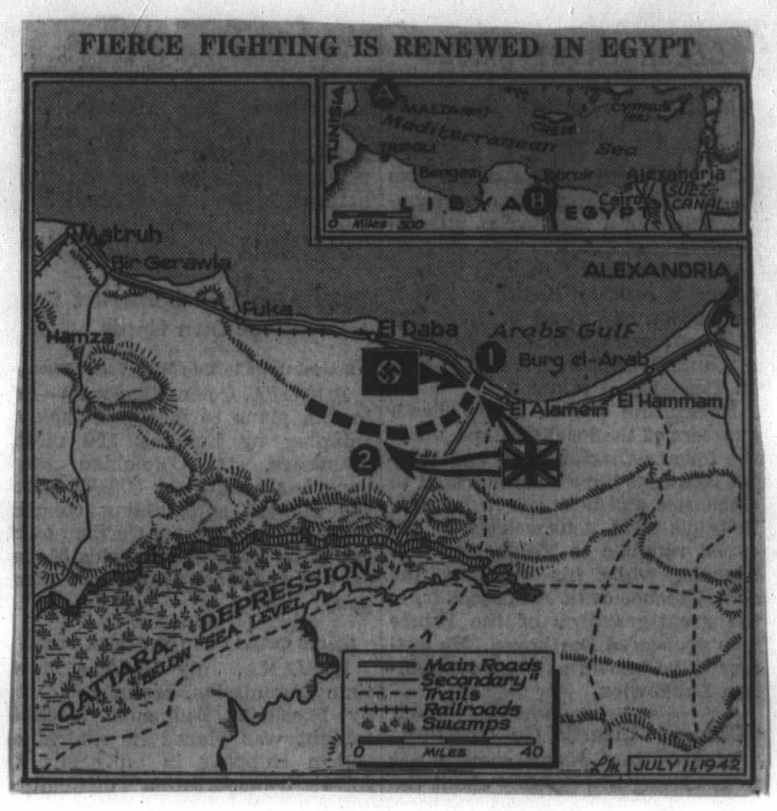
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5. Palestine: Proposed Jewish Army

On July 7 Sir James Grigg, Minister of War, rejected in the British House of Commons suggestions for a separate Jewish army fighting under its own flag.

Several times this subject has been up for discussion in both houses of Parliament, always with the same result. The first proposal, made in 1940 by Dr. Weizmann as head of the Zionist Organization directly to Lord Lloyd (then Colonial Secretary), was simply that a force of 10,000 Jews should be recruited - 3,000 from Palestine, the rest from the United States and elsewhere - to be trained in England and incorporated in the British army. The offer was declined by the Colonial Office, after months of delay, in October 1941. The War Office had found that the formation of a Jewish division presented serious practical difficulties and 'no conflicting interest could override the dominating consideration of the best use of manpower.' Accordingly, Jews who wished to fight enlisted in British units, with the result that today 10,000 Palestinian Jews are serving with British forces in the Middle East. Another 3,000 are enrolled in various police units for home guard duty in Palestine. In the United Kingdom and the U.S., British and American Jews are called up for service on the same basis as their fellow-citizens.

Since October 1941 the demand has grown for a large, separate Jewish army, and the centre of agitation has shifted from London to the United States. Here the Committee for a Jewish Army appealed to Mr. Churchill during his last Washington visit for 'a modern army of Maccabees' based on Palestine and numbering 200,000, to include Jews from Palestine, stateless Jews and Jews from free countries, its purpose to fight for the survival of the Jewish people and for the preservation of democracy. Sir James Grigg's refusal last week was in effect a reply to this appeal.

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It would be easier for the British Government to entertain the proposal were it not parallelled by and mentally associated with a Zionist drive for the post-war control of Palestine, which the Arabs regard as a violation of one of their elementary rights. To agree to the formation of a Jewish army of 200,000 would be to weaken still further the allegiance of 15 million Arabs, already apprehensive enough of the forced alienation of part of their territory in response to demands emanating from strongly entrenched Zionists at the forthcoming peace conference.

That this apprehension is not without foundation is indicated by terms of the Zionist declaration adopted at an Extraordinary Zionist Congress in New York on May 11th. Relevant points include the following:

(a) At the close of the war, Palestine to be transformed into a Jewish Commonwealth;

(b) The Jewish Agency (rather than the mandatory Power as at present) to be vested with control of immigration and with the necessary authority for developing the country;

(c) A Jewish military force to fight during the present war under its own flag and under the high command of the United Nations;

(d) Continued rejection of the White Paper of May 1939, which limited Jewish immigration and land settlement in Palestine.

A declaration made in January by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain that 'Palestine is the only country for large-scale Jewish immigration' is also accepted by Zionists in general.

By some non-Zionist Jews this policy is condemned on the following grounds:

(a) Palestine, only a little larger than Lake Erie, is too small to accommodate the 7 million Jews who, it is hoped, may survive the war in Europe. It is unsound policy, as well as unethical, to plan to swamp the country with European refugees in defiance of the wishes of the present inhabitants.

(b) Far from creating a new security for the Jews, this policy will invite generations of strife in the Middle East, although it may induce the United Nations to grant the mandated territory the status of a Jewish national state.

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(c) Gratifying as it would be to have a separate Jewish army, it would be a more effectual contribution toward the defeat of Axis powers if Zionist leaders would relieve the pressure on Palestine by allowing a vigorous attempt to be made to secure by agreement an adequate area for post-war Jewish settlement in under-populated territory now under the direct sovereignty of one of the United Nations. The Jewish National Home in Palestine should continue to be developed, but with reasonable restraint, as the cultural centre of the Jewish world.

(d) Having thus disposed of the chief cause of Arab apprehension, Zionist leaders could then compose other outstanding differences with the Arabs, setting a voluntary limit to the degree of political control to be exercised by Zionists within the Arab world. The immediate effect would be to win the wholehearted support of Arabs for the Allied cause.

When the relation of the Jewish army to the post-war political control of Palestine was discussed in the House of Lords on June 9th, Lord Moyne (Lord Cranborne's predecessor as Colonial Secretary) put forward a similar suggestion. To force a Jewish régime on Palestine, he said, was inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter, which rules out changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and recognizes their right to choose the form of government under which they shall live.

Zionist leaders, however, are proceeding to use every means at their disposal to carry out the policy announced during the Congress of May 11th. They see in the close association of the United Nations a hope of influencing British policy through American channels, and Zionist political activity is accordingly expected to be quite as marked in the United States as in London during the coming months.

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C169882

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 17, 1942

1. India
2. France
3. Finland
4. Jugoslavia
5. Argentina
6. Latina America and the U.S.

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1. India

Three weeks yet remain before the All-India Congress Committee will have an opportunity to ratify the resolution adopted by its working committee on July 14 threatening a civil disobedience campaign if the British Government does not immediately withdraw its control over the government of India.

Gandhi has declared that it is his intention to make the non-violent rebellion 'as short and swift as possible.'

The resolution assumes the continued maintenance of armed forces of the United Nations in India as long as danger from Japan persists, and disavows any intention of embarrassing the prosecution of the war against the Axis. It calls, however, for immediate termination of British rule and for the appointment of a constitutional assembly through the cooperation of all important sections of the population.

If ratified, the resolution will probably force a trial of strength between the All-India Congress Party and the British, backed by all elements in India which see in the Congress Party programme no promise of a government which actually represents all major groups or enjoys sufficient authority to guarantee the degree of unity essential to victory in the struggle with Japan.

2. France

The Vichy government has formally protested the appointment of naval and military liaison officers to de Gaulle's London headquarters by the United States Government. The text of the French note, to which the United States will not reply, has not been released to the press.

In view of Marshal Pétain's assurances to the U.S. Government that the French fleet would not be turned over to

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Germany, Mr. Roosevelt has intervened in the discussion of what is to be done with the French warships now lying interned and disarmed at Alexandria. Contending that these ships do not come under the terms of the armistice convention, because they were already at Alexandria when that convention was signed, Mr. Roosevelt first suggested their removal to an American or a distant neutral port, for later restoration to France. In a second note he proposed Martinique as a safer berth than Alexandria. Laval, however, has refused both suggestions. The armistice convention, he maintains, does apply to these ships, which must therefore be restored to France. He has notified Admiral Godfroy that in no circumstances should the ships follow a British retreat or be allowed to fall into foreign hands. In the event of a British evacuation / Godfroy is to sail for a French port - or, if that is impossible, to stay at Alexandria ~~under~~ flying the French flag and defend the ships by all means at his disposal.

Walter Lippmann, discussing the recent change of name from Free French to Fighting French, sees in the move a means of establishing closer contact with Frenchmen within Hitler's lines and behind them when time for an invasion of the Continent arrives.

3. Finland

As a sequel to Finland's refusal on July 9th to give immediate provisional recognition to a newly appointed American vice-consul, the U.S. Government has closed the consular section of its Helsinki legation and Finland has been given until the first of August to close its own consulates in the United States and insular possessions, numbering fifteen in all.

In support of this step an American note cites the fact that for the past twelve months American consular officials have not been permitted to deal directly with civic officials or provincial authorities in Finland, but have been forced, in violation of a 1934 treaty, to address all communications to the Finnish

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Foreign Ministry.

The German press has just featured as a new pronouncement an order of the day issued twelve months ago by Baron Mannerheim in which the latter promised liberation of the province of Karelia, through which runs the Murmansk-Leningrad railway. Thus, in effect, the Finnish public is being offered an inducement by Germany to support the war more wholeheartedly, while the note from Washington is a reminder that the U.S. will sever relations with Finland completely if the latter goes beyond defensive operations in its war on Russia.

4. Jugoslavia

On July 10 the Jugoslav Government in London reported the transfer of its high command from Egypt back to Jugoslavia, being the first European government-in-exile to take this step. General Draja Mihailovic has been named chief of staff, six months after his appointment as Minister of War in the reorganized Jugoslav Cabinet.

Axis forces in Jugoslavia consist chiefly of Italian, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Croat divisions. Fighting has taken place in various scattered regions, heaviest fighting in the past week being reported along both sides of the Italian border. The week's hostilities in this region appear to have been provoked by severe measures recently taken by Fascist authorities against inhabitants of towns along the Dalmatian coast.

As was to be expected, no reply seems to have been received from Marshall Pétain, to whom General Mihailovic appealed in April for leadership in a revolt of all oppressed peoples in Europe, on the ground that the French chief of state had forces at his disposal, that he was close to the Allies, and that six million foreigners now working in Germany would join the rising also if he would undertake to lead it.

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5. Argentina

On July 15th socialist and radical deputies, forming a majority in the Argentine Chamber, received with disapproval a report from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, on results of representations he had made to Germany in connection with the torpedoing of the freighter Rio Tercero: Germany had indicated that the attack was a mistake and had given assurances for the future. Argentina had forbidden its ships to enter the German blockade zone along the east coast of the United States, although they might call at Gulf of Mexico ports. Argentina would report to Germany (a) dates of sailing and routes to be followed by merchant ships, and (b) new names given to vessels recently bought from Italy.

Party spokesmen expressed the opinion that Germany should have been required to salute the Argentine flag, that measures should be taken to use force for the protection of Argentine shipping, that Argentina should break off relations with Axis powers and that property of Axis citizens should be used to create a special fund to guarantee the nation against a possible renewal of Axis attacks. The Chamber of Deputies went into secret session to discuss the last two of these suggestions.

On July 16th, during the funeral of ex-President Ortiz, police in Buenos Aires restrained a popular demonstration in favour of aligning Argentina with the democracies.

6. Latin America and the United States

The two latest moves taken by the United States in the economic organization of the Americas for hemispheric defence have been:

(a) An agreement of July 16 whereby the United States undertakes to purchase Nicaragua's entire cotton surplus in 1942 and perhaps for the duration;

(b) An agreement of July 16 with Bolivia for the purchase by an agency of the United States of all but a small part of the rubber to be produced

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in Bolivia during the next five years.

Argentina has so far failed to join other Latin American countries in calling up U.S. dollars through its central bank and in suspending the domestic market for U.S. currency. It has, however, agreed to prevent any trading in U.S. currency with countries outside the western hemisphere, where transactions contrary to the interests of the United Nations had formerly been taking place.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 22, 1942

1. Russia
2. Japan
3. Aleutian Islands
4. Egypt
5. The Atlantic
6. The Vatican
7. India

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1. Russia

Russians continue to defend Voronezh successfully and claim to have driven the enemy back to positions west of the Don which were first occupied a fortnight ago. If the Russians can consolidate their precarious hold here it will constitute a threat to the most convenient supply route for German divisions now heavily engaged in the south and thus facilitate the stand Marshal Timoshenko is expected to make between Rostov and Stalingrad.

The German drive has already come to within 85 miles of Rostov, while the city itself is said to be under bombardment from the air. German forces, meanwhile, have occupied a large area of excellent farmland during the 250-mile advance from Kharkov and Kursk, and have come into possession of sources of coal and ore which formerly fed war industries in Moscow and Leningrad.

The German approach to Stalingrad and the Caucasus has given rise to renewed controversy over the merits of a large-scale diversion in western Europe, featured in the press for some days before it was announced on July 21 that the matter was being discussed in London at a conference of British and American naval, military and air leaders.

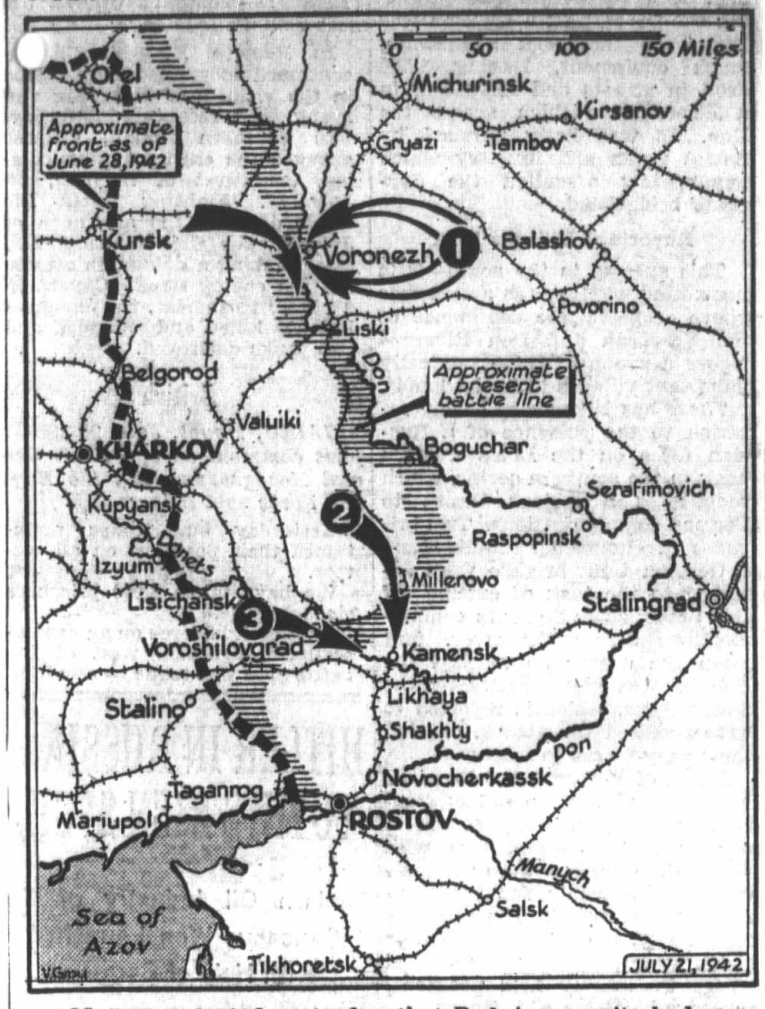
Otto Strasser's contribution to the second front controversy was an article suggesting that Hitler has already defeated himself through his victories in the east, since like Ludendorff he has bled his army to the point of exhaustion in fighting in an area where no decisive victory can be won. Meanwhile the enemy with whom the decisive battles must be fought is preparing itself in the west. Strasser advocates a vigorous propaganda in Germany, prior to the opening of a second front, with a view to persuading the people that the Russian campaigns have made victory in the west impossible - so as to hasten the collapse of German morale when the second front is actually opened.

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RUSSIAN FIGHTING INTENSIFIED AT TWO POINTS



Moscow reported yesterday that Red Army units had recaptured several Don River bridgeheads in their intensified dual thrust around Voronezh (1). Farther south the Russians engaged in a vigorous retiring action southeast of Voroshilovgrad (3), whose abandonment they acknowledged Sunday. London military analysts believed Marshal Timoshenko might make his stand against the German drives from Millerovo (2) and Voroshilovgrad along a line from somewhere north of Rostov, the next main Nazi objective, northeastward through Novocherkask and across the Don to Stalingrad. The Germans claimed to be closing in on Rostov from three directions—west, north and east.



Teaming with the newly formed American pursuit group in China, bombers of the United States Army Air Forces smashed enemy planes and installations at Hankow (1), Nanchang (2) and Canton (3)

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2. Japan

It is rumoured that Japan is preparing to throw half a million seasoned troops into an attack on Siberia from Manchukuo. Japanese garrisons in Formosa and Malaya and in the Chinese provinces of Kiangsi and Chekiang have been weakened so that a force may be maintained in Inner Mongolia as a protection against possible interference from China after the Siberian campaign gets under way.

The diversion of Japanese troops from Kiangsi and Chekiang has been followed by a series of Chinese military successes. On the coast the Japanese have been driven from before Tsin-tien, Juian and Foochow, while Wenchow - twice occupied by the enemy - is apparently once more in Chinese hands. In the interior a stretch of the Hangchow-Nanchang railway has been recaptured, where it is intersected by the highway leading from the port of Foochow. The local peasantry, with fresh arms and ammunition, has become more active. American bombers have continued to damage or destroy Japanese shipping on the Yangtze, while the Chinese have attacked points on the Hankow-Peiping railway.

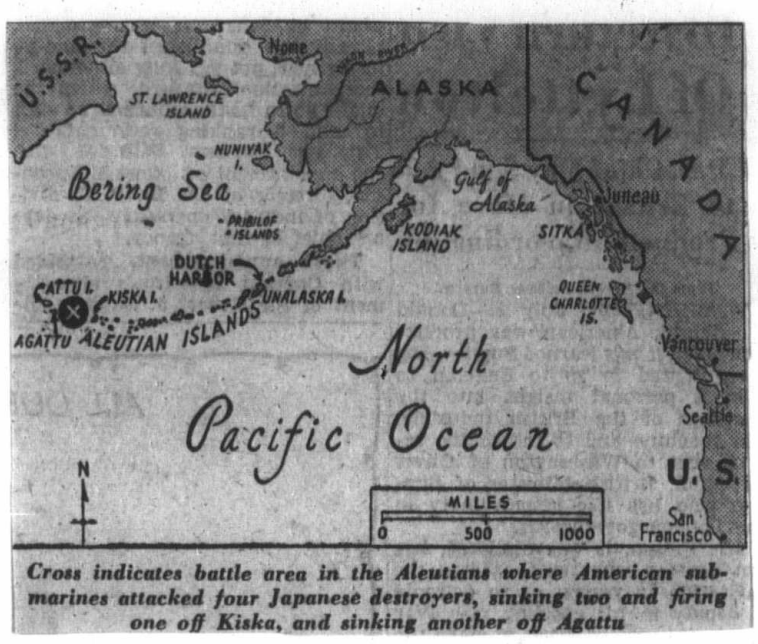
Chinese leaders request the immediate diversion of aircraft and war material from India without waiting for supplies to arrive from the United States. There has been a danger that the Japanese, after seizing the Hangchow-Nanchang railway, would use Nanchang as an offensive base, then occupy Changsha, and proceed to establish a rail-highway system extending from Shanghai into French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya, thus consolidating Japanese gains right up to the frontiers of India. Now is the moment, the Chinese insist, to drive the Japanese back toward the coast and remove a threat which affects the whole Allied strategy in the East.

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3. Aleutian Islands

American forces continue to harass the Japanese established in the Aleutian area. Three more Japanese destroyers have been sunk by American submarines while the islands themselves have been bombed from the air, with results not yet ascertained because of continued fog.



Cross indicates battle area in the Aleutians where American submarines attacked four Japanese destroyers, sinking two and firing one off Kiska, and sinking another off Agattu

4. Egypt

Imperial lines at El Alamein have been held intact, while naval and air action has been pressed against Axis reinforcements and supplies at sea, in Libyan ports and on desert routes.



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3. Aleutian Islands

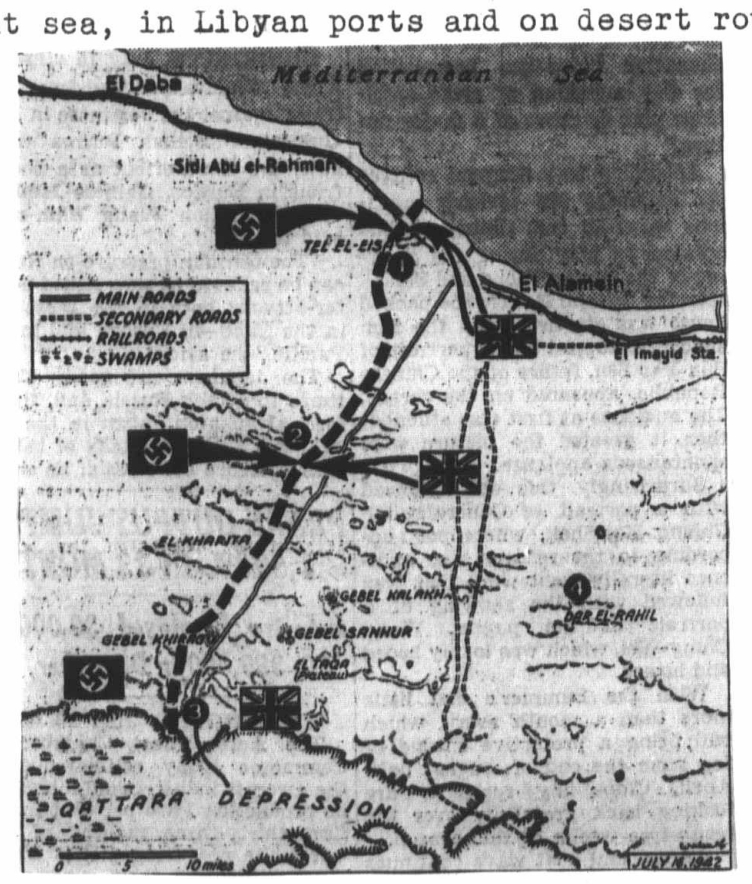
American forces continue to harass the Japanese established in the Aleutian area. Three more Japanese destroyers have been sunk by American submarines while the islands themselves have been bombed from the air, with results not yet ascertained because of continued fog.



Cross indicates battle area in the Aleutians where American submarines attacked four Japanese destroyers, sinking two and firing one off Kiska, and sinking another off Agattu

4. Egypt

Imperial lines at El Alamein have been held intact, while naval and air action has been pressed against Axis reinforcements and supplies at sea, in Libyan ports and on desert routes.



REPEAT
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5. The Atlantic

The War Shipping Administration in Washington has announced that Allied shipping losses continue to increase and that they 'greatly exceed' new construction, even though American shipyards have reached an unprecedentedly high production level.

The shipping problem has been discussed in secret sessions both in the British House of Commons and in the House of Commons in Ottawa, while the War Shipping Administration in Washington has announced that only cargoes essential to the prosecution of the war will be handled, either as exports or as imports, in view of the present critical situation. As a protective measure, naval escort for cargo ships off the Atlantic coast was established by the United States in mid-May, and later extended to the Caribbean; a convoy system for the Gulf of Mexico is now reported to have been arranged. As a preventive measure, the R.A.F. ~~has~~ within recent days has conducted raids on submarine building yards at Danzig, Vegesack (near Bremen), Lübeck, Wilhelmshaven, and Flensburg, and on submarine bases at Le Havre and St. Nazaire. Plans for such raids are now being drawn up in agreement with American representatives in London, ensuring complete association of the United States with the United Kingdom in prosecution of the war on German submarines.

R. A. F. CARRIES ITS DESTRUCTION AFAR



Flying 1,600 miles round trip, British airmen rained bombs on submarine yards at Danzig (1) by daylight. Other fliers raided U-boat yards at Flensburg (2). An aidrome at Abbeville (3) was also subjected to a British attack by daylight.

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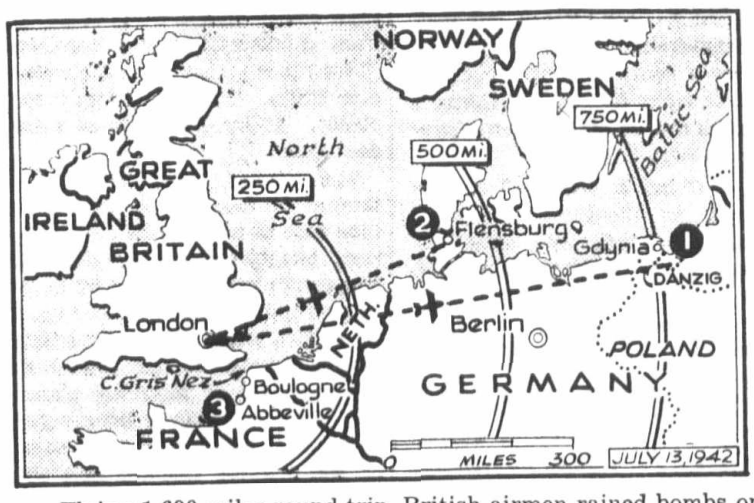
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CANADA

6. The Vatican

Rumours are said to be rife in diplomatic circles in Vichy that Pope Pius XII is preparing to issue on August 15th an encyclical outlining a basis for a negotiated peace and for a post-war international system.

7. India

Foreign press reaction has apparently disappointed those who framed the Wardha declaration of July 14th.

Opinion in the United States has supported the view of Sir Firoz Khan Noon that Congress party leaders are simply exploiting the military crisis to create a wave of popular feeling on the crest of which they may ride back into positions of political power. It is pointed out that they do not pretend to have attempted to come to agreement with other Indian groups - a fact which seriously weakens their case.

There is also agreement in the United States with the opinion expressed by Mr. Jinnah of the Moslem League that it will be most difficult for India to contribute to a Japanese defeat if the country is thrown into a state of domestic turmoil by the inauguration of a civil disobedience campaign. There has been no support, apparently, for the claim advanced by Mr. Nehru that minority groups such as the Moslems have nothing to fear from an immediate British withdrawal because:

(a) A so-called 'minority' of 90 million is too large to oppress;

(b) Moslems are largely concentrated in certain provinces, which will enjoy full provincial autonomy under the Congress party plan;

(c) Minority claims will be dealt with not by majority vote but by agreement, failing which the principle of arbitration - and perhaps international arbitration - will be invoked;

(d) By tackling economic problems vigorously the main cause of minority dissatisfaction will be eliminated, since it is unemployment among the middle classes which has chiefly caused Indians to develop a strong

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community consciousness in an organized effort to secure employment for members of their respective groups.

Congress party leaders had hoped that the American press would declare itself in favour of the immediate granting of independence to India, with secession on the part of dissatisfied groups ruled out in advance, and full confidence expressed in the ability of Indian leaders to settle their own differences when their freedom of action was no longer impeded by British political control.

Whatever American editors might have been inclined to say fifteen years ago, it is apparent that exigencies of the military situation now impel them to agree that Mr. Gandhi has made a proposal that is not in the best interests of his people. (meaning their people.)

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CANADA

C169896

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 25, 1942

1. Russia
2. New Guinea
3. Australia
4. India
5. Argentina
6. Cuba
7. United States of America

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. Russia

Rostov has been under attack from Nazi ground forces during the past twenty-four hours, while Russian troops have withdrawn from Novocherkassk, twenty miles northeast of Rostov, after a series of German assaults. Attempts to hold the Germans to the north of the Don River east of Rostov appear to have been not entirely successful.

Near Voronezh the Russian hold west of the Don has been strengthened and Russian counterattacks have been repelled.

There has been renewed activity in the Bryansk area.



The peril to Rostov grew graver as the Russians acknowledged that the Germans pressing down from the north had reached the Novocherkassk area (1) and the attack on the city from the west continued. Another advancing Nazi force was being engaged at Tsimlyansk (2), and Berlin claimed its troops had crossed the Don on a broad front in that region. The Germans aiming at Stalingrad were pressing forward some eighty miles northwest of their goal (3). The Russians gained anew at Voronezh (4).

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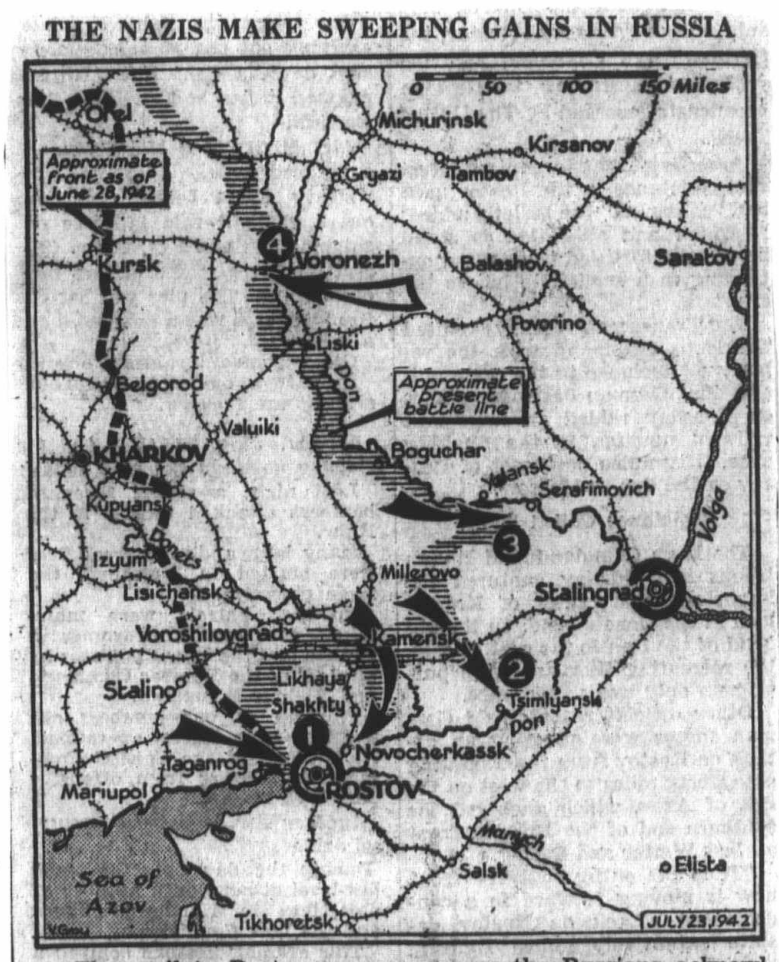
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THE NAZIS MAKE SWEEPING GAINS IN RUSSIA



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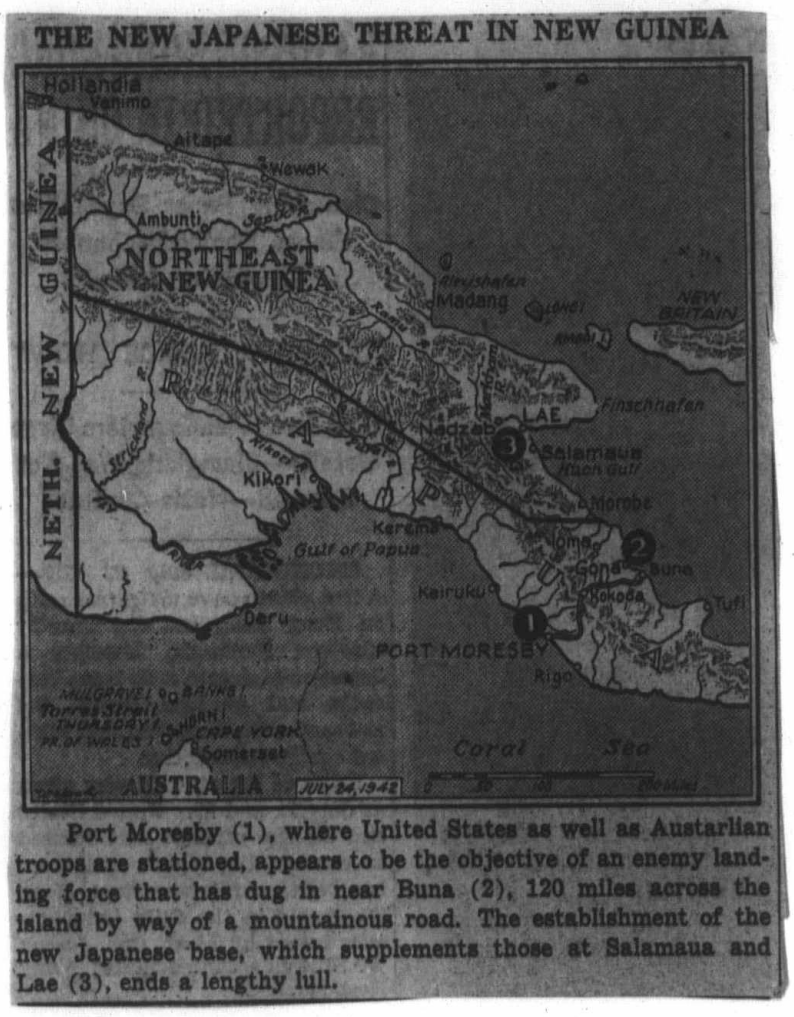
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

2. New Guinea

The Japanese occupation of Buna on the northeast coast of the Papuan peninsula represents a fourth Japanese attempt to strike at the Allied outpost of Port Moresby, from which an attack on Australia might be launched.

The first two attempts, made by land from Lae and Salamaua, were ineffectual. A third attempt, aimed more directly at Australia, was frustrated in the Coral Sea engagements.

Buna, where a Japanese force of about 2,000 seems to have been landed successfully, is connected with Port Moresby by a narrow mountain road 120 miles in length. It can be reached readily from Allied bases by fighter planes as well as bombers. The Japanese landing was made under fire from Allied aircraft, which had sunk one Japanese transport before the enemy convoy reached port.



Port Moresby (1), where United States as well as Austarlian troops are stationed, appears to be the objective of an enemy landing force that has dug in near Buna (2), 120 miles across the island by way of a mountainous road. The establishment of the new Japanese base, which supplements those at Salamaua and Lae (3), ends a lengthy lull.

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THE NEW JAPANESE THREAT IN NEW GUINEA



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CANADA

3. Australia

With two members dissenting, the High Court of Australia has dismissed the appeal of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia against the Federal Government's uniform income tax legislation, thus permitting the Commonwealth to take over State taxation offices for the duration of the war.

4. India

Following a declaration by the Indian Communist party that its policy is now in line with that of the British Communists, the Government of India has removed the ban imposed on the party in July 1934. Publication of two Communist party organs will be resumed, and Communists now in prison who wish to aid in the war effort will be released.

5. Argentina

A secret session of the Chamber of Deputies was held on the night of July 16-17, during which Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazu replied to an interpellation by a Socialist deputy as to whether the time had not come for Argentina to sever relations with the Axis, in accordance with recommendations of the conference of American Foreign Ministers held at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942.

It is rumoured that during the session Ruiz Guiñazu advanced the theory that commitments made at the Rio conference were no longer binding because they had already been disregarded by other republics. He is said to have noted particularly that the procedure of mutual consultation agreed to repeatedly at Pan-American conferences had been disregarded by all American republics which declared war before consulting their neighbours ~~during~~ at the Rio conference.

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He is also said to have condemned the United States for insisting that any arms sold to Argentina by Washington must be convoyed by Argentine ships during part of the voyage at least. This condition was refused because Ruiz Guiñazu thought it a deliberate attempt to provoke incidents which would lead to war between Argentina and Germany. (There is said to be a possibility that Argentina will arrange to have arms shipments sent to Buenos Aires from Spain, which is heavily in debt to Argentina.)

Ruiz Guiñazu was described as believing that Argentina still belongs in the European ecohomic sphere, and as resenting the rapid expansion of the influence of the United States, which he apparently fears more than a German victory.

Although his statement was hotly debated by the opposition, the Chamber, it seems, did not vote to break off relations with the Axis powers.

6. Cuba

While Argentina is negotiating a treaty which is said to provide for the shipment of one million tons of wheat to Spain, in Cuba the price and supply control administrator has prohibited shipments of food of any sort to Spain, and even the provisioning of Spanish merchant ships in Cuban ports. The new regulations were issued on the ground that Cuban food supplies sent to Spain or placed aboard Spanish merchant ships were finding their way into the hands of armed forces of Axis powers.

7. United States of America

Two additional agreements with South American countries have recently been reported from Washington:

(a) An agreement covering a one-million-dollar loan to Peru, which is to be used for improving hygienic conditions in the northern provinces;

(b) A trade agreement with Uruguay reducing tariff rates on certain commodities for the duration of the war,

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binding existing rates on other commodities, and guaranteeing duty-free status on commodities in a third category.

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C169902

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
July 30, 1942

1. Russia
2. Jugoslavia
3. China
4. New Guinea
5. Egypt
6. Central American Republics

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. Russia

German forces have arrived within 50 miles of Stalingrad, have crossed the Don River at Tsimlyanskaya, half way between Stalingrad and Rostov, and have reached Bataisk, 15 miles south of Rostov. At Voronezh and in the north Russians are holding back Axis forces successfully.

With Stalingrad menaced from three directions and the Germans throwing several new tank divisions into the lower Don valley, Russian reserves are at last being released for what is expected to be the decisive battle for the Caucasus and the north-western littoral of the Caspian Sea.

The Moscow press has renewed its appeal for a diversion in western Europe, where German garrisons are said to have been somewhat reduced.

2. Jugoslavia

Emboldened by Germany's preoccupation elsewhere, Jugoslav troops of General Mikhailovitch have extended the area under their control in Bosnia and Slovenia and have forced the Axis authorities to proclaim a state of siege in Zagreb. Fighting continues in Dalmatia, where acts of sabotage are reported on an increased scale. The occupying authorities are said to be retaliating by execution of hostages.

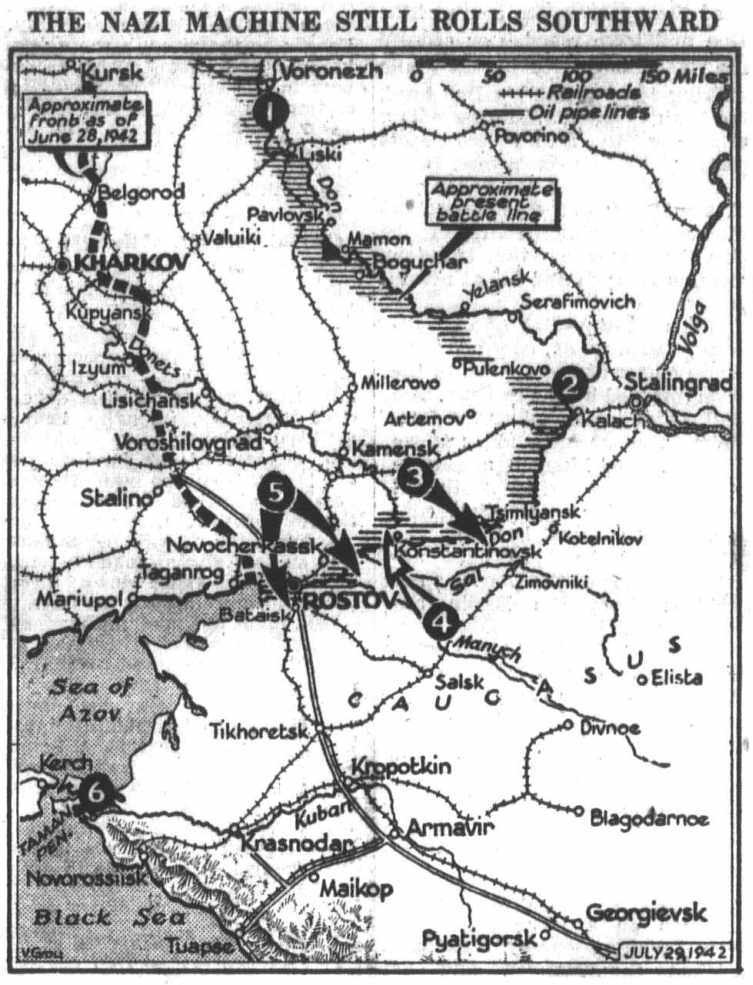
Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Croatia, each of whom have acquired part of Jugoslavia's territory, are said to have signed an agreement on July 22 for liquidating Jugoslavia's internal indebtedness through the creation of a common fund to which each of the signatories will contribute.

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C169904

THE NAZI MACHINE STILL ROLLS SOUTHWARD



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CANADA

3. China

Following a session of the Pacific Council in which arrangements were made to send China certain supplies requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, further encouragement was given the Chinese when American fighters drove off 50 Japanese aircraft sent to raid Chungking on July 27. This is reported to be the first time in four years that Chungking has not been helpless under air attack.

Chinese claim that their hold on the Nanchang-Hangchow railway has been extended to a fifty-mile stretch. They also report local successes in fighting north of Hankow in Hupeh and Honan Provinces. Japanese aircraft, however, were successful in bombing the town of Hengyang south of Changsha.

WIDESPREAD ACTION ON THE CHINESE FRONT



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4. New Guinea

Japanese forces which had advanced overland 55 miles from their new base at Buna toward the Allied base at Port Moresby were attacked on July 28 by Allied troops and driven back. The Japanese at Buna have also been attacked from the air on several occasions since their first landing a week ago.



5. Egypt

Field Marshal Rommel is said to be digging in and gradually strengthening his defences, although British forces have retained the initiative in local attacks intended to keep the enemy constantly harassed. An Italian force has occupied Siwa Oasis southwest of the Qattara depression, and the Suez Canal zone has been bombed several times. Meanwhile Allied aircraft and naval bombardment have continued the destruction of Axis reinforcements and supplies at Tobruk and elsewhere along the Libyan coast.

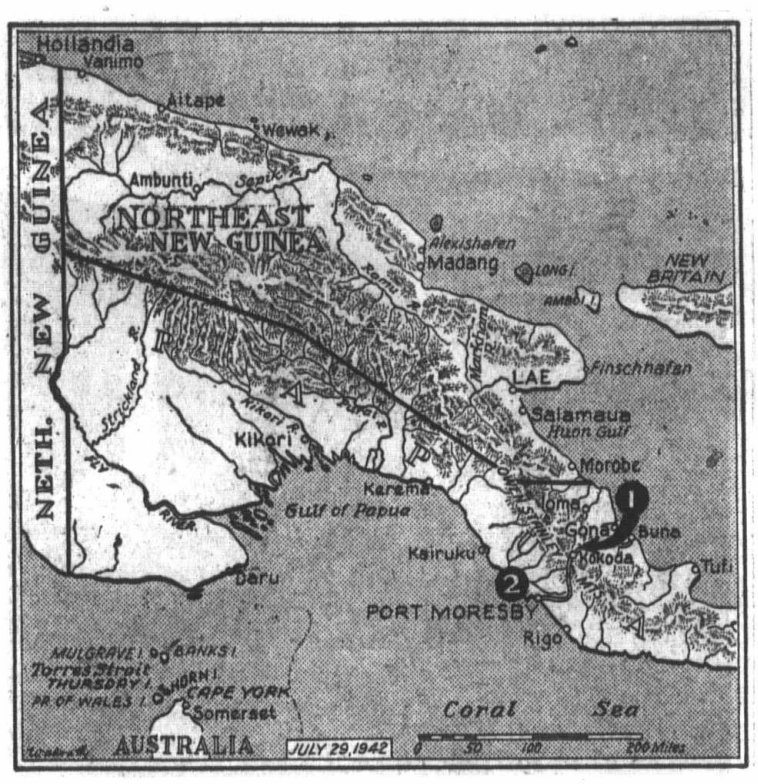


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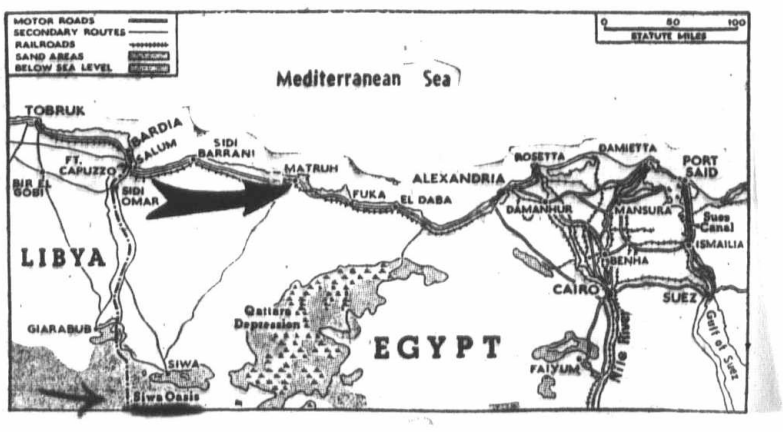
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6. The Central American Republics

C169907

A decision has been reached to construct immediately at the expense of the United States Government some 625 miles of temporary gravel road to fill in existing gaps along the permanent highway from Mexico City to the Canal Zone, of which 1,000 miles are already in use. Estimates that it would take at least two more years, under most favourable conditions, to complete the permanent highway have made it necessary to fall back on the alternative of a 'pioneer' road, both in the interests of defence and in order to relieve the present shipping shortage.

Despite the fact that all Central American republics have declared war on the Axis powers, this area remains a vulnerable point in the defence system of the western hemisphere. Military forces are small and equipped only with light arms. Air strength is negligible, and only Cuba and the Dominican Republic possess naval units. There appear to be three urgent needs for the defence of the region:

(a) Facilities for procuring help quickly from the United States;
(b) An effective patrol system;
(c) A strengthening of the armed forces of the republics.

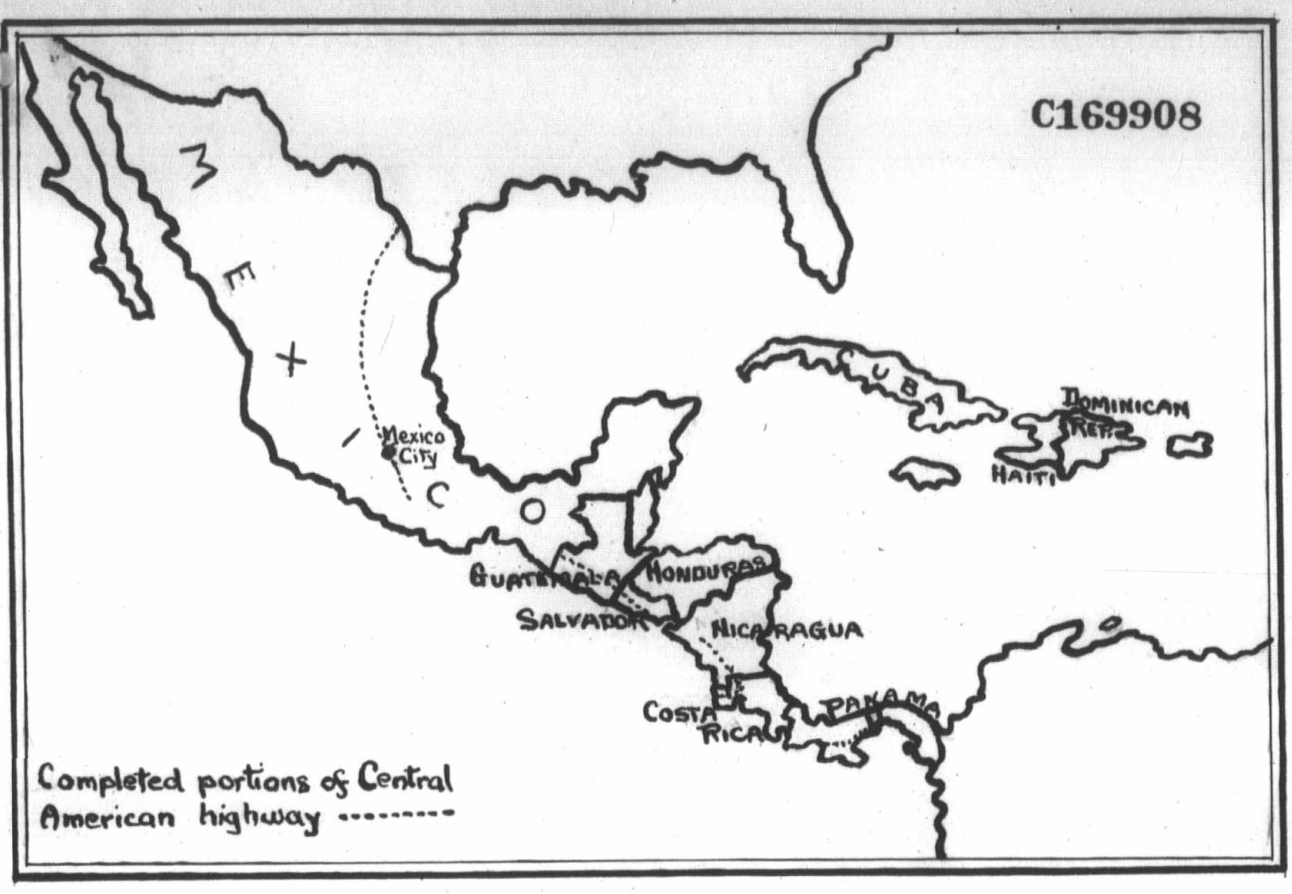
It is the first of these requirements which the construction of temporary roads is designed to meet in part.

Meanwhile it will also help to restore inter-American trade, which has been seriously reduced because of the shipping shortage and U-boat activity in the Caribbean. (In the case of Costa Rica revenue from imports has been so small that the Export-Import Bank has just arranged a $2,000,000 loan to maintain ordinary government services in that country.) Construction of temporary roads linking completed portions of the highway will not only promote trade with the United States but also encourage diversification of crops - which the United States is also trying to establish - since local exchange of produce will be made possible by the new connections between communities hitherto cut off from each other by natural barriers.

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CANADA

C169909

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
August 7, 1942

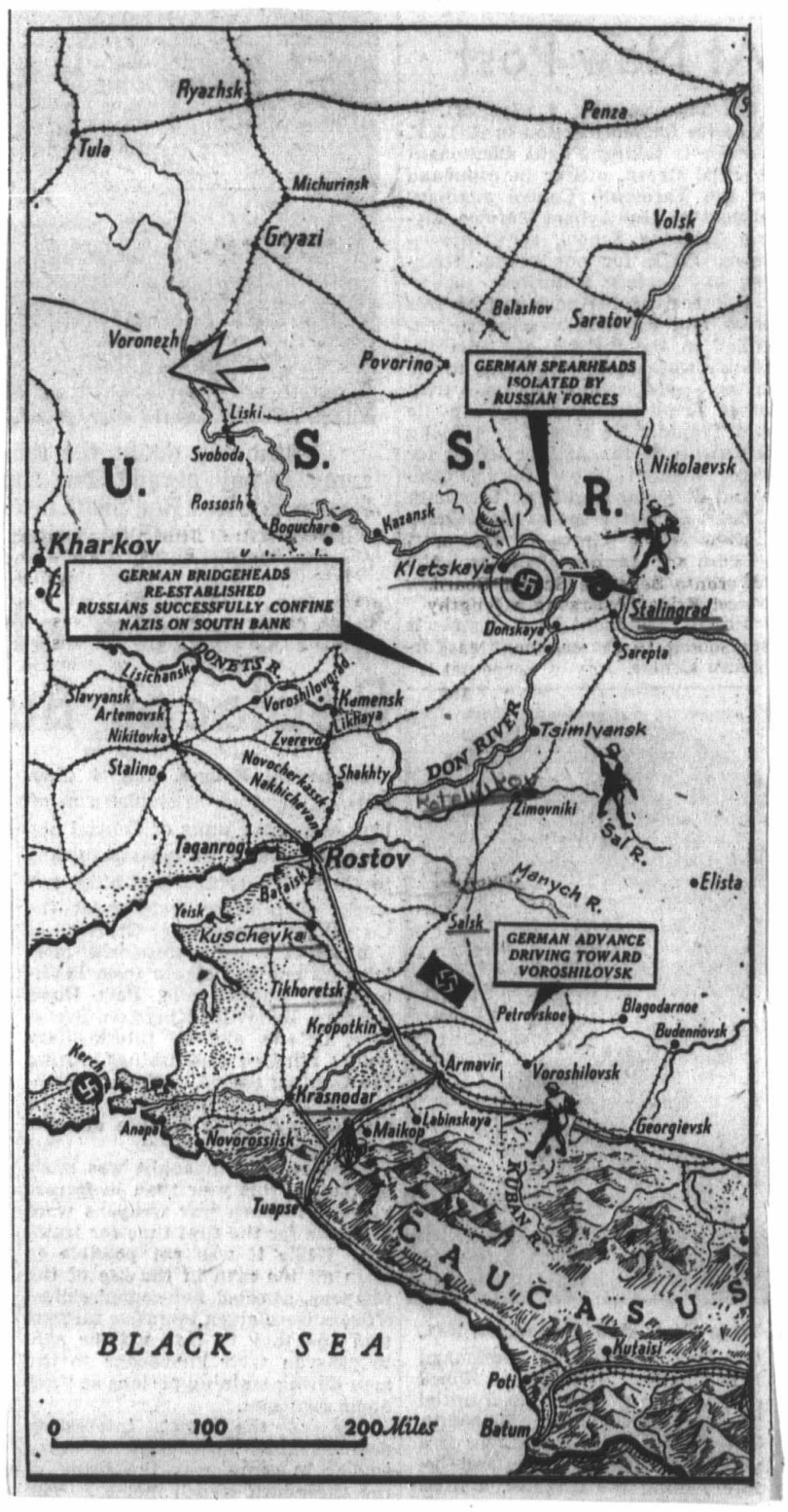
1. Russia
2. The Far East
3. Australia
4. Conditions in Europe
5. White Paper on Czechoslovakia
6. American Military Courts in the United Kingdom
7. Brazil

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

1. Russia

Heavy fighting continues along the southeastern front. In the Kletskaya sector the German drive has been checked twice, but continues to be a serious threat to Stalingrad. Along the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway the Germans have occupied the stretch from Salsk to Kotelnikovsk and are threatening Tikhoretsk, where the lines from Rostov and Stalingrad cross. Northward, at Kushchevka 50 miles from Rostov, the Russians report that they are still holding their lines against the German attack.

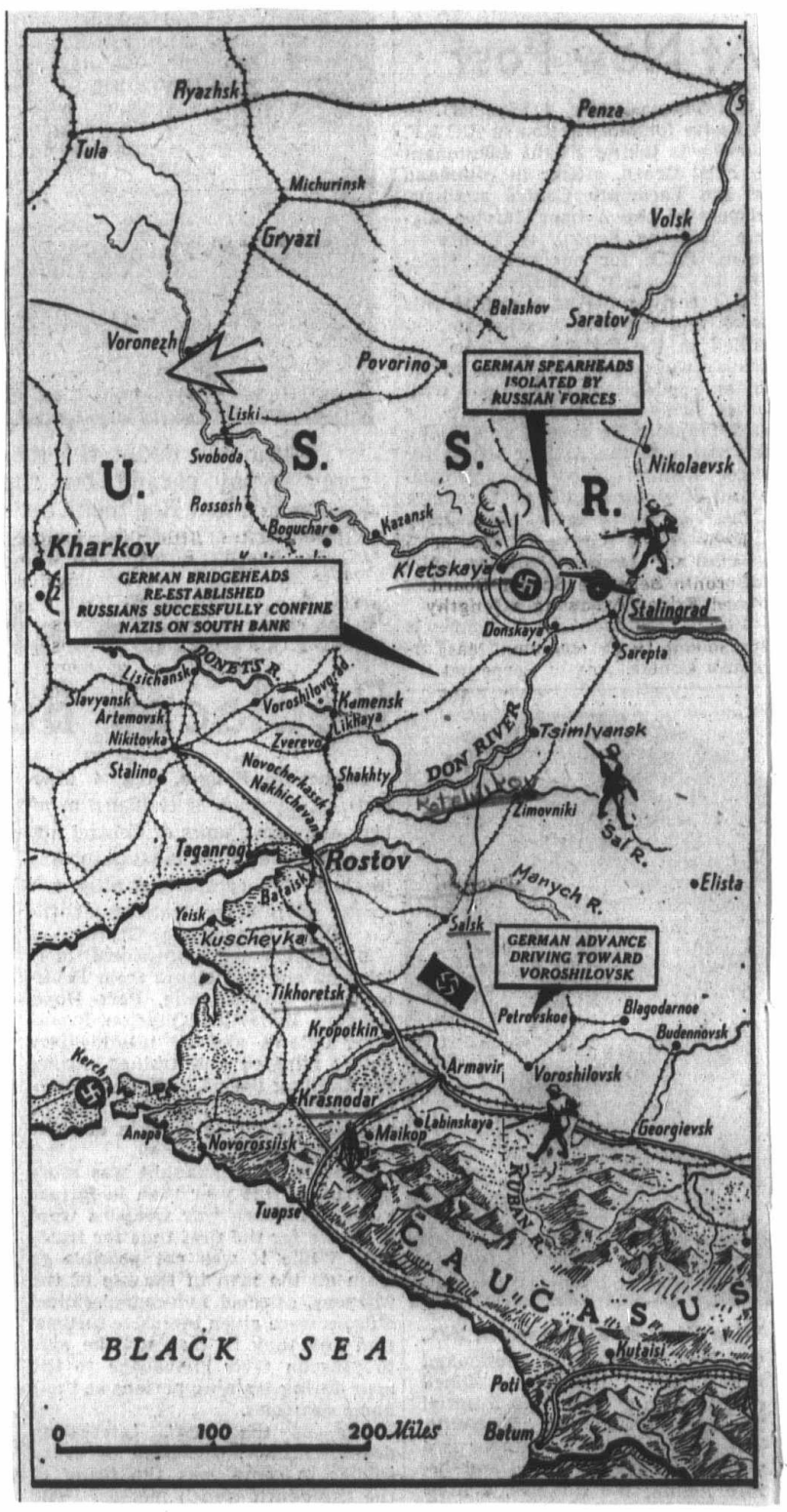


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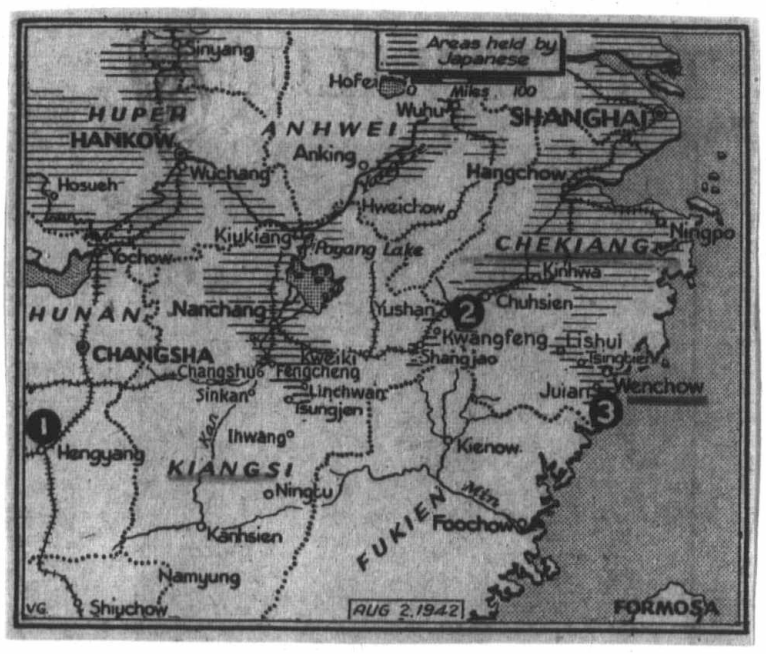
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2. The Far East

Large Japanese forces in Manchukuo are reported to be fully prepared for an attack on Siberia.

A fresh Japanese landing has been made at the Chinese port of Wenchow, and enemy troops are now fanning out so as to occupy as large a portion of the Chekiang hinterland as possible. The Japanese have also made a determined but hitherto unsuccessful effort to oust the Americans from their main air base at Hengyang.

The Chinese continue to interfere with traffic on the Peiping-Hankow railway, through sabotage and demolition, and are apparently preparing to take the initiative in attacking Japanese garrisons both in this region and in Chekiang and Kiangsi as soon as the air support which has been promised arrives.



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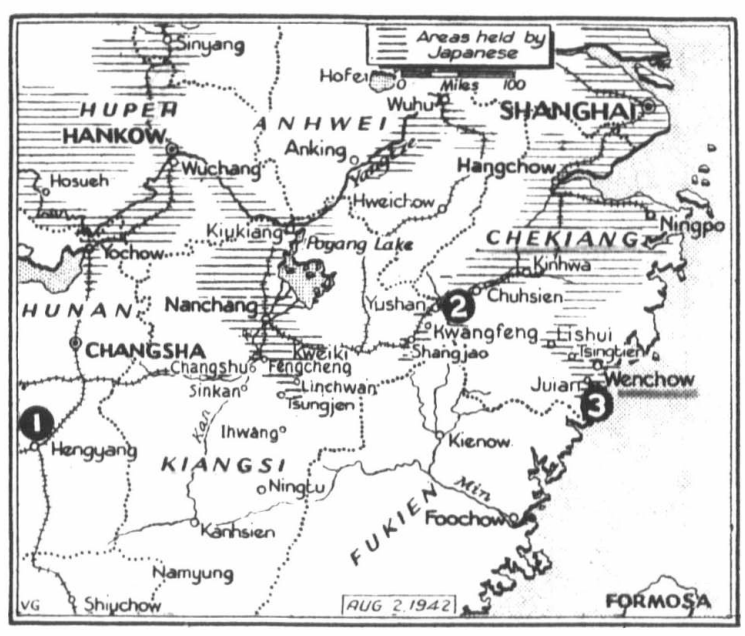
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REPEAT
REPETER

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3. Australia

Japanese forces continue to occupy new strategic positions along a 2,000-mile front facing Australia. They made unopposed landings on three islands in the Kai group in Arafura Sea, half way between Darwin and Amboina west of New Guinea, and at the opposite end of the arc took possession of Guadalcanal, which is the southernmost island of any size in the Solomon group. This island is reported to be suitable for use as an air base as well as a submarine base.

Australians and Papuans continue to fight Japanese troops in the Kokoda district south of Buna on the road to Port Moresby. The Japanese base at Buna has been attacked by naval vessels as well as from the air, but some Japanese reinforcements have succeeded in disembarking there. Meanwhile the Japanese have bombed Darwin and other Australian towns, apparently in the hope of preventing the transfer of any large fighter strength from Australia to Port Moresby before they complete their occupation of the whole of New Guinea.



Indications that the Japanese are attempting to regain the initiative are seen in their bombing of Port Hedland (1), the most westerly point on the subcontinent yet attacked, and in their forty-nine-plane raid on Darwin (2). In Papua there has been a lull in patrol fighting in the Kokoda area (3) between Buna and Port Moresby. The enemy is reported developing bases on the island of Guadalcanal (4) in the Solomon group.

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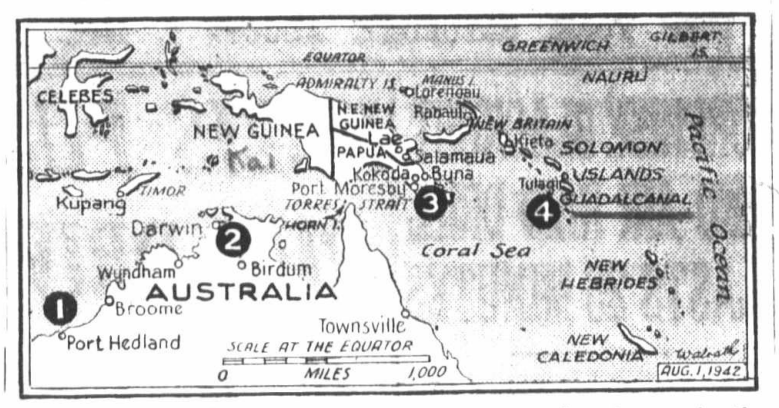
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INCREASED ACTION IN AUSTRALIAN THEATRE



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4. Conditions in Europe

On July 31 a collective note was presented to the United States Government from the Norwegian, Belgian, Dutch, Luxembourg, Polish, Czechoslovak, Jugoslav and Greek Governments in exile and from the French National Committee asking President Roosevelt to address a last warning to the Axis powers against the barbarous and inhuman crimes committed daily in the occupied countries. The crimes were enumerated in a separate memorandum.

It is reported that the Papal Nuncio at Vichy has also protested to Marshal Pétain against 'the inhuman arrests and deportations' of Jews now being taken from occupied France to Eastern Europe.

In anticipation of the opening of a second front in Western Europe, efforts are being made to clear all Jews out of Holland, while in occupied France orders were recently issued to round up for transportation to Poland not only Jews but also any 'Aryan' refugees from Central or Eastern Europe who had arrived since September 1939. In protest against this order the Vichy Government is said to have recalled from Paris its delegate, Fernand de Brinon, while Pétain himself is reported to have threatened to resign when Germany demanded deportation of Jews and all refugees from unoccupied France. It is believed that as a result of Pétain's protest French Jews are to be allowed to remain in Paris for the time being, but deportation of Jewish and 'Aryan' refugees from occupied France continues unabated.

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5. Czechoslovakia

The British Government has published in the form of a White Paper an exchange of notes between Anthony Eden and Jan Masaryk, Czech Foreign Minister, on the subject of Czechoslovakia's post-war boundaries. These will be fixed, Mr. Eden indicates, without reference to any territorial changes effected in 1938 or since that date. Germany, he explains, deliberately destroyed the arrangements made in 1938, and in consequence the British Government now regards itself as being freed from obligations arising out of the Munich Agreement.

Mr. Churchill first repudiated the Munich Agreement publicly in a broadcast to the Czechoslovak people on September 30, 1940. It became expedient recently to confirm this repudiation in a state paper both because of Mr. Benes' anxiety on the subject and because of the need for a counterblast to German propaganda in Czechoslovakia, where it has been said repeatedly that the British have abandoned all intention of interfering in defence of Czech claims.

6. American Military Courts in the United Kingdom

American military courts have been given exclusive criminal jurisdiction over members of the American armed services throughout the British Isles in a bill passed by the British House of Commons on August 4th.

Both Lords and Commons showed a little reluctance to free Americans from the jurisdiction of British courts, and their hesitation was reflected in the press, special comment being occasioned by the speed with which the bill was rushed through both houses. It was passed, however, on grounds of expediency, following a request from United States authorities, and in view of the fact that British forces had enjoyed a similar privilege in France during the last war.

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The House of Commons was assured that punishments inflicted by American military courts would ordinarily be at least as severe as those imposed by British courts. American and British ideas of what constitutes a serious offence were similar. Minor offences would be covered by an omnibus clause in the American military code which deals with acts prejudicial to good discipline and makes it a punishable offence to contravene police regulations of a friendly country in which American soldiers are serving. Moreover, an American court, unlike a British court, would be able to take into account not only the seriousness of the offence itself but also the degree to which it impaired friendly relations between American forces and British civilians.

On this understanding the bill was passed. Suggestions were made, however, in the House of Commons that a British assessor might sit in American military courts to be available for consultation and to give confidence to British witnesses, or that an Anglo-American tribunal of referees might be set up to deal with problems arising out of differences between American and British law.

7. Brazil

Six commercial agreements between the United States and Brazil have been signed, guaranteeing a United States market for various periods of years for surplus supplies of nine important Brazilian products, totalling perhaps $32 million a year in value. Further agreements are pending to cover exports of cocoa and coffee and to arrange for pooling of Brazilian and United States shipping space.

Brazil has also obtained excellent new markets in Uruguay at the expense of Argentina. Direct telephone service between Rio and Montevideo, direct railway communication, and unification of air lines of the two republics have only recently demonstrated Uruguay's abandonment of its traditional neutrality

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as between its two powerful neighbours. Uruguay has cast in its lot with Brazil, in protest against Agentina's failure to cooperate fully in the defence of South America against the Axis powers.

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Confidential

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

August 13, 1942

1. Russia - Progress of the war
2. Solomon Islands
3. Aleutian Islands
4. China
5. Europe
6. Palestine Regiment
7. Cuba - Change of Government
8. Iran - Change of Government
9. India - Recent events - Position of British Government - Foreign Reaction

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1. Russia

The defenders of Stalingrad near Kletskaya and Kotelnikov are reported to be holding their own in fierce engagements.

The Russian delaying actions at Yeisk and Kushchevka are at an end, leaving the Germans free to push their gains in the Caucasus. Before the end of last week the enemy occupied Tikhoretsk and proceeded in two drives:

(a) Southeastward through Kropotkin and Armavir up the Kuban River into the Cherkess Province with a view to attacking Pyatigorsk on the road to Grozny and the Caspian;

(b) Soutwestward to Krasnodar on the way to the Black Sea port of Novorossiisk.

In the latter region the German drive has been slowed down for four days, but engagements here, at Maikop and in the Cherkess area have been heavy. Units of the Russian Black Sea fleet are said to be supporting marines landed for the protection of coastal towns. From the opposite end of the Black Sea, meanwhile, come reports that preparations are being made to pipe Caucasus oil the relatively short distance from Costanta to the nearest point on the Danube.

Maurice Hindus, writing from Moscow, reports a growing sense of grievance among the Russian people because of the Allies' failure to fulfil promptly what they understood to be an agreement for opening a second front in Europe. The Russian press, he states, finds more news value in Jugoslav and Greek guerrilla warfare than in the British air raids. Russians in general, he states, behold a calamity to every ally, including the United States, if Germany should win the battle of the Don and the Caucasus, even though they will lose the battle of Russia itself.

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On the approaches to Stalingrad the Russians repelled Nazi attacks near Kletskaya (1) and took offensive action northeast of Kotelnikov (3). Berlin told of the ending of a battle of destruction west of Kalach (2). Fierce fighting raged around Krasnodar and Maikop (4). The principal enemy push in the Caucasus apparently was two-headed (5), with one force thrusting southward toward Mikoyan Shakhar to protect the flank of another force heading for Grozny. Berlin reported that the Rumanians had captured Slavyansk (6), northwest of Krasnodar.

AMERICAN BOMBS FALL ON FOE IN CHINA



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2. Solomon Islands

On August 7 a surprise offensive was launched against Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands by a considerable naval force consisting of United States and Australian ships of the United Nations Southwest Pacific Fleet. In six days of fighting marines have been landed successfully on three islands in the Tulagi area, while the Japanese base at Rabaul in New Britain has been repeatedly bombed to interfere with the shipment of reinforcements and supplies to the battle zone.

The Allied offensive was directed against this point because Tulagi threatened to become a main base for Japanese attacks against Allied supply lines. To convert it into an Allied base not only means that supply lines will be safer; it also gives the Allies a base from which offensive action may be taken to drive the Japanese out of the Solomon, Bismarck and Admiralty Islands as well as from New Guinea.

Action began at a moment when public anxiety in Australia had begun to be openly and somewhat explosively expressed. The whole south and east coasts of Australia had become an area of Japanese submarine activity, the Japanese had just occupied additional islands to the north and northeast, and Japanese land troops were advancing toward Port Moresby, the Allies' last stronghold in New Guinea. Landings in the Tulagi area, the bombing of Rabaul, and the dropping of 2,000-pound bombs on Lae, the main Japanese supply base in New Guinea, have done much to restore popular confidence in those who are responsible for the direction of the war in the Pacific.

3. Aleutian Islands

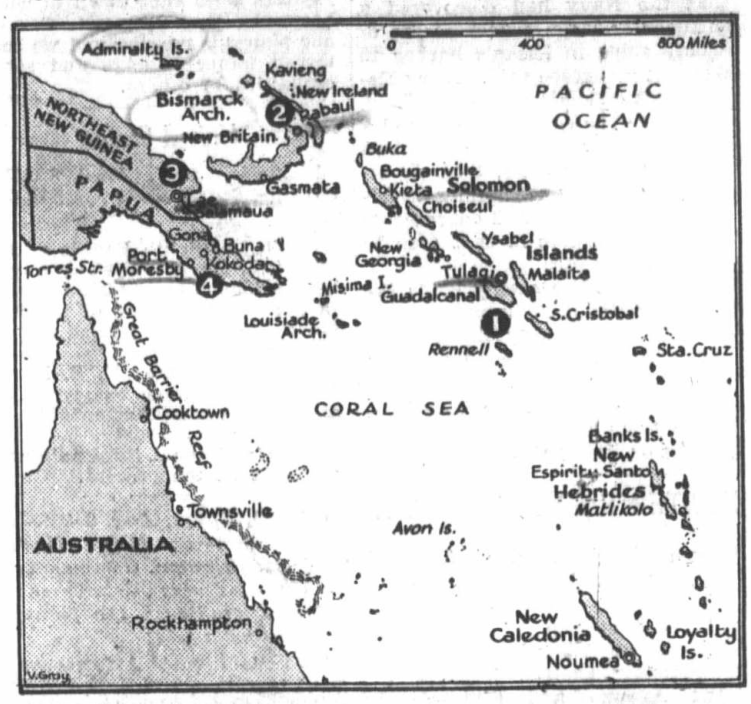
Japanese ships, camp facilities and shore installations at Kiska have been attacked and considerable damage is reported. The attack seems to have been withheld until the Japanese had concentrated sufficient forces in the island to make the raids particularly telling.

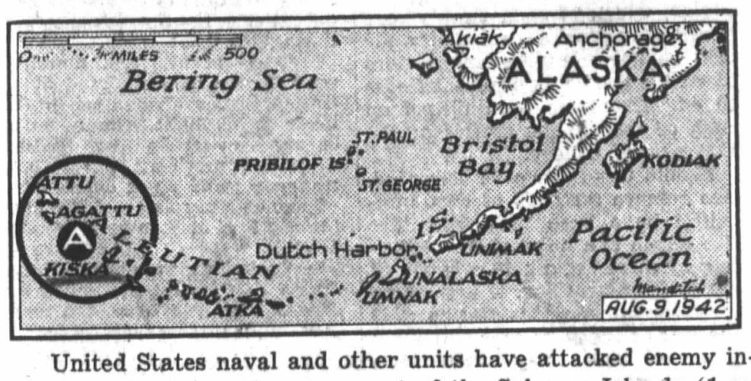
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OUR NAVY STRIKES TWICE AT THE JAPANESE





United States naval and other units have attacked enemy installations in the southeastern part of the Solomon Islands (1 on upper panel) "in force" and the attack is still in progress. The action follows heavy United Nations bombings of airdromes at Rabaul (2) and Lae (3) and a lull in the land fighting around Kokoda (4) in the Papuan jungle. Far from the Australian theatre, American surface warships have gone into action for the first time against the Japanese holding the westernmost Aleutian Islands of Attu, Agattu and Kiska (in circle on lower panel), bombarding ships and shore establishments at Kiska (A).



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4. China

There has been almost continuous fighting around Linchwan on the highway leading to Nanchang, and at Kwangfeng near the Chekiang-Kiangsi border. The Japanese have thrown reinforcements into the area but have apparently given up the attempt to bomb American flyers out of Hengyang. Meanwhile American air raids on Hankow, Nanchang, Canton and other cities have heightened the aggressiveness of Chinese guerrillas.

American flyers have also bombed Haiphong in French Indo-China, which the Japanese have recently used as a port of debarkation for troops being sent to Thailand for garrison duty and to Burma in anticipation of the post-monsoon fighting season. In Burma itself Americans have dropped bombs on the Japanese air base at Myitkina to protect the air service ferrying supplies from India to China.

5. Europe

West and north of Sarajevo Jugoslav forces have scored additional successes against Axis forces. Operations have been on a scale suggesting that all precautions taken in the Adriatic have not prevented Allied vessels from getting through to the Dalmatian coast with fresh supplies for General Mihailowic.

The list of cities which have suffered from large-scale R.A.F. attacks now includes Lübeck, Rostock, Cologne, Emden, Essen, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, Duisburg, Hamburg, Saarbrücken, Düsseldorf, Osnabrück and Mainz.

6. Palestine Regiment

After refusing in July to sanction the creation of a purely Jewish army# Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, announced in the British House of Commons on August 6 that a Palestine regiment is to be organized at once, to consist of separate Arab and Jewish battalions made up of existing companies and some 10,000

Review of External Affairs, July 14, 1942.

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new recruits. Numerical parity as between Jews and Arabs will no longer be required. In conformity with terms of the mandate this regiment will be used only in Palestine or in adjacent territories for the defence of Palestine.

Furthermore, the Palestine Volunteer Force, which is open to all, is to be expanded to 2,000, as arms, equipment and training facilities for home defence become available, while 1,500 additional recruits are to be sought for the rural police force.

The announcement is expected to spur recruiting among all sections of the population.

So far Major Victor Cazalet seems to have escaped the ribbing he deserved for expressing the wish that purely Jewish units integrated with the British army should be sent into battle wearing on their arms the badge of the Lion of Judah. In kindness to the gallant member some editors blue-pencilled the reference in his speech to this heraldic symbol more familiar in Addis Ababa than Jerusalem. In most reports of the debate it was allowed to pass.

7. Cuba

A war-time coalition Cabinet is in process of creation in Cuba, in anticipation of which Premier Carlos Saladrigas announced the resignation of his government on August 4.

The Saladrigas Cabinet, in office since the elections of 1940, represented a Socialist-Democratic coalition of seven parties, together with the Cuban Revolutionary Party. The last-named has refused, it is said, to participate in the more broadly based government now in process of organization.

In opposition since the 1940 elections have been the A.B.C. Party and the Partido Acción Republicana, both of which supported Dr. Grau San Martín for the presidency. As a basis for entering the new war-time coalition the A.B.C. Party has demanded:

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Training for Cubans in latest methods of warfare;
Modification of the obligatory service act;
Coastal protection and patrols;
Measures for civilian defence;
Creation of war industries to absorb displaced labour;
Well-defined collaboration with the United States;
Measures to solve Cuba's economic problems.

8. Iran

For some time past reports from Tehran have indicated that British and Russian representatives were not satisfied with the performance of M. Soheily, whose government replaced that of M. Faroughi on March 1, 1942. Complaints against M. Soheily, as in the case of M. Faroughi, were that he had proved incapable of dealing effectively with grain hoarders or of organizing satisfactorily the distribution of wheat supplies. He was unable also to control the Majlis and unwilling to act vigorously against Axis sympathizers.

On August 10 a new Cabinet was created under the premiership of Qawam es-Sultaneh, who has guaranteed proper food distribution, action against hoarders, measures to strengthen internal security, and cooperation with the British and Russians under the treaty of January 29, 1942. Shortage of trucks for civilian use, Russian demands for large supplies of grain, the uncertainties caused by the German approach to the Caspian, and popular discontent over the occupation of Iran by foreign powers will make it difficult for Qawam es-Sultaneh to carry out the programme he has announced.

9. India

On August 8 the All-India Committee of the Indian Congress Party adopted the resolutions prepared by its Working Committee,# 13 members dissenting out of a total of about 250 present. On the following morning, before the resolutions were communicated to the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi and all members of the Working Committee, together with a few other Congress Party leaders, were arrested. The Government prohibited publication of news about the mass movement

Review of External Affairs, August 8, 1942.

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or of measures taken to repress it. Reports of speeches and non-official statements were also banned. (Mr. Gandhi himself, however, had urged all Indian papers to cease publication until independence was obtained.) In disturbed localities the Congress Party was outlawed.

In the first four days of rioting, which broke out immediately after the arrests, some 56 persons were killed and 300 injured, according to estimates reported by the Associated Press. There were walk-outs in at least 18 cotton mills in Bombay, and the Calcutta jute mills were closed for one day. Rioting in a number of cities took the form of stoning trams, trains and automobiles as well as policemen, interfering with traffic, cutting telephone and telegraph lines, looting mailboxes and postoffices, closing schools and shops, and organizing parades and public meetings, both of which had been prohibited. Even in centres where the disturbances were worst, however, martial law was not invoked, although the police sometimes fired into mobs which refused to disperse and in Bombay the Governor ordered the use of strong measures, including the lash. American armed forces in India were instructed from Washington to keep entirely away from the 'internal disturbances' except when American life or property required protection.

By August 12 the disorders were abating, except in New Delhi. The Congress Party press denied that party leaders had a hand in the riots and asserted that the great majority of rioters were mere hooligans, not followers of Mr. Gandhi.

The British Government

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a broadcast on August 10, stated that preventive measures had been decided upon not by the British Government but by the Indian Government itself, of whose 15 members 11 are Indians. A successful civil disobedience campaign would stop the output of munitions and the construction of aerodromes

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and shelters, end recruiting and immobilize armed forces. It would mean betrayal of China and Russia and the enslavement of India itself. Indians, he said, knew there was not the slightest chance of an agreed provisional government coming into being on the disappearance of British rule - otherwise Congress would have brought the members of such a government together so as to let India know to whom its fortunes would be entrusted. In the disorders just precipitated he expected, however, that the forces of stability would assert themselves.

Foreign Reaction

(a) In China sympathy was openly expressed for Congress leaders imprisoned by the authorities.

(b) British churches called for a new spiritual approach to the Indian problem and further efforts at mutual understanding.

(c) In the United States news of the Congress Party arrests and of general repressive measures caused a revulsion of feeling. Whereas editorials prior to August 9th had denounced Congress policy in strong terms a demand now began to be voiced for greater devolution of power to Indians as soon as order was restored, so as to convince the masses that what the British are doing is ultimately for liberty.

J.J. Singh, President of the India League of America, was thus fairly sure of a sympathetic hearing when he proposed that the Viceroy's Executive Council of 11 British-appointed Indians and 4 Englishmen should be replaced by a Council, of which five members should represent the Indian National Congress and five the Moslem League, with five other Indians to be appointed by the Viceroy. A War Council consisting of Wavell, Stilwell and a Chinese general should be in control of war strategy, and the United Nations or the British Government, backed by Parliament, should proclaim that India will be given full independence (not Dominion status) at the close of the war. This would enable

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Indians to understand that they have a guaranteed freedom to defend and give them the required motive for fighting actively with the United Nations against the Axis. President Roosevelt should intervene for a settlement based on the four freedoms.

Pearl Buck has told her public that it is not too late for mediation by China, Russia and the United States. If supplies to China are to continue, she says, and 'if we are to avoid the loss of thousands of American lives through needless prolongation of the war, our government should propose at once that the United States mediate.'

Offsetting Pearl Buck's influence on American opinion is that of Dorothy Thompson, who asserts that Mr. Gandhi has missed the chance of becoming a great revolutionary leader in order to be a mere rebel. The historic revolutionary movement is led by the Allies, who have become - admittedly through force of circumstance - the greatest anti-imperialist powers in the world. Mr. Gandhi should have allied himself with them for the major conflict, rather than asking them to commit suicide so that he might enjoy the attainment of his own goal immediately.

The New York Times has published a careful statement by Sir Norman Angell, in which he points out that Mr. Gandhi is clinging to an anarchic isolationist nationalism at a time in the world's history when even a great power like Britain has invited foreigners to establish fortresses and bases on its own soil. Free nations have not yet learned to cooperate for their own security, as the case of the Scandinavian states illustrates. ~~This~~ What Great Britain is doing is the only present alternative. The fundamental forces which took the British to India in the first place are the motives which will keep American troops there and in Northern Ireland for the duration. They are political, rooted in the instinct of self-preservation. Britain has before it the alternative of subduing a certain territory or of seeing the Japanese use it as an instrument of Britain's own subjugation. In conclusion he [illegible]

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he insists that existing obligations in India should be retained because it is only through them that the desired law which might replace them can later be reached.

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SECRET

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
September 18, 1942

1. Review of Military Operations
   (a) Russia
   (b) Southwest Pacific
   (c) Madagascar
2. Relations between United Kingdom and Fighting French: Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar
3. India: Reaction to Mr. Churchill's Speech

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1. Military Operations

(a) Russia

In three months of fighting since the advance from Kharkov began on June 22 of this year, Axis forces have

i. Overrun the country contained within the Don bend;

ii. Occupied the seacoast from Rostov to a point a little south of Novorossiisk, half way from Rostov to Batum;

iii. Established themselves on the northern slopes of the Caucasus from Novorossiisk to Mozdok, 60 miles from Grozny;

iv. Pushed through to the Volga above and below Stalingrad.

For the past fortnight Axis forces have been heavily engaged about Stalingrad itself, among what Major George Fielding Eliot has described as a broad, deep series of defended localities, in which every house serves as a fortified centre of Russian resistance, with obstacles, barriers, tank traps, and arrangements for coordinated fire, and with supporting artillery raking the spaces between defended points. Every yard gained has meant a costly effort for the attackers; there has been no opportunity for displays of tactical genius - no lines to break through, no flanks to turn. It has required a constant rotation of units in an endless chain of attack on defended positions, withdrawal to replace losses of men and equipment, return to the attack, then renewed losses to make up.



Associated Press map

German tank waves smashed closer to Stalingrad and pressed toward Grozny in the Caucasus (1). Rommel's Afrika Korps forged a sleeve ten miles into the southern end of the Alamein line (2). American bombers hit four, possibly five, Axis ships at Candia (3). (Lined area is Axis-held)



Moscow disclosed that the Germans were fighting in the northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad (arrow). This area is shown at (A) on the inset. In the Mozdok region (B) the Russians captured a "tactically important" place. Along the coast of the Black Sea the Nazis were pushing southward from Novorossiisk (C).

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1. Military Operations

(a) Russia

In three months of fighting since the advance from Kharkov began on June 22 of this year, Axis forces have

i. Overrun the country contained within the Don bend;

ii. Occupied the seacoast from Rostov to a point a little south of Novorossiisk, half way from Rostov to Batum;

iii. Established themselves on the northern slopes of the Caucasus from Novorossiisk to Mozdok, 60 miles from Grozny;

iv. Pushed through to the Volga above and below Stalingrad.

For the past fortnight Axis forces have been heavily engaged about Stalingrad itself, among what Major George Fielding Eliot has described as a broad, deep series of defended localities, in which every house serves as a fortified centre of Russian resistance, with obstacles, barriers, tank traps, and arrangements for coordinated fire, and with supporting artillery raking the spaces between defended points. Every yard gained has meant a costly effort for the attackers; there has been no opportunity for displays of tactical genius - no lines to break through, no flanks to turn. It has required a constant rotation of units in an endless chain of attack on defended positions, withdrawal to replace losses of men and equipment, return to the attack, then renewed losses to make up.



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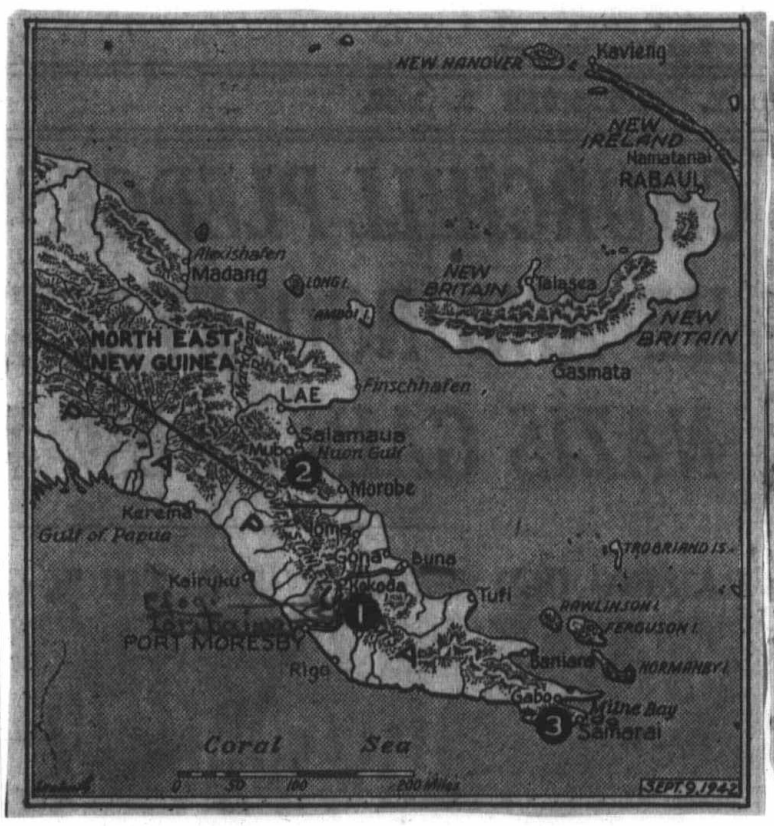
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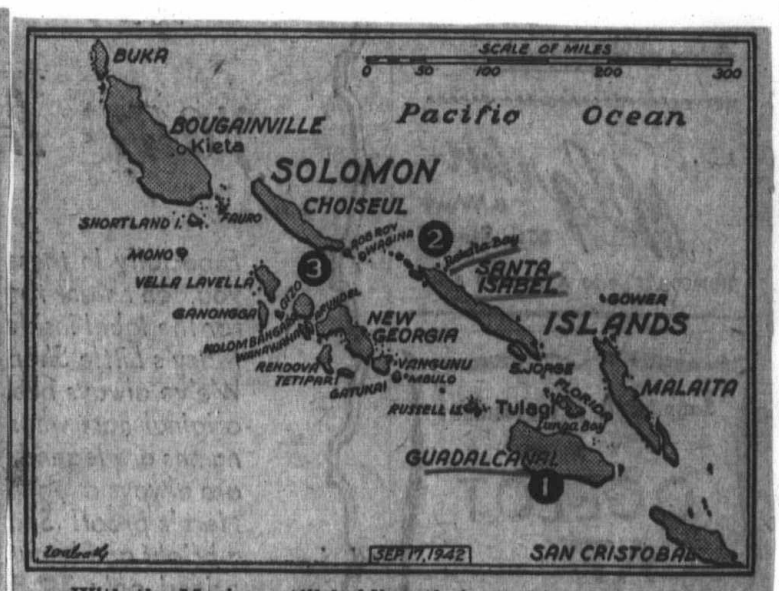
(b) Southwest Pacific

In New Guinea several thousand Japanese troops are reported to have crossed to the southern slopes of the Owen Stanley range in an attempt to reach the Allied base at Port Moresby. Fighting has shifted from Efogi to Ioribaiwa, eight miles closer to Port Moresby. On September 12 the Japanese base at Buna was severely damaged by Allied bombers.

In the Solomon Islands on the night of September 12 a series of determined assaults began against American positions on Guadalcanal Island by Japanese ground troops, supported by air action and by shelling from naval vessels. The Americans were able to spare planes to attack the Japanese position at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island on September 15, but the Japanese attack, still in progress, is said to be on a considerable scale.

This represents the second Japanese counter-offensive. The first, begun on August 23, appeared to have spent itself unsuccessfully by August 30. American positions in the Solomon Islands were established between August 7 and 17.





With the Marines still holding their positions on Guadalcanal (1) amid slackened fighting, United States planes dealt two blows to the foe. Flying Fortresses attacked Rekata Bay (2), setting fires in shore installations, and Navy and Marine dive-bombers and torpedo-carrying planes pounced on Japanese cruisers and destroyers south of Choiseul (3), damaging two of the cruisers.

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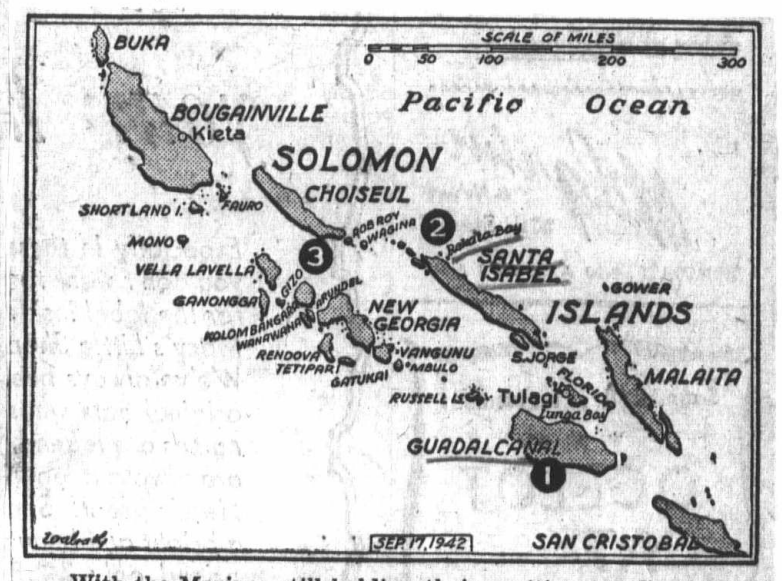
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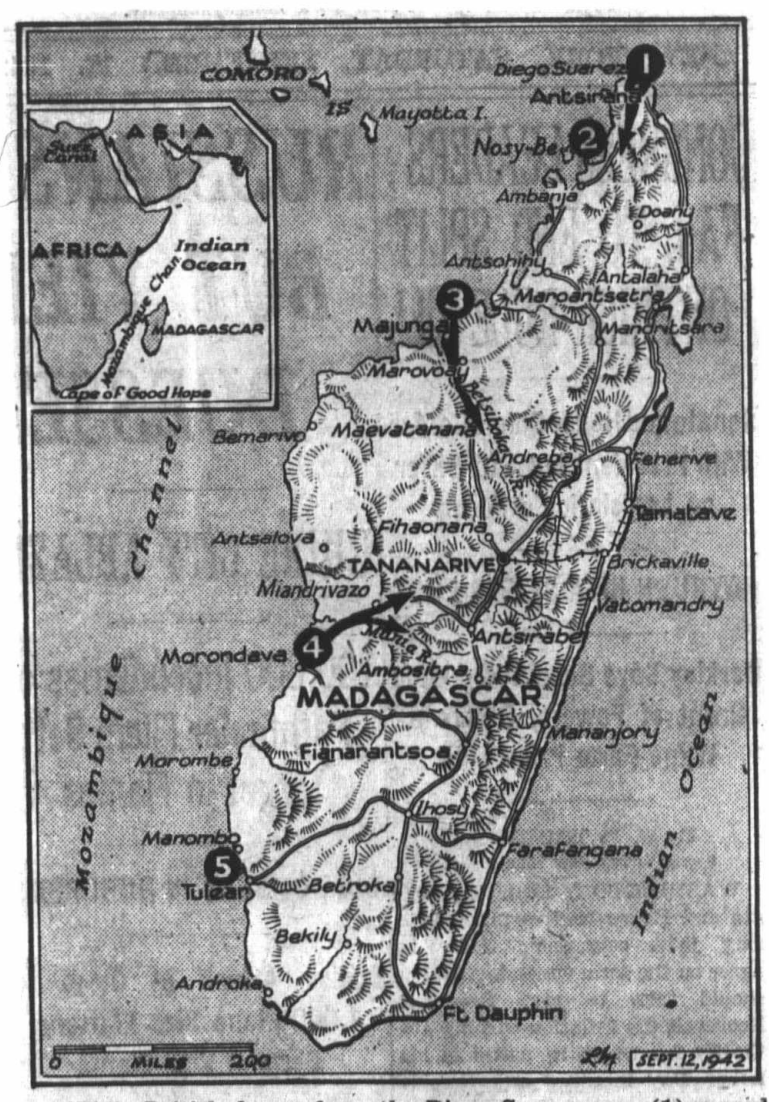
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(c) Madagascar

On September 17, a week after the British occupation of three Mozambique Channel ports, the French Governor-General of Madagascar rejected armistice terms offered in response to an inquiry he had addressed to the British the previous day. Vichy reports indicate that British forces have advanced 105 miles toward Tananarive; British reports suggest that they have encountered almost no opposition other than road obstructions and wrecked bridges.

For the political background of British action in Madagascar see below - "Crisis in Relations between United Kingdom and Fighting French: Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar."



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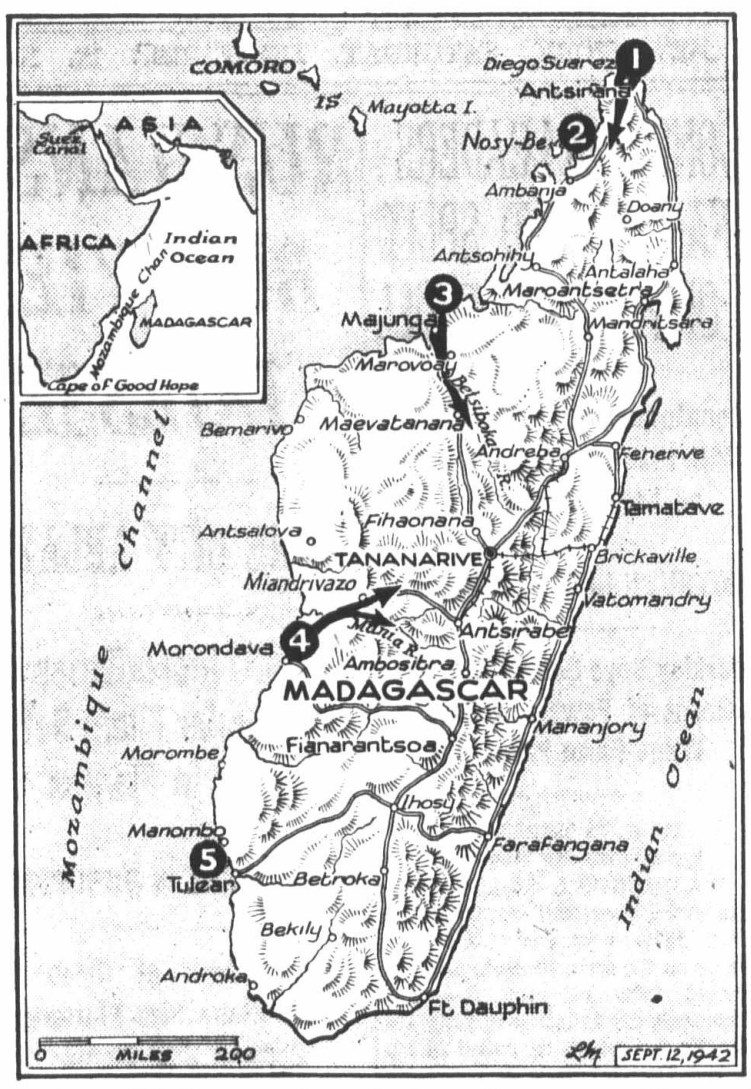
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Crisis in Relations between United Kingdom and Fighting French: Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar

SECRET: General de Gaulle's presence in Syria and Lebanon, where he arrived during the second week of August, has brought to a head issues that have troubled relations between Free French and British ever since their joint occupation of this region was completed in July 1941.

Now as in the years 1918 to 1926 the French suspect their British Allies of exploiting Arab nationalism to the detriment of French interests and the enhancement of their own prestige. In 1920 such suspicions culminated in a French attack on Faisal's government in Damascus, and in the imposition of French control by force of arms over the inland cities of Syria, where it had been agreed that France should exercise no direct authority but only supply advisers and officials at the request of an independent Arab government. Today, with the British still in Palestine and Transjordan, General de Gaulle has been trying to delay any irrevocable emancipation of Syria and Lebanon from French control, and to check a supposed undermining of French civil authority by British military officers, backed by the British Government.

Things had gone further than General de Gaulle liked before his arrival in Beirut, although the Free French had themselves been ostensibly responsible for all recent political developments, including:

(a) General Catroux's proclamation of June 8, 1941, on the eve of the Allied occupation, promising an end to the mandatory régime and a sovereign and independent status for Syria and Lebanon, guaranteed by a treaty which he himself would negotiate with representatives of the two territories. (The British formally associated themselves with this proclamation.)

(b) General Catroux's declaration on September 16, 1941 that Free France, acting in agreement with its ally, Great Britain, had undertaken to terminate the mandate and grant Syria the status of a sovereign, independent state, and to guarantee the new state by treaty.

(c) General Catroux's address to Syrians at a Damascus ceremony on September 26, 1941, when he announced that Syria would now assume the rights and prerogatives of an independent, sovereign state, being free to nominate its own diplomatic representatives and create a national army. As a de facto ally of Free France it should make its policy conform closely to that of the Allies, while economic and monetary measures should harmonize with those of the sterling bloc,

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of which Syria is now a member. The Allies would assume responsibility for war production and the defence of the country, would dispose of harbours, airfields and communications as military necessity required, and expected closest collaboration between Allied military authorities and the Syrian gendarmerie and police.

(d) Proclamation of the independence of Lebanon on November 26, 1941, General Catroux promising the country help and guidance along the lines laid down in the abortive treaty of 1936, which the French Senate after three years of delay finally decided not to ratify.

General de Gaulle resents the active part which was taken by British representatives in the discussions preceding these various declarations, is inclined to regard as premature the British recognition of Syria's independence on October 28, 1941 and of Lebanon's independence on December 27, and is exasperated by the appointment of Brigadier-General Spears, a member of the Middle East Council, to be British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, in which capacity he has direct access to both governments. General de Gaulle has put obstacles in the way of holding elections, which the British think overdue. He has tried to get American support to offset British pressure, and has chafed at the continuance of British military control.

The Syrian and Lebanese populations, disappointed by frequent changes of French policy in the past and by promises of independence which never materialized, are not sure yet that reliance may be placed on the Free French declarations. Some misgivings were aroused by news of an exchange of notes on August 7, 1941 between Sir Oliver Lyttelton and General de Gaulle, reaffirming the pledge of independence for Syria and Lebanon but coupling this with a recognition of the predominant position of France in the Levant States - or, to quote General de Gaulle, 'la position prééminente et priviligiée de la France lorsque ces Etats se trouveront indépendants.' No representative Syrian nationalist would accept the Presidency, which reverted of necessity to the man who has customarily fitted in when the French mandatory authorities needed a Syrian figurehead to adorn a temporary government. In the past few days the Prime Ministers of both Syria and Lebanon

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have been pressing for a transfer of administrative control from the Free French authorities to their respective governments and for a reduction in the number of French officials.

In a communication from London General de Gaulle has been informed that the United Kingdom Government recognizes his anxiety that an impression should not be created that the French are abandoning their interests in the Near East and acknowledges that technical termination of the mandate cannot be effected at the moment. In political matters in the Levant States initiative must rest with the French authorities. On the other hand, almost every development in Syria and Lebanon affects British military interests and involves consultation with French authorities and contact with the Syrian and Lebanese administrations. In the interests of national security the British therefore expect prior consultation on major political developments, and they remain concerned to ensure that the British guarantee of the Free French promise of independence for the Levant States is to be implemented. The sovereignty of these states must not be limited except by war conditions.

Invited to London or Cairo for discussions with the British, General de Gaulle remained in Beirut, and on September 5 intimated that inasmuch as Fighting French military forces predominated in the Levant States, control of Allied military forces in that region would be assumed by Fighting French on September 10. The British Minister in Cairo of State/quoted figures to prove the present numerical superiority of British land forces in Syria and Lebanon, and rejected General de Gaulle's claim. From London the latter was informed, only a few on September 10 hours before the British attack on Madagascar began, that in view of his unjustified suspicions of the good faith of the United Kingdom Government and his present attitude about the Levant States, the French National Committee would not be invited to take charge of the administration of Madagascar, although if he would return to London immediately for conferences this decision might still be reversed. The United States Government, fully informed of these developments, publicly associated itself with the British occupation of the island.#

Review of External Affairs, September 12, 1942.

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3. India: Reaction to Mr. Churchill's Speech

The response to Mr. Churchill's statement on India in the British House of Commons (summarized in Review of External Affairs, September 12, 1942) has been on the whole unfavourable, although it is said to have pleased British officials in India immensely.

Statements to American journalists in India

(a) Mr. Rajagopalachari - recently resigned from Working Committee of Indian Congress Party Executive, interested in establishing a united front of all Indian parties desiring independence:-
Mr. Churchill's speech is a definite disservice to the cause of India's defence against the enemy. His formal adherence to the Cripps proposal is falsified by the nature of the pleas and defences he put forward against Indian demands.

(b) Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, Moslem Premier of the Province of Sind, President of the Independent Moslem Conference in which nine anti-Jinnah groups are federated:-
Expressed disappointment. Repudiated Mr. Churchill's assumption that India's 90 million Moslems are any less desirous than the Hindus of seeing the British go. The speech means, apparently, that the British do not mean to give India freedom even after the war is over.

(c) Mr. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League:-
The British persist in ignoring every party except Congress. The Moslem League could cause five hundred times more trouble than the Hindus, but refuses to hamper the war effort since there would be no advantage in substituting Japanese rule for British. There is no chance of an honourable settlement so long as the Congress Party claims to represent all India. The Moslem League will insist on Pakistan and will not 'in any present circumstances' move toward agreement with other Indian groups.

Certain Hindus had offered to let the Moslems form a provisional

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government if this would ensure an immediate British withdrawal. He would not be stampeded under the stress of a war emergency into forming a Moslem League government which would be of such a character and composition that it would prejudge or militate against the Moslem demand for Pakistan. All parties must first guarantee the right of the Moslems to self-determination and pledge themselves to give effect to the verdict of a Moslem plebiscite which will involve the partition of India. This must be done within the framework of the existing constitution, since otherwise the Moslems might find themselves left without guarantees after the war, under arrangements involving radical constitutional changes which it would then be too late to alter.

(d) Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who has recently been trying to persuade leaders of representative Indian bodies to bury the hatchet until the war is over:- The Churchill speech was disastrous. The British cannot rule India by force alone....The Indian affair is not a domestic problem but an international one, and President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should be called in to arbitrate it. We would submit to their decision.

<u>American editorial comment</u>

New York Times, September 15, 1942:-

Mr. Churchill's House of Commons statement has disappointed moderates on both sides in India's internal quarrel. We deplore the frightful error of the Congress Party in taking a step that can only aid the enemies of human freedom. But because of that fact Americans are all the more eager to explore every possible means of bringing internal peace to India. (Then, referring to the take-it-or-leave-it stand on the Cripps proposal): A plan produced by a fallible Cabinet and interpreted by a fallible emissary cannot be final and perfect. Americans will stand behind Mr. Churchill in his resistance to any violent effort to hamstring the United Nations, but they view with disappointment his seeming insistence that force is the only answer to the Indian question. We hope Indian moderates will persevere in

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attempts to finad a formula that will permit an immediate grant of additional powers of self-government. Such a formula would have a friendly hearing in this country and, we hope, among the democratic masses in Great Britain.

American Newspaper Reports of House of Lords Debate

Items picked out of the debate for quotation were the two following:

Lord Winster - The time has long since gone by to talk about India in the tone of a cavalry subaltern of the 1870's.

Lord Strabolgi - We should swallow our pride and ask Roosevelt to mediate. (Then, referring to Churchill's remark that the Congress Party may have been aided by Japanese fifth columnists): I fear a repetition of what happened in Burma, where important elements turned to the Japanese after being rebuffed in London.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
October 12, 1942

1. Review of Military Operations

   (a) Russia

   (b) Southwest Pacific

   (c) Aleutians

2. India

   (a) The India Bill - Mr. Amery's speech

   (b) Developments in India

   Viceroy's Executive Council - Council of State - Legislative Assembly - attempts to find ground for a united front - censorship

   (c) The tide of feeling in the United States

   Appeals for mediation by Mr. Roosevelt - comment of The Times (London)

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1. Review of Military Operations

(a) Russia

Leningrad - Lake Ladoga Region: Fairly heavy fighting has continued in the neighbourhood of Sinyavino. Russians admit casualties totalling 21,000 in this sector during September, and set German losses at three times that figure. The Germans have been using tank divisions and bombers. An attempt to break up the defences of Leningrad is expected to develop.

Rzhev: Russians now claim to occupy thirty blocks in the northern part of the city of Rzhev, immediate objective of a drive which began on August 11. Fresh German divisions are said to have been thrown into the defence of Axis positions in Rzhev on October 8.

Voronezh: The initiative in this region still seems to belong to the Russians, although only minor changes are reported in the relative positions of Russian and Axis forces.

Stalingrad: Twenty-six days after the Germans first announced entry of their troops into Stalingrad the Berlin radio stated on October 8 that the combined infantry and tank assault on the city would be discontinued so as to avoid unnecessary loss of life. Artillery fire and bombardment from the air would be intensified. Fresh Axis troops thrown into the northern part of the city on October 7 have apparently not been withdrawn yet, despite the radio announcement. Marshal Timoshenko's forces, coming to the relief of Stalingrad from the northwest, have made considerable progress in the region between the Don and the Volga.

German forces are said to be moving toward Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga.

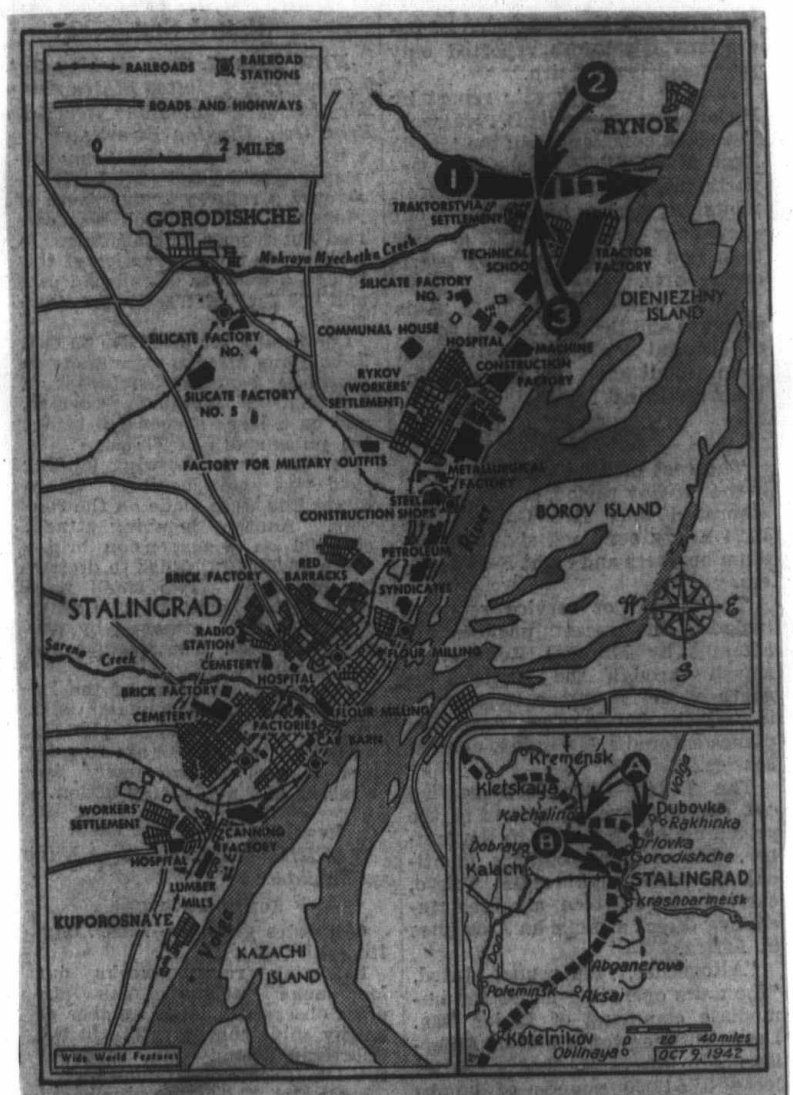
Tuapse: Russian troops have continued to hold off successfully enemy forces which are attempting to reach Tuapse from two directions. The threat from the direction of Krasnodar has been a factor in the situation since mid-August, that from Novorossiisk since September 11. A Rumanian force this week was forced back toward Novorossiisk, allowing the Russians to reoccupy lost territory.

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Mozdok: In the mid-Caucasus region little real progress has been made by the Germans in their drive toward the Grozny oil fields, although many local successes have been reported about Mozdok and in the Terek River valley.

Black Sea: In a review of naval activity during September the Germans claim to have sunk by torpedo 42,000 tons of Russian shipping in the Black Sea. Air activity is said to have accounted for 11 ships sunk and 26 damaged in the Black Sea and on the Volga and on Lake Ladoga.- a total which is rather surprisingly low, in view of the fact that river craft has been used as extensively as possible by the Russians in the defence of Stalingrad. Meanwhile Russian submarines in the Black Sea have not been inactive.



Typical of the defense at Stalingrad was the defeat of a Nazi thrust near the city's great tractor factory. The enemy moved along a creek (1) and reached its mouth at the Volga. A Russian force from the north (2) crossed the creek and enveloped the German rear while another force drove up from the south (3). The two threw the Germans back. Meanwhile the Soviet offensive northwest of the city (A on inset) advanced and then held its gains. Berlin claimed annihilation of Russian units of unspecified size in the area of Orlovka (B), just north of Stalingrad.

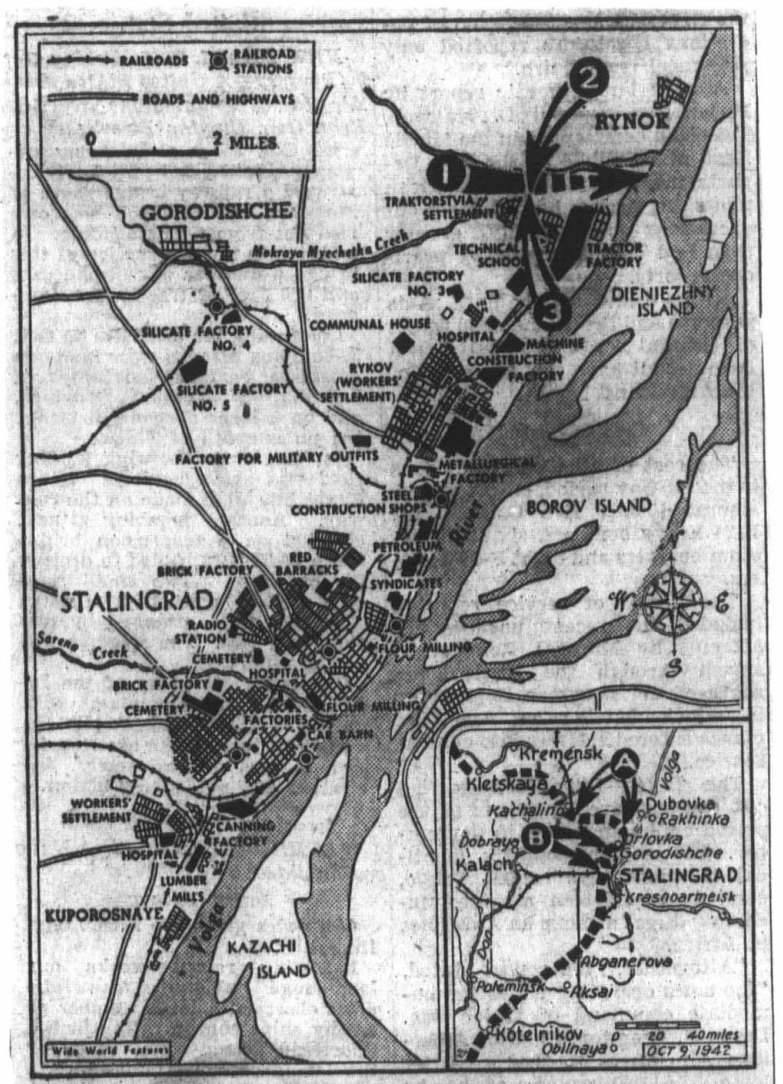
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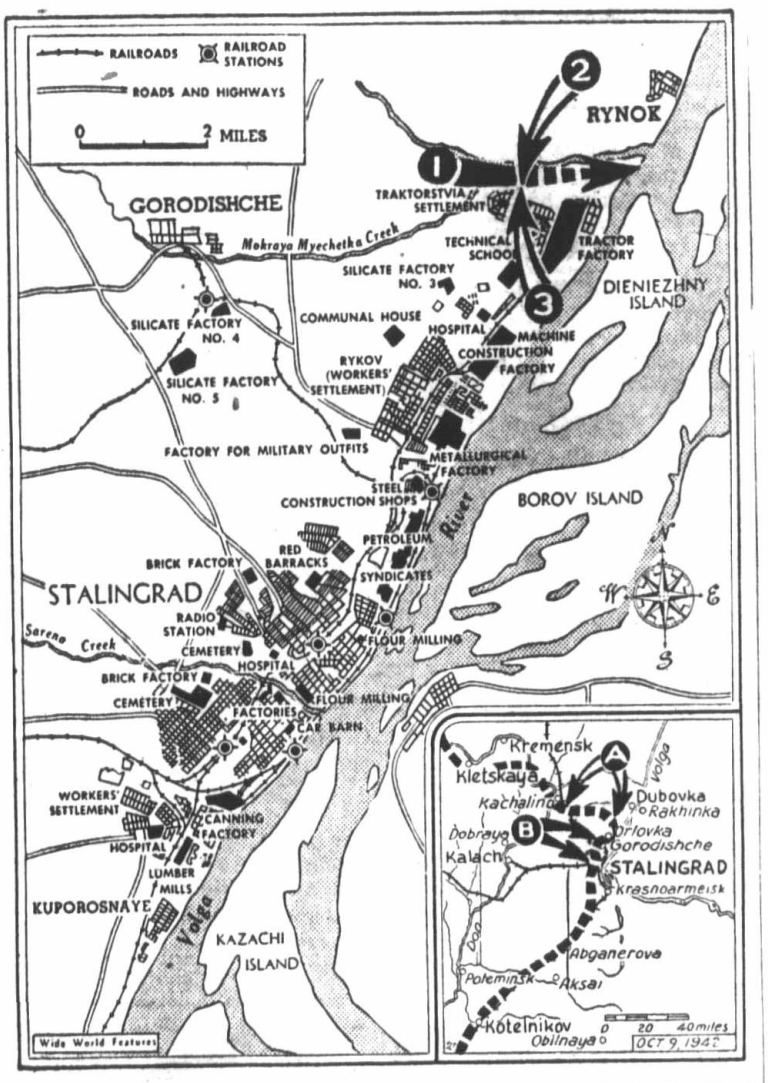
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REPEAT
REPETER

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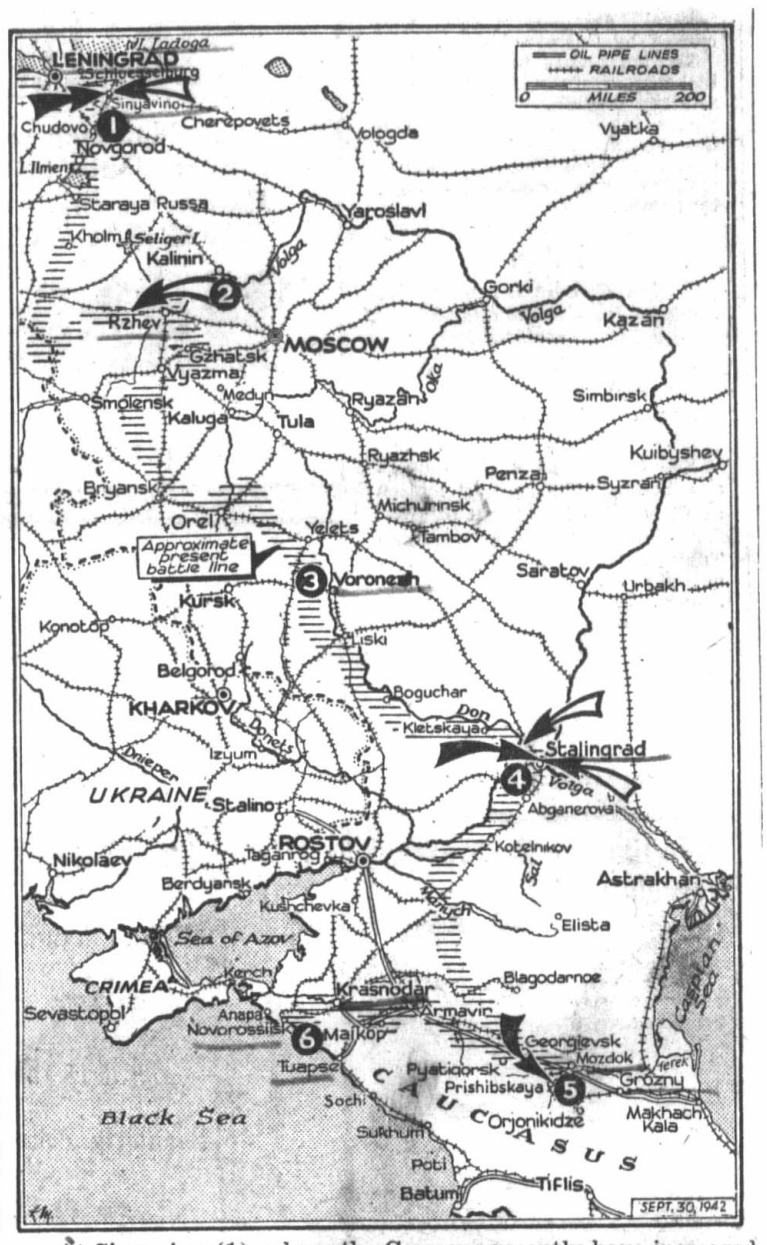


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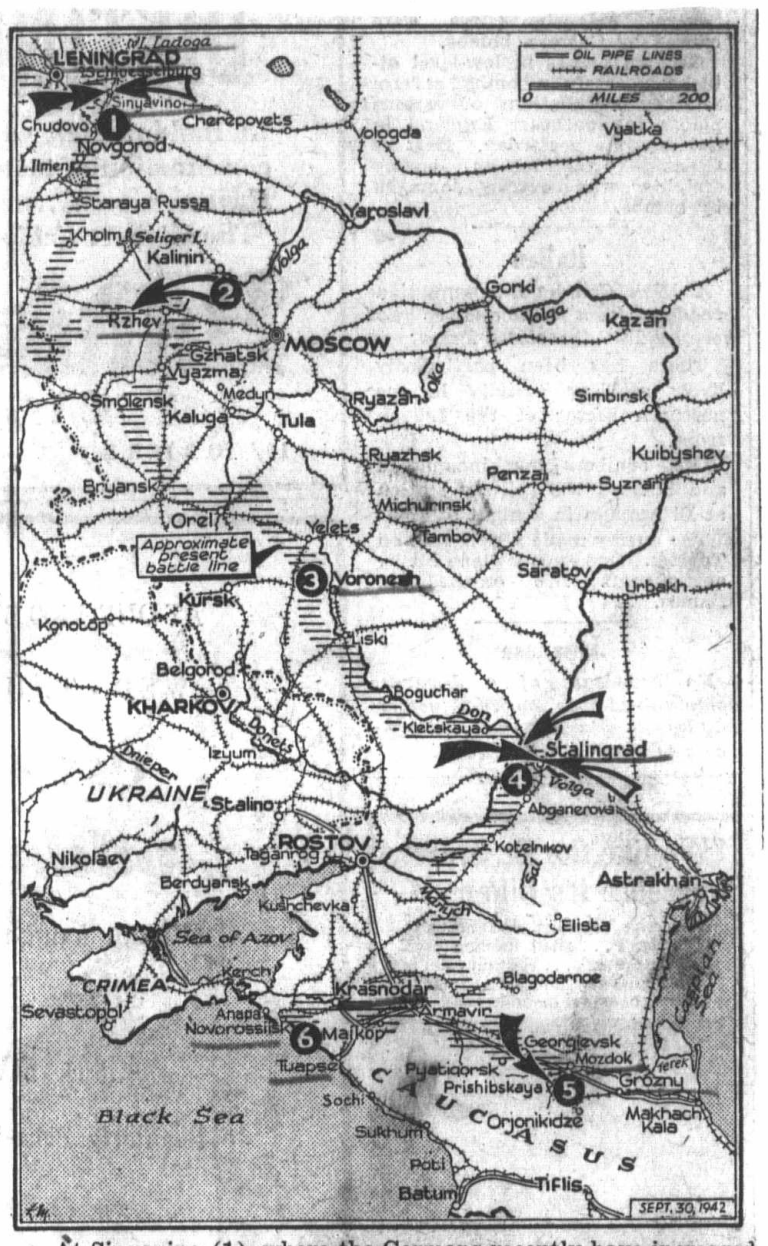


At Sinyavino (1), where the Germans recently have increased their pressure, the Red Army struck back. It dealt even heavier blows northwest of Rzhev (2), capturing twenty-five villages and a strategic height. Sharp battles were reported in the area of Voronezh (3). The principal battleground, however, continued to be the Stalingrad region (4). Northwest of the city on the Nazi flank the Russians gained in two sectors. Near Mozdok (5) the defenders retrieved lost ground and below Novorossiisk (6) they defeated a Rumanian division, according to Moscow's report.

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At Sinyavino (1), where the Germans recently have increased their pressure, the Red Army struck back. It dealt even heavier blows northwest of Rzhev (2), capturing twenty-five villages and a strategic height. Sharp battles were reported in the area of Voronezh (3). The principal battleground, however, continued to be the Stalingrad region (4). Northwest of the city on the Nazi flank the Russians gained in two sectors. Near Mozdok (5) the defenders retrieved lost ground and below Novorossiisk (6) they defeated a Rumanian division, according to Moscow's report.

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(b) Southwest Pacific

In New Guinea Australian troops have advanced from Port Moresby into the Owen Stanley mountains along the track leading to the Japanese base at Buna on the northern coast. For ten days the Australians proceeded without encountering enemy forces. The sudden withdrawal of the Japanese from a point only 25 miles from their objective, Port Moresby, is still unexplained, although it is supposed to have been necessitated by a shortage of supplies. On October 10 contactewas finally made with a Japanese force in the neighbourhood of the Myola-Templeton Gap.

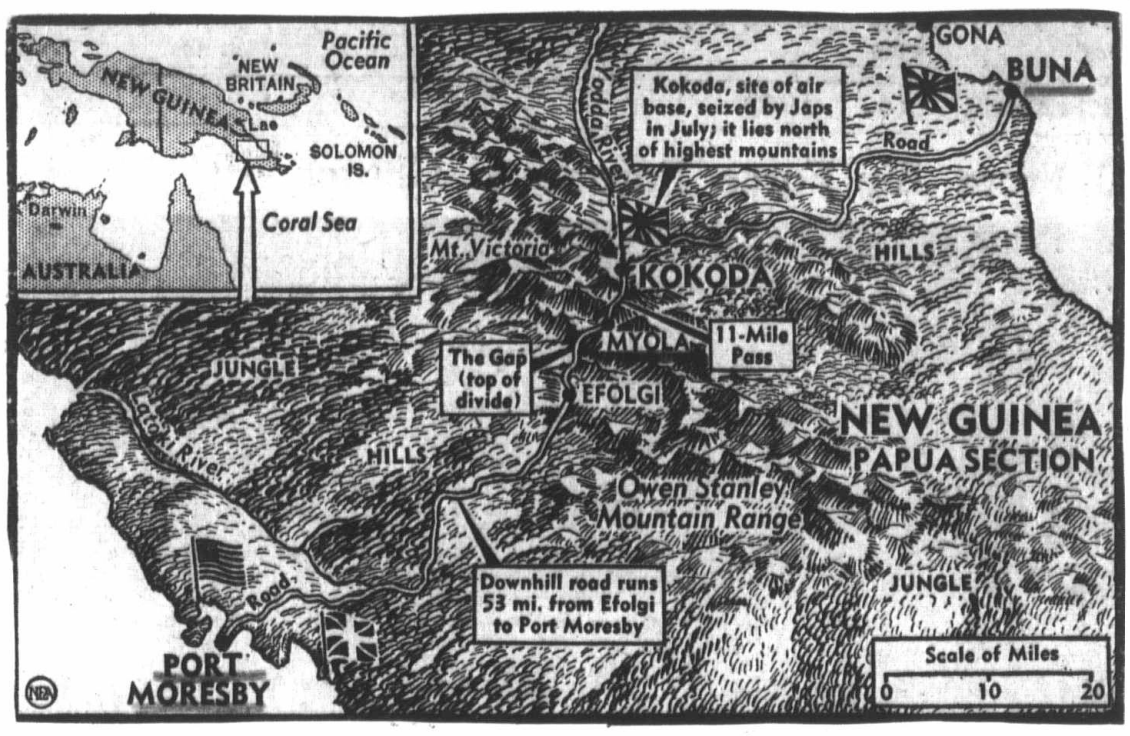
The situation in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area has apparently been the major preoccupation of the enemy during the past fortnight. Almost every night troops have been landed from Japanese ships on the south shore of Guadalcanal Island in an effort to build up gradually a striking force of respectable proportions, and Japanese parties have kept American marines on the island almost constantly engaged. Although the cost of this activity has been high for the Japanese it has enabled them to make certain gains.

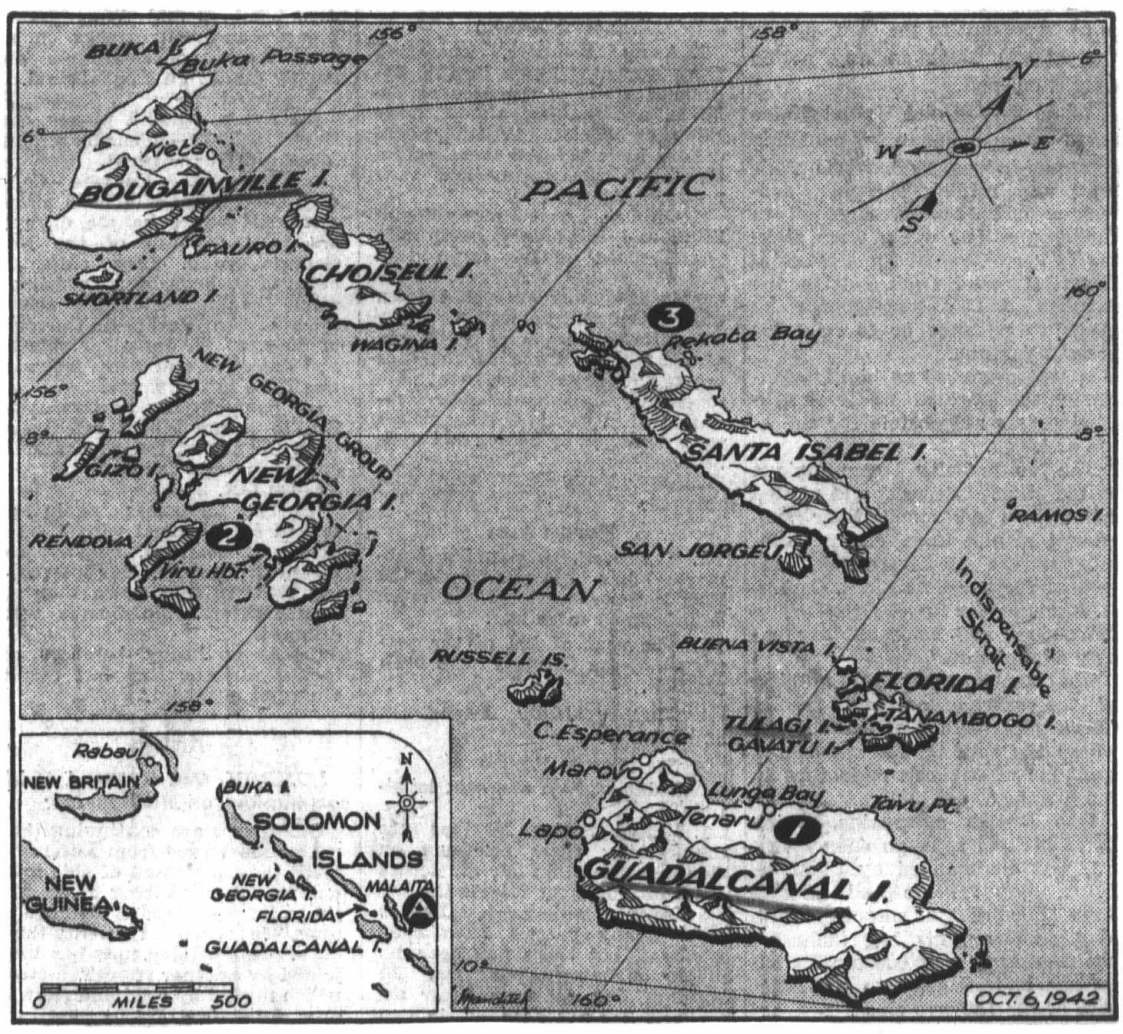
Since their last dispersal in mid-September, Japanese ships have been assembling in the northern Solomons, where a considerable naval force together with troopships and supply transports was discovered by American planes. The United States Navy has just released a report that this naval force was successfully attacked not far from Bougainville by carrier-based aircraft on October 5. Unofficial compilations of official reports show a total of 35 Japanese ships sunk or seriously damaged in this area since August 7, and a total of 248 Japanese aircraft destroyed.

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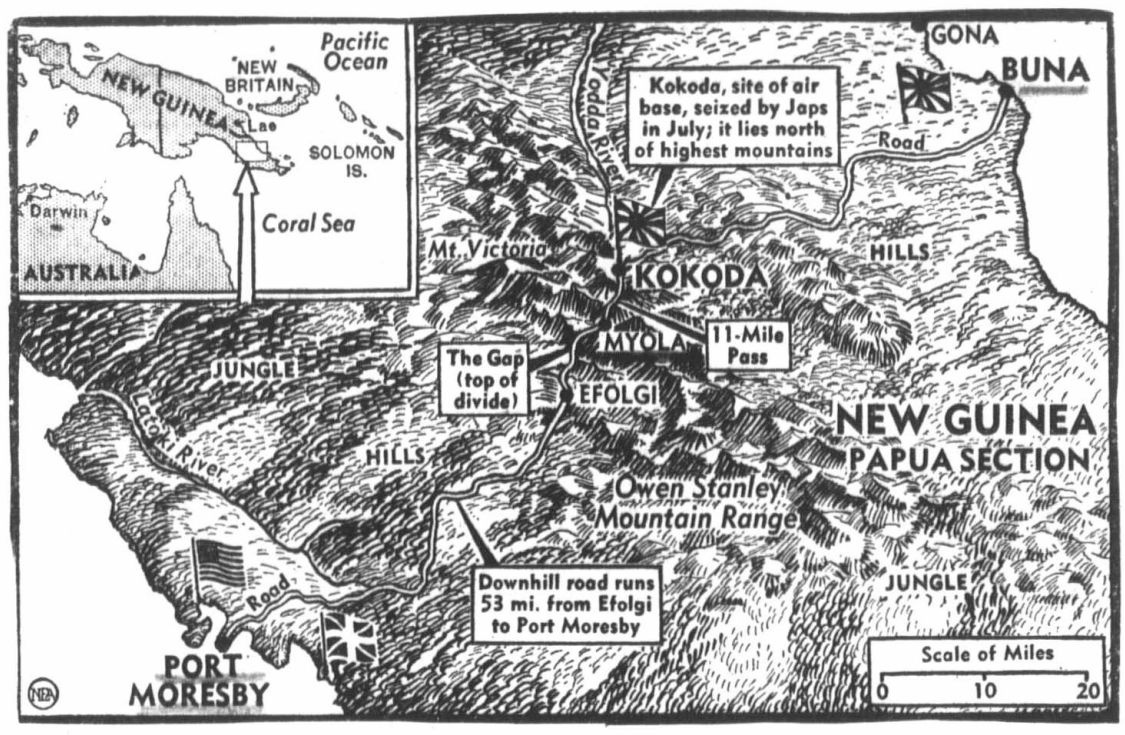


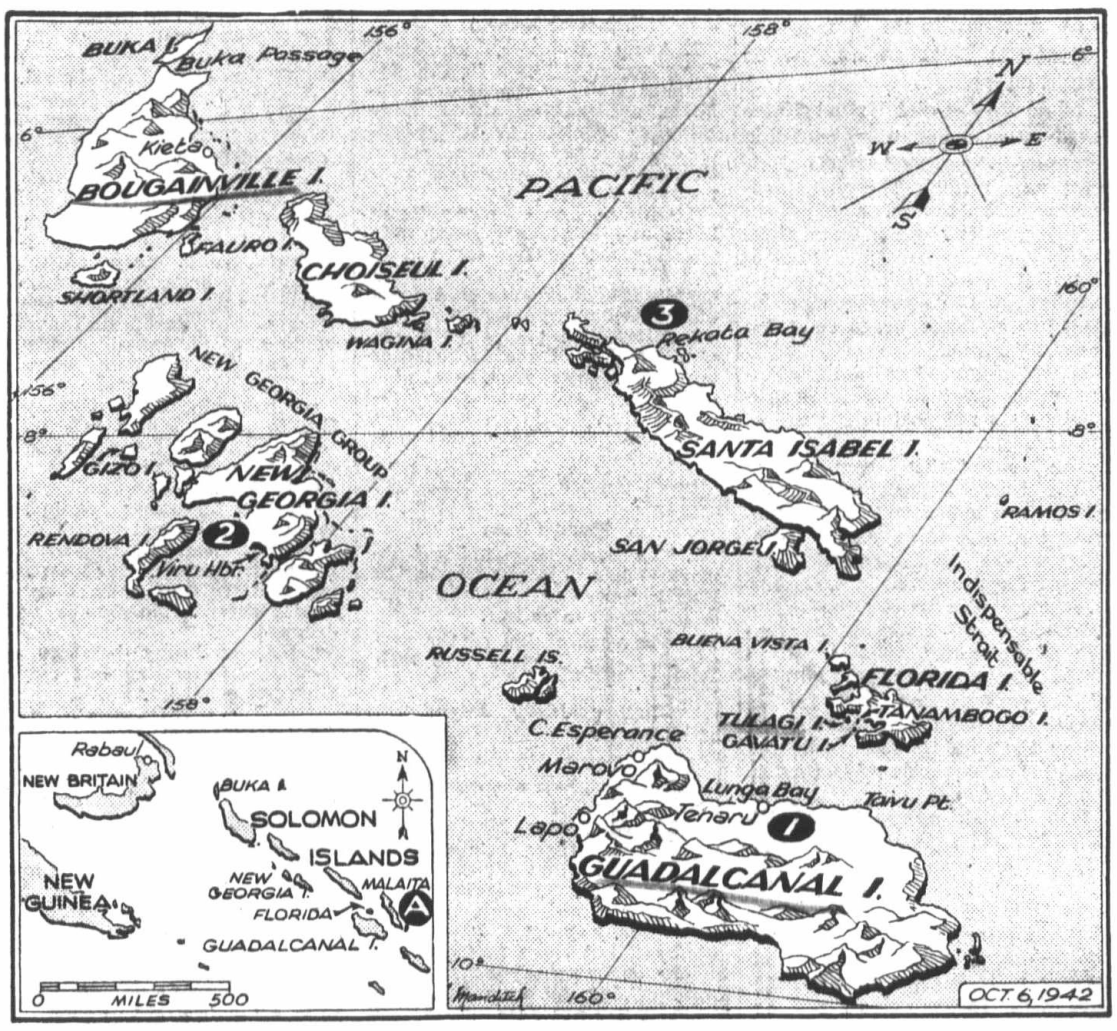
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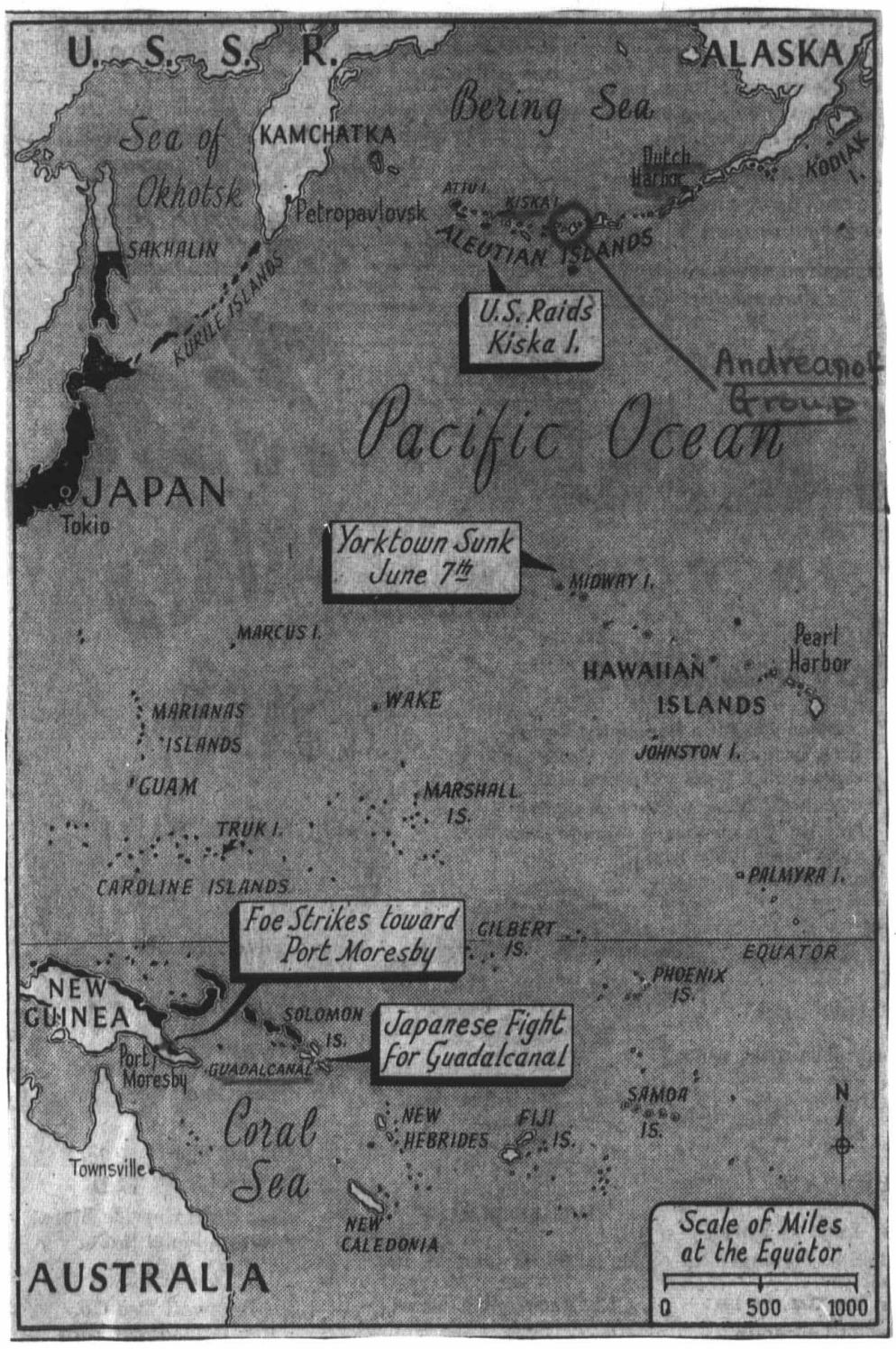
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(c) The Aleutians

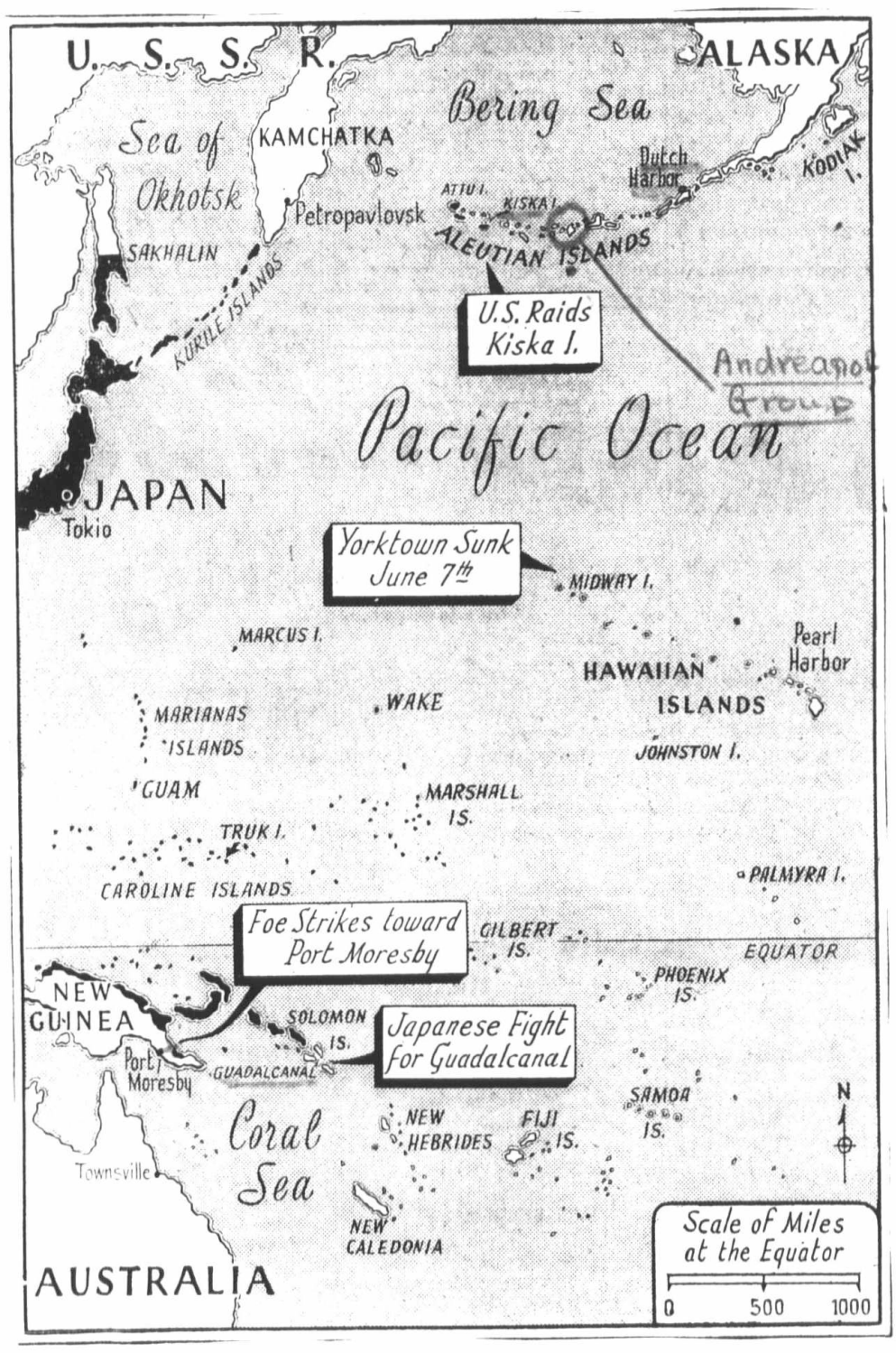
On October 3 the United States Navy released an announcement of the occupation of positions in the Andreanof group of islands in the southern part of the Aleutian chain half way between Dutch Harbour and Kiska. A large convoy, made up of everything from heavy warships to converted yachts and power barges, made the trip unopposed.

Operating from new bases, army bombers have kept under almost daily fire the island of Kiska, where 10,000 Japanese troops are said to be concentrated. The less valuable islands of Attu and Agattu are said to have been abandoned by the Japanese.



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2. India

(a) The India Bill

By a vote of 360 to 17 the British House of Commons on October 8 voted down an attempt by Mr. Maxton to interfere with the second reading of the India Bill on the ground that it made no effort to deal with the main problem now at issue. The bill is designed merely to enable governments to continue carrying on on a provisional basis in the seven provinces in which Congress Party Cabinets relinquished their responsibilities in 1939.

In the course of the debate Mr. L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, made the following points:

i. Well-meaning outsiders without full knowledge of the peculiar racial and religious issues dividing the people of India ought to be made to realize that attempts to please one group at the expense of others might have disastrous effects for all the United Nations.

ii. Indian leaders and students of the Indian problem might make a contribution toward the ultimate independence of the country if they would turn their attention now from generalities to the task of drafting a constitution.

iii. There is not the slightest question of entering into negotiations with Congress Party leaders, or of allowing others to do so, until these leaders abandon the policy of controlling India by revolutionary and illegal methods and until they are prepared to come to a settlement with their fellow-countrymen.

iv. It would arouse racial and religious anxieties and interfere with the loyalty of ~~in~~ the army, which is increasing at the rate of 70,000 a month, if the government were to try to appease the unappeasable Congress Party leaders. It would be a mistake to sacrifice India's trained and equipped forces for the somewhat hypothetical enthusiasm of unorganized, untrained and unequipped millions.

(b) Developments in India

Viceroy's Executive Council: Mr. M. S. Aney, one of the two members of the Viceroy's Executive Council formerly most closely associated with Mr. Gandhi on the Congress Party Working Committee, stated at a press conference this week that the Council had agreed something must be done to ameliorate the present situation. It was not a problem that could be solved by getting recruits for the army. The willing help of the people was required too. Someone should be allowed to go to Mr. Gandhi to ask him to say the word that is

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necessary in order to enlist popular support for the struggle against the Japanese. It should not be difficult to get the desired assurance from Mr. Gandhi, but if he did not give it the British authorities might publish the fact of his refusal. They would then find themselves in a stronger position than they now occupy. Some way should be found of bringing capable men together; responsibility should then be thrust on them. They would undoubtedly find a way to cooperate.

The Indian Legislature: Sessions of the Indian Legislature, consisting of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, have been concluded without any spectacular developments. Many members absented themselves. At the opening session of the Council of State on September 21 only 32 members were present out of a total of 58 (26 official appointees, 32 elected). Mr. Jinnah, who was in New Delhi at the time of the sessions, did not trouble to attend the Legislative Assembly of which he is a member.

In the Council of State Sir Mohammed Usman opened and closed the debate with a defence of the policy followed by the government of India throughout the crisis. Sir Jogendra Singh, identified with the Hindu Mahasabha, made an appeal for the sinking of communal and party differences and presentation of a united front. Sir J. P. Srivastava expressed the view that members of the Council were convinced something should be done to improve conditions in the country, but 'unless we have a Congress-League settlement we are helpless.' Opposition speakers all condemned rioting, but dwelt on police excesses in handling the disorders. European members were preoccupied with the question of their future status in a free India. All wished to remain as a permanent element in the national community, but expected no special privileges. All seemed to assume that self-government for India was inevitable and close at hand.

In the Legislative Assembly, whose sessions have not been fully reported in the Western press, several speakers asked for general elections to be held soon. The Law Minister asked members to make a constructive contribution toward a solution of India's problems. National government was not a thing which could be imposed on the

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country. It must be the creation of a fairly unanimous will of the people themselves. Such a government, if formed by agreement of the major parties and willing to fight the war, could not be resisted. But unless there were this preliminary agreement, freedom secured from Great Britain would lead only to anarchy, civil war and subjection to the Japanese.

The Hindu Mahasabha continues to work actively to bring political leaders together. On October 6 it adopted a resolution calling for unity in order to force Great Britain to take the initiative in arriving at a satisfactory agreement with the Indian people. The Premier of Bengal has sponsored a conference to discuss a basis for common action. Mr. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, continues by his intransigeance to give British authorities reason for maintaining that Indian leaders are unable to agree among themselves. He has failed to respond either to suggestions from other parties or to appeals from his own party to help break the deadlock. He has no desire to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi and states that he will consider no plan that does not provide for a separate Pakistan. The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference on October 5 passed a resolution condemning the form censorship has taken since the disorders began, on the ground that it has interfered with publication of statements supporting India's demand for freedom and of objective accounts of incidents connected with the mass movement. Among news items formerly suppressed, and only recently released for publication,were reports of the disruption of communications for 1,000 miles in the Delhi-Calcutta area and the closing of the Tata steel works for a period of two weeks. With the restoration of normal conditions the ban on publication of these news items was removed on October 6.

(c) The Tide of Feeling in the United States

On September 28 there appeared in the New York Times a full-page advertisement urging President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to use their good offices to ask 'the British Government and the National Congress of India and other leaders' to open new conferences with a view to beginning now the programme of

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Indian independence and bringing India into the ranks of the Allies. India, the statement insisted, is America's business, because America needs allies against Japan and Indians would fight if they were assured of freedom. But action is required, not mere promises. The time for mediation is now. It is idle for the United Nations to wait in expectation of something that cannot happen unless it is planned and provided for. The Indians themselves have said they are ready for fresh negotiations.

The declaration is signed by 57 editors, journalists, authors, college presidents, ex-presidents and professors, and by Tyler Dennett, formerly of the State Department. The public is invited to help defray the cost of the advertisement.

On the day this declaration appeared Mr. Hull was asked at a press conference whether there was any possibility that the government would offer to mediate. Mr. Hull replied that the United States Government was observing with special interest all the material developments in the struggle for Indian independence and was giving the fullest attention possible to the situation.

Some time earlier, in a letter published in the New York Times on September 20, Mr. Anup Singh had already declared that if the United States, China and Russia were to act no Indian party would dare to refuse cooperation. Mediation would give an opportunity for what was most badly needed - a clean break with the past.

The Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation also asked for mediation so as to assure the people of India immediate independence, and for the release of Gandhi, Nehru and their co-workers.

The London Times, recognizing the increasing hostility of American public opinion, suggested on October 6 that it was unfortunate Mr. Willkie had not included India on his itinerary, implying that even a brief visit might have given him a realization of the complexities of the situation and the importance of maintaining a stable government while Indian leaders continue to disagree among themselves.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
October 16, 1942

1. Military Operations.
   (a) Russia
   (b) Southwest Pacific
2. Discussions with General de Gaulle:
   Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar
3. France - The Labour Draft
4. New Zealand - Opposition to Mr. Fraser
5. The Status of Ethiopia

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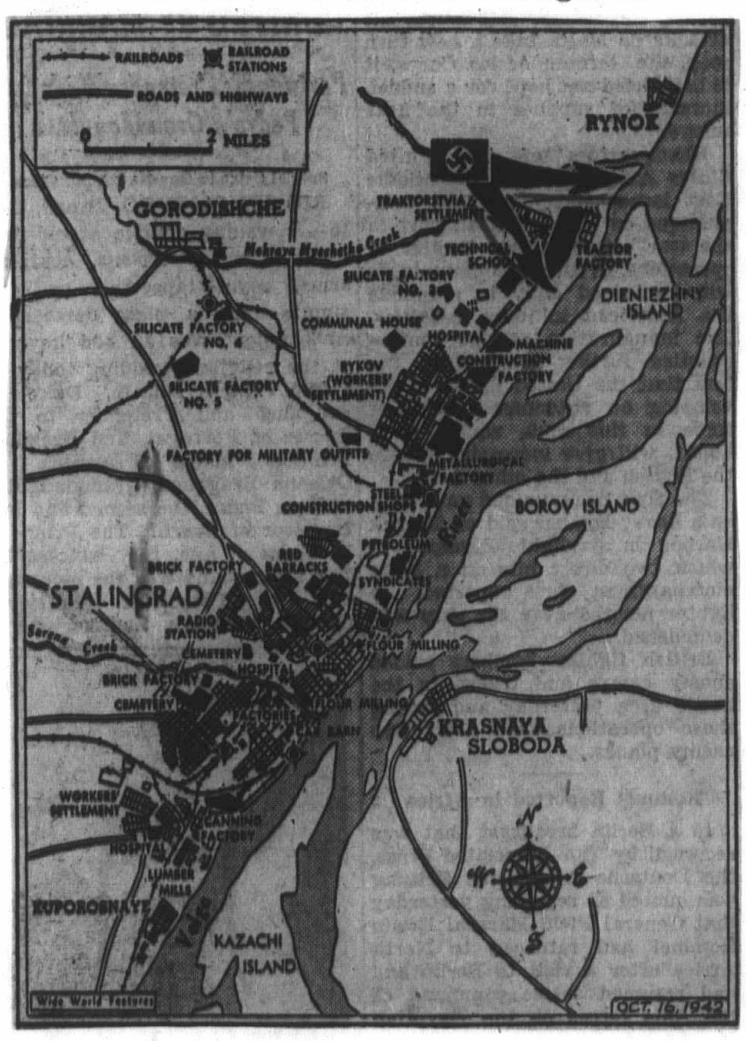
1. Review of Military Operations

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For four consecutive days this week German headquarters had no gains to report in Stalingrad. Instead the Berlin radio stated on October 14 that in spite of the fact that the Volga had been under German control for some time the Russians still refused to declare themselves beaten. Never had the enemy denied the Germans a rapid success so definitely as at Stalingrad. In no other town in the whole course of the war had German soldiers been forced to endure the sufferings they have been experiencing in this place.

On the following day the Germans resumed their offensive and claimed a two-mile break-through to the Volga in the northern part of the city. No change of importance is reported in German and Russian positions at other points on the Russian front, although active fighting is reported near Bryansk, east of the Don bend, near Novorossiisk and Tuapse and in the Mozdok area.

Colonel-General Franz Halder, Chief of General Staff at eastern headquarters, is said to have been dismissed by Hitler because of the German failure to take Stalingrad.



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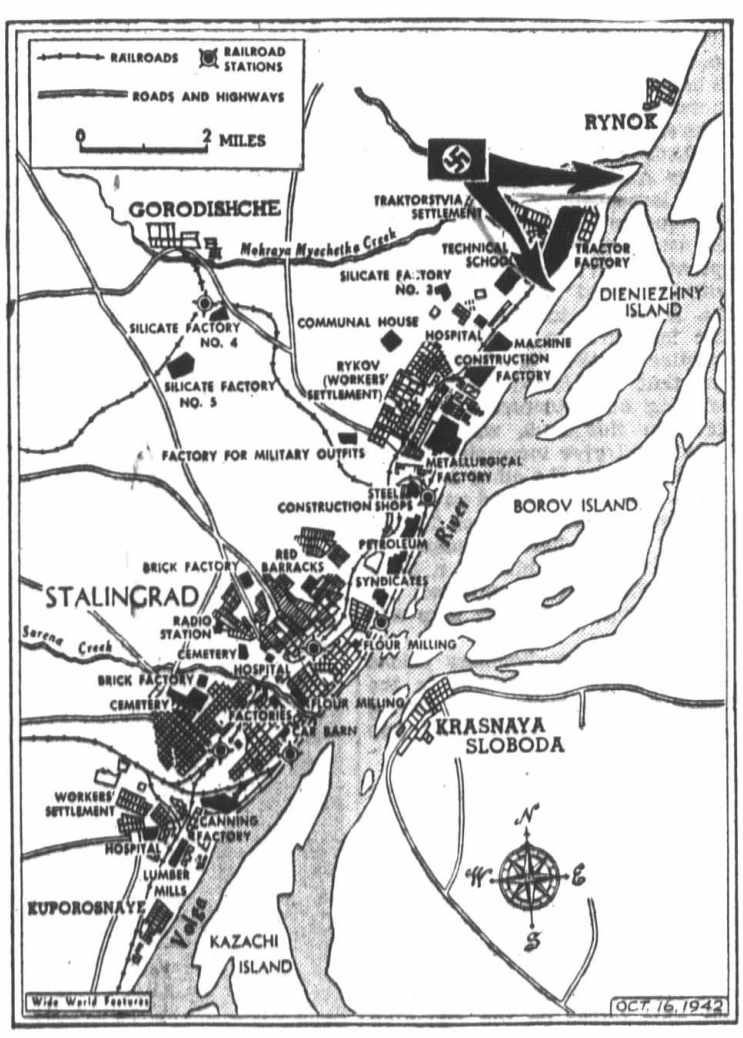
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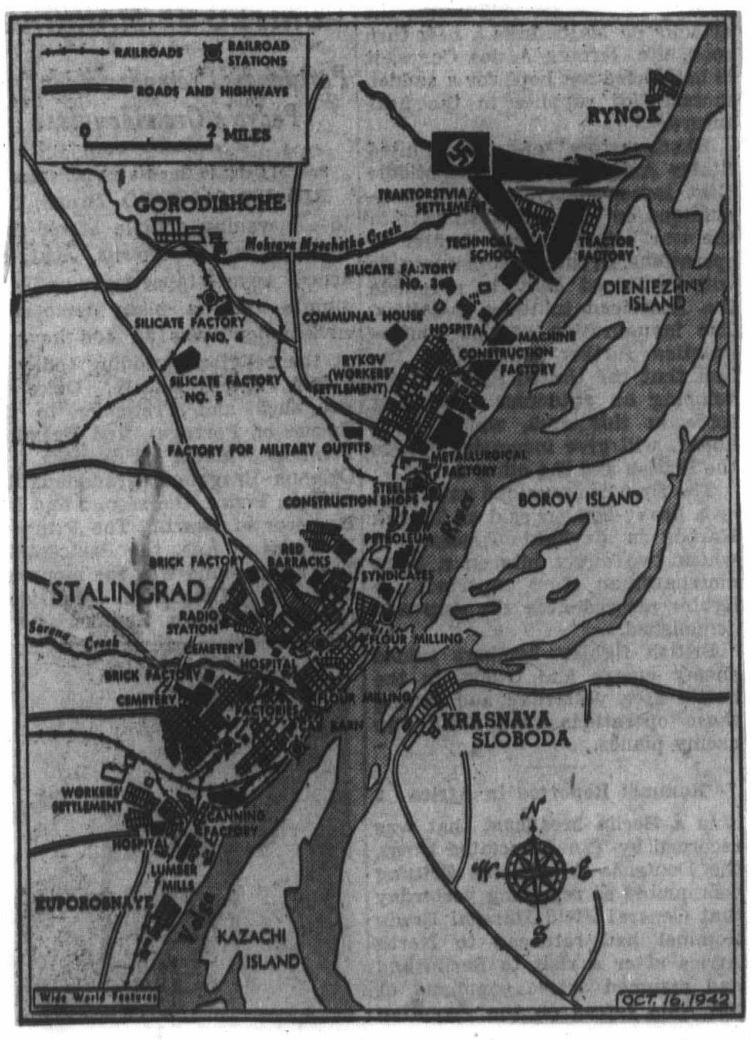
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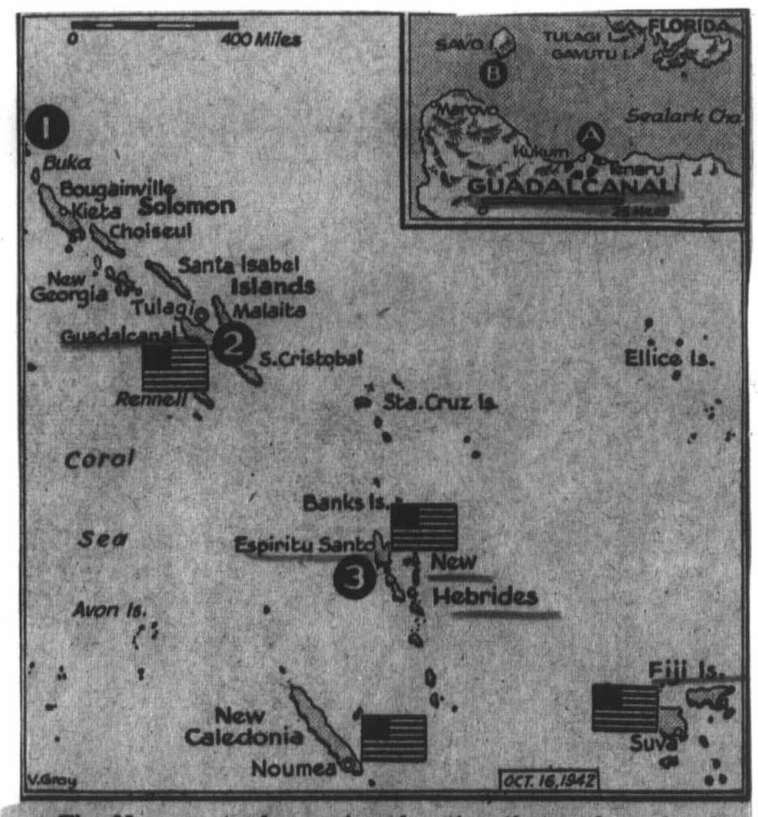
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(b) Southwest Pacific

On October 11 and 12 a Japanese naval force approaching Guadalcanal Island was attacked by the Americans and forced to retire, with a reported loss of one heavy cruiser, four destroyers and one transport. The action cost the American navy one destroyer. The Japanese thereupon gave up their former strategy of gradual infiltration and harassing attacks on marine outposts on Guadalcanal Island and instead effected daylight landings on the north shore, west of the American position, after heavy naval bombardment, then concentrated all available forces in a large-scale attack on American marine and army units. The attack is still being pressed.

On October 12 the United States Navy reported the existence of American bases in the Fiji and New Hebrides Islands. Two days later the Japanese shelled Espiritu Santo in the latter group.



The Navy yesterday reviewed action that embraced a long segment of the Pacific from Buka (1), where American Army bombers attacked Japanese ships last Monday, to Espiritu Santo (3), one of our several new bases (flag devices), which was shelled by an enemy ship believed to be a submarine. The struggle centered on Guadalcanal (2). There the Japanese had landed reinforcements after a shelling and two raids on the American positions (A on inset). Ominously the Navy reported last night that enemy surface forces were still in the vicinity of Savo Island (B).

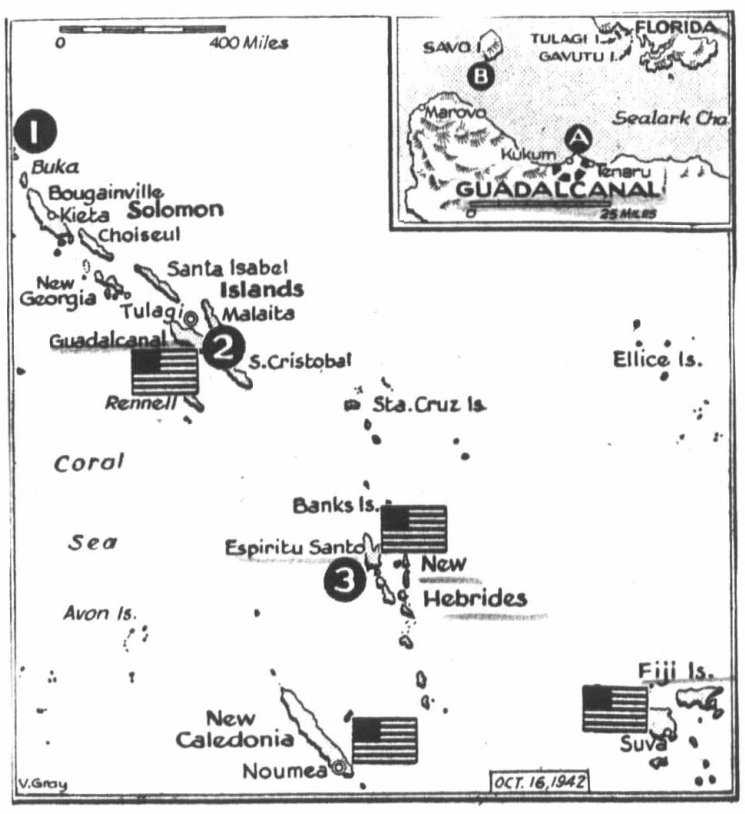
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2. Discussions with General de Gaulle: Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar

CONFIDENTIAL: In the report which reached Ottawa on October 13 that negotiations with General de Gaulle concerning the status of Syria and Lebanon were proceeding satisfactorily, it will be recalled that there was a special stipulation ruling out for the present any publicity concerning related discussions of Anglo-French co-operation in Madagascar.

This special stipulation was apparently necessary. The New York Herald Tribune of October 7 had only recently carried an outspoken article on the London conversations then in progress between the United Kingdom Government and the French National Committee. The article disclosed that the discussions hinged on whether or not elections should be held in Syria in the near future. British authorities, it said, desired an early election as proof of good faith in connection with pledges embodied in the Atlantic Charter. General de Gaulle was reluctant to consent because of existing war-time difficulties - particularly because Syria is now under British military occupation and because the French National Committee suffers from an ill-defined status in relation to its own allies. The article did not go on to elaborate these two points, but many readers would interpret it not only as a sign of bad feeling but also as a suggestion that General de Gaulle was prepared to deny independence to Syria and Lebanon so long as the French National Committee continued to be dissatisfied with its own status.

On October 3 the United States Government appointed Mr. George Wadsworth Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to Damascus and Beirut. In so doing it contrived at once to bring pressure to bear on General de Gaulle to agree to British demands—by showing that the United States is interested in the emancipation of the two mandated territories—and at the same time to adopt an independent attitude toward the United Kingdom Government. The latter would have welcomed immediate recognition of the Levant states by Washington, but the State Department has postponed such action until it is clear

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that arrangements now being made in London will result in actual independence for the two countries. Washington is gratified that elections are probably to be held in both Syria and Lebanon by spring. What cannot yet be foretold, however, is the line of action to be followed by the projected Franco-British Committee in London, which is to take up problems that cannot be solved on the spot, so as to avoid if possible a repetition of the crisis which has just been weathered. Although Syrian and Lebanese representatives are to participate in the discussions of the proposed committee whenever such participation is suitable, it is obvious that for the war period certain special controls are likely to be maintained. In adopting an attitude of reserve the United States has strengthened the position of Iraq, which has refused to recognize the independence of Syria so long as the President continues to be a French appointee whom the Syrian people themselves would not have selected had they been allowed a voice in the matter.

[See Review of External Affairs, September 18 & 26]

3. France: The Labour Draft

The German Ultimatum - October 15 was recently set as the date beyond which German authorities would not wait for the Vichy Government to recruit French labour for German factories. Hereafter German officials themselves may take charge of the labour draft, on a basis presumably less favourable to the workers than that now offered.

Of the 150,000 skilled workers demanded by Germany about 17,000 had been supplied by September, and an additional 15,000 were reported ready to go early in October, leaving a total of 118,000 still to be enrolled.

Present System of Designating Workers for Germany - Under the compulsory labour decree of September 11 the following procedure has been followed during recent weeks:

(a) German factories send their own government requests for workers, specifying the number needed in various categories.

(b) These requests are forwarded to the French Recruiting Service, which passes them on to French plants best qualified to meet the requirements.

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(c) French plants then designate workers for this special service in turn, under an automatic arrangement, according to the work for which they are qualified and in the order of their age, beginning with the younger men. All workers under 18 or over 50 are exempted, as well as men who are physically unfit or who have more than three children living. In reckoning ages for purposes of factory lists, men who have served in two wars may add the period of their service to their chronological age so as to defer the date on which they will be called.

(d) On being designated for 'national service' a worker is expected to volunteer for work in Germany.

(e) For each group of 25 workers a foreman will be provided, and for each group of 50 an engineer. The group proceeds to Germany as a unit.

Special Inducements - To speed up 'volunteering' of men designated under this system a number of measures have been announced at intervals:

(a) The government will be responsible for the welfare of families of selectees while the latter are absent in Germany.

(b) Workers in Germany will receive the same insurance against aerial bombardment as they have enjoyed in France.

(c) On their return French factories will not be allowed to refuse them employment. Meanwhile their former French employers must keep them on half pay, which the workers will receive in addition to wages paid in Germany.

(d) Those who have close relatives interned in Germany may apply for permission to visit the latter in German camps.

(e) If French workers are forthcoming in satisfactory numbers, French prisoners of war will be repatriated in a ratio of one prisoner to three workers. This concession will not be allowed if workers have to be conscripted.

(f) Men designated for 'national service' who fail to present themselves for transportation to Germany, or who fail to accept orders to go without resistance, will be reported to the authorities, presumably for conscription.

Workers have been reminded, moreover, that Germany is fighting in Russia in the interests of all Europe. It expects co-operation from all. The co-operation for which France is asked is not in the field but in the factory. If it fails to collaborate, France need not expect a favourable position in the new Europe. After all, it did take up arms against Germany 'without cause', and was defeated in the field.

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The Response in France - Until early in September, M. Laval apparently hoped to secure the required number of workers for Germany by closing factories in considerable numbers so as to create an artificial unemployment. When it was found that workers were drifting into the country instead, or letting relatives support them in preference to signing up for work in German factories, the compulsory labour decree of September 11 was issued. (For text see New York Times, September 14.) This expedient has also failed, in spite of a steady press campaign, supplemented by harangues to workers in factory hours - and in spite, also, of threats that if workers designated for work in Germany did not do their duty a system of conscription would be introduced and French prisoners would not be released.

Violence has been reported from many areas. The Labour Recruiting Bureau in Lyons is said to have been destroyed. By October 6 ten highly placed officials had resigned from the Vichy administration, including one of the signatories of the compulsory labour decree - Hubert Lagardelle, Secretary of State for Labour, who had apparently done his best to make a success of the enterprise. Pertinax in the New York Times quoted at length from one of the many pamphlets being circulated by communist, socialist and anti-German nationalist groups in France:

> "French workmen, go to Germany and work... You will not be able to send home any money because costs of living are very high in Germany. Indeed you will not transfer a cent. You will risk death because of the sabotage which flourishes in workshops...You will replace a Nazi under Allied bombs. You will be one of Hitler's hostages. ... Meanwhile Laval will not dread workers' barricades so much, as he will have your families within his reach... French worker, go to Germany and work."

Repercussions in the United States - Mr. Hull on September 15 informed the Vichy Government that the United States would look on the conscription of French labour for work in German factories as aid to one of its enemies and as being "wholly inconsistent with France's obligations under international law."

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On the preceding day the New York Herald Tribune had observed in an editorial that it would be a more fitting tribute to the real France if instead of retaining diplomatic representatives at Vichy the United States were to maintain a legation accredited to St. Pierre and Miquelon, or to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour.

On October 7 the New York Times raised the issue once more. It pointed out that there is nothing whatsoever in the terms of the armistice of June 22, 1940 requiring the Vichy Government to furnish forced labour to Hitler. Thus Laval cannot plead the necessity of abiding by the protocol that now governs Franco-German relations. In Germany the crews he is sending from France will make weapons to be used against American aviators. What he is doing is accordingly an overt act of hostility toward the United States. The editorial concluded with a question whether the time had not come when it was actually hazardous to continue to maintain relations with the Vichy Government.

4. New Zealand: Opposition to Mr. Fraser

As an aftermath of the recent coal-miners' strike it was announced in Wellington on October 13 that regulations had been issued enabling the government to take over the Waikato coal fields until the end of the war. Management of the mines will be entrusted to a board of directors, on which the government, the mine owners and the miners' union will each be represented. To cope with a serious coal shortage hundreds of miners are to be released from the army.

This arrangement has not calmed the Opposition, which voted on September 30 to withdraw its six representatives from the War Administration and War Cabinet in protest against the manner in which the Waikato coal strike had been handled. Although two of the six (for complete list see Review of External Affairs, July 6) - namely Mr. Coates, Minister for the Armed Forces, and Mr. Hamilton, Associate Minister of Supply - decided to remain in the Cabinet, on

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ground that national duty must come before loyalty to party, the other four Opposition Ministers gave up the portfolios they had held since the end of June. They objected specifically to the suspension of sentences of one month in jail given to each of 180 strikers at the Waikato mines who had stayed away from work illegally for three weeks. Sentence was suspended on the strength of an agreement that the men would return immediately to the mines, continue to work throughout the war period and refrain from encouraging others to participate in any strike affecting an essential industry.

Mr. Holland, leader of the Opposition, declared on resigning with his three colleagues that he was unwilling to continue as a member of an administration incapable of enforcing its own laws. He asserted, moreover, that the basis on which the Opposition had agreed to postponement of a general election had now disappeared, and that in consequence he expected an election to be held as soon as war conditions would permit - perhaps in three months. On October 14 he brought up the whole issue in the House of Commons and moved a vote of non-confidence in the Fraser government. The debate has been adjourned.

5. The Status of Ethiopia

The announcement from Washington on October 9 that Ethiopia has been accepted as a member of the United Nations represents the first major success Emperor Haile Selassie has achieved in improving the status of Ethiopia since January 31, 1942, when his basic agreement with the United Kingdom was signed. Much yet remains to be done before the Emperor can feel that all lost ground has been recovered.

It will be recalled that discussions of Ethiopia's status which took place in League circles in 1936, 1937 and 1938 ended in de jure recogntion of Italian sovereignty by the majority of Western governments. The United Kingdom accorded de facto recognition of the Italian conquest at the end of 1936 but withheld de jure

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recognition until November 1938. Canadian recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia followed a month later, on December 22, 1938. The tide began to turn in Haile Selassie's favour when the United Kingdom recognized his government once more in July 1940. By January 1941 the Emperor was again on Ethiopian soil, and in May 1941 he made his triumphal entry into Addis Ababa. Palestine, which had given shelter to Ethiopian émigrés since 1936, went to the trouble of withdrawing its de jure recognition of the Italian conquest, and Egypt has resumed diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, but other countries - including Canada - have for the most part failed to take official action yet for a variety of reasons.

Under the political agreement and military convention of January 31, 1942 Ethiopia has submitted for the time being to extensive control by the United Kingdom, on which the Emperor must depend for a few years for financial and military support pending restoration of an effective Ethiopian administration. When the Emperor is ready to suggest terms of a permanent treaty the present agreement will be superseded. Among its provisions are the following:

(a) Recognition of Ethiopia as a free and independent state by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(b) Resumption of diplomatic relations, the British Minister at Addis Ababa taking precedence over all other foreign representatives.

(c) Appointment of British advisers, a British police commissioner, police officers and inspectors, and British judges and magistrates.

(d) The jurisdiction of British military tribunals to terminate as soon as the Emperor can set up an effective Ethiopian civil administration.

(e) A British subsidy to be provided on a decreasing scale - £ 1,500,000 in 1942, £ 1,000,000 in 1943, £ 500,000 in 1944 and £ 250,000 in 1945 should the present agreement continue in effect for four years. A British Financial Adviser to cooperate closely with Ethiopian authorities in all matters relating to public expenditure.

(f) Ethiopian courts to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners (except members of British armed forces). Foreigners to enjoy, however, the option of having their cases transferred without extra fee to the High Court, in which at least one British judge will sit. Foreigners to be incarcerated only in prisons approved for the purpose by the British Commissioner of Police.

(g) Private Italian property to be handled in accordance with

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international law; Italian prisoners of war to be turned over to British authorities for evacuation as soon as possible.

(h) The Emperor to refrain from conducting any external military operations believed by the G.O.C. British Forces in East Africa to be contrary to the joint interests of Ethiopia and the United Kingdom.

(i) British aircraft (civil and commercial) to enjoy the use of Ethiopian aerodromes and other facilities; no other foreign aircraft to fly to, in or over Ethiopia without the concurrence of the United Kingdom.

(j) Laws enacted by the Emperor to be published in the Official Gazette in English as well as Amharic. No court to give effect to any existing law which is contrary to natural justice or humanity, or which discriminates inequitably against foreigners.

Under the accompanying military convention the United Kingdom has the right to keep such military forces in Ethiopia as it thinks necessary, and to control the Addis Ababa - Jibuti Railway and the wireless station in the capital. It may construct airfields at its own expense wherever these prove to be necessary. A British military mission is to organize and train the Ethiopian army, which will be equipped as far as possible with booty taken from Italian forces. From Addis Ababa the British have already been able to withdraw all British troops except a legation guard of about fifty men under a British officer, but along the railroad and at other points in the country British forces are still maintained.

The extent of Ethiopia's present dependence on the United Kingdom accounts for the phrase in which Ethiopia is described in the exchange of notes between Washington and Addis Ababa published on October 9 - namely 'the first state to regain its territory (rather than independence) after temporary occupation by an Axis aggressor.' The Emperor hopes that the acceptance of Ethiopia as a member of the United Nations will simplify and expedite the process of restoring the actual independence of his country and the consolidation of an effective central administration at Addis Ababa, both rendered difficult by the events of the past eight years.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
October 24, 1942

Résumé of Press Reports on Chile and Argentina,
September 26 to October 24, 1942

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RÉSUMÉ OF PRESS REPORTS ON CHILE AND ARGENTINA, OCTOBER 1942

C H I L E

1. Sumner Welles' Statement

On October 8 Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in the course of an address to the National Foreign Trade Commission in Boston made certain comments on Latin American affairs which had immediate international repercussions. After speaking appreciatively of eleven American republics which had joined the United States in the war and of the seven which had broken off relations with the Axis, he proceeded to say:

> "It is true that the remaining two republics of the twenty-one have still refrained from carrying out the unanimous recommendations of the Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, in which they themselves joined, that all of the Americas sever all relations with the Axis, and are still permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and the subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbours. As a result of the reports on Allied ship movements sent by these agents, Brazilian, Cuban, Mexican, Colombian, Dominican, Uruguayan, Argentine, Chilean, Panamanian and United States ships have been sunk without warning while plying between the American republics, and as a result many nationals of these countries have lost their lives within the waters of the Western Hemisphere. But I cannot believe that these two republics will continue long to permit their brothers and neighbours of the Americas, engaged as they are in a life and death struggle to preserve the liberties and integrity of the New World, to be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries operating in the territory, and under the free institutions, of these two republics of the Western Hemisphere."

The speech was broadcast later to Latin America both in English and in Spanish.

(Further reference: N.Y. Times, October 9; Herald Tribune, October 11.)

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2. Chilean Protest

On October 10 the Chilean Ambassador in Washington protested directly to President Roosevelt. He was instructed to deny:

(a) that Chile was responsible for the sinking of ships and the loss of lives on distant seas because of information radioed from Chile by Axis nationals;

(b) that Chile was failing to fulfil its international obligations, including recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

He was to state that President Rios' trip to the United States, scheduled to begin on October 14, would be postponed or cancelled if Washington made no satisfactory explanation.

In a statement published the preceding day in Santiago the Chilean Foreign Minister, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, charged that Mr. Welles had attempted to exhibit Chile in an unpleasant position before other nations of the continent and to suggest that Chile's attitude was not in accord with its continental obligations. This was unexpected, since other United States authorities had only a few days earlier made statements of respect and understanding concerning Chile's collaboration in the war effort and its delivery of important quantities of essential strategic materials. He went on to say that on being consulted by the government Admiral Allard, head of the Chilean fleet, had pointed out that no ships had been sunk in the Pacific south of Panama. He had delivered an opinion that information originating in Chile could not be responsible for ship losses thousands of miles away. The Ministry of the Interior was effectively watching unlawful Axis activities, the strictest censorship of telecommunications had been established, and Axis diplomats were not permitted to employ codes in communicating with their governments. Chile, Sr. Barros Jarpa said in conclusion, demanded treatment as respectful as that accorded to Ireland, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey.

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On October 11 President Rios himself sent a message to President Roosevelt declaring that 'latest official information circulated in the United States' about Chile's foreign policy had created an unpleasant atmosphere. On the following day the Chilean Ambassador formally notified Mr. Welles of the postponement of President Rios' visit. In due course President Roosevelt sent a message to President Rios expressing regret over the postponement of his trip and adding that he hoped the Chilean President would come to Washington later so that they might solve their problems sitting at a table together as personal friends. This reply, Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa said on October 18, had made President Rios feel the situation had been clarified before it degenerated into an unwelcome incident.

(Further reference: New York Times, Oct. 10 & 13; Herald Tribune, Oct. 11; Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 20.)

3. Explanations of the Incident

In the United States there was some speculation as to why Mr. Welles had offended Chile by raising publicly issues which might have been discussed with President Rios privately a week later. The Herald Tribune presumed that it was to hearten other Latin American nations. Coming from an administration which had done so much to cement Latin American friendship, it could not be twisted into a threat or an unfriendly diplomatic gesture. That, however, was precisely the interpretation placed on it by pro-Axis groups, which saw in it renewed proof of the determination of the United States to extend its political sway over the whole of South America.

The explanation of the Welles speech circulated in Washington was that the government wished to remove any impression that the Rios visit indicated satisfaction in the United States with Chile's present policy. It was time Chile realized that the mere supplying of strategic materials was not enough. If that view were not challenged now, any rupture with Axis powers following President

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Rios' visit to Washington would be interpreted as evidence of unfair pressure from the United States. The actual situation did not admit complacency. Proof was on file that an Axis agent in Chile, for example, had warned a confederate in Cuba of ships sailing from Pacific ports for trade in the Caribbean and Atlantic. This had resulted in loss of several Allied ships. The Chilean government was aware of what was going on. Spies operating in various parts of the Western Hemisphere were sending apparently harmless commercial messages to confederates in Chile, who decoded the messages and kept German diplomatic representatives in Santiago informed of ship movements. The German embassy in turn informed the German government, so that Axis admiralty stations were able to give submarines detailed instructions. It was true that Chile had recently forbidden the use of codes by Axis missions, but it had failed to cut off telecommunications as agreed at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, and information about movements of ships was still getting out.

On October 20 the United States ambassador to Colombia issued a press release indicating that Mr. Welles' statement had been made only after every other expedient had been tried unsuccessfully. Thus Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa had been notified by Washington in June of eighteen Nazi agents operating in Chilean territory, but for two months he had failed to refer to the memorandum. It was not until the day before Mr. Welles' speech that a few of these Nazi agents had been rounded up.

(Further reference: Herald Tribune, Oct. 13; N.Y. Times, Oct. 13 & 14; Herald Tribune, Oct. 21.)

4. Repercussions in Chile

Although there was widespread indignation in Chile over what citizens regarded as an unmannerly treatment of their President, the effect of Mr. Welles' statement on public opinion proved to be what the Administration in Washington had hoped. Hitherto, although their symapthies have been with the United Nations, the people of

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Chile have been reluctant to see their government take any irrevocable step because they have feared the practical consequences of a breach with the Axis. They have believed their own military forces to be too weak to defend Chile's long coastline, and have feared that even for patrolling the Straits of Magellan the United States would be unable to spare any major force. In neutrality they have seen their best safeguard against an Axis attack which they might not be able to resist successfully.

Following Mr. Welles' statement, however, mass meetings were held in various parts of Chile to demand the rupture of relations with the Axis and the resignation of Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa, who has been a consistent advocate of continuing diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. The central committee of the Socialist party executive instructed the three Socialist Cabinet Ministers to take a stand in favour of breaking with the Axis. Communists and certain Radical leaders joined in the attack on Sr. Barros. On October 20 the Cabinet resigned to give President Rios a free hand in dealing with the crisis, and on the following day an almost entirely new set of Ministers was sworn in. President Rios declared that it was his purpose to keep Chile on the side of all nations on the continent and to defend to the utmost the two great principles of territorial integrity and American solidarity. Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Ambassador to Uruguay, replaced Ernesto Barros Jarpa in the Foreign Ministry. The Minister of the Interior made use of decree powers to intern three of the German agents arrested on October 7, whom a Chilean magistrate had refused to prosecute, and ordered a search of the homes of all foreigners suspected of Axis sympathies.

(Further reference: Herald Tribune, Oct. 15, 18, 21; N.Y. Times, Oct. 21; Christian Science Monitor Oct. 22.)

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A R G E N T I N A

1. The Welles Incident

In Argentina, where there was no question of a rebuff to a prospective visitor of distinction, and where the Administration made no secret of its pro-Axis leanings, Mr. Welles' statement had a different reception and led to no political crisis. It was formally protested by the Argentine ambassador in Washington, but any tension it created in Buenos Aires seems to have been of short duration. El Mundo declared that the United States was within its rights in complaining of the activities of spies in Argentina. Sr. Nicolas Repetto, a Socialist leader, agreed with this view, and stated that even in the probable event of a United Nations victory Argentina would never be able to undo altogether the damage resulting from the present foreign policy of the government. General Justo pointed out that Argentina's solemn obligations to defend the peoples of South America were all the more binding because they had been undertaken with a free will. Other political leaders added that what Mr. Welles had said was merely an echo of statements often made in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies. A member of President Castillo's administration is quoted as having observed merely that Mr. Welles' complaints might better have been made the subject of diplomatic negotiation than of a public utterance.

(Further reference: New York Times, Oct. 12, 16; Herald Tribune, Oct. 15.)

2. Opposition in Chamber of Deputies to Government Policy

The Chamber of Deputies had already made clear its opinion on the issues raised by Mr. Welles. After weeks of restiveness it had voted on September 29 in favour of:

(a) Rupture of diplomatic relations with Axis powers (67 for, 64 against);

(b) Ratifying the accords reached at the Rio de Janeiro Conference in January 1942 (71 for, 59 against);

(c) Raising the state of siege (77 for, 56 against).

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The small groups which help to make up the Conservative Government coalition were held together by imposition of strictest party discipline on the first of these votes, to prevent a score or more of Deputies from following their inclination to vote with the Radical and Socialist Opposition majority. The Foreign Minister absented himself from the debate and the Conservative Senate ignored the action of the Chamber altogether.

On September 30, a few hours before Congress went into its seven-month recess, President Castillo was formally notified of the Chamber vote. He replied:

> "The Executive power limits itself to taking note of the Chamber's communication in view of the fact that management of foreign relations is its exclusive province."

Expecting to govern by decree until next May, President Castillo made it clear that he did not consider the Chamber vote a threat to his authority.

The Deputies' attack on the state-of-siege regulations - which were first imposed December 16, 1941 - is to be explained by the fact that the regulations operate chiefly to stifle discussion of foreign affairs and criticism of President Castillo's pro-Axis policy. Police have broken up meetings addressed by pro-Ally Deputies; gatherings which listen to speeches in defence of President Castillo's policy of 'prudent neutrality' are not similarly dispersed. Last summer the Chamber of Deputies made an unsuccessful attempt to have the state of siege raised. On August 7 the Senate confirmed a Government decision to extend it for another period of two months. In October, at the time of the Welles incident, the state-of-siege regulations were made even more strict. Buenos Aires newspapers were forbidden to publish either texts or summaries of public addresses on foreign affairs. Yet it was noted that Columbus Day addresses defending President Castillo's foreign policy were broadcast to the nation, while the regulations were applied only to limit the circulation of Liberal and Socialist

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pleas for hemispheric solidarity, effective action against Axis sympathizers and a rupture of relations with Axis powers.

(Further reference: N.Y. Times, October 4; Herald Tribune, Oct. 13, 14; AP despatches, Sept. 30; Bulletin of International News, Aug. 22, Sept. 19.) Review of External Affairs, July 25, 1942.

3. Organized Opposition Outside the Chamber of Deputies

The trend toward state control of enterprises hitherto kept in private hands has led to the creation of an Economic Defence Committee representing powerful interests opposed to the trend - the Argentine stock exchange, and leading agricultural, industrial and commercial organizations. Despite the state-of-siege regulations leaders of these groups have met and planned a campaign to combat:

(a) Excessive taxation;

(b) Expansion of bureaucratic controls and procedures;

(c) Increasing state intervention in private enterprise.

Up to the present the Economic Defence Committee has concerned itself solely with questions of domestic policy. In course of time it may have to deal also with issues relating to Argentina's policy toward neighbouring republics.

(Further reference: Montreal Gazette, Oct. 19.)

4. Control of Axis Agents: Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defence - Rivera Conference

On September 27 the Rivera conference of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defence concluded its work. It had been called together after Brazil's declaration of war for the purpose of exchanging information about suspects and devising measures to restrict their movements. The concentration of 921,000 persons of German origin in the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Paraná, and the proximity of these populations to German colonies in Paraguay and the Misiones District of Argentina, seemed to invite a Nazi coup to establish a pro-Axis state cutting Brazil off from its western and southern neighbours. This possibility and others of a serious nature formed the

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background of the conference, in which Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia participated, with a United States observer sitting in at the meetings.



SECRET: Opinions differ as to the value of the work done by the conference. The British Weekly Political Intelligence Summary stated that although decisions were recorded only in the form of recommendations"they form a comprehensive system for defending frontiers against infiltration, and it is hoped that the Governments concerned will put it into effect."

An entirely different judgment was given the public by Herbert M. Clark, who reported to the Herald Tribune that the conference closed without accomplishing its purpose of checking the flight of Axis nationals from Brazil. Argentine obstructiveness, in his view, was the cause of the failure. The Pan-American Union, he thought, would likely be asked as a result of what happened at Rivera to give some other republic Argentina's place on the Advisory Committee.

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REPEAT
REPETER

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The Brazilian delegate had proposed, among other things:

(a) That all Axis nationals be evacuated from the frontier territories;

(b) That controls already applied by Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay over exiles or political refugees from each other's territory should now be applied by all five republics to Axis nationals, so as to prevent the latter from engaging in any political activity relating to the land of their origin.

The Argentine delegate objected that friendship with the Axis powers would make it impossible for his government to agree to either proposal. At previous conferences, Herbert Clark said, an appearance of solidarity had been maintained on occasions such as this by offering some compromise satisfactory to Argentina. On this occasion, however, there was not even an ostensible reconciliation of views. The Brazilian delegate withdrew his proposals and the meeting broke up.

(Further reference: Herald Tribune, Sept. 28; Weekly Political Intelligence Summary No. 157.)

5. Aliens in Argentina

The Committee for Investigating Anti-Argentine Activities, headed by the Socialist Deputy Juan Antonio Solari, has this week reported on pro-Axis activities of Catholic and Protestant clergy, particularly in the Misiones District where a large German colony is settled. The report of the committee mentions among many other cases that of the Rev. Luis Strass, who commanded a German tank section first in Poland and later in France, and then took up work in Argentina on Hitler's orders.

When the Argentine Foreign Minister consulted the chargé d'affaires at the German Embassy this week about a number of German nationals who have recently entered Argentina illegally, the German representative advised him that they were fleeing to escape persecution in Brazil and ought to be given asylum.

(Further reference: New York Times, Oct. 23; Christian Science Monitor Oct. 20.)

President Castillo's supporters have often argued that Argentina would have difficulty in meeting the consequences of a break with the Axis since one-third of Argentina's population is

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of Italian origin, and many older-generation Italians have not become Argentine citizens. When Mr. Biddle announced on Columbus Day, however, that 600,000 unnaturalized Italians in the United States would soon cease to be classified as enemy aliens and to suffer from resultant disabilities, it became possible for Radical and Socialist leaders in Argentina to maintain more effectively that internment of Italian nationals was not a necessary corollary of a rupture of relations with Italy, particularly since anti-Fascist sentiment is strong among unnaturalized Italians in Argentina.

(Further reference: N.Y. Times, Oct. 21.)

6. Argentina and the Shipping Shortage

From September 18 to October 16 Vice Admiral Francisco Stewart, president of the Argentine State Merchant Marine, was in Washington discussing with the War Shipping Administrator, the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare the degree of cooperation which might be expected of Argentina toward easing the shipping shortage. This shortage has been partly responsible for food scarcity, unemployment and financial distress throughout South America, of such proportions that Nelson Rockefeller, Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, believes them to be considerably more dangerous than the fifth column menace, serious as the latter is.

Privately owned Argentine ships have been giving United States officials reasonable co-operation in taking on emergency cargoes, but the state-owned merchant fleet has not. This fleet (140,000 tons) is made up of 16 Italian and 8 German and other European vessels interned in Argentine harbours and then taken over by the Argentine government on the strength of a decision reached by the twenty-one American republics in August 1941 that Axis vessels should be put to use, adequate compensation being paid the owners. In line with British demands, payment for the vessels was deferred until after the war, and the ships were earmarked for trade

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in the Western Hemisphere only. In line with German demands, Argentina has prevented its ships from calling at blockaded eastern ports of the United States, routing them instead to New Orleans, where congestion in any case would be a constant problem.

It has been a sore point with Uruguay, Brazil and the United States that Argentina has used the ships of its state merchant fleet exclusively for Argentine exports and imports, refusing to release any of them for general hemisphere trade. In retaliation the United States diverted to trade with Brazil and Uruguay ships which had formerly carried United States cargoes to Argentina. There was a sharp reduction in the number of United Nations vessels calling at Argentine ports, and United States officials showed a marked reluctance to release for the Argentine trade products which might be in demand elsewhere. There were rumours that the War Shipping Administration might even deny Argentina priorities on harbour and dock facilities. On October 10 the United States cancelled credits totalling $110,000,000 previously extended to Argentina by the Export-Import Bank and the Treasury Board.

Economic pressure, combined with the negotiations of September-October, resulted in an agreement signed on or about October 16. Still unpublished, and subject to ratification by the United States and Argentine governments, the agreement is said to specify the United States ports to be used by vessels of the Argentine State Merchant Marine and the cargoes they are to carry. If ratified, the agreement is expected to facilitate the maintenance of essential trade with South America and incidentally to ease the problem of finding ships to supply United States garrisons in Africa and elsewhere.

Further reference: Herald Tribune, Oct. 2;
Washington Post, Sept. 28; N.Y. Times, Oct. 17.)

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
November 3, 1942

Press Notes on Mr. Willkie's Trip and his Various Public Statements

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Mr. Willkie's Trip

Schedule

On August 21 President Roosevelt announced that Mr. Willkie would act as his personal representative on a round-the world trip. The dates of Mr. Willkie's visits to various countries were as follows: Egypt, September 2-6; Turkey, September 7-9; Lebanon, September 10; Palestine, September 11; Iraq, September 12-13; Iran, September 14-16; U.S.S.R., September 17-29; China, September 29 to October 10. Return to Washington and private report to President Roosevelt, October 14. Mr. Willkie's report to the nation was delivered on the evening of October 26.

Purposes of the Tour

The purposes of Mr. Willkie's tour, as described by President on August 21, were:

1. To present himself abroad as a symbol of American unity in prosecution of the war;
2. To tell the countries he visited the truth about United States war production and counteract the false impression that work stoppages caused by walk-outs and shut-downs had had more than an infinitesimal effect on total output;
3. To point out to neutral countries that it was time they realized an Axis victory would mean enslavement for themselves as well as for everyone else;
4. To perform special tasks for the President in various countries. The nature of these tasks has not been disclosed in the press.

Furthermore, on his own account and on behalf of the American people, Mr. Willkie said he intended to find out as much as he could about the war, how it could be won quickly and how it could be won securely.

Publicity

Two competent representatives of the Office of War Information accompanied Mr. Willkie - Joseph Barnes, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, and Gardner Cowles, a publisher and backer of Mr. Willkie during the last Presidential campaign. Press

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conferences were arranged in all countries visited, and reports of these were published in the United States as well as abroad. Beginning on a modest scale, accounts of Mr. Willkie's statements became front-page features during his Moscow visit. By the time he left China they had occasioned a significant realignment of Willkie supporters and opponents in the United States. Some of his warm defenders of 1940 were thrown into the camp of the more ardent critics, while his friends found themselves joined by groups never attached to the Willkie cause before. A strong representation of Middle Western newspapers took the field against him, while anti-Republican and liberal journals in the east and south lined up behind him.

Because other personal emissaries of President Roosevelt had travelled almost in secrecy, there was considerable speculation everywhere as to the reasons for the publicity officially arranged for Mr. Willkie, the nature of the responsibilities actually entrusted to him by Mr. Roosevelt, and the consequent weight which should be attributed to his allegedly personal and unofficial utterances. Mr. Roosevelt refused to be drawn out on these subjects, and even after Mr. Willkie's national broadcast insisted that in connection with the latter's personal views there was no controversy between himself and his emissary.

Mr. Willkie in the Middle East

Mr. Willkie was in Egypt during the few days it took Montgomery's Eighth Army to defeat Rommel's last offensive, and he was permitted to watch certain units in action. Seasoned war correspondents were inwardly convulsed by the exuberant inexactitudes of the statements he made to them at a subsequent press conference about what he had just seen and experienced. Even his most amused critics, however, found the high spirits in which he left the desert pleasantly infectious.

In Turkey, as in Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq and Iran,

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his breezy good humour, confident predictions of an Allied victory and impressive figures on Allied war production are said to have had a tonic effect. There was much in news despatches on his progress, however, to suggest that his candor and friendliness were not matched by a knowledge of political realities growing out of the recent history of the countries he visited. He made, in fact, no pretentions to such knowledge. He had embarked on a voyage of discovery and announced that he was busy inquiring everywhere into social, economic and political problems because Americans were frankly interested in what was going on.

The Nazi radio had prophesied that in Turkey Mr. Willkie, with his homily in condemnation of neutrality, would have a frigid reception. On the contrary, the welcome was cordial and the personal success he achieved was striking. He seemed pleased to have from the Minister for Foreign Affairs 'the strongest sort of assurances' that Turkey would remain outside the Axis orbit, but said later in Jerusalem, when talking about the desire of his country not only to win the war but also to establish the peace, that those riding the fence now, who expect to come forward later to make demands not justified by their actions, need not expect to share proportionately with others in the benefits of peace. He would 'pull no punches', he said, in compiling information for the report he was taking home with him.

When questioned on the subject of American post-war policy, in which all his hosts in the Middle East showed an interest, Mr. Willkie made the following confident statement:

> The American people overwhelmingly favour a peace without territorial conquest, a peace in which the resources of the world will be at the disposal of all nations, a peace based on the idea that no nation can be isolated and that all nations, races and creeds must have a right to a decent existence.
>
> The United States is going to see that this sort of war cannot happen again.

On returning to the United States, however, Mr. Willkie seemed less certain about his fellow countrymen. In one of his early press

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conferences he expressed concern about the growing conservatism of his party. "I'm worried," he said, "about what's going to happen when it comes to writing the peace. We cannot ... let the isolationists get control. Isolationist Republican obstruction after the last war was the greatest contribution that was ever made to this war."

Russia - Mr. Willkie and the Second Front

In Russia Mr. Willkie made two public statements which occasioned widespread controversy. On September 20 he remarked on the curiosity he found everywhere as to when a second front would be opened.

> The second front, he said, has become almost a symbol for Russian people of the kind of aid they feel they are entitled to receive from Great Britain and America. They appreciate the aid and materials they are receiving now, but think it inadequate. They think they are carrying the brunt of this war, which they consider to be as much America's and Great Britain's war as their own.

On September 26 he followed this up with a more extended statement to the Anglo-American Press Association in Moscow, describing Russian losses, the heroism of the people and their present critical position.

> Personally I am now convinced, he said, that we can best help by establishing a real second front in Europe with Britain at the earliest possible moment our military leaders will approve. And perhaps some of them will need some public prodding. Next summer might be too late.

He added that with their growing ship production the Allies 'must build a bridge of supplies' to Russia.

Wires around the world began to buzz. General Sir Archibald Wavell (New Delhi) said:

> Nobody is more anxious to start a second front than we are. It is quite certain that as soon as ever possible both American troops and ourselves will start a second front, but I can't tell you when or where. We've fought on six fronts already at least. It's a biggish problem starting on the Continent. We'll have some casualties - very considerable, both American and ours - before we get back into the Continent. But we'll be back.

Clement Attlee (Ottawa) observed in a radio broadcast that the war plans of the United Nations involved the lives of men and could not be affected by demands of irresponsible people.

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Walter Nash (New York) said a second front should not be opened until there was an element of certainty that the Allies would not be driven out of Europe, than which there could be nothing more disastrous, since it might mean that the war would be prolonged for another twenty years.

Arthur Krock reported to the New York Times that in Washington very few people in high official or United Nations diplomatic ranks were pleased with what Mr. Willkie had said, although one personage thought it might do no real harm while it would help to assure the Russian people that the question of full aid to them was one of the chief concerns of Americans. 'The service departments were obviously unprepared for Mr. Willkie's text and showed anything but enthusiasm for it. The White House was wholly non-committal, but its closest concentric circles showed no mark of pleasure.' The second front issue was harrying the British Government already; American officials would have preferred that an American travelling under the President's aegis should do nothing to add to British domestic problems.

Anne O'Hare McCormick quoted Mr. Willkie's 'A hungry man, though he has the heart of a lion, cannot go on fighting,' and observed that this was the most important point he had made. The question of a second front must be left to military strategists, but the question of food supplies for Russia was a matter in which public prodding would be timely.

Editorially the New York Times declared that the Russian demands called for plain speaking. Americans should say openly that they would not harry their President and his advisers into any adventure considered - on evidence which cannot be made public - to be unwise. Meanwhile there should be candid discussion of differences between America and Russia, and an end to venomous whispers. The Russian and American systems are not alike. 'We should acknowledge this and then make every honest effort to establish a foundation on which they can exist peaceably and amicably

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No one seems to have gone as far toward rebuking the Russians as the Turkish editor, A. Daver, had done in the Ikdam on July 26, when he asserted that the Russians themselves were responsible for their present situation. To gain time they had signed a pact with Germany in August 1939, but in gaining time they had lost a host of Allies - Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Jugoslavia, Greece, and perhaps Rumania. It may have been the faulty policy of Russia itself which had rendered the opening of a second front at this juncture impossible.

Lord Strabolgi at Wimbledon said he did not see how the Labour Party could continue to give blind support to the Churchill Government unless military aid were offered Russia at once. The New Statesman and Nation remarked that the opening of a second front seemed to some to be largely sacrificial and a gamble against heavy odds. 'To this our reply is that the alternative - that of waiting - seems an even more terrible gamble.' The London Economist took much the same view. The advantage won by Russia's resistance would be wasted if the power of the United Nations could not be translated into deeds before the German forces in Russia could turn and rest. The London Times thought the eventual survival of Russia was likely to depend largely on the speed with which its Allies increased their share of the common burden and made use of the weapons that exterior lines of communication placed in their hands. But when the new front opened, its form and locality must be vastly different from those popularly envisaged.

The New York Herald Tribune defended Mr. Willkie's belief that military leaders needed public prodding. Whenever decisions had to be made, the same set of factors would be weighted in favour of timid decisions by timid soldiers, of reckless decisions by reckless ones, and of right decisions 'only by firm, aggressive minds backed by a firm and aggressive public which understands the

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the extremity of the crisis... and is willing to face the heavy losses which are the price of any useful victory.' It was essential for the people to create 'that atmosphere of aggressive urgency which will permit and encourage bold decisions to be made.'

On September 29 Mr. Churchill attempted to put an end to the debate. He was asked in the House of Commons whether he would impress on everyone having access to inside information the need for greatest restraint in public statements now that the period of offensive operations by the United Nations was approaching. He replied:

> I welcome the opportunity of emphasizing the undesirability of public statements or speculations as to the time and place of future Allied offensive operations, even though such statements are based on inferences and not, as the question seems to imply, on inside information.

By this time, as Geoffrey Parsons stated in a report to the Herald Tribune, there was an almost complete ban on discussions of or speculation about the second front in the British press or by American correspondents in London. It seemed curious, therefore, that American columnists were still writing with apparent abandon regarding the courses of action now open to the United Nations, although the American high command in London strongly favoured a complete shutdown on such speculations.

The Stalin Letter

At this point the controversy might have been dropped had not the head of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press provoked Stalin by asking him what remained now of the Soviet capacity for resistance. Mr. Cassidy also asked what place the possibility of a second front occupied in Soviet estimates of the current situation and to what extent Allied aid was proving effective, and what could be done to amplify and improve that aid.

Stalin replied in a letter delivered on October 4 that Soviet capacity for resisting the German brigands was not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or any other

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aggressive power to secure for itself world domination. The possibility of a second front, he said, occupied 'a very important place - one might say a place of first-rate importance.' Then he proceeded:

> As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is giving the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascists, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective. In order to amplify and improve this aid, only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfil their obligations fully and on time.

Maurice Hindus, in the Herald Tribune, stated that Russia was battling at least 5 million Germans and at least 750,000 other Axis troops on the eastern front, while in western Europe Germany was believed to have at most 750,000 men. If the Allies dared not risk battling Germany now, would they be in a position to do so next spring or summer, when the Germans might have 3 or 4 million men in western Europe?

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said on the day following the publication of Stalin's letter, that the United States Government would give the armies of Soviet Russia every possible assistance, both material and physical, with the greatest possible speed. Mr. Churchill had nothing to add to the statement he had made in the House of Commons on September 8 on his return from Moscow, when he had made it clear enough that Stalin was not satisfied with the aid he had been getting. Now Mr. Churchill strongly advised the House not to press the question of a misunderstanding with Russia at this particular moment. Admiral Standley, American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., said in Moscow that the shipment of supplies to Russia was governed by the master agreement signed at Washington by Hull and Litvinov. He himself did not know whether deliveries had been up to schedule. Some ships had been lost in convoys bringing supplies to Russia, and the lack of information about Russia's actual requirements had been a continuing difficulty, although the situation in this regard had been improving. He was returning to Washington almost immediately himself to confer on ways

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and means of coordinating to the utmost the war efforts of the United States and the U.S.S.R.

On October 6 a protocol was signed at Washington on behalf of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. giving formal expression to agreements already in effect concerning shipment of $3,000,000,000 worth of military equipment, munitions and raw materials to Russia under the Molotoff agreement of last summer.

The press seemed more cautious now in its comments than when Mr. Willkie had first broached the subject of getting on with the second front. The London Times on October 7 said, however, that the fact that such a debate should be carried on at all in the enemy's hearing between Allies engaged in a life-and-death struggle implied that something was wrong in the organization of the United Nations for war. It was evidence of undefined purpose. A common plan should be found, so unified and so completely worked out by a joint organ of supreme policy and command that each might feel unquestionably confident that the actions of all the others were being completely coordinated toward the achievement of the same ultimate goal.

Mr. Willkie in China

By this time Mr. Willkie was in the midst of new problems in China, where his hosts had gone to an extraordinary amount of trouble and expense to prepare for his visit, and where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was according him a series of interviews of a length unprecedented in the history of the Chinese leader's relations with foreign guests. After the last of these conferences Mr. Willkie issued to the press on October 7 a statement calling for

1. An all-out armed offensive everywhere by all the United Nations immediately;

2. A clear and simple statement of where the United Nations stand in the matter of post-war policy.

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In the thirteen countries he had visited he had found a common belief that the United Nations would win, a common desire for independence after the war and a common doubt that the leading democracies would actually support their claims for freedom after the war. This doubt was killing their enthusiastic participation in the war itself.

> Without the support of these people the winning of the war would be 'enormously difficult', the winning of the peace 'nearly impossible'. The United Nations were not organizing on their side the offensive power of these people, living in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia, who make up nearly three-fourths of the world's total population.
>
> Most of the people in Asia had never known democracy. Not all of them were ready to have it handed to them next Tuesday on a silver platter. But they were all determined to work out their own destiny under governments selected by themselves. The United Nations should begin to sweat over their common problem - that of translating such statements as the Atlantic Charter into concrete terms. Some system must be found for helping colonial peoples who joined the United Nations' cause to become free, and to prevent them from slipping back later into a colonial status again.

After recording his convictions in this sense, Mr. Willkie left Chunking for a visit to an area where fighting was in progress, and then returned to Washington, where he delivered a private report to the President.

Mr. Willkie's National Broadcast

Mr. Willkie's report to the nation was played up in advance and carried on all major networks on the night of October 26.

He prefaced his statement with an explanation that he and the President had agreed that apart from the specific matters undertaken on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie was at liberty to express his own opinions both while he was abroad and after he returned to the United States. Then he proceeded to say:

1. There are no distant points in the world any longer. Our thinking and planning in the future must be global.

2. The world looks to the United States with a mixture of respect and hope. There exists a gigantic reservoir of goodwill toward the American people created by missionaries, educators and engineers, by motion pictures, by knowledge of the achievements of American labour, business and industry, and above all by a belief that American enterprise, unlike that of most other industrial nations, does not necessarily lead to political control. Americans do not seek - anywhere, in any region - to impose their rule upon others or to exact special privileges.

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3. The existence of this reservoir of goodwill is the biggest political fact of our time. It must be used to unify the people of the earth in the human quest for freedom and justice. But the reservoir is leaking through holes Americans have punched in it themselves.

4. They have promised war materials, but deliveries have been tragically small. China and Russia have each lost as many men as the United States possesses in its entire army. "We owe them more than boasts and broken promises." (Mr. Willkie himself stopped talking about American production during his trip when he saw how small the trickle of supplies was to those who needed them so desperately.)

5. We have failed to define our war aims clearly. Russia and China know what they are fighting for, but they are not sure about us. Many of them have read the Atlantic Charter. Rightly or wrongly, they are unsatisfied. They ask: What about a Pacific Charter? What about a World Charter?

   India has become almost a symbol for the whole of Asia. I did not go to India and do not propose to discuss that tangled question tonight; but it has one aspect, in the East, which I should report to you. The wisest man in China said to me: "When the aspiration of India for freedom was put aside to some future date, it was not Great Britain that suffered in public esteem in the Far East. It was the United States."

   People of the East cannot ascertain from our government's wishy-washy attitude toward the Indian problem what we are likely to feel at the end of the war about all the other hundreds of millions of Eastern peoples. In Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. The rule of one people by another is not freedom, not what we must fight to preserve. We must recognize the truth that in vast areas of the world there is no longer any British Empire but instead a proud Commonwealth of Free Nations. British colonial possessions are but remnants of empire. We must share with men and women of the British Commonwealth of Free Nations the responsibility of making the whole world a commonwealth of free nations. India is our problem. In the same sense the Philippines are a British problem. The people of the world are not all ready for freedom, but they all want some date to work toward and some guarantee that the date will be kept.

6. We have treated proud and intelligent men in other countries in a half-ignorant, half-patronizing way. We must send to represent us among all our allies really distinguished men who are important enough in their own right to dare tell our President the truth.

7. There has been an atrophy of intelligence produced by stupid, arbitrary or undemocratic censorship. Military experts must be constantly exposed to democracy's greatest driving power - the whiplash of public opinion developed from honest, free discussion. We and our allies must establish a second front in Europe. An all-out attack on Burma is also needed, to relieve pressures on Russia and China.

8. In conclusion, to win the peace after we have won the war three things are necessary:

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i. We must plan for it now on a global basis;

ii. The world must be free economically and politically;

iii. America must play an active, constructive part in freeing it and in keeping its peace.

Comments on Mr. Willkie's Speech -

Dorothy Thompson wrote that things really could not go on like this. At the moment the military position of the so-called United Nations was better than anyone could have hoped a year ago, but the political situation was getting entirely out of hand. If more profound cleavages developed we might lose the war and should certainly lose the peace.

The first rift arose over the question of a second front. This issue was still pending. Some of those who were criticizing the policy of the military leaders were opening a political third front by discussing the present and future of the British Empire. The nation had hoped to have from Mr. Willkie a report on a journey. What it heard instead was Mr. Willkie's opinion of the British Empire and particularly of India, which he did not visit and whose problems he did not elucidate beyond saying that America was more concerned in them than Great Britain. There was not the slightest reason to believe that America could solve a problem involving innumerable conflicting elements where Great Britain could not do it. Mr. Willkie himself had drawn attention to the mediocre level of American diplomacy in the East. If American diplomats did not trouble to learn the languages of the countries to which they were sent, the same could not be said of the British.

What was most disquieting about Mr. Willkie's speech was that it was plainly a political one - perhaps a manoeuvre to steer away from the President his chief following - the progressive workers and middle classes. But if the British Empire was to become the chief issue in the forthcoming campaign for American leadership then God help the United Nations! Now was a time for care, for reticence on problems where no immediate, constructive solution could be presented.

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The Herald Tribune chose a line of argument in support of Mr. Willkie which added to the force of Miss Thompson's criticism. It observed that the main purpose of Mr. Willkie's report was to bring home to the American people their great opportunity in the development of a new world, and the grievous failures in recent years, months and days to take advantage of that opportunity. Those failures were simply items in the long record of delay and confusion in which Mr. Roosevelt had unintentionally involved the productive forces of the country. The record was one of retardation of output through partisanship and a reluctance to organize efficiently, of failure to address eastern peoples through men of distinction and ability, of failure of over-all strategy - of reluctance to define our purpose with clarity and force.

Mr. Roosevelt himself refused to make an issue of anything Mr. Willkie had said, merely assuring his press conference on the following day that the Atlantic Charter applies to all humanity - a statement he has frequently made before. Mr. Hull, however, was drawn out on the subject of India.

> The United States Government, he said, was very much interested in the Indian situation, was closely observing developments, and was watching for opportunities to give the fullest attention feasible to the situation. Naturally every day some American had something to say on some phase of it. Critics in this respect had the advantage over those charged with the responsibility for conducting foreign affairs, since the latter could not go into details concerning the American Government's position. As the record was unfolded and the facts were more clearly understood he thought there would be a diminishing amount of criticism.

Mrs. McCormick in her New York Times column observed that both the Chinese and the American governments had tried harder than Mr. Willkie thought to bring about a solution of the Indian problem. Though the problem was bigger than British-Indian relations, only India and Great Britain could make a satisfactory settlement. Even the Congress Party recognized this. Its leaders had never asked for outside mediation.

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Walter Lippmann hoped Mr. Willkie had not allowed his Chinese hosts to believe he thought that on all counts the United States and its British allies stood convicted. Was it true that the people of Asia knew what they were fighting for but did not know our aims? Were the aims of Chiang Kai-shek and Gandhi so clear in comparison with ours?

What the United States did in refusing to sell out China in its darkest hour was more important than all the words that could be pronounced on the subject of war aims, liberty and justice. Mr. Lippmann hoped that Mr. Willkie had also explained that the United States was able to fight as China's ally only because the British nations stood steadfast and all alone for over a year against Germany. We should not do justice in the East by doing injustice to ourselves or to the British. We should not make the alliance of the United Nations effective and victorious if we fell into the inverted form of imperialist condescension which assumes that we alone, the British and Americans, are responsible for the future of Asia, and that if India is not united and independent and a strong fighting ally it is all our fault.

Mr. Lippmann wished Mr. Willkie could tell the United States what the wisest man in China thought we ought to do about Gandhi, who had called on every Briton to lay down his arms, invite Hitler and Mussolini to take possession of England, and let them slaughter as they pleased, while Englishmen resisted only in their souls. If we knew how to deal with a leader such as this we could begin to talk about realities.

In London most commentators agreed emphatically with the majority of Mr. Willkie's statements. The Times observed that without freedom there could be no peace. The Daily Herald stated that Mr. Willkie's speech had exposed once again the crippling lack of a strategical master plan and of a thoroughly unified direction of the whole Allied war effort. Great Britain and the United States

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must redouble their efforts to achieve global planning.

Criticism was not absent, however. The Daily Mail thought it would be disastrous if military movements were to be forced on commanders by a popular demand that might possibly be sound but would necessarily be uninstructed. The Daily Telegraph wished Mr. Willkie had visited India and a few British colonies before talking about the empire. He would have seen how far the abolition of such evils as slavery, bloodshed and exploitation had advanced.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
November 7, 1942

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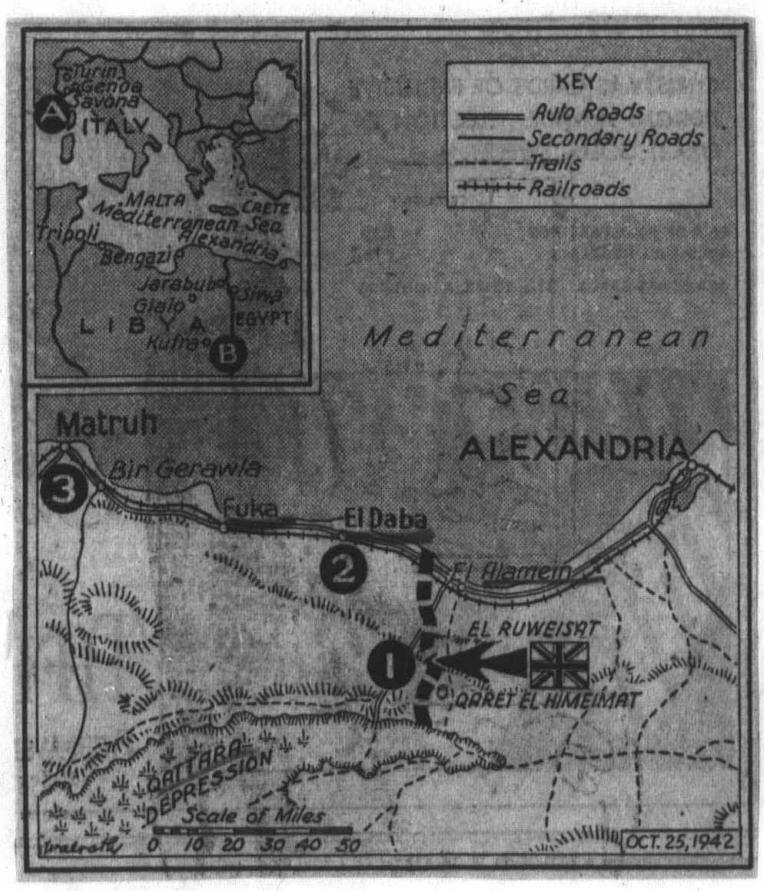
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Review of Military Operations

1. Egypt

On November 7 claims were made in London of a substantial victory in the offensive begun by General Montgomery on October 25 all along the Alamein line from the Qattara Depression to the sea. The enemy had lost at least 13,000 prisoners, 80% of his aircraft and 339 tanks, or 68% of the total. It is true that the main retreat was covered by a screen of tanks and anti-tank guns, but many units seem to have been abandoned, and Allied aircraft followed the main force, machine-gunning Axis troops in an effort to wipe out as large a portion of the Afrika Korps as possible before it reached the Libyan boundary. General Montgomery indicated to war correspondents that his purpose was not the occupation of specific points in Libya but the destruction of the enemy force.

By November 7 ground troops recently allocated to the R.A.F. had reached El Daba, 33 miles from Alamein, and Fuka, 63 miles from the starting-point.



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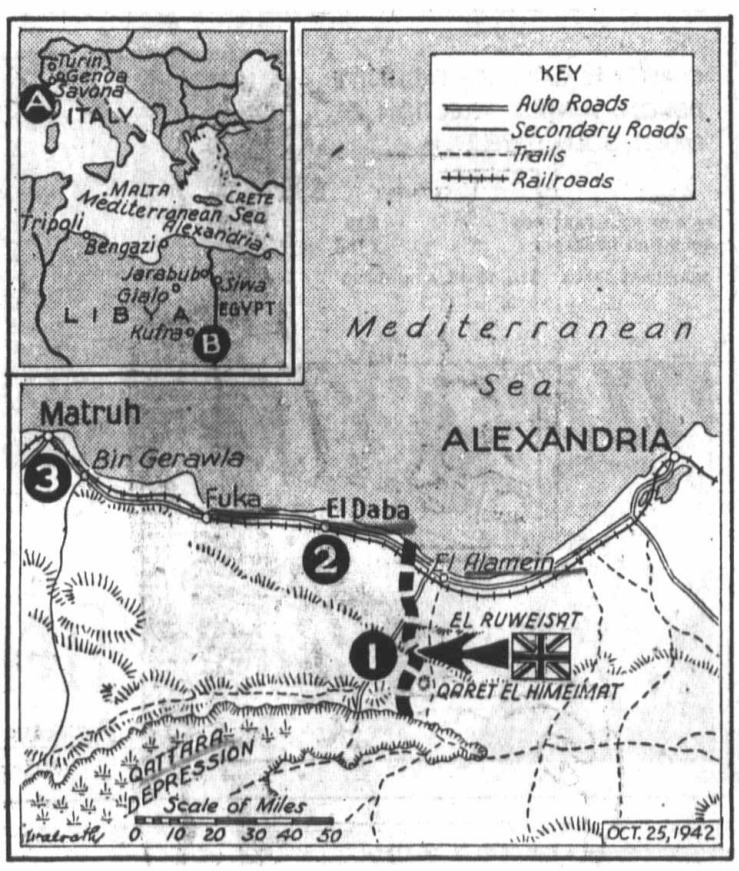
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Review of Military Operations

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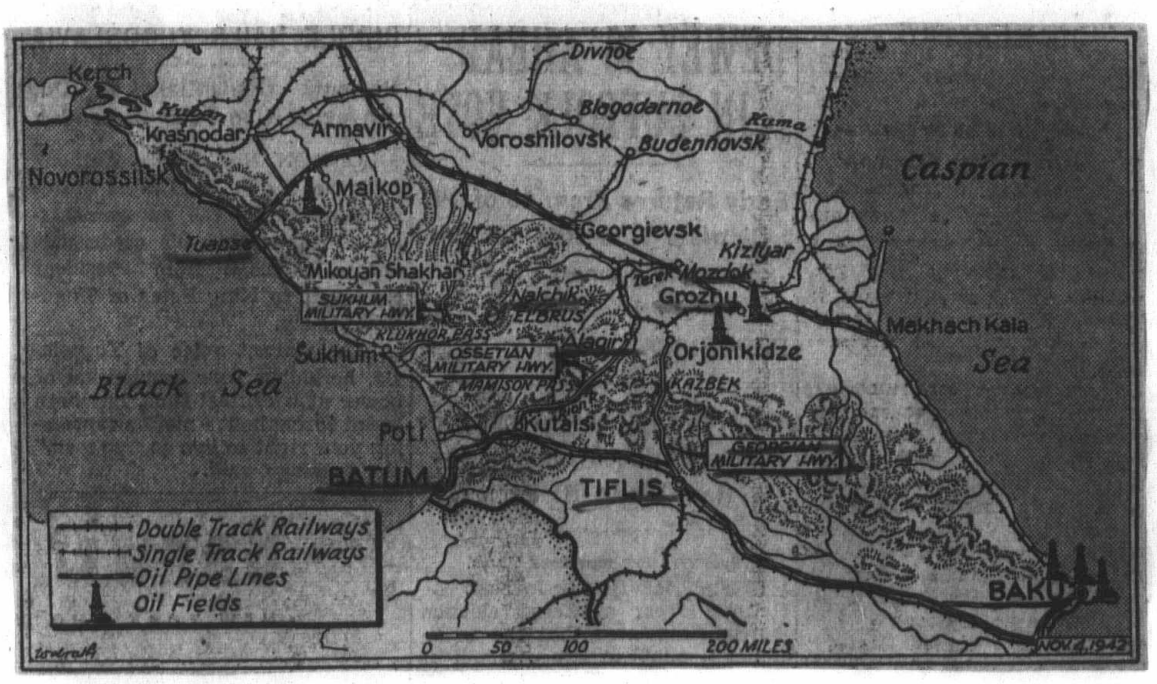
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2. Russia

On October 29 a significant shift occurred in the strategy of the Caucasus campaign when the Germans gave up the attack in the Mozdok area directed toward the Grozny oilfields and concentrated instead on Nalchik, 50 miles to the southwest. Since the shift occurred there has been most serious danger of a German break-through to the Georgian Military Highway connecting at Tiflis with the Batum-Baku railway. On October 30 the Germans took Nalchik, and on November 3 claimed to have occupied Alagir, only 40 miles from the northern terminus of the highway. For the past four days the Russian defenders have stood their ground, but fighting is intense and the situation for the Allies as well as for Russia is one that commands attention.

Near Tuapse heavy fighting during the past fortnight has resulted in Russian gains reported at the end of October and again on November 6.

In Stalingrad the fighting has once more become intense. The Russian relieving force in the northwest makes slow progress, and in the southern part of the city the Russians claim to have driven the enemy out. In the northern section the Germans have paid an apparently terrific price for gains of a few hundred yards.



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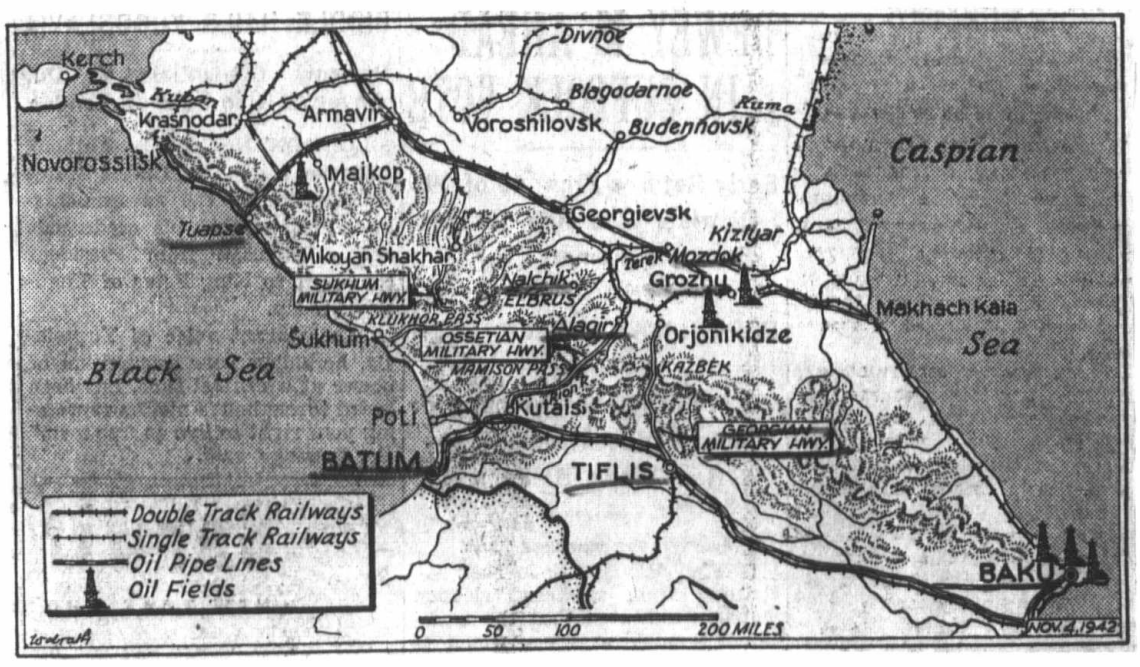
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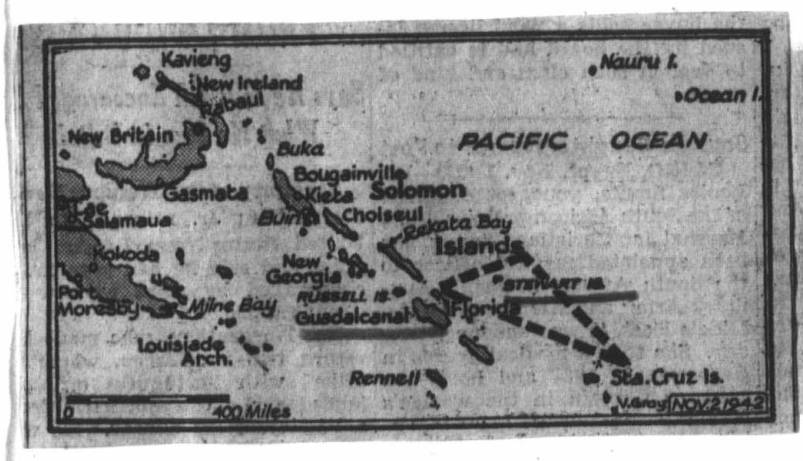
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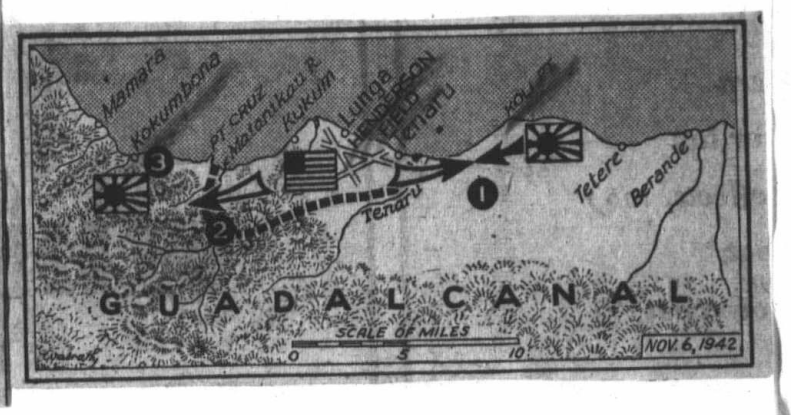
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3. Southwest Pacific

Since mid-October the Japanese have tried unsuccessfully to dislodge American forces from Henderson Field on the north coast of Guadalcanal Island. A series of land attacks from Kokumbona, six miles west of Henderson Field, was followed on October 25 by a co-ordinated Japanese naval, land and air attack. This also failed, although for a time it interrupted the supply arrangements of the Americans. On October 31, after an engagement off the Stewart Islands, the Japanese fleet was reported to have left the area of the Solomons, having suffered damage to two aircraft carriers, one battleship and five cruisers. Japanese aircraft losses were believed to have been between 100 and 150.

The Japanese fleet is expected to return within the near future. Meanwhile first-class aviators have been put in charge of Japanese aircraft operating in the Guadalcanal sector and new Japanese forces have landed near Koli Point, six miles east of Henderson Field, to force the Americans to fight on two fronts.





On October 25 it was announced that Rear Admiral William F. Halsey had superseded Vice Admiral R. L. Ghormley in command of operations in the southwest Pacific. In the past twelve days bombers under the commands of both Halsey and MacArthur have made frequent attacks on Japanese island bases from which supplies were to have been sent to the attacking forces on Guadalcanal Island.

The slow drive northward in New Guinea from Port Moresby toward the Japanese base at Buna has now reached Oivi, 50 miles from the Australian objective. The Kokoda airfield was occupied on or about November 3.

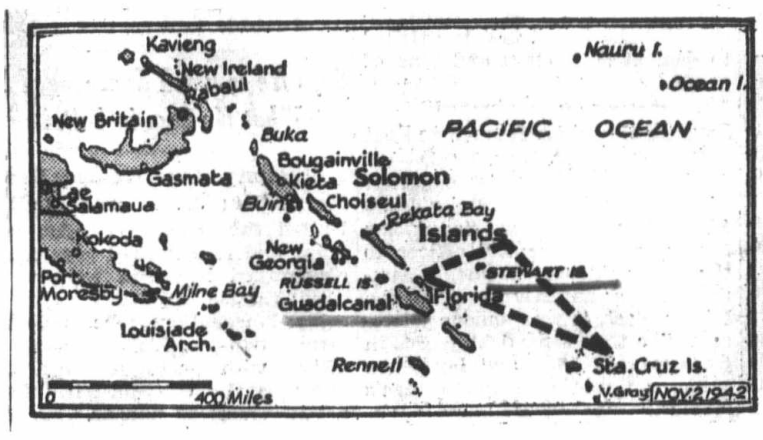
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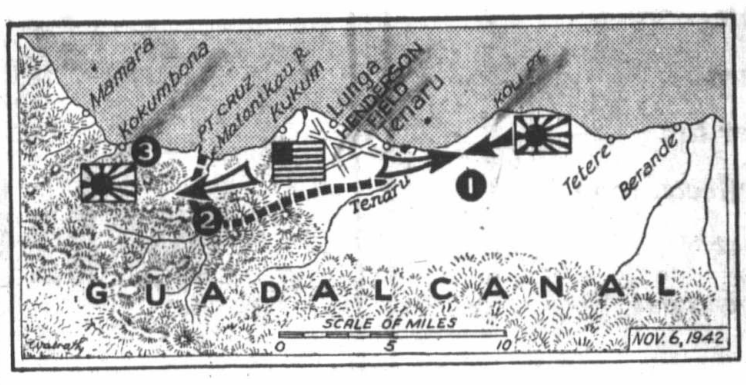
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The slow drive northward in New Guinea from Port Moresby toward the Japanese base at Buna on the north coast, 60 miles from the Australian objective, [illegible] airfield was occupied on or about November 2.

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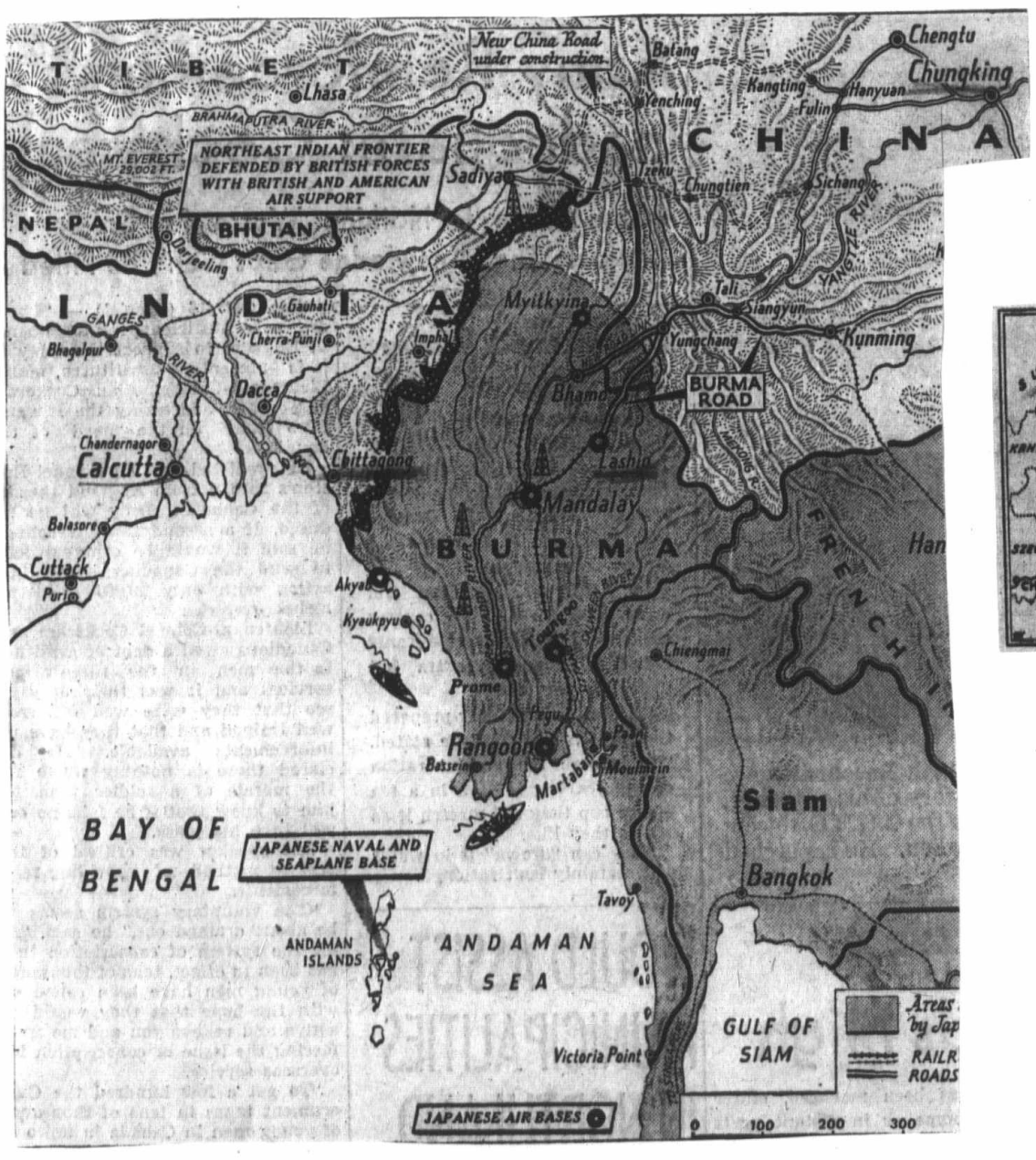
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4. The Far East

The long lull in reports of fighting in China has been broken in the past fortnight by announcements of American bomber raids in Hopeh, frequent attacks on Hong Kong, one raid on Canton, and a Chinese raid on Japanese installations in Hankow.

On November 5 it was reported from Chungking that the Japanese are engaged in large-scale preparations in the five provinces of Hupeh, Honan, Shansi, Suiyuan and Shantung. The objective of the forthcoming offensive is not yet clear.

Since the Japanese air attack on Chittagong and airdromes in Eastern Assam on October 25 there have been almost daily attacks on Japanese bases in Burma by American aircraft based on India, and an attack on Lashio by American planes based on China.



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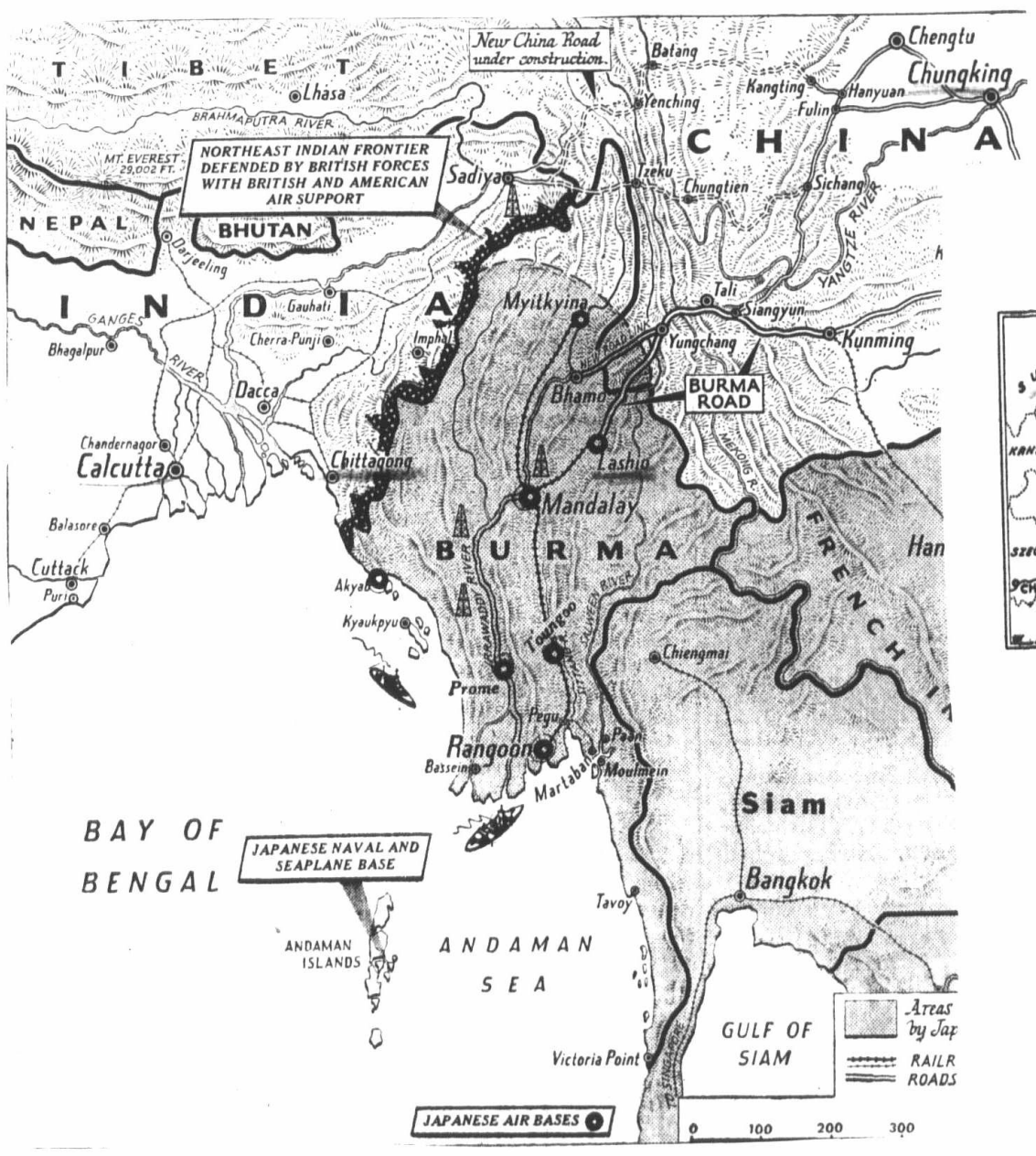
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1. [illegible]

[illegible] bill in regard to flying in China and [illegible] to [illegible] end of [illegible] railway [illegible] Yunnan, [illegible] one mile of track, and [illegible] million [illegible] in China [illegible].

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[illegible] in attack on Japanese air fields [illegible] on October 5 [illegible] attacks [illegible] in [illegible] direction [illegible], [illegible] by a strong [illegible] on China.



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5. Madagascar

In the opinion of the Vichy Government, Governor-General Annet and Major General Guillemet have earned the croix de guerre with palm by holding out against the British in Madagascar until only 27 Europeans remained in the field against an Imperial force estimated at 2,200. In the past few days over a thousand French and colonial troops have deserted to the Allies, and in consequence Governor General Annet found it necessary on November 6 to sign an armistice whose terms have not yet been given to the press. This brings to a close the second Madagascar campaign which began on September 10.

It is rumoured that Japanese representatives in Ankara assert that Hitler appealed this week to Tojo for a naval attack on Madagascar or South Africa in order to divert from Egypt part of the Allied forces now driving the Afrika Korps across the desert. Tojo, it is reported, refused to open a second front in Africa on the ground that the Japanese navy is already in difficulties in the southwest Pacific and can spare nothing for an enterprise to aid Germany.

Stalin's Speech of November 6

On the 25th anniversary of the October Revolution, Stalin spoke to Moscow communists and representatives of special organizations in a secret place. He discussed activity of the state and party organization during 1941-42 - non-military and military - the durability of the alliance with democratic nations, and the goals in view. The points he made included the following:

1. The Soviet record, 1941-42

Behind the lines there has been industrial and agricultural development at the same time that workers and equipment have been evacuated from the west and re-established elsewhere. The people have become more disciplined, have a stronger realization of their duty and responsibility and have learned to work in military

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fashion.

Military activity during the year under review was divided into two phases. During the first period Russians took the offensive, covering in some places more than 240 miles. In the last five months, however, initiative passed to the enemy, who covered in some sections as much as 350 miles. The experience of the first period demonstrated that the Red Army had grown into a serious force, and that the German troops - despite all their perseverence, suffered from serious organic defects. The German retreat could not be explained by conditions of winter warfare alone.

In the second period, when the Germans took advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe to hurl all their available reserves into the fight with Russia, it became apparent that they were no longer strong enough to conduct an offensive simultaneously on the northern, central and southern sectors of the Russian front as had been the case in the campaign of 1941. Their strength was massed in one direction, to the southeast.

The principal objective of the 1942 campaign was not, as the foreign press seemed to think, to capture the oil districts of Grozny and Baku. That was only an auxiliary purpose, which complicated their strategy and got their leaders into difficulties. The main purpose was to outflank Moscow from the east, cut it off from the Volga and from the Urals, and thus to end the war in the present year by taking Moscow itself. This is the reason why the main body of German troops is now to be found not in the south but in the Orel and Stalingrad areas.

In 1941 the Germans failed to take Moscow by frontal attack. In 1942 they failed to encircle it.

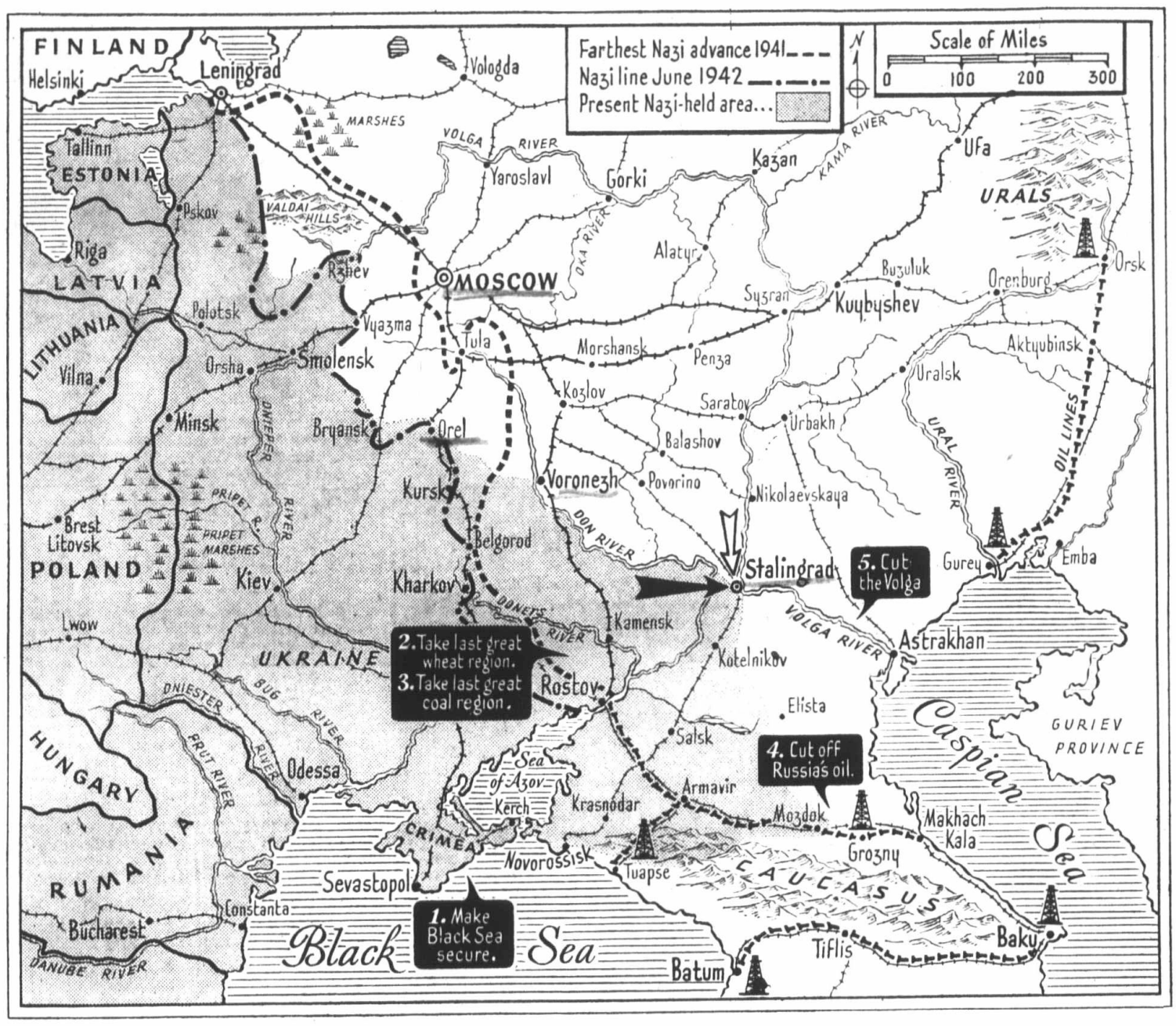
2. <u>The second front in Europe</u>

The fact that the Germans were able to take the offensive in Russia at all in 1942 was due to the absence of a second front in Europe. Had even 80 Axis divisions been diverted to Western

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Europe the position of the Germans in Russia would have been deplorable and the German army as a whole would by now have been on the verge of disaster.

In the first World War 127 German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish divisions faced the Russians. In September 1942 there were 240 enemy divisions - 179 German and 61 others. The Libyan front was diverting in all 4 German and 11 Italian divisions. Neither Napoleon's campaign nor the German invasion during the first World War could be compared appropriately with what was happening today. The difficulties created by the present conflict were extraordinary. No other country and no other army could have withstood such an onslaught.

Sooner or later there would be a second front in Europe, not only because Russia needs it but above all because Russia' allies need it no less than Russia itself.

3. The alliance with democratic powers

The Italo-German coalition has as its aims racial hatred, domination of chosen nations, subjection of other nations and seizure of their territories, economic enslavement of subjugated nations and spoliation of their national wealth, destruction of democratic liberties and the institution of the Hitlerite régime everywhere.

The Anglo-Soviet-American programme of action calls for abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite régime.

Because of its programme the Italo-German coalition is suffering from progressive isolation, depletion of its moral and political reserves in Europe and a growing weakness and disintegration.

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The experience of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition has been precisely the opposite.

Obviously, however, it is not enough to have growing resources. One must know how to exploit and expand them. There are people who doubt that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition has the required capacity to take advantage of its resources. But the men of this coalition have proved their capacity to mobilize the resources of their countries for economic, cultural and political development in time of peace. There are no grounds for doubt about their capacity to organize the same resources for wartime needs.

It is objected that there is one organic defect capable of weakening and disintegrating the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition - namely, the fact that it consists of heterogeneous elements with different ideologies which will prevent them from organizing joint action against the common enemy. But the programme of action of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is quite sufficient as a basis for organization of the joint struggle. If the doubters were right we should be witnessing a progressive mutual alienation of members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, but facts and events point instead to progressive rapprochement. This began with the Anglo-Soviet agreement of July 1941. That was followed by the Anglo-Soviet treaty of May 1942, the Soviet-American agreement of June 1942 and Mr. Churchill's Russian visit in August, "which established complete mutual understanding between the leaders of the two countries."

4. Russia's goal

Hitler has said that he will destroy Russia so that it will cease to have an organized military force and never be able to rise again. Russia has no such impossible and inadvisable aims with respect to Germany. It does not intend to destroy all military force in Germany or to destroy the country itself. What it does aim to destroy are the Hitlerite state, the Hitlerite army and the hated

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new order in Europe. The men who have been guilty of the outrages in occupied Europe are known to thousands; they will not escape responsibility for their crimes.

5. Comment of Pertinax

The North American Newspaper Alliance published today an article by Pertinax suggesting that Stalin's speech was merely an appendix to discussions that took place in Russia three months ago between Stalin and Churchill. Churchill is said to have argued that for the present North Africa is better suited as the setting for a military diversion than any other area. Stalin maintained that a second front worth its name must necessarily be situated in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, which in strategical value easily outclass all other areas. That Stalin should reaffirm his original beliefs on the very day when the success of Montgomery's drive in Egypt was announced is explained by Pertinax in the following categorical assertion:

> The immovable Russian doctrine is that aggressive operations intended to crush the Wehrmacht cannot wholly succeed unless the Red Army, the best military machine in Europe next to the Germans, has been given a chance to deploy its innate offensive power and that, consequently, there is no more urgent task for the Allies to perform than to draw off from Eastern Europe one-fourth of the German forces by resorting to the most drastic kind of diversion, an attack on German-held Western Europe.

Thus a movement across North Africa, a landing on Sicily and at Salonica, and the later extension of British and American military power through areas in southern Europe while Russia still remained an invaded country, or was at least deprived of the prestige that liberation of that part of Europe would confer, would bring about a state of affairs that no Russian government would be likely to relish.

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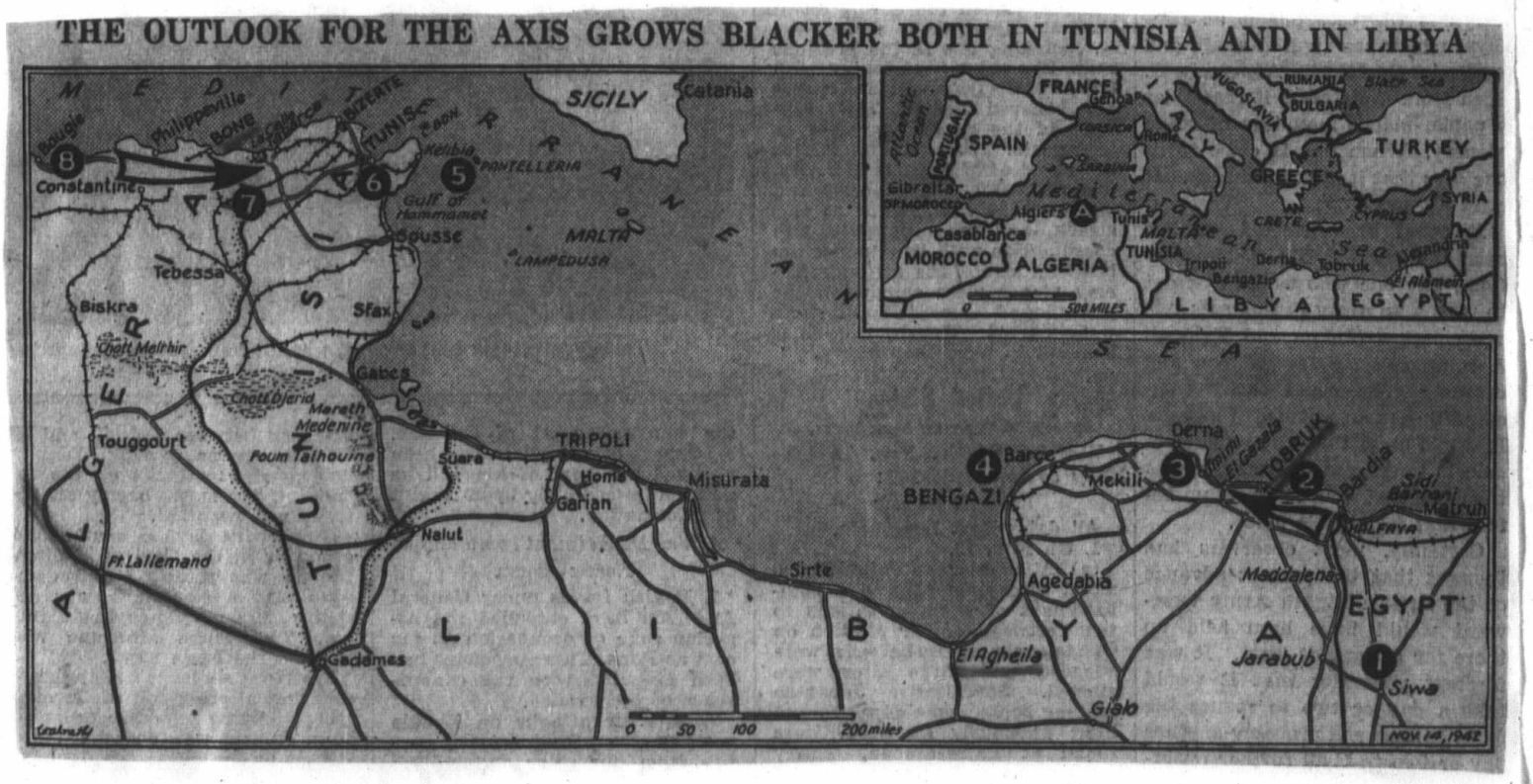
Review of Military Operations

1. Africa

Twenty-one days after the Allied offensive in Egypt began, the Eighth Army reoccupied Tobruk on November 13. Allied forces have advanced 300 miles from El Alamein, and expect to harass the German rear for another 300 miles before there is any likelihood of meeting renewed Axis opposition. There are believed to be three or four Axis divisions available in Libya as reinforcements for the Afrika Korps, but no Axis stand seems possible until El Agheila is reached. Meanwhile Montgomery's forces continue to mop up evacuated territory. In Egypt no enemy troops remain anywhere except those who have been taken prisoner.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder stated in Cairo this week that the German high command had not attempted to relieve the Afrika Korps with airborne reinforcements partly because Allied attacks on Mediterranean shipping in the past weeks had made it impossible to deliver in Africa the supplies and ammunition for any greatly increased force. On evacuating Tobruk the Afrika Korps was forced to destroy part of the supplies and equipment stored at this point. What the Germans took away with them is now under bombardment from the air.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE AXIS GROWS BLACKER BOTH IN TUNISIA AND IN LIBYA



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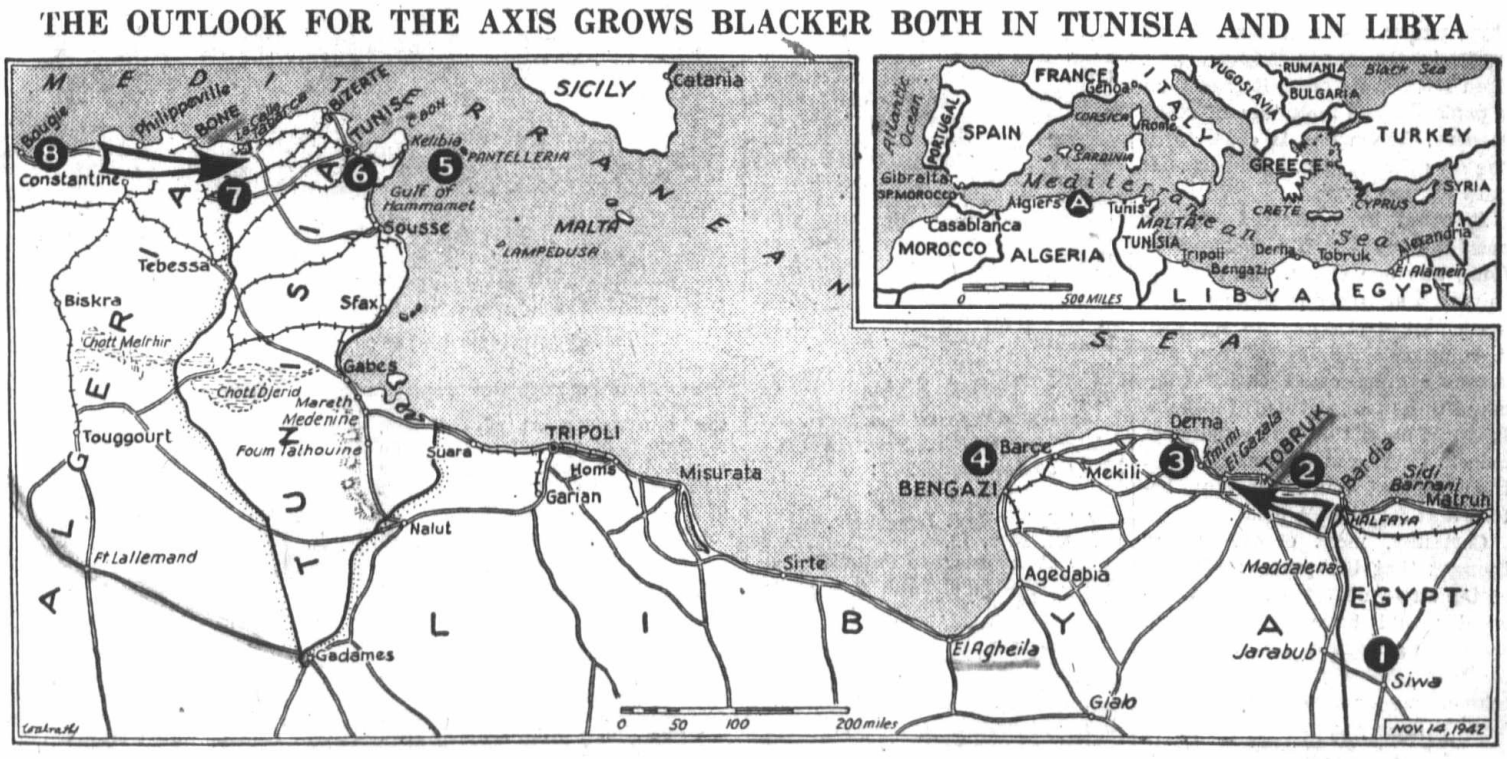
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On the 8th of November 850 warships and merchant vessels began debarking American troops at various ports along the coast of French North Africa. Main points of interest in subsequent developments have been:

November 8 - City of Algiers and surrounding district capitulated after an attack by American rangers supported by American aircraft and a British-American naval force. German dive-bombers were active here later in the week trying to prevent disembarkation of troops destined for Tunisia.

November 9 - Argeir and hinterland in southern Morocco occupied.

November 10 - Oran capitulated after a spirited resistance by French coastal batteries. American aircraft, tanks, field artillery and mortars were used in the assault, which was supported by British warships.

November 11 - Rabat surrendered after departure of General Nogues for Algiers. American troops paid tribute to the memory of Marshal Lyautey at a special ceremony, publishing a message from General Eisenhower that Lyautey's achievement—the North African Empire - was to remain French.

Casablanca capitulated after three days of bombardment from sea and air, resistance continuing actively up to the moment of Admiral Michelier's surrender. The German fleet and Vichy flotilla were destroyed in the harbour.

November 12 - Allied occupation of Bone.

November 13 - Combined British and American forces crossed the Algerian border in a thrust toward Tripoli and Tunis, while another force was well on its way along the direct desert road from Algiers to the Libyan border south of Tunisia. French garrisons in Tunisia were reported to be fighting both airborne troops, not in response to General Barre's appeal for resistance but because there was nothing to prevent them from venting their hatred on any persons that crossed their path.



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On the 8th of November 850 warships and merchant vessels began debarking American troops at various ports along the coast of French North Africa. Main points of interest in subsequent developments have been:

November 8 - City of Algiers and surrounding district capitulated after an attack by American rangers supported by American aircraft and a British-American naval force. German dive-bombers were active here later in the week trying to prevent disembarkation of troops destined for Tunisia.

November 9 - Agadir and Mogador in southern Morocco occupied.

November 10 - Oran capitulated after a spirited resistance by French coastal batteries. American aircraft, tanks, field artillery and mortars were used in the assault, which was supported by British warships.

November 11 - Rabat surrendered after departure of General Nogues for Algiers. American troops paid tribute to the memory of Marshal Lyautey at a special ceremony, publishing a solemn assurance from General Eisenhower that Lyautey's achievement - the North African empire - was to remain French.

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2. France

By the evening of November 12 German troops had occupied the whole of France with the exception of Toulon, which naval officers aboard the French fleet in the harbour of Toulon had pledged themselves to defend against any aggression. Troops already on their way from Russia to winter quarters in the west were said to have been mainly used for the occupation of France.

3. Russia

Stalingrad - Fighting continued during the week, with the temperature at 29 degrees below zero. Several blocks changed hands, to the advantage of the Germans and Russians alternately.

Mozdok - The Germans renewed their drive in this region on November 10 after a considerable pause. They were again repelled.

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Upper Terek Valley - Violent Soviet attacks reported November 13. Defences organized in considerable depth to protect the Georgian Military Highway. Berlin has admitted that motorized troops can have no advantage in this sector.

Malchik - A series of German attacks beaten off. Operations on a greatly reduced scale. German retreat hampered by deep mud.

Tuapse - Still claimed by both Russians and Germans. The latter still unable to approach the temporary Russian naval base.

Combined German aircraft have come into use this week on the Caucasian front, as German air activity was restricted to attacks on Russian communications and objectives some distance from the front.



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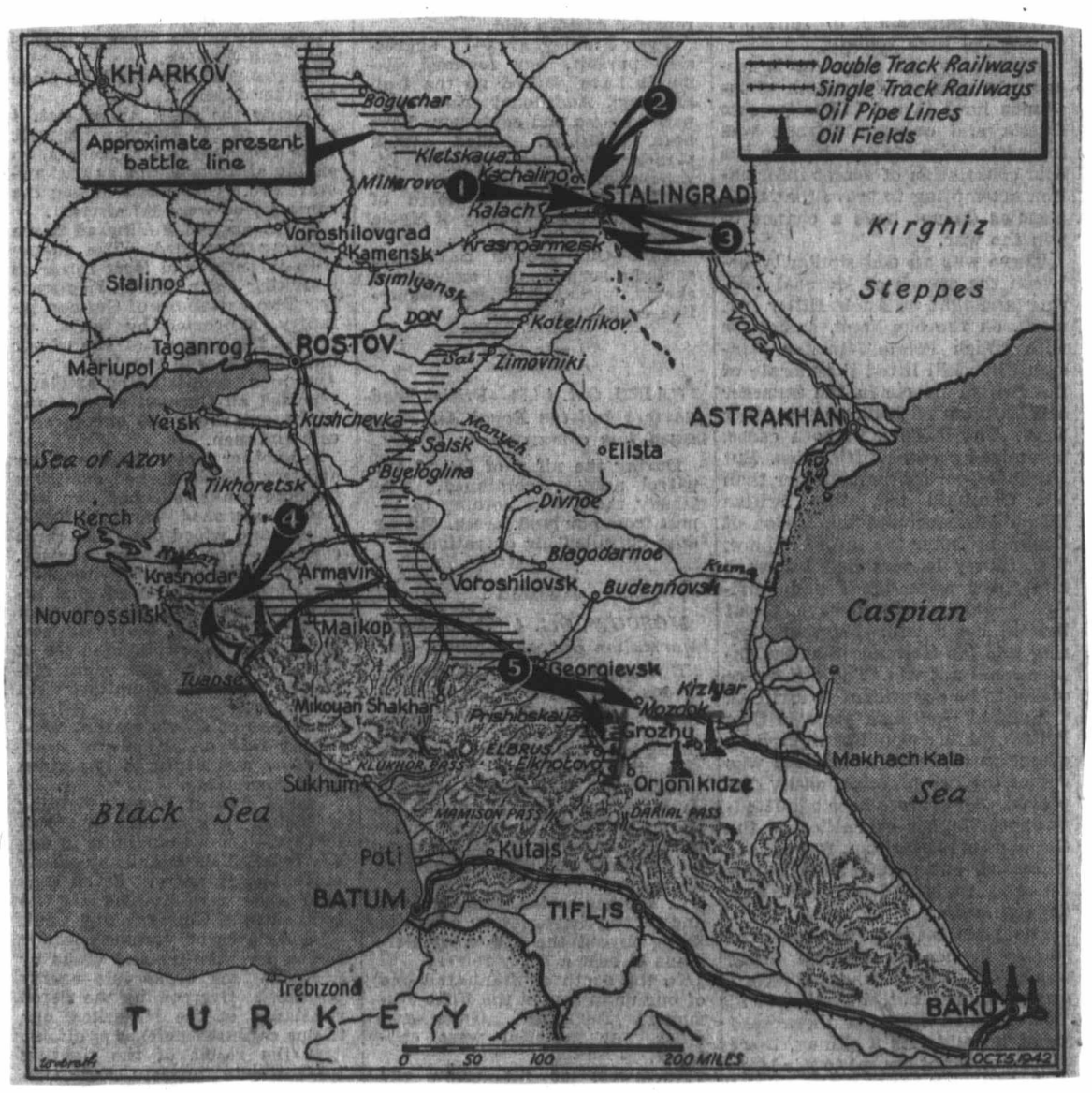
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Nalchik - A series of German attacks beaten off. Operations on a greatly reduced scale. German retreat hampered by deep mud.

Tuapse - Small gains claimed by both Russians and Germans. The latter still unable to approach the temporary Russian naval base.

Outmoded German aircraft has come into use this week on the Russian front, and German air activity has been restricted to attacks on Russian communications and objectives some distance from the front.



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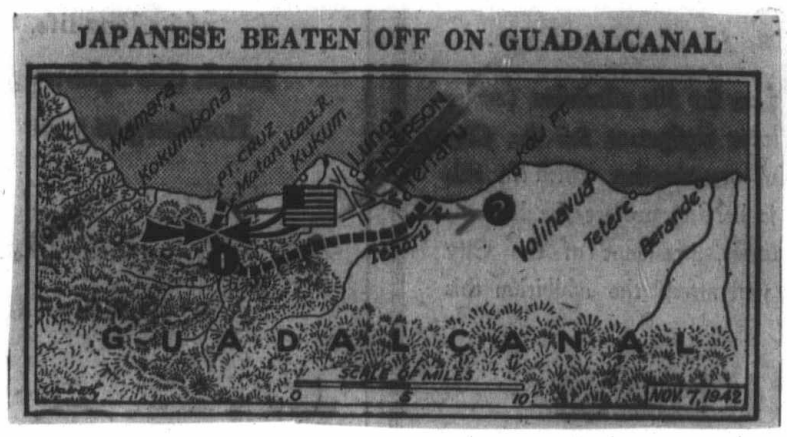
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4. Southwest Pacific

Reports from the Solomons area indicate continuing American success in sinking or damaging Japanese vessels. When attacked by the Americans this week, the Japanese troops landed on Guadalcanal Island east of Henderson Field offered less resistance than had been expected. The Americans progressed slowly eastward and continued the westward attack at the same time.

From August 7 to November 7 a total of 5,188 Japanese were killed in territory under American control in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area. Of these, 2,000 lost their lives during the unsuccessful Japanese counter-offensive in the third week of October.

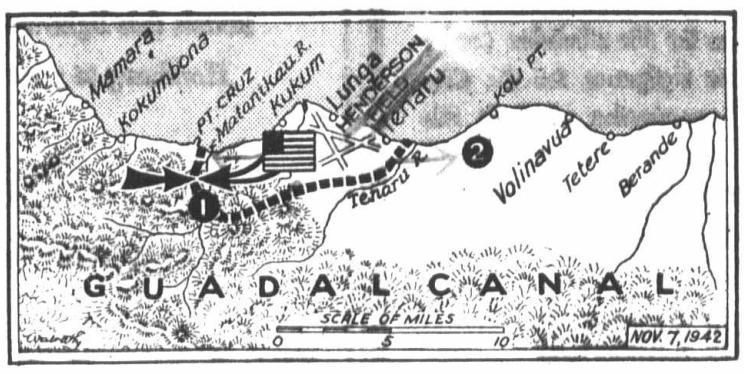
In New Guinea the Japanese have been cleared out of the Oivi and Goravi districts, after heavy losses in equipment. The Australians are now less than fifty miles from the northeast coast.



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JAPANESE BEATEN OFF ON GUADALCANAL



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Pétain to Roosevelt - Roosevelt's pretexts unjustified - order being given to defend the French Empire against invasion - N.Y. Times, Nov. 9.

Roosevelt to Spanish government - reassurances - N.Y. Times, Nov. 9.

Roosevelt to govt. of Portugal - reassurances - N.Y. Times, Nov. 9.

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Spanish government - note accepting American assurances - N. Y. Times, Nov. 14.

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Darlan broadcast on assumption of N. Africa command - N.Y.Times, Nov. 14.

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Clarification of Position of Leading Western Powers - Summaries of Speeches of Hitler, Wallace and Churchill and Letter of Stalin C170008

Stalin's very outspoken address on the 25th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. (summarized in Review of External Affairs, November 7) elicited public replies during the past week not only in Germany but also in the United States and the United Kingdom. Anxiety lest it should presage a serious rift between the Allies was set at rest on November 14 by the publication of a letter written by Stalin himself to Henry Cassidy, head of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press.

1. Hitler's Speech at Munich, November 8, commemorating the founding of the National Socialist Party

Reply to Stalin's Speech - Moscow, Stalin had said, was the main Nazi objective for 1942, and this year, as last, Axis forces had quite failed to reach it. Hitler retorted that what had been accomplished this year by Axis forces in Russia had been gigantic and unique in history, though so ridiculously minimized by Russian communiques. Hitler, ~~however~~, had chosen to attack Stalingrad, ~~instead~~ not on account of its name but because he actually wanted to reach the Volga at this point, where 30 million tons of traffic could be cut off, including almost 9 million tons of oil shipping. Moreover, almost all the wheat from the tremendous Ukraine and Kuban regions passed through this point for shipment northward, as well as a good deal of manganese ore.

> I wanted to take it. And - you know we are modest - we actually have it. There are some very small spots left over.

It was desirable to have Germans fighting on this distant front because Germans wished to keep the war as far away as possible from the homeland. The experience had given Germans a chance to compare Russian institutions with their own and to draw conclusions as to which country was actually more successful.

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Rumours of Peace Feelers - The Reich had changed. When bourgeois Germany fought, only two Reichstag members fell on the battlefield, for every two million soldiers. This year the Reichstag had lost many out of a total of barely 350,000 dead. Today Germans fought with a different realization. They knew the fate that would befall Germany should the other world be victorious, and so there was not the slightest thought of compromise. There would be no more peace offers whatsoever. The last one had been made in 1940.

The Allied Initiative -

> If the enemy now attacks in his turn, do not believe that I shall anticipate his moves. At this moment we let him attack, for after all the defensive is still cheaper.

2. Statement by Vice President Wallace at the Congress of American Soviet Friendship, Madison Square Garden, November 8

Mr. Wallace began by saying that we have now reached the time when victory can be taken from us only by misunderstanding and quarreling among ourselves. He described Russian losses in the present war as being at least 50% greater than those of all the other European allies put together, while the Soviet forces have been responsible for at least 20 times as many enemy casualties as the rest of the allies. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had made it thoroughly clear to all concerned that help to Russia comes first, up to the limit of shipping possibilities, and in this the American people were solidly behind him.

There were many bonds between the Russian and American people. Both had retreated into isolationism to preserve their peace. Both had failed and both had learned their lesson. Both were striving for a new democracy - that of the common man. Analyzing the contributions which the United States and Russia were making to the new democracy in five of its aspects, Mr. Wallace suggested that the United States might have gone to extremes in its emphasis on political democracy, while Russia placed the emphasis on economic democracy. The first led to rugged individualism, exploita-

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tion, impractical emphasis on states' rights, and even to anarchy. The second led to demands that all power be centered in one man and his bureaucratic helpers. But both Russia and the United States were working toward a practical middle ground.

As for ethnic democracy, Russia had gone further in practising it than any other nation. The United States had not sunk to the lunatic level of the Nazi myth of racial superiority, but it had sinned enough to cost it already tens of thousands of precious lives. Ethnic democracy built from the heart was perhaps the greatest need of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. In educational democracy Russia might easily surpass the United States within the next twenty years. The war experience, finally, had shown up the contrast between Russia's success in establishing democracy in treatment of the sexes and the complete failure of the United States in that regard.

The new democracy would be neither communism of the old-fashioned internationalist type nor democracy of the old-fashioned isolationist sort. In this day of airplanes the fundamental thing was willingness to support world organization by a justice implemented by force, and the airplanes which make it necessary to organize the world for peace also furnish the means of maintaining peace. The United Nations would have such overwhelming superiority in air power that they could enforce speedily any mandate growing out of a judgment based on international law.

The first article in the international law of the future was the charter of the United Nations, already validated by thirty nations. (The name 'Atlantic Charter' with its more restricted connotation might now be dropped.) Political and economic guarantees embodied in the charter must be made more specific. The world of the future could not be built by the United States and the U.S.S.R. alone, but it was vital that they should be in accord as to the fundamentals of an enduring peace based on aspirations of the common man.

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3. Mr. Churchill's statement in the British House of Commons on the occupation of French North Africa and the defeat of the Afrika Korps - November 11

The recent success of the 8th Army in Egypt grew out of arrangements made before the censure motion was debated in early July. Much of the material used in the present advance had been despatched before the fall of Tobruk. Arrangements to send new American tanks were made as soon as the Tobruk disaster became known in Washington. Because a government could not at every moment give full explanations it would be a mistake to suppose that nothing was being done. There must be planning, design and forethought, and afterward a long period of silence which appeared like inertia but was in fact preparation for a blow.

The time of waiting had not been all loss to the Allies. The cost to the enemy of maintaining the African campaign through those five months had been exorbitant. One third of his cargo ships, with their cargoes, had gone to the bottom of the sea. The resources of German and Italian shipping had been most severely strained. One-third of all enemy transport and long-range reconnaissance planes had had to be used merely to keep the Afrika Korps supplied with food, fuel and munitions. The air effort against Russia had been definitely affected during the past three months, and U-boat activities in the Mediterranean had also been considerably reduced.

Reply to Stalin - Everything Stalin had said about the disproportionate burden thrown upon the Russians was perfectly true. But it was evident that Russia was at least three times as strong a living organism now as it had been in the last war. That was prodigious - that Russia which could not stand the weight of the German army in the last war was now bearing the full weight of it.

It was fully within the right of the Russians to make the very strong and stark assertions they had made. The British need was to help them, but in a manner effective and suitable. It might have

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been a relief to British feelings if a dozen Dieppes could have been fought in one day, and a couple of Dunkerques a week or two later. But a disaster of that character would have been of the greatest disservice to Russia. Risks could be run on a large scale if the enemy became demoralized, but at present this was certainly not the case. In France the German army was as large as the army in Great Britain, excepting the home guard. It had ample weapons of a late type, and immense fortifications. British preparations were very greatly advanced, but enormous installations were still being brought into existence at suitable ports. It would not have been physically possible for the Allies to have made an effective invasion of the Continent during the summer or autumn of 1942.

Mr. Churchill thought it an act of treason to the nation to allow uninstructed pressure or sentimental feeling to drive him into a course which military leaders had convinced him would lead to a great disaster. He had instructed chiefs of staff to disregard public clamour. The government, resting securely on a steady House of Commons, was strong enough to stand between the military authorities and 'well-meant impulses stirring so many breasts.'

He held it perfectly justifiable to deceive the enemy, even if at the same time one's own people were misled. But one's ally must never be misled. All British promises to Russia were made in writing or in recorded conversations. In June Churchill gave the Soviet government a document making it clear that while the allies were preparing a landing in 1942 they could not promise it. But for Russia's sake it was important that the enemy should believe the Allies were so prepared and so resolved. In this way 43 German divisions had been kept in the west, including those in Norway, and one-third of the German bomber air force. In Malta and the Middle East more than half the whole German fighter strength had been engaged. The main part of the German fleet had been tied to northern fjords, constituting another front which was very costly to maintain.

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From the beginning of 1942 Roosevelt's plan of using North Africa as a base for American intervention had seemed the correct strategy. It would give the Allies wide freedom of manoeuvre, command of the Mediterranean, and access to the least well protected Axis front. Thus in July, during General Marshall's second visit to the London, it was decided to hold the enemy on the French shore and strike in the Mediterranean through North Africa. After visiting Egypt with Brooke to go into the question of the 8th Army's lack of confidence in the higher command, Churchill had gone to Russia to tell Stalin of the decision not to attempt an attack across the Channel in 1942 but only to do what was possible to overcome the difficulties of such an operation while making an enveloping attack on North Africa. It had been a very serious conversation to undertake, and Mr. Churchill had been glad to read Stalin's statement that complete understanding had been reached between them. They had parted good friends, and the Russians had borne their disappointment like men.

Censorship - In referring to this week's operations in Morocco and Algeria, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the wisdom of not publishing shipping losses had now been proved. The Germans had told their own tales and had become the victims of their own lies, being unable to believe that the Allies any longer had shipping for an operation on such a scale as was actually arranged.

The press had practised extreme discretion, as they were asked to do, avoiding all speculation on dangerous topics. Democracies had to show that they were not incapable of keeping their own secrets. Here was a fine example.

4. Stalin's Letter to Henry Cassidy, November 14

In reply to questions put to him in writing by Henry Cassidy, head of the Moscow branch of the Associated Press, Stalin asserted that the campaign in North Africa was a refutation of the sceptics who affirm that Anglo-American leaders are incapable

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of organizing a serious war campaign. No one but first-rate organizers could carry out such serious war operations as the successful landings in Africa from across the ocean, the quick occupation of harbours and wide territories from Casablanca to Bougie and the smashing of Italian and German armies in the western desert, effected with such mastery.

The effect of the campaign in relieving pressure on the Soviet Union would not be a small one. But that was not the only thing that mattered. What mattered first of all was that since the initiative had passed into the hands of the Allies, the political and war situation in Europe had changed radically in favour of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. It also undermined the prestige of Hitlerite Germany, demoralized his allies in Europe, released France from its state of lethargy, mobilized anti-Hitler forces in that country, provided a base for building up an anti-Hitler French army, created conditions for putting Italy out of commission, and brought into being the prerequisites for establishment of a second front in Europe nearer to Germany's vital centre which would be of decisive importance for organizing victory. Russia, meanwhile, would play its part, which would be an honourable one.

The publication of Stalin's letter set at rest a variety of fears which had been roused in September during Mr. Willkie's visit to Moscow and which were further stirred by Stalin's first communication to Mr. Cassidy, his utterances on the subject of a second front during the speech delivered on November 6, and the fact that no message seemed to have come from King George or from Mr. Churchill to congratulate Stalin on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R. An impression was created that these anxieties might now be forgotten safely.

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November 21, 1942

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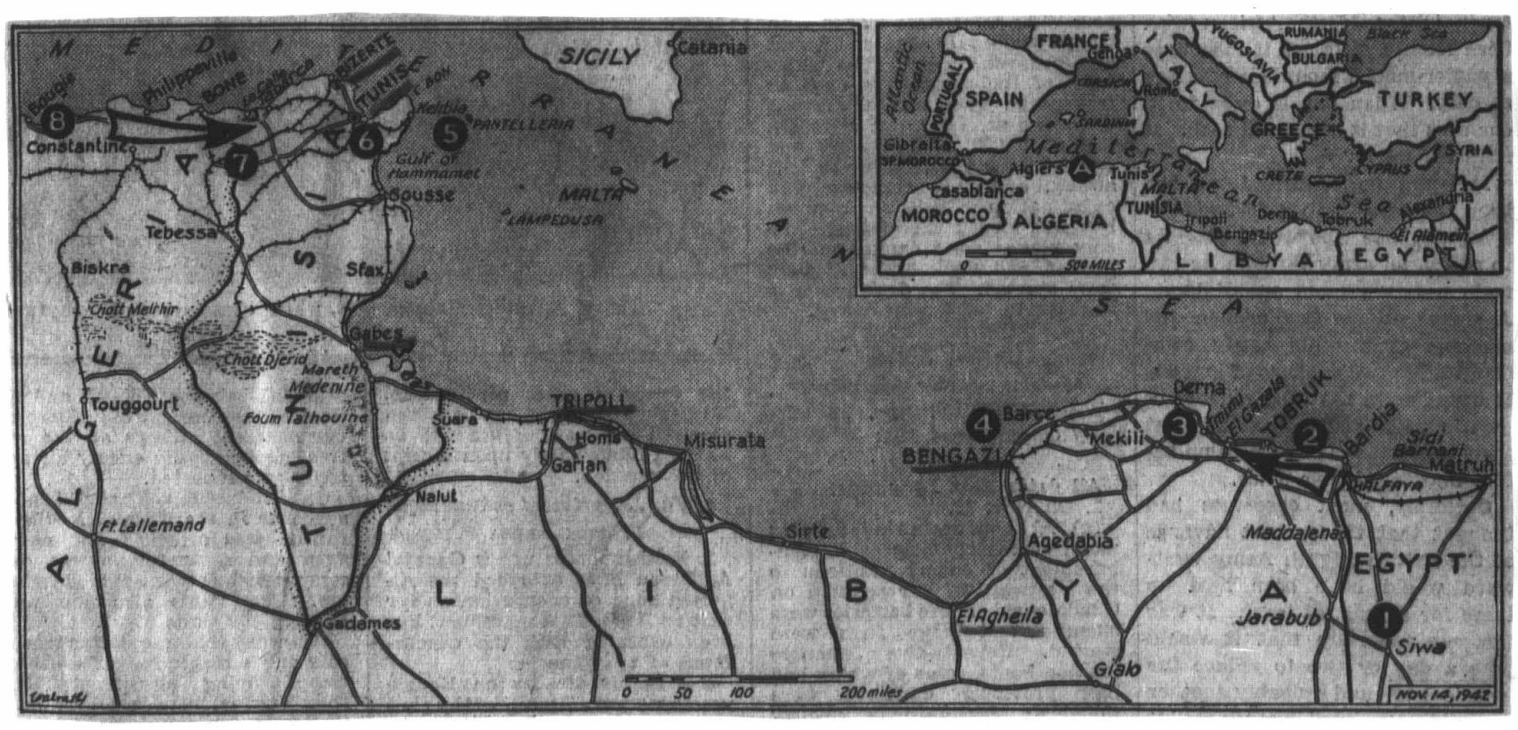
Review of Military Operations

L. Libya

General Montgomery's forces succeeded on Friday in cutting off Benghazi as the main body of the Afrika Korps retreated southward and westward. Rommel's rearguard appears to have escaped, but stragglers have been trapped, and apparently the Germans did not have time to destroy all the equipment they were forced to leave behind. Incidents are reported in which Italian troops fired on the retreating Germans before being made prisoner by the British.

Assuming that Rommel will turn on his pursuers at El Agheila, where twice before the Axis has halted disastrous retreats, the R. A. F. is now hammering the narrow passage between the salt marshes and the sea at this point to make it difficult for the Afrika Korps to strengthen its defences. The Allied vanguard is still 80 miles away.

Meanwhile Free French forces from Brazzaville are pushing northward in the hope of forestalling the Afrika Korps during its expected retreat from El Agheila to Tripoli 400 miles westward along the coast.



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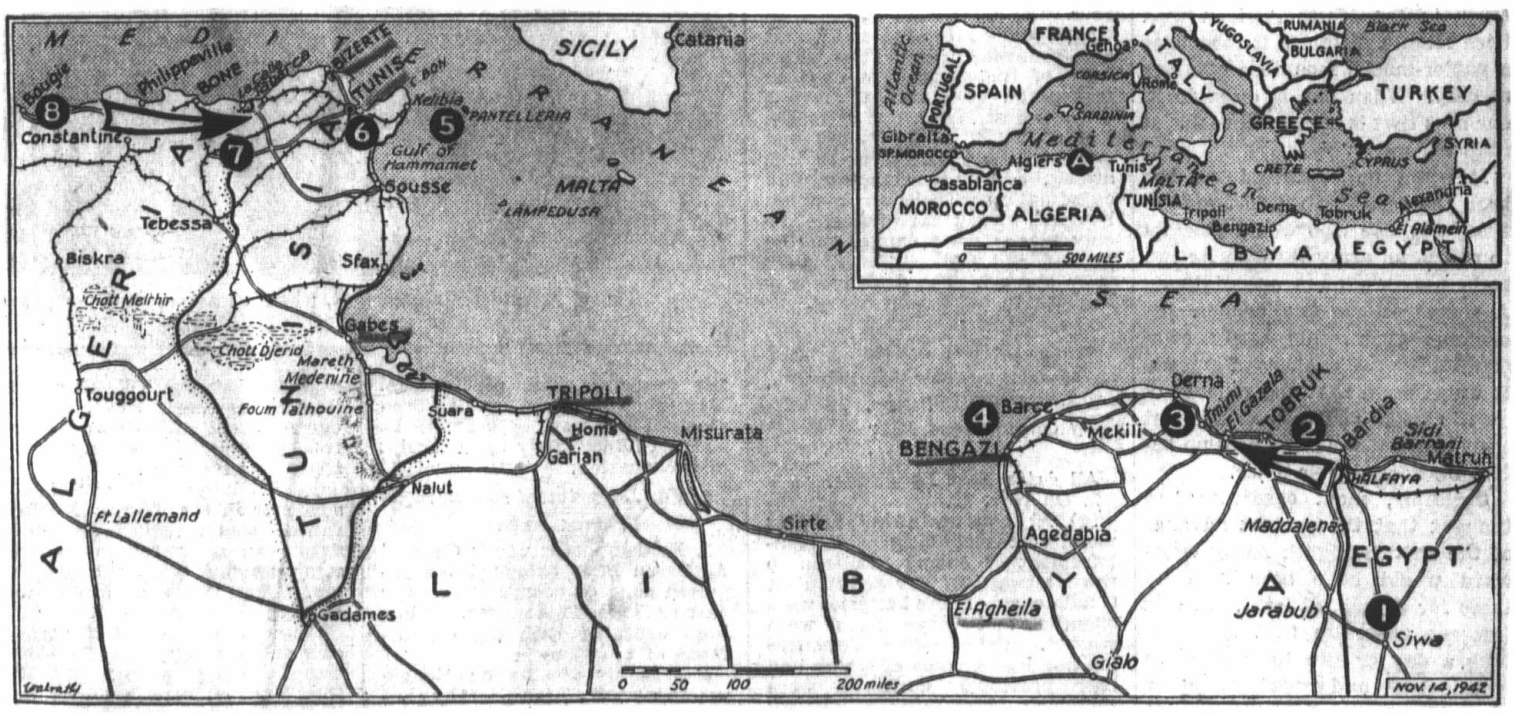
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2. Tunisia

Allied headquarters have issued little news about developments in Tunisia. It is known, however, that German forces are being ferried across from Sicily, that they are exceptionally well equipped, and that they have been supported by dive-bombers and fighter planes. The Brazzaville radio announced yesterday that the greater part of the protectorate is now in Allied hands, garrisoned either by French forces which have gone over to the United Nations since the Allied occupation began, or by American paratroopers - who seem to have been sent to the interior in considerable numbers - or by Allied forces which have moved in along the main roads from Algeria. British, American and French troops from Algeria have approached to within 25 miles of the Bizerta-Tunis lines which the Germans intend to hold. Within the lines local French garrisons have continued to fight against the German invaders.

In the first engagement fought between the Germans and the Allies near Bizerta on November 18 the Germans were routed, although their force was said to be considerably larger than that of the Allies. A struggle for control of the air is now in progress.

The Germans have concentrated a force on the coast half-way to Tripoli at the port of Gabes. An Allied unit, now at Gafsa, is apparently expecting to contest German control of the Gabes area.



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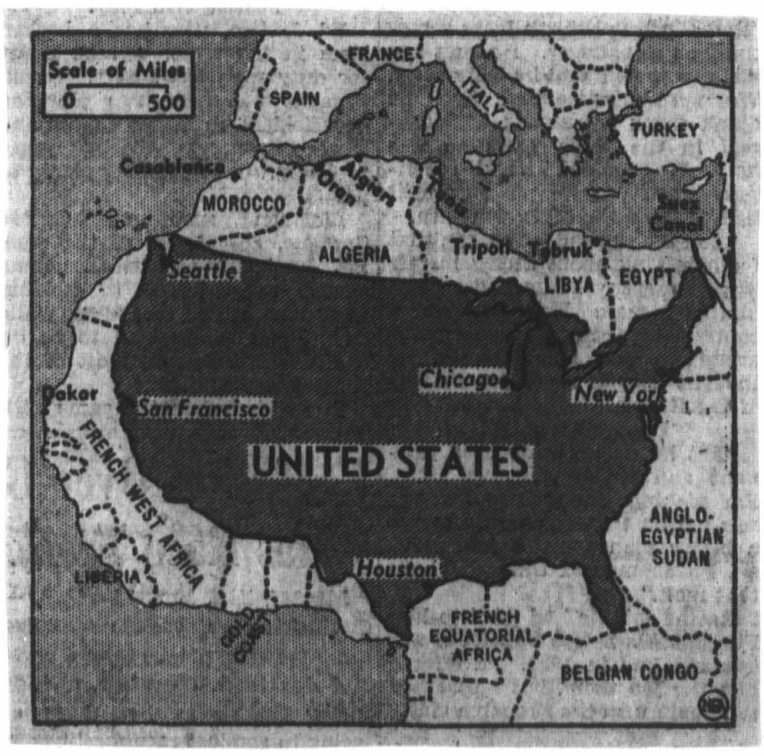
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3. Russia

The German high command admits that Russian forces have passed from defensive to offensive action this week along the entire front from the Finnish border to the Caucasus, except at Stalingrad and in the Tuapse district near the Black Sea coast. In Stalingrad the Germans seem to have made slow, steady and very costly gains during the week. At Tuapse both Russians and Germans claim slight gains, but the initiative is in German hands at the moment.

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SEPT. 1, 1942: The black shadow of the Axis covers most of Europe and European Russia. Heavy bombers pepper the enemy and powerful armies prepare to attack.

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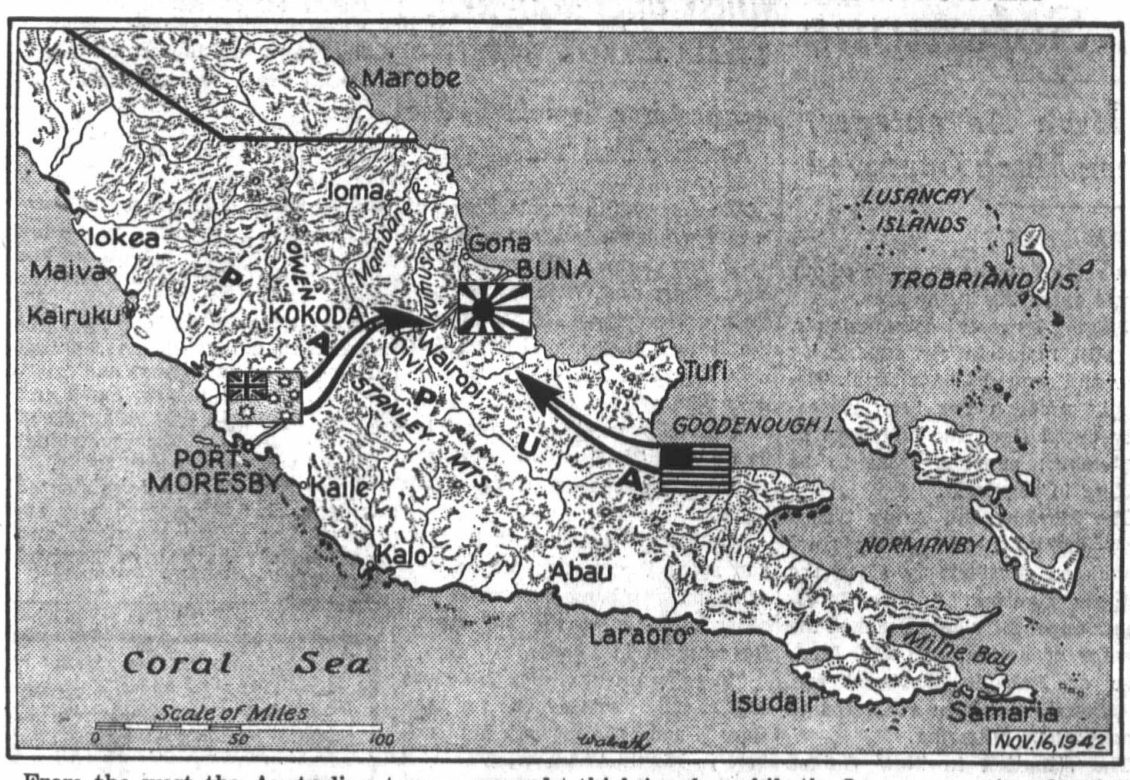
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The third Japanese attempt to drive the Americans from the Solomon Islands came to a head just a week after the American occupation of North Africa began. Assuming that all available shipping had been diverted to the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and that in consequence they had nothing to fear now in the way of American naval reinforcements in suddenly increased strength, the Japanese attacked with a superior naval force on the night of November 14-15, but in three days of fighting suffered serious defeats at sea, on land and in the air. Latest reports indicate that they have decided to fall back on Portuguese Timor as their main base for the present. The immediate threat to Australia has thus shifted from the Queensland coast to the coast of Western Australia.

On Guadalcanal Island the Americans remain in undisputed possession of Henderson Field. Japanese positions to the east and west have been wiped out.

In New Guinea the Japanese are now confined to Lae, Salamaua and a six-mile stretch of coast between Gona and Buna.

ALLIED FORCES CONVERGE IN EASTERN NEW GUINEA



From the west the Australian troops crossed the Kumusi River near Wairopi and from the southeast the American troops marched through thick jungles, while the Japanese continued to fall back toward their coastal base at Buna. The two United Nations columns have now made contact.

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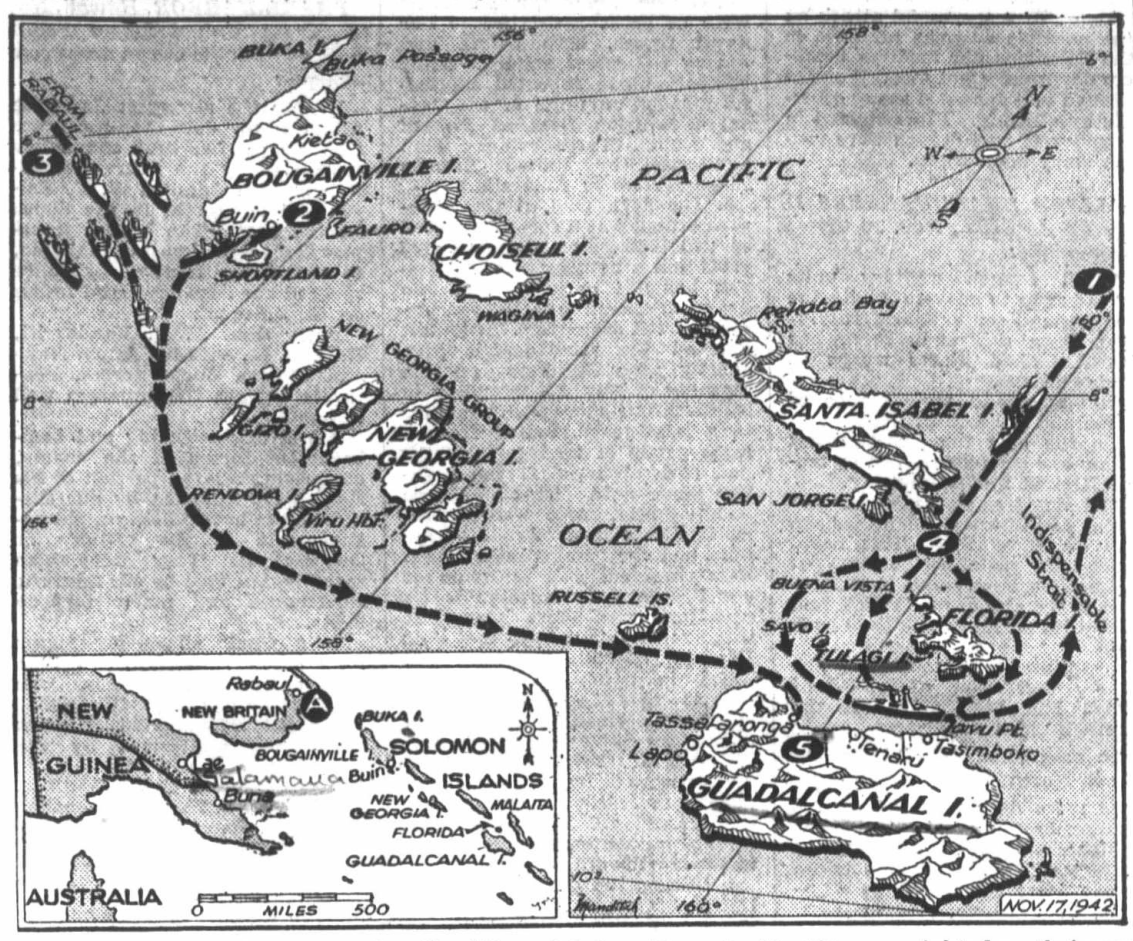
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ENEMY 'COMPLETELY FRUSTRATED' IN SOLOMON ISLANDS



As a prelude to the battle for Guadalcanal Japanese naval forces were sighted approaching the island from the north (1) on Nov. 10, while other warships and transports moved in from Buin (2) and Rabaul (3 and A on inset). In the early morning of Nov. 13 the enemy naval forces reached the Guadalcanal area in three groups (4), were engaged by our surface units at close range and finally forced to retire northward. Late that afternoon twelve transports from Bougainville (2) were sighted on their way to Guadalcanal. Japanese warships shelled the island after midnight and then American planes went to work on the transports; eight were sunk and the remaining four continued on their way, but were found beache dat Tassafaronga (5) on Nov. 15 and were thereby destroyed by our forces. As all the Japanese withdrew northward the score stood: 23 Japanese ships sunk, 7 damaged; 8 American ships sunk, damage undisclosed

FACETS OF THE ACTION IN THE FAR PACIFIC



In support of the naval and land forces operating in the Solomon Islands (1) United Nations fliers have conducted raids on such Japanese bases as Rabaul (2), the Kai Islands (4) and Timor (5) to curtail enemy air intervention. The enemy probably is trying to bring up reinforcements, which would come from New Britain, on which Rabaul is situated, and from the strong base of Truk (3). An unconfirmed reporrt that Allied fliers had bombed Formosa (6) suggested a diversionary action there. At Nanchang (7) United States bombers attacked an enemy airdrome.

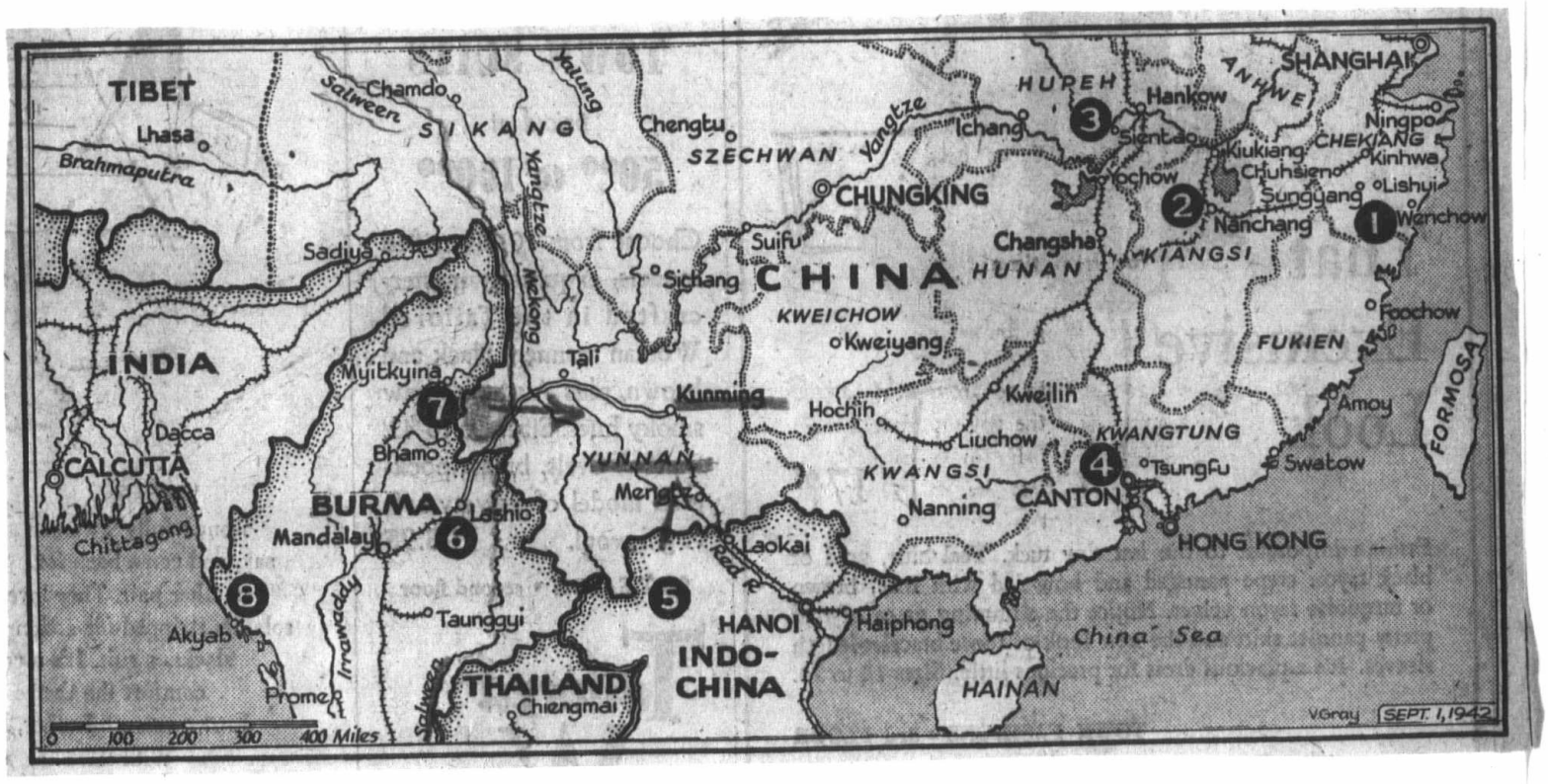
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5. China

On November 16 an announcement was made in Chunking that the Japanese force of 40,000 which had begun an offensive in southern Shantung Province a week earlier had now been forced to withdraw 'many miles' and that Chinese forces had won a 'major victory'.

Three days later a further announcement was made that the Japanese had massed a force of 30,000 men beyond the Salween River in western Yunnan in preparation for a drive on Kunming. Another force in Indo-China seemed to be preparing for a simultaneous thrust northward toward the same objective.



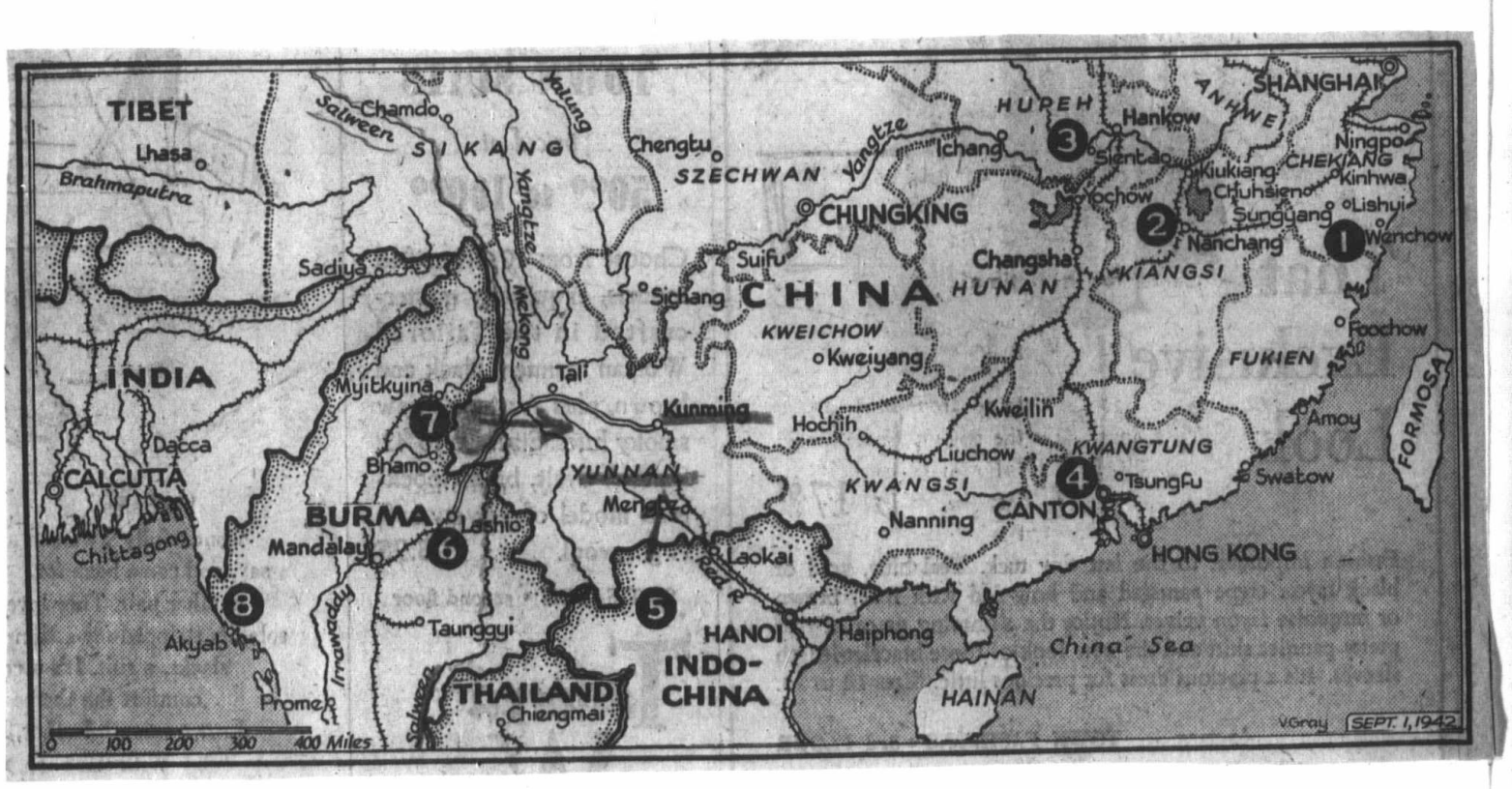
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The Position of Admiral Darlan

1. Review of Events

On November 11 Admiral Darlan, formerly Defence Minister in the Vichy government and supreme commander of all Vichy military forces and now a 'guest' of General Eisenhower in Algiers, issued a cease-fire order to French forces in North Africa which had been resisting the Anglo-American occupation. In the eyes of Marshal Pétain's supporters the action was irregular, for two reasons. On November 10 the Marshal had already taken over Darlan's position of commander in chief of Vichy forces, and - supposing Darlan to be a prisoner of the Americans - had appointed General Noguès, Governor General of Morocco, to direct the defence of French possessions in North Africa in Darlan's place. Resistance was to continue, the Marshal said.

Darlan felt it necessary to clarify his status, and with the help of Noguès contrived to do so promptly. On November 12 Noguès arrived in Algiers and conferred with Darlan. On the 13th they broadcast explanatory messages to the people of North Africa in terms which relieved the doubts of many who desired only to be assured of Marshal Pétain's 'real wishes' in order to accept American collaboration in the struggle against Germany. They were reminded that the Marshal had appointed Noguès to command French forces in North Africa before German troops invaded the unoccupied zone - the implication being that one of the last acts representing the true wishes of Pétain had been to commend Noguès to loyal Frenchmen in North Africa. He had made the appointment because he had not known that Darlan was still at liberty. Noguès on reaching Algiers had found that Darlan was actually at liberty and that his own appointment had consequently been made on the strength of a misunderstanding. Thus, 'in the name of the Marshal and in agreement with him,' he had returned his powers to Darlan and placed himself under the latter's orders. Darlan now instructed all governors and residents of French

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North Africa to stay at their posts and continue their administration in accordance with existing laws as in the past. The message closed with the words, 'Long live the Marshal!'

On November 14, while Yves Chatel, new Governor General of Morocco, was issuing a proclamation in line with these instructions, Marshal Pétain - now completely at the mercy of the Germans - sent Darlan a telegram:

> You were charged with the defence of North Africa against American aggression. The decision you have taken in contravention of our orders violates also the orders of the North African government. Orders were given to the African Army to offer no obstacles and to undertake in no circumstances any action against Axis forces and not to add to the misfortunes of our country. Order the African Army not to take any action in Africa in defiance of the Axis forces.

To fortify himself in the face of this attack Darlan on November 15 broadcast a further declaration of loyalty to the Marshal. Asserting that the latter was in German clutches, he now proclaimed himself protector of French interests in North Africa and announced that General Giraud had been selected as commander in chief of French forces in Africa, on land and sea and in the air.

General Giraud on the same day broadcast a statement to the public: 'There is only one enemy - the one that occupies our country and keeps a million of our comrades prisoner.... We'll chase him out of Africa, then out of France.... All are united in their love of France...and have only one passion - victory.'

On November 16 Marshal Pétain signed a message outlawing Darlan:

> By prematurely giving the order to cease fire he disorganized resistance and broke the morale of the troops. He ignored repeated commands to defend Africa on the pretext that thereby he was preventing General Giraud from usurping command. Now he has confirmed Giraud in his command. Admiral Darlan has therefore excluded himself from the national community. He has forfeited all public functions and all military command.

In a broadcast the same day the Marshal stated that Darlan was a traitor. He instructed French African forces not to accept Darlan's orders.

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On the same day in North Africa Darlan, in Marshal Pétain's name, instituted a Legislative Council to assist him in his role as High Commissioner for French North Africa. The Council was to give its views when consulted on general questions relating to administration or legislation. Giraud, for his part, promised to cooperate 'with joy' under the Allied High Command and to take whatever part was entrusted to himself and his men in the final offensive. He expressed gratitude for the American offer of equipment.

Apparently Darlan, before the day was over, emphasized his disregard for the Marshal's latest act by issuing a proclamation calling on all Frenchmen to follow him as if orders came from Pétain.

[Confidential: A statement forwarded on November 21 from General Noguès to the Spanish High Commissioner in Tetuan put Darlan's case neatly.

> Pétain was still head of the French state but had delegated his powers in Africa to Darlan. When the American troops landed, the French - although short of munitions - had put up as stout a resistance as possible. But when the Germans invaded unoccupied France, thereby violating the terms of the armistice, the French had regained their freedom of action and had decided upon close collaboration, military, political and economic, with the Anglo-American forces.]

On November 18 Marshal Pétain annulled the constitutional article wherein Darlan had been named as his successor and named Laval instead. He decreed, furthermore, that Laval as Chief of Government, outside of constitutional, laws, had the power on his signature alone to make laws and issue decrees.

2. Repercussions Abroad

General de Gaulle had been taken by surprise when American troops first landed in Africa. The Free French representative in Washington had not been invited to attend the Armistice Day ceremony at Arlington. Both circumstances had caused ~~him~~ General de Gaulle some bitterness, but he had decided to let them pass. When the Americans went still further - from mere neglect of the French National Committee to active collaboration with one of its chief enemies - de Gaulle felt that it was time to speak out publicly.

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On November 15 the French National Committee in London issued a statement, guarded in tone but clear enough in its implications, that the Fighting French were disposed to welcome all French people who were sincerely re-entering the fight for liberation. But it was inconceivable for Fighting France to lend itself to any manoeuvre, to tolerate any compromise, to bend to any condition... They did not lose sight of the fact that in the long run it was the French people who would have the right to make their will known.

The Fighting French radio at Brazzaville on the following day said nothing could be more displeasing than a situation which put Darlan even in temporary command. However, one must recognize that it was necessary to concentrate all efforts on taking Tunisia. Accordingly the Fighting French for the time being would abstain from raising objections.

On November 16, after de Gaulle had consulted the Prime Minister, the French National Committee issued a formal announcement. Neither de Gaulle nor the Committee were taking any part whatsoever in negotiations in North Africa with Vichy representatives. Obviously it would be impossible for them to accept any decision which would in effect establish a Vichy régime in North Africa. The union of all French territories overseas in the struggle for liberation should be achieved in conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people.

Throughout
~~In~~ the next twenty-four hours the BBC ran this statement immediately after Darlan's latest proclamation asking the French in North Africa to obey all his orders as if they came direct from the Marshal.

On November 17 President Roosevelt made a statement to the press which was intended to allay the fears not only of the Fighting French but also of journalists and the general public.

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The present temporary arrangement had accomplished two military objectives. The first was to save American and British lives on the one hand and French lives on the other. In the second place it had saved a month or two of mopping up in Algeria and Morocco, which would have delayed concentration for the attack on Tunis and Tripoli. Temporary arrangements made with Darlan applied without exception to the current local situation only.
"We are opposed to Frenchmen who support Hitler and the Axis." No one in the American army had any authority to discuss the future government of France and the French Empire. The French people themselves would establish that government after they had been set free by the victory of the United Nations.

President Roosevelt had asked for the liberation of anti-Nazi prisoners in North Africa and the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or ideologists.

The French of North Africa were subordinating all political questions to the formation of a common front against the common enemy.

Fighting French spokesmen both in Washington and London expressed gratification when this statement reached them.

In the British House of Commons debate on the subject still continued, however. It had begun on November 17 when Attlee, as Deputy Prime Minister, had told the House prior to Mr. Roosevelt's announcement, that arrangements with Darlan had been made only with a view to the immediate military situation. Members demanding further information were asked to wait for Mr. Churchill's statement. On the 18th E. L. Granville said the American and British press had flown the Darlan kite experimentally, but it had come to earth labelled 'Quisling'. If we could get a good man like Giraud out of France, surely we should now be looking for Herriot. F. J. Bellenger said the British people could not understand the Darlan deal even as a temporary expedient of war.

Fresh arrivals from France and North Africa were expressing, meanwhile, the strongest disapproval of the use of Darlan by Eisenhower. André Philip said in Ottawa on November 16 that it would have a disastrous effect if Frenchmen believed the appointment had been made or countenanced by the United States government. If they took it seriously it would mean turning France over to communism.

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Frenchmen newly arrived in London from North Africa said citizens in Algiers and Frenchmen in Morocco had been shocked by the recognition of Darlan, who sees only one enemy - Great Britain. The Americans may have intended only to prevent civil war, but in reality they had only put it off. Moreover, the people of France would not rise when the right moment came unless they were reassured that the choice between Vichy and the Allies was not a choice between six and half a dozen.

M. Morandat, just escaped from France, said Giraud was risking the reputation he had hitherto enjoyed among Frenchmen everywhere. The French people would never answer a call to arms so long as Darlan continued to hold his present position.

3. Editorial Comment

Prior to President Roosevelt's statement of November 17, the metropolitan press found little to say in support of Eisenhower's decision to accept Darlan's services. It is true that Dorothy Thompson on November 15 observed that it would be impossible for either the State Department or the President or the British to play with forces of reaction in Europe...'We have very distinguished political leadership.' But that assurance came at the end of an article in which she denounced as a long-term policy the very measures which were being resorted to in Africa at the moment.

> It was logical that when France capitulated in 1940 to a Fascist power, Fascist-minded men should be chosen to form the French government, but there was no logic in our doing such a thing. To set up a Papen-Goering government in Germany would be an analogy to a Darlan-Nogues government in France.
>
> We could never put our might behind a para-Fascist government. The American people would not stand for it. Neither would the French.

The Herald-Tribune protested strongly on November 17 against the government's attitude toward the Fighting French.

> The de Gaullists deserve at least equal consideration with Vichy Frenchment from the American government. They represent more than a policy of unceasing resistance to Hitler, great though the

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benefits which the United Nations have already derived from that policy may be. They also stand for the best of the old France, to which President Roosevelt appealed as the Americans went into North Africa. The Fighting French carry into this delicate stage of Franco-American relations a legacy of mistrust based on this country's official course after the Bordeaux capitulation.

> It is essential that the Fighting French in London be kept informed of the immediate aims of Allied forces in North Africa and the measures being taken to realize them. If patience and understanding are demanded of the Fighting French, they are obviously entitled to receive frankness and cordiality in return

Arthur Krock made an interesting survey of official opinion in Washington on the subject of the negotiations with Darlan. His column on November 16 anticipated a number of statements the President was to make the following day as to the reasons why it had been necessary to deal with so unreliable a person. He went on to report a number of suggestions about which the President said nothing:

> Americans would accept help from anyone who would give it effectively. The United Nations must use all the conflicting elements if possible. They could all be fused into one if Herriot could set up a government in North Africa.
>
> In listening to French statements it must be borne in mind that no Frenchman at the present time is speaking with true objectivity. The rivalry of French leaders outside Vichy is a factor in everything that is said. Any news from Vichy, including stories of an apparent rift between Pétain and Darlan, must be taken with a great deal of salt.
>
> Despite the truculent tone of Admiral Robert's pro-Vichy broadcast, he and the American government are satisfied with each other's plans and purpose.

After President Roosevelt's explanation of the situation with respect to Darlan, although it was apparently the general opinion in the United States that it was Eisenhower's duty to take whatever decisions were necessary to save lives and shorten the war, Waverley Root sent to press a warm article representing the views of those who were not appeased.

> The de Gaulle movement had acquired support within France to a striking extent, but American policy tended to destroy the success so painfully achieved. The State Department was now involved with at least three separate groups of Frenchmen whom it appeared to view with a degree of favour in inverse proportion to their devotion to the democratic cause. Most observers had expected the breaking off of relations from the Vichy side to be

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followed by the occupation of Martinique. On the contrary the world had been presented with the spectacle of a tiny island successfully outplaying the diplomacy of a world power, while sailors escaping from the French warships immobilized there reported that German submarines used the harbour of Fort de France and U-boat crews rested there between trips.

> If the press were allowed to disclose what the State Department was doing, the people could judge whether it was good or not. Unfortunately, however, the press was forbidden to perform its destined function.

The Herald Tribune, in an editorial on November 19, made a useful contribution to the discussion:

> Whatever might have been the case had different policies been followed in the past, the fact seems to be that when the moment of the landing came the Fighting French had little or no strength in North Africa because their officers had all been jailed. French and native forces on the ground were in the control of officers and bureaucrats, most of whom were sympathetic with M. Pétain.
>
> Unless we wished to open our assault upon the French colonies against such leadership, it was patent wisdom to take what we found and allow events and personalities to sort themselves out afterward.

Walter Lippmann in his column of November 19 observed that the use of Admiral Darlan to order resistance to cease and collaboration to begin had satisfied the need for orderly legality in bringing to an end the power of Vichy in Africa. It had been a wise but unplanned and improvised procedure. Apparently the passage to a political arrangement which could last until the whole of France was liberated would have to be improvised too, since it did not appear that the State Department had settled on the principle of, or worked out the programme for, the government of liberated territory.

> Liberation of prisoners and abrogation of Nazi laws should not be based on specific requests by the President. The right way to proceed was to proclaim in North Africa the restoration of the constitution and the laws of the Third Republic. Then when we talked about the freedom of the French they would know exactly what we meant.
>
> There was only one ~~legitimate~~ French constitution legitimate by the consent of the French nation, and that was the constitution of the Third Republic. It was therefore upon this constitution that any provisional government in Africa or elsewhere must be founded. In all French territory administered by de Gaulle this principle was regarded as inviolable.

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SECRET

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
December 15, 1942

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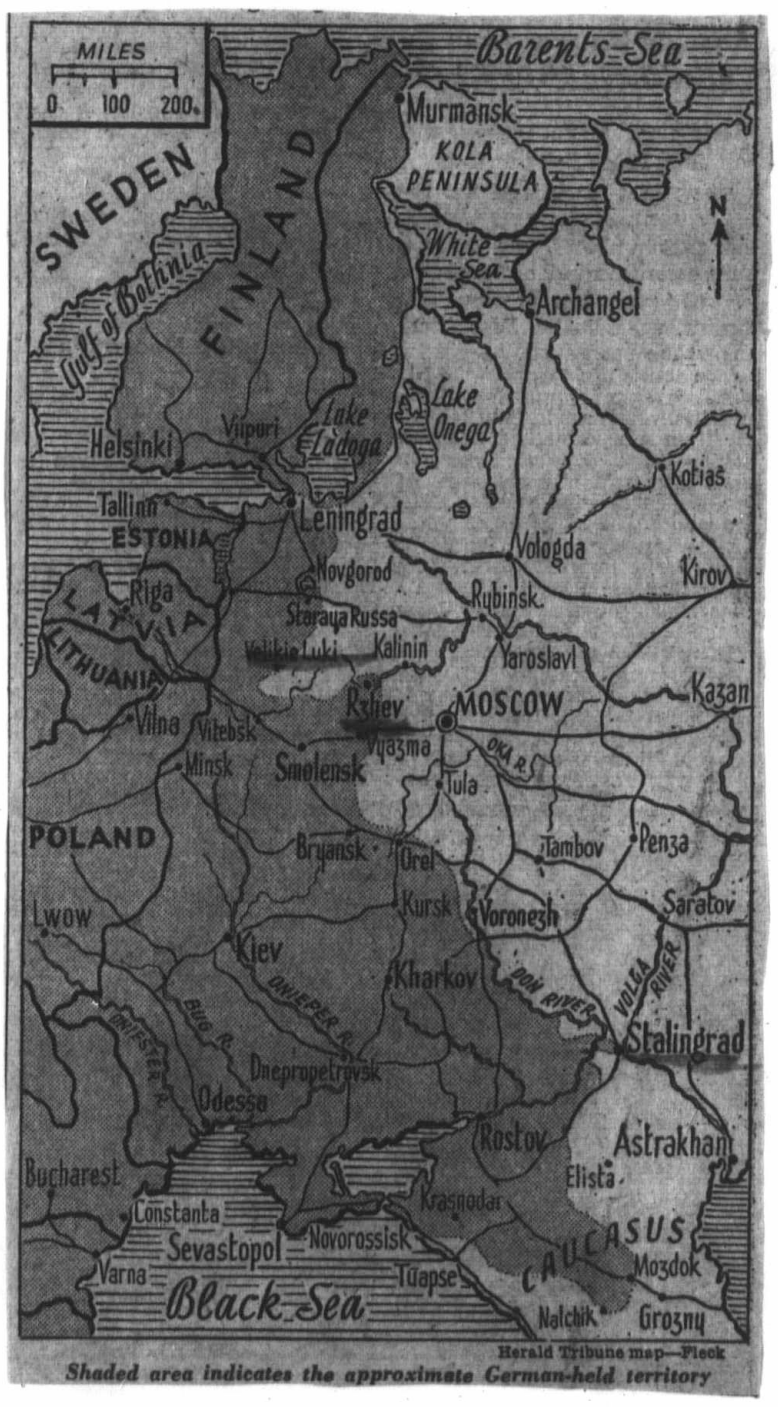
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Review of Military Operations

1. Russia

Gratifying advances made by the Russians during the first week of December in the Stalingrad area, the Don-Volga corridor and in the Rzhev and Velikiye Luki sectors have been slowed up or halted in the past week by increased German resistance. During the past three or four days fighting in all sectors has been fierce but inconclusive, with only slight changes in relative positions of the belligerents. Southwest of Stalingrad the Germans have driven back a short distance part of the Russian forces attempting to isolate the Axis forces in the Stalingrad sector, but the invaders still find themselves so nearly encircled that supply problems are causing difficulty. It will take much more than the present slight success to restore the former strength of their position.



Herald Tribune map—Fleck

Shaded area indicates the approximate German-held territory

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Review of Military Operations

1. Russia

Gratifying advances made by the Russians during the first week of December in the Stalingrad area, the Don-Volga corridor and in the Rzhev and Velikiye Luki sectors have been slowed up or halted in the past week by increased German resistance. During the past three or four days fighting in all sectors has been fierce but inconclusive, with only slight changes in relative positions of the belligerents. Southwest of Stalingrad the Germans have driven back a short distance part of the Russian forces attempting to isolate the Axis forces in the Stalingrad sector, but the invaders still find themselves so nearly encircled that supply problems are causing difficulty. It will take much more than the present slight success to restore the former strength of their position.



Herald Tribune map—Fleck

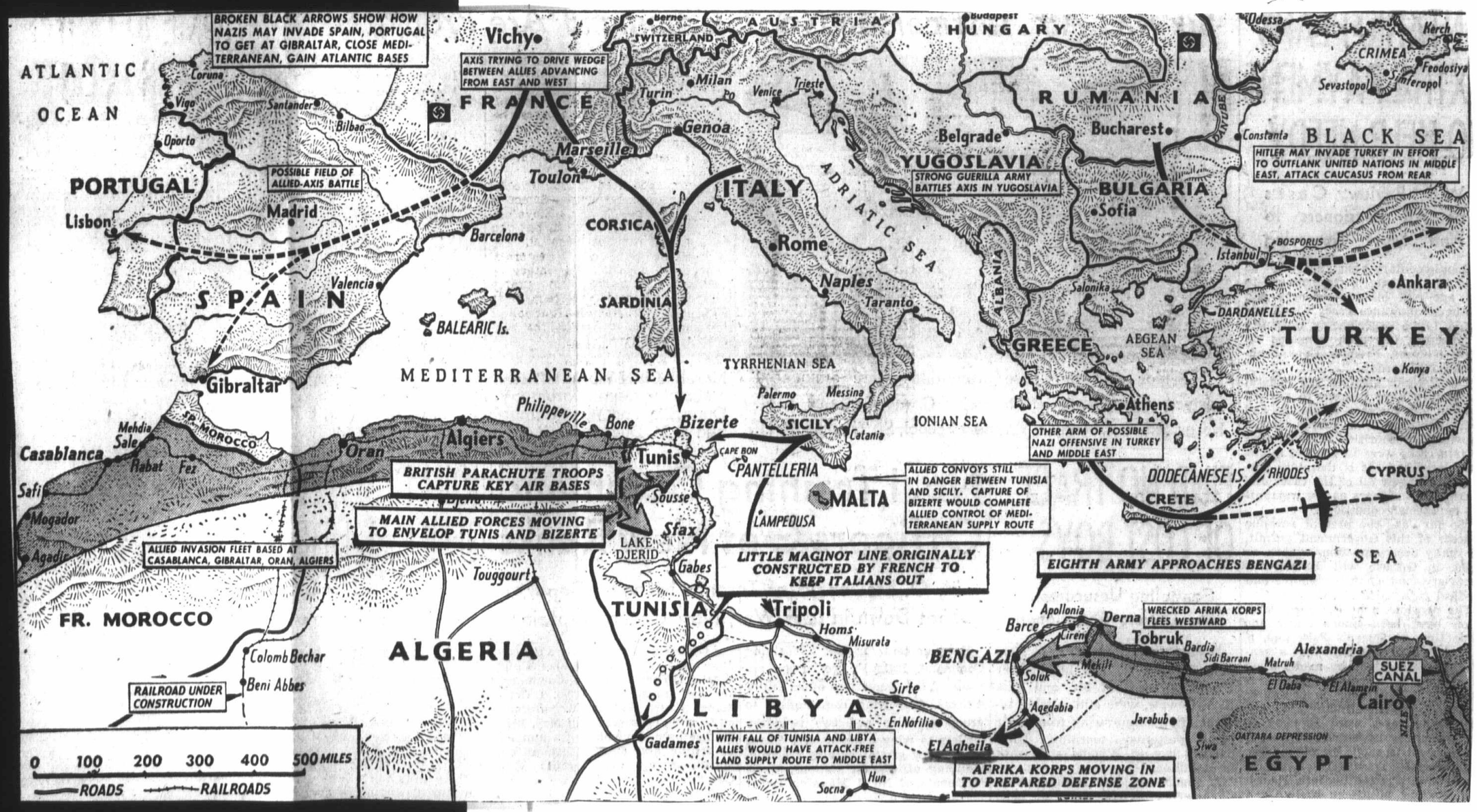
Shaded area indicates the approximate German-held territory

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2. North Africa: Libya

On December 14 the Afrika Korps began an orderly retreat westward from El Agheila, the day after the Berlin radio reported that General Montgomery had launched an attack on Rommel's position. It does not appear, however, that Axis forces actually waited to be engaged by the Eighth Army. Rommel continues to be harassed by problems of supply in view of Allied air activity, which has accounted for several supply ships and interfered with road traffic from Tripoli. He also suffered heavy losses in mechanized equipment, it appears, during the retreat of the past two days.



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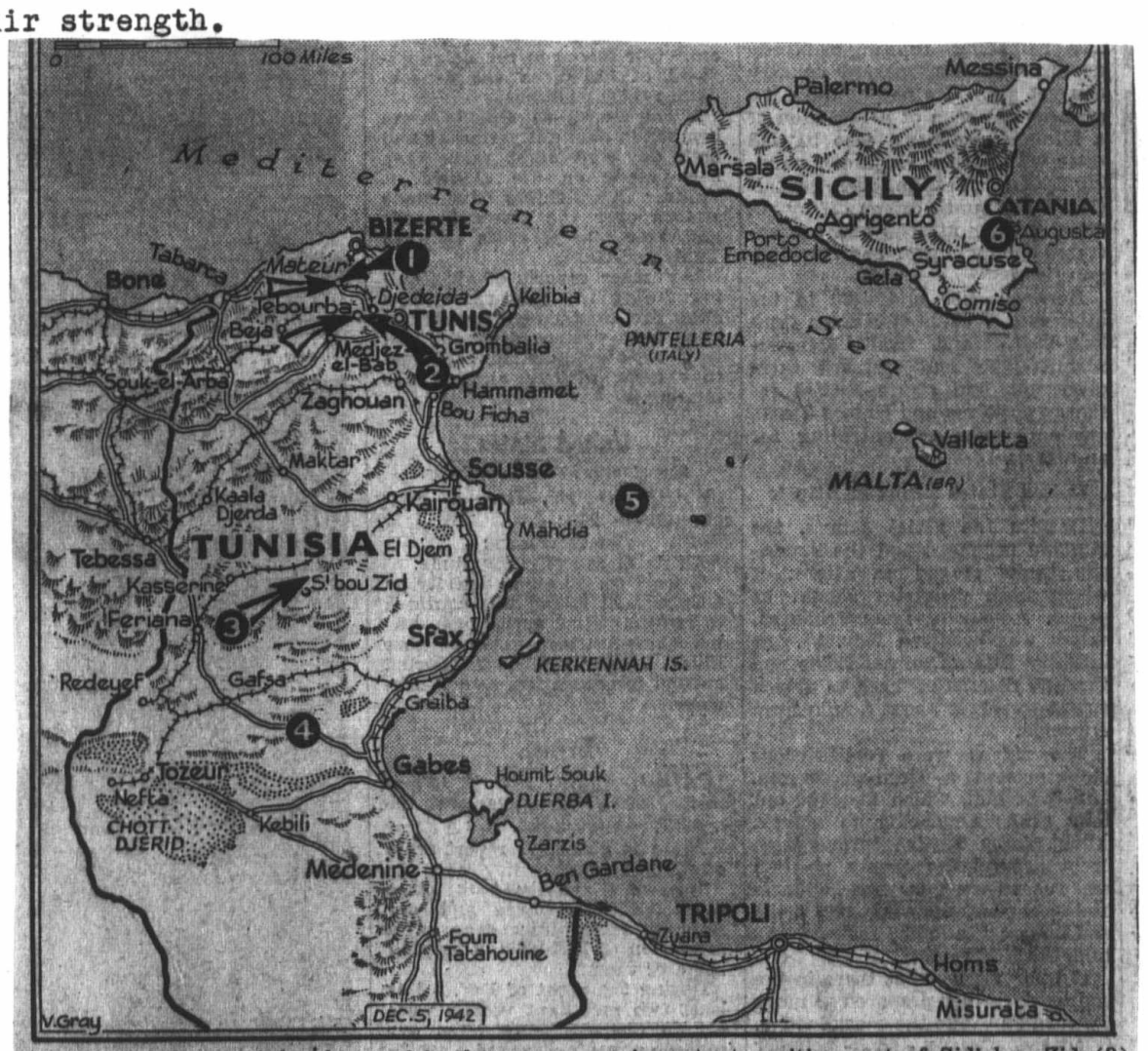
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3. North Africa: Tunisia

The initial Allied success in driving a wedge between Tunis and Bizerta in the Mateur-Djedeida-Tebourba sector was followed during the first week of December by reverses which have forced the Allies to withdraw to a line 20 to 30 miles west of Tunis. Axis forces, after recapturing Djedeida and Tebourba, also took Medjez el-Bab, making full use of the advantage given them for the time being by possession of superior airfields in the vicinity of the fighting zone. Within the past two days the Allies are said to have succeeded in damaging Axis-held airfields sufficiently that a certain proportion of Axis planes have fallen back on Sicilian bases, while American Flying Fortresses and medium bombers have reinforced Allied aircraft already in the area to establish a slight superiority over Axis air strength.



Another fierce tank battle raged in the mountainous region southwest of Bizerte and west of Tunis, with the Germans reported to be clinging to Mateur (1), and to have definitely retaken Tebourba (2), near which the Allies were consolidating their positions. The docks at Bizerte and an airdrome at Tunis were heavily bombed. French and Allied forces claimed to have taken an important position east of Sidi bou Zid (3) and Axis patrols were routed between Gafsa and Gabes (4). Allied airmen struck hard at positions around Gabes. Off the eastern coast of Tunisia (5) at least two Axis merchantmen and an Italian torpedo boat were sunk. Several places in Sicily were raided, one British plane crashing near Augusta (6).

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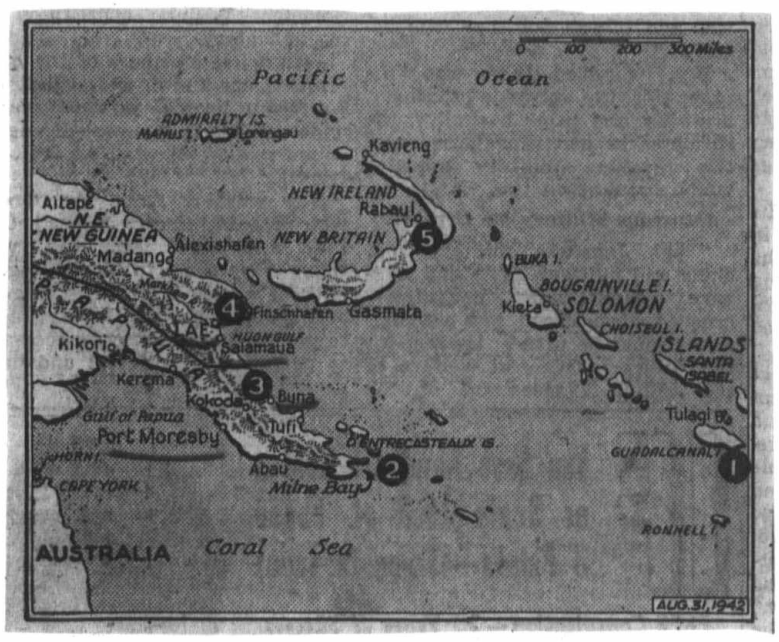
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4. Southwest Pacific

Twice since December 1 the Japanese have despatched fresh forces to Guadalcanal Island, but in both cases their squadrons were intercepted at sea and dispersed by Allied aircraft with losses and heavy damage. Four months of fighting for this island have cost the Japanese 7,000 men and 450 aircraft, beside a large proportion of the 148 vessels sunk off the Solomons since August 7.

In New Guinea with the capture of Buna on December 14 the Allies finished their drive from Port Moresby which began on September 29. Only at Lae and Salamaua are the Japanese still in possession of shore installations in New Guinea. It is expected that mopping up operations along the Buna - Port Moresby road will occupy General MacArthur's forces for some days to come.



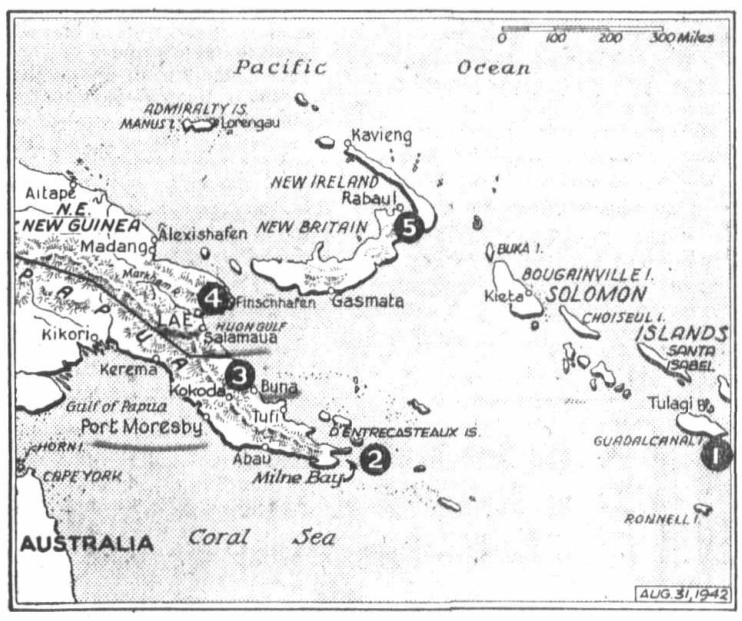
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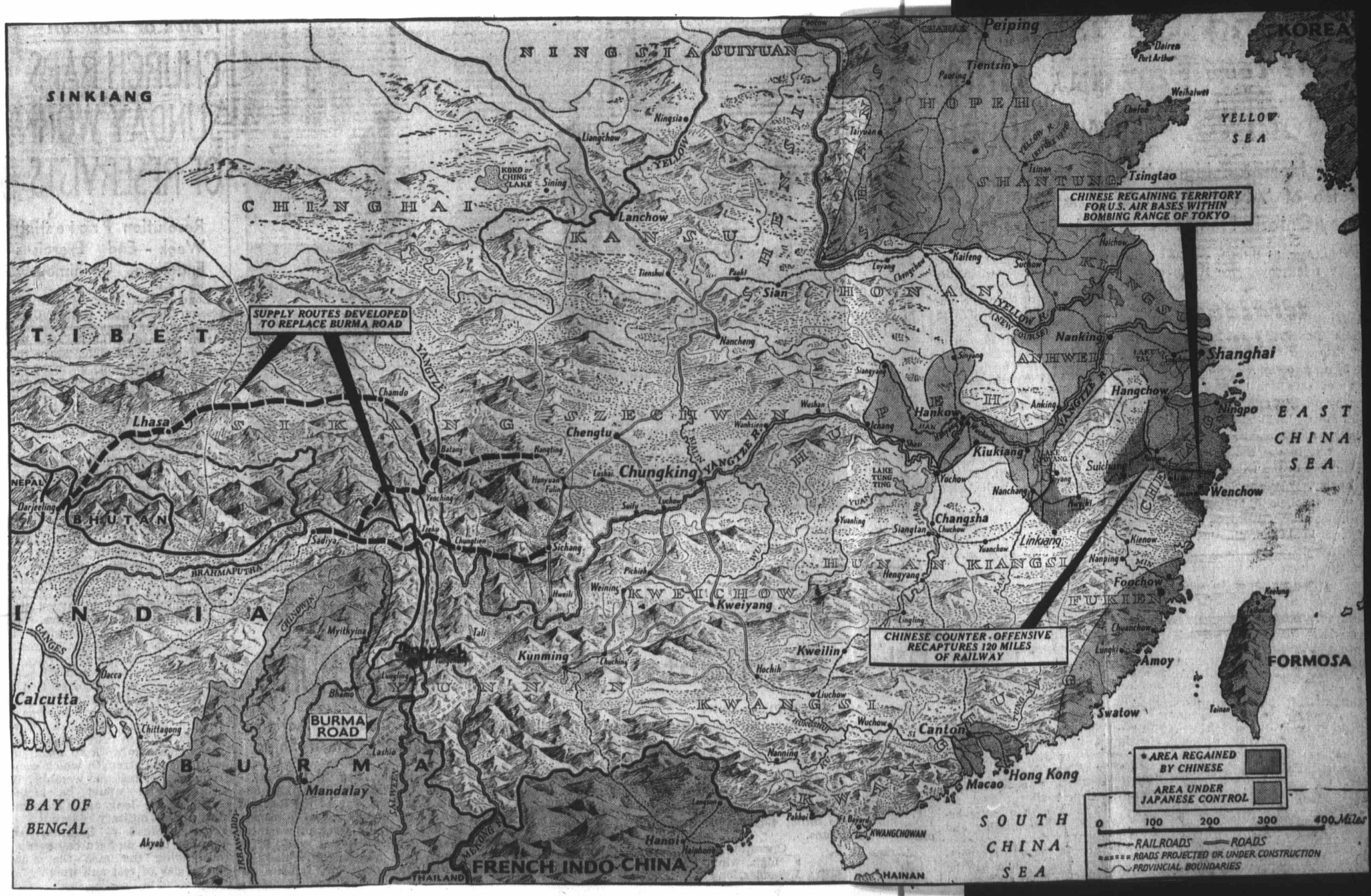
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C170036

5. China

On December 6 a triple Japanese drive began in the Tengyueh region against the Chinese defenders of Yunnan, supposedly with Kunming as its objective. There is no indication that Japanese forces concentrated on the southern border of Yunnan in Indo-China have yet become active.

Foreign observers in Chungking have expressed the opinion that there is no danger of Chinese morale breaking unless a full-scale attack on Yunnan were to coincide with a bad harvest, in which contingency it would be almost impossible for resistance to continue unless Allied aid were provided on a much wider scale than is at present the case.

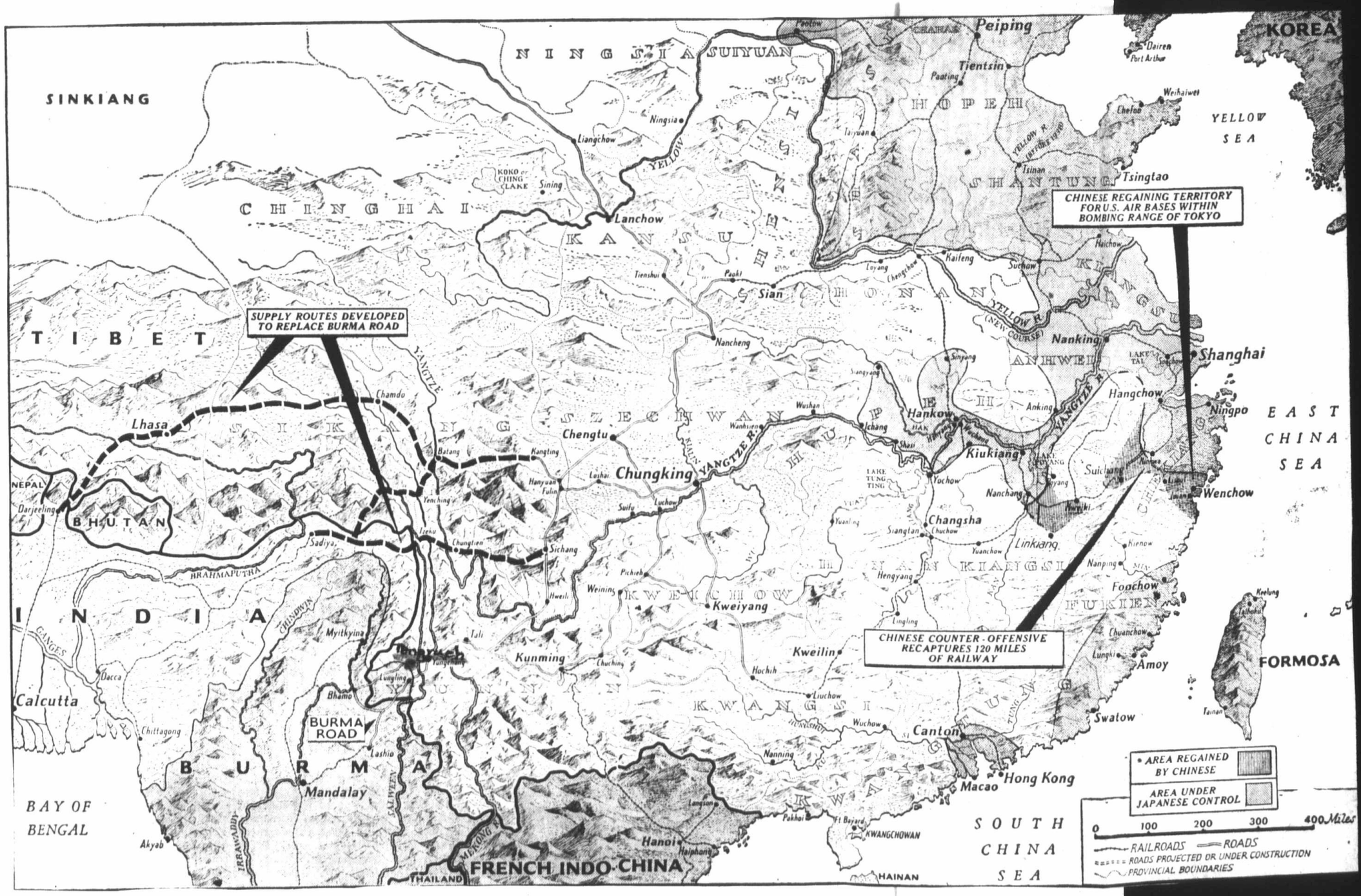

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CHINGHAI
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KWANGSI
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YUNNAN
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BHUTAN
NEPAL
BURMA
THAILAND
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HAINAN
SOUTH CHINA SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
YELLOW SEA
FORMOSA
KOREA
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Tsingtao
Shanghai
Nanking
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Chungking
Chengtu
Lanchow
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Kiukiang
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Wenchow
Foochow
Amoy
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Bhamo
Lashio
Akyab
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Darjeeling
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C170037

The Attempt to Exterminate Jews in Nazi-Occupied Territory

1. Scope of German Measures

After Himmler's visit to Warsaw last March a Vernichtungs-kommission, or official annihilation agency, was created by the Nazi authorities, which has since operated under the direction of Commissioner Feu. Apparently it is this agency which was responsible for the massacres of tens of thousands of Jews that took place during the last week of November in Poland. Professor Stanislaw Kot, Polish Vice-Premier, describing recent events at a press conference in Tel Aviv on December 7, stated that the business of exterminating Polish Jews began after 1,200,000 Poles had been massacred in the western areas, and that when the Jews had been annihilated it was expected the turn of the Poles would come again.

[SECRET] Wholesale executions of Polish Jews began in the autumn of 1941. Immediately after Himmler's visit to Warsaw in July 1942 liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto began, deportations being carried out at the rate of 3,000 to 10,000 daily from July 22 to September 1. Ghettos of surrounding towns were cleared out during the last week of August without the formality of deportations. For the Warsaw ghetto 120,000 food cards were supplied in September, 40,000 in October 1942.
[Weekly Political Intelligence Summary, December 2, 1942]

Figures attributed to documents received through the State Department in Washington show a sharp reduction in the Jewish populations of German-occupied territory as a whole since the war began. There is some variation in figures compiled from these sources; the following were published in the Montreal Star for December 9:

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Jewish Population	September 1939	Autumn 1942	Difference
Germany	200,000	40,000	160,000
Austria	75,000	15,000	60,000
Bohemia and Moravia	80,000	15,000	65,000
Poland	3,300,000	2,000,000	1,300,000
Belgium	85,000	8,000	77,000
Netherlands	180,000	120,000	60,000
France	340,000	275,000	65,000
Rumania	900,000	270,000	630,000
Slovakia	90,000	20,000	70,000
Jugoslavia	100,000	400 escaped to Italy	99,600
Bulgaria	8,500	All drafted for slave labour	
Latvia	100,000	Thousands killed, the rest enslaved	
Lithuania	Conditions as in Latvia		
Greece	All Jews 18 to 45 drafted for slave labour		

These figures would indicate that of five and a half or six million Jews in these countries at the outbreak of the war, only half have survived. Recent speakers and writers in the United States, however, have cited more conservative estimates showing annihilation of one-third of the total, but no reputable commentator seems to have set the total of Jewish losses at less than 2,000,000.

2. The Polish Protest

On November 27 the Polish National Council in London voted a solemn protest against German outrages in Poland and against Nazi attempts to exterminate the Jews of that country. To the inhabitants of Poland it sent assurances that victory was near, and with victory punishment of the enemy and freedom for the Polish and Jewish people. It appealed to the whole civilized world to join the United Nations in their struggle against Nazi bestiality.

On December 9, no other government having issued any statement on the subject, the Polish National Council delivered a note to Allied governments inquiring if there was any possibility of restraining the Germans from continuing their mass extermination of the Jewish population of Poland and their plan to obliterate Poland as a nation. Although the warning issued by Allied governments on January 13, 1942 had not called a halt to German violence

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and terror, the Polish National Council was confident that the Allies shared its own conviction that the crimes committed by the Germans must be condemned and the criminals punished.

3. Silence of Other Governments

Two days earlier Mr. Maisky and Mr. Winant had called on Mr. Eden to discuss what could be done, but the general and especially the Jewish public, which did not know that the [SECRET] British, Russian and United States Governments were at work on a statement to be issued in their names and in the names of the governments in exile, were left in a state of astonishment at what seemed a studied official silence. Why had not the leaders of the United Nations made it immediately clear to Hitler that they utterly condemned the new atrocities? How long would the silence continue?

Often in the past these same questions had been asked, up to the time when deportations of Jewish refugees from unoccupied France in the summer of 1942 gave rise to official protests from several democratic governments. Thus it had been noted throughout 1941 that when President Roosevelt spoke of oppressed nations he never spoke of the Jews. In the same year Mr. Churchill, although he was known to be sympathetic, failed to mention the Jews in his utterances on post-war reconstruction. Mr. Eden also said nothing. Governments of democracies seemed to believe that if they singled out the Jews for sympathetic attention it would lead to still more terrible persecutions, but events had proved that the Jews could not have suffered more even if democratic leaders had spoken in their defence. Silence had merely deprived the sufferers of any comfort they might otherwise have derived from a knowledge of the moral support they enjoyed throughout the free world.

Another suggestion offered during the long months of

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silence had been that possibly democratic leaders were trying to avoid the appearance of admitting Goebbels' contention that the war was being fought on behalf of the Jews, since a supposed admission of this sort would simply add fuel to the fires of anti-Semitism. But by failing to speak out on behalf of the Jews, democratic leaders had succeeded in giving colour to another Nazi contention that Jews, operating secretly behind the scenes, pulling the wires that made the democratic nations fight their battles for them, did not wish to have attention drawn in any way to what they were doing.

It might also be maintained that democratic leaders hesitated to single out the Jews for separate mention in their protests lest this be interpreted as an admission of the principle of second-class citizenship. To protest against persecution of Polish citizens should be enough, since in democratic eyes the Jews were first-class Polish citizens and were therefore covered by the protest of January 13, 1942. In reality, however, the Germans had singled the Jews out for special attention from the very first, and unless they were also specially mentioned in Allied protests, German leaders would continue to doubt that penalties for Jewish persecution would be exacted in the same degree as for persecution of non-Jews.

To some observers in Canada it seemed that official silence should logically continue until governments were ready to back up warnings by action. The only effective way to convince Nazi leaders that it was not safe to continue their annihilation policy would be to accompany a sharp protest from all the United Nations with an announcement that ships would be made available to bring escaped Jewish refugees to the United States and Canada to be trained for industrial or agricultural work to aid the Allied war effort. So long as the people of this continent kept the doors all but closed against adult Jewish refugees, expecting Arabs of the Near East to show a generosity they themselves lacked, colour was lent to the Nazi theory that the Allies were less con-

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cerned about the fate of Eastern European Jews than they pretended to be, so that it was fairly safe for German officials to take any Allied warnings lightly.

4. Public Reaction

In Palestine a call was issued to Jews of the world to observe a three-day period of mourning, prayer and protest from November 30 to December 2. (In the United Kingdom the week of December 13-19 was chosen for this purpose.) The voluntary Jewish Representative Assembly was convened in Jerusalem, and in cables to Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Sikorski and Benes its members called on United Nations leaders to warn Hitler that retribution would be exacted for Nazi crimes. They also asked these leaders to propose an exchange of German internees in Allied countries for Jews in Poland and other occupied territories. The Jewish press in Palestine asked Jews of the United Kingdom, United States and neutral countries to undertake 'effective and adamant political action to their utmost capacity.' Jewish labour in Palestine asked labour leaders in the United Kingdom and the United States to demand reprisals for the Jewish massacres.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to The Times saying that it was necessary to announce that any person directly or indirectly concerned with the outrages would be held responsible after the war. Meanwhile the least that could be done was to offer to receive any Jews escaping from Nazi clutches. Official arguments against receiving Jewish refugees were irrelevant in face of the monstrous evil with which the democracies were called on to deal.

The Manchester Guardian also believed that practical results might be expected if the Allied governments put on record their knowledge of the annihilation policy, and stated that it would be included in the list of war crimes and retribution exacted. The Allies should also lend all aid to the rescue of Jews able to

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escape, but the United Kingdom must set the example.

Representations made in the United States ranged over a wider field. On December 4th, 63 senators and 181 representatives sent President Roosevelt a joint declaration asking for restoration of a Jewish national home in Palestine in face of Nazi attempts to exterminate the whole Jewish people. From many public platforms the opinion was voiced that the creation of a Jewish national state in Palestine was the only effective answer to Nazi anti-Semitism.

The National Council for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal submitted to President Roosevelt a plea that Palestine be opened to all Jews who desired to settle there, and that to this end the MacDonald White Paper of May 1939 be abrogated; that immigration to Palestine of tens of thousands of Jewish refugees in North Africa, Russia and Iran be facilitated forthwith; that a Jewish military force be created in Palestine under its own flag, and that the United Nations agree to transform Palestine into a self-governing Jewish Commonwealth.

A delegation of Jews under Rabbi Stephen Wise, representing several organizations, asked President Roosevelt to warn the Nazis that they would be held to strict accountability for their crimes; also to employ every available means to get news of his statement through to the inhabitants of Axis countries, so as to deter them from acting as instruments of their mad leaders. The delegation also asked that an American commission be set up to examine evidence of Nazi crimes and to present such evidence to the bar of public opinion.

The Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews renewed its demand for a separate Jewish army in a three-quarter-page advertisement in the New York Times on December 5, in which it was further demanded that Hitler be warned that for every ten thousand Jews slain by the Nazis Berlin would be bombed for a whole night. This was followed on the 6th by a two-

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page advertisement in the same newspaper, signed by some 1400 well-known Jewish and non-Jewish Americans, who affirmed that the solution of the age-old Jewish problem in Europe was one of the objectives of democracy and a preliminary condition of permanent peace in the post-war world. They recognized the right of Jews to return to their place among the free peoples of the earth and the right of stateless and Palestinian Jews to fight in their own army under their own insignia.

Meanwhile Jews in Palestine itself were following a different line. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, which on June 21, 1942 issued a recruiting appeal calling on Jews to enlist in existing British and Palestinian units, now announced a policy of 'self-conscription', since under the terms of the mandate the British authorities are debarred from imposing conscription on either Jews or Arabs themselves. A new recruiting appeal was issued on December 6 by the Jewish Agency, urging increased enlistments in imperial army and naval units, in the Palestine Regiment (consisting of both Arabs and Jews), in the supernumerary police and in agricultural and industrial labour. Age limits were extended under the 'self-conscription' plan, to include youths of 18 and 19, unmarried males of 32 to 35 and unmarried women of 21 to 29. The call did not apply to married men with children.

In the United States, meanwhile, organized opposition developed to the renewed demands for a Jewish army and a Jewish national state. On December 11 application was filed for articles of incorporation of the American Council of Judaism, an organization opposed to nationalist and secularist trends in Jewish life, which plans a publicity campaign to combat demands for a Jewish state, a Jewish flag, and a Jewish army. Members of the Council believe that the political emphasis now paramount in the Zionist programme has been and will continue to be injurious to

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the welfare and status of Jews throughout the world. Insisting on the universalist interpretation of Jewish history and destiny, they call for a return to the essentials of a liberal Judaism. They are interested in the development of Palestine as a refuge for persecuted Jews but oppose the idea of a political state under Jewish domination in Palestine or anywhere else.

5. Practical Measures for the Relief of European Jews

Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have opened their doors to Jewish refugees escaping from Nazi-occupied territory. It is believed that many more refugees could be saved if the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada were to join in efforts to provide means of escape.

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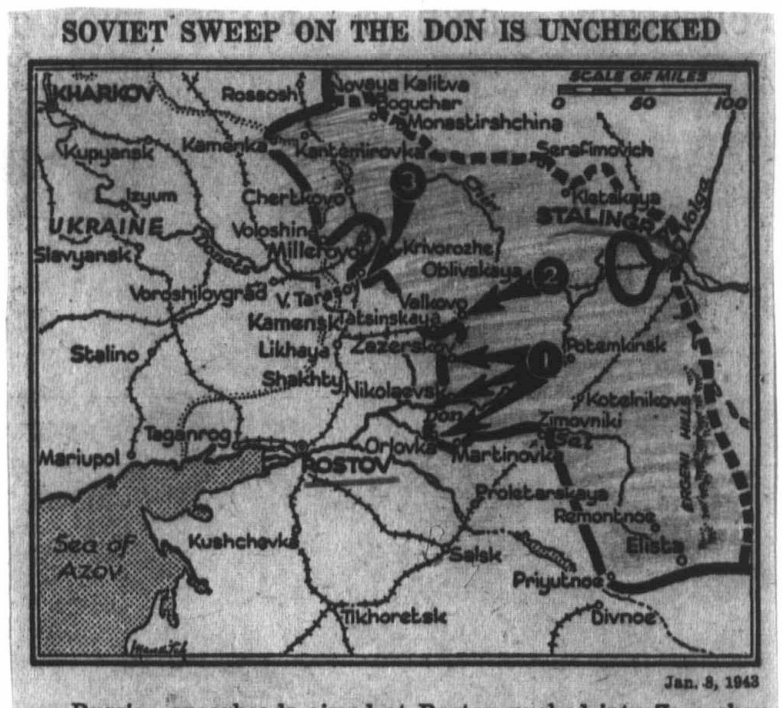
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Russian spearheads aimed at Rostov pushed into Zazerskov, Nikolaevsk and Martinovka (1) in the Don valley and penetrated Valkovo (2) on the Stalingrad-Likhaya railroad. The column pressing from the north below Millerovo (3) was meeting stiffened resistance. The solid line shows the present approximate battle line; the broken line shows the front as it stood at the start of the Soviet offensive last Nov. 19.

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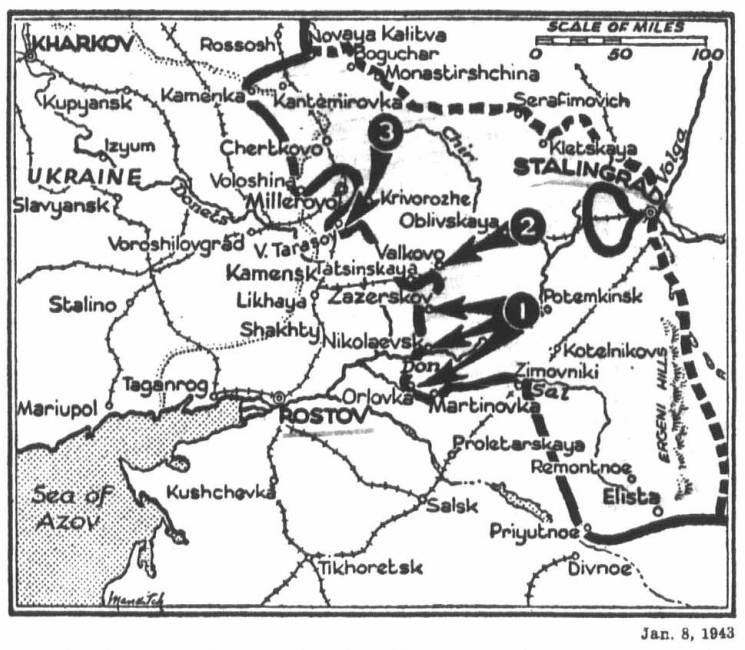
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Jan. 8, 1943

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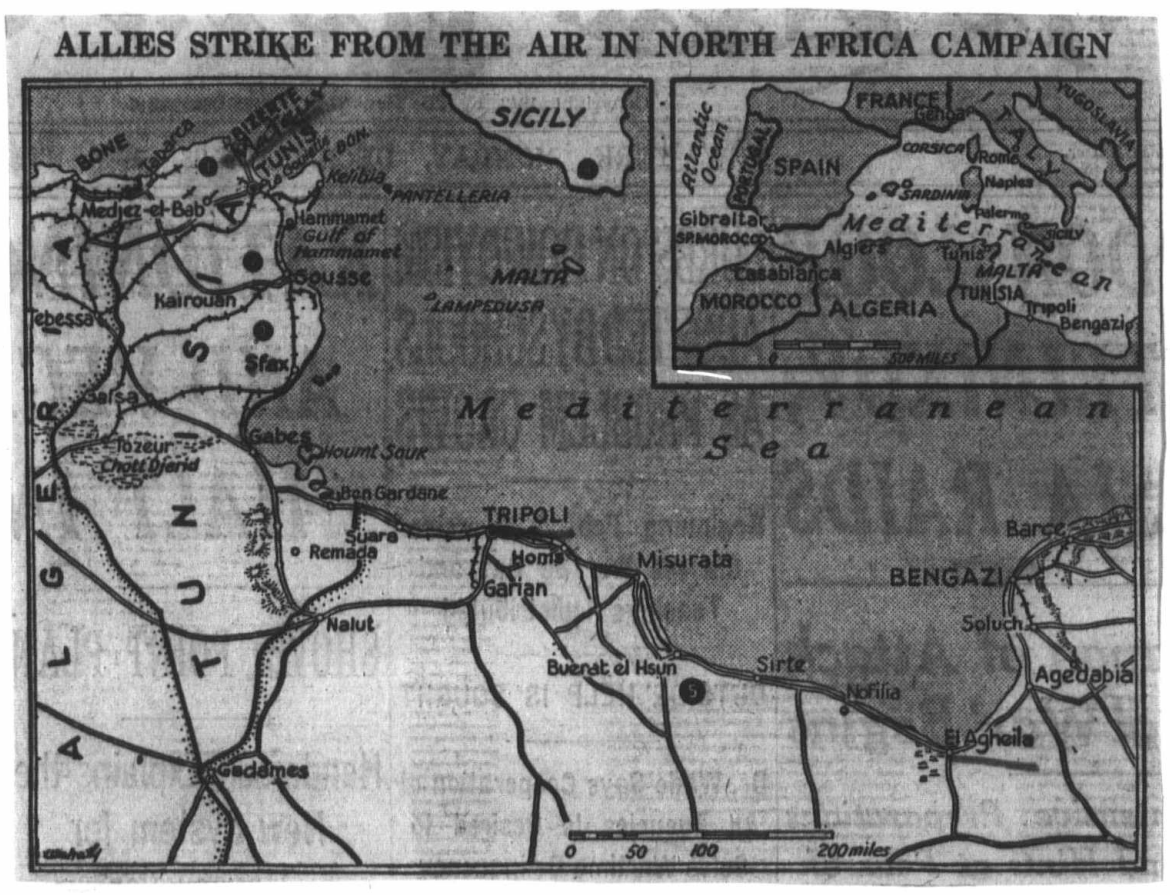
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By various devices Marshal Rommel is attempting to delay the westward progress of General Montgomery's Eighth Army, while a portion of the Afrika Korps prepares to reinforce Axis troops in Tunisia. Advance units of the Eighth Army are operating in a region roughly half way between El Agheila and Tripoli.

In Tunisia boggy terrain continues to make fighting difficult along the approaches to the Bizerta - Tunis region, which is now said to have been thoroughly fortified by German engineers. Until the ground dries up there is apparently no prospect of decisive action, although precarious skirmishes by Allied units, like the one which brought on January 5 a brief success at Jebel Azzag, fifteen miles from Mateur, will doubtless continue.



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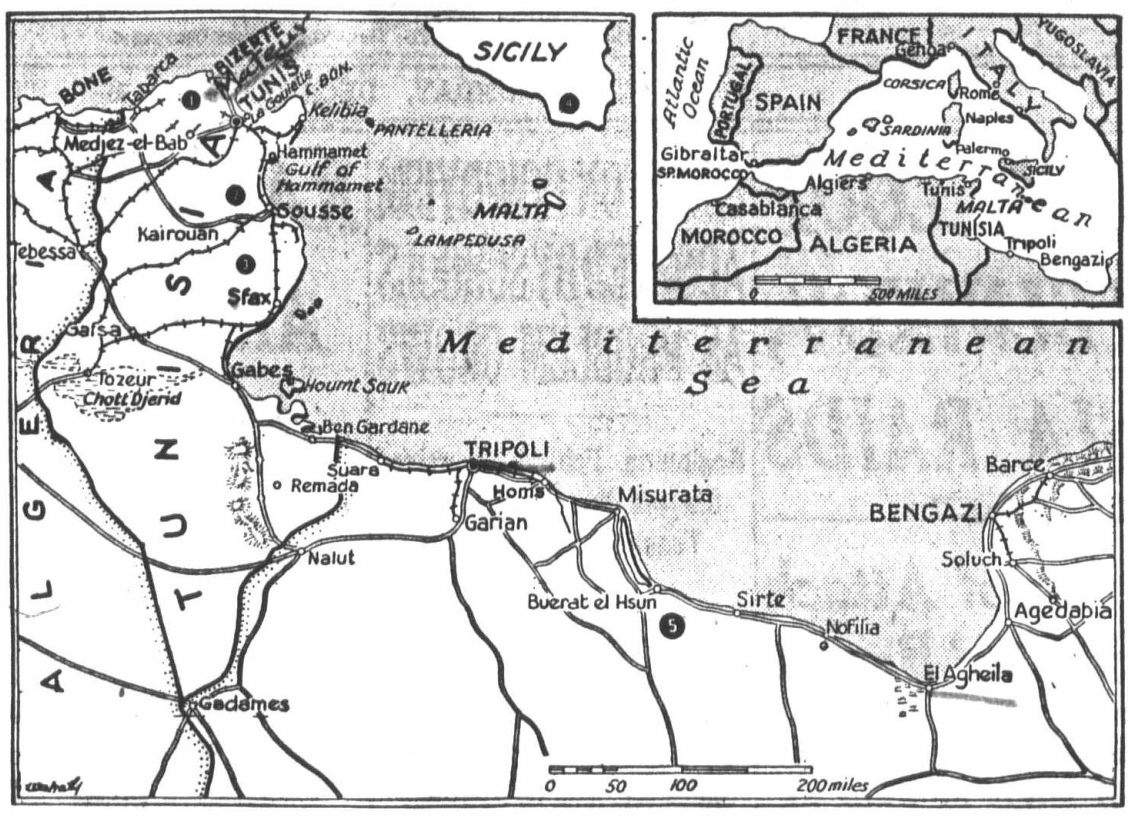
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ALLIES STRIKE FROM THE AIR IN NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN



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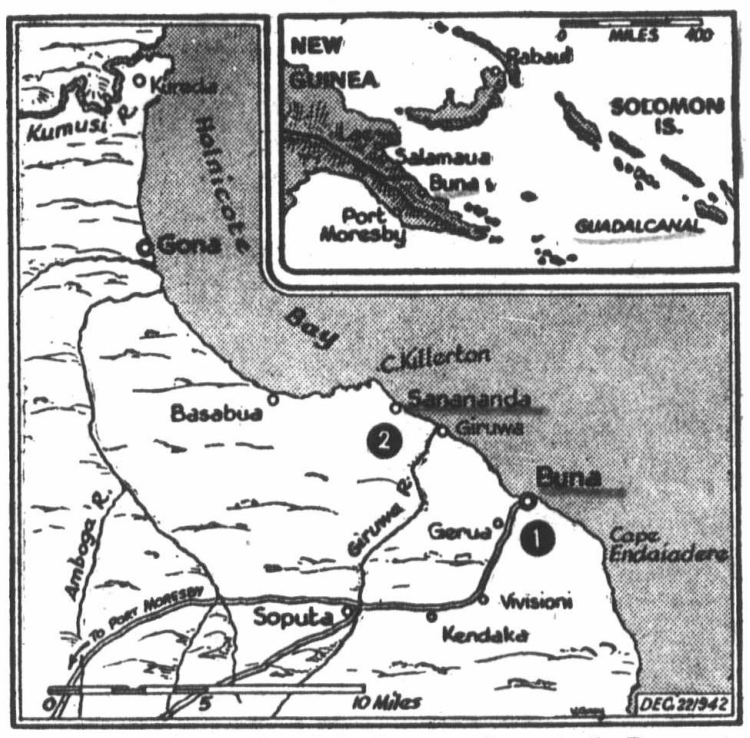
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The Japanese also persist in their attempt to maintain an estimated total of 20,000 men scattered on Guadalcanal Island. A flotilla of enemy destroyers was driven off by the Americans on January 2, but a Japanese naval force larger than any the Southwest Pacific has ever seen is being collected near Rabaul (New Britain Island) and a renewed thrust against Guadalcanal or New Guinea is expected to develop within a few days.

MOPPING UP IN NEW GUINEA CONTINUES



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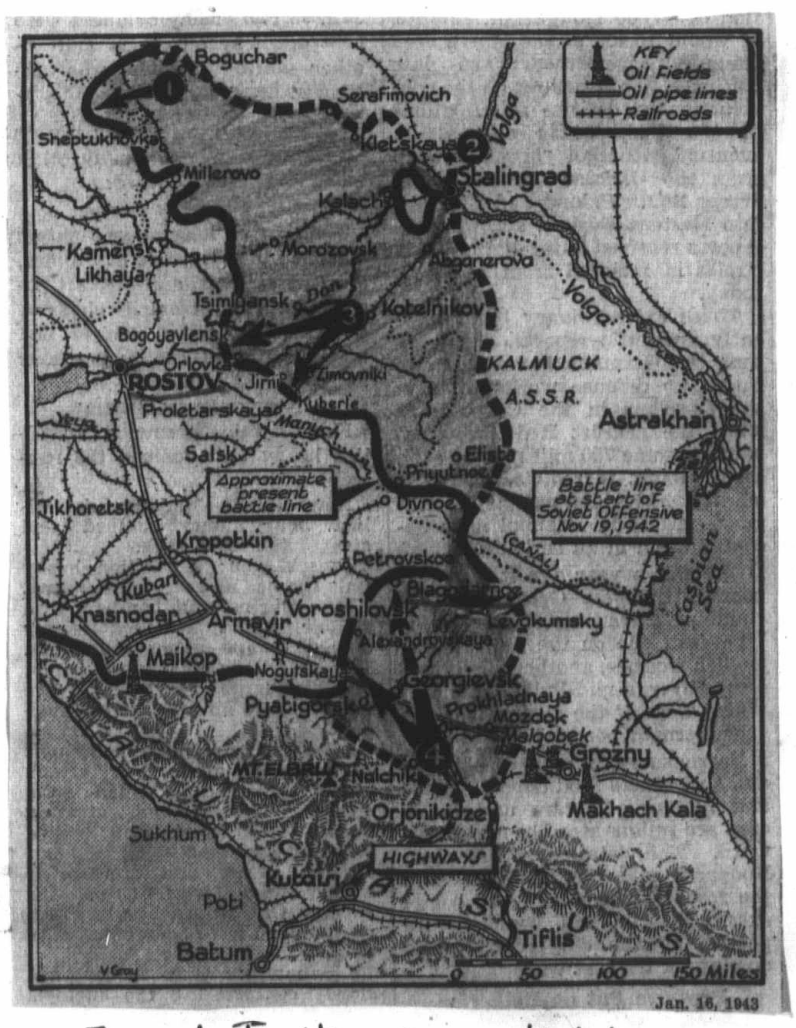
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Nazi leaders have admitted to the German people this week that the position of Axis forces on the Russian front is serious and that further heavy sacrifices will be required of the civilian population as one consequence of the present reverses.

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On January 13 Marshal Timoshenko launched a drive from Leningrad to end the German siege of that city which began sixteen months ago.



In red: Territory evacuated by enemy.

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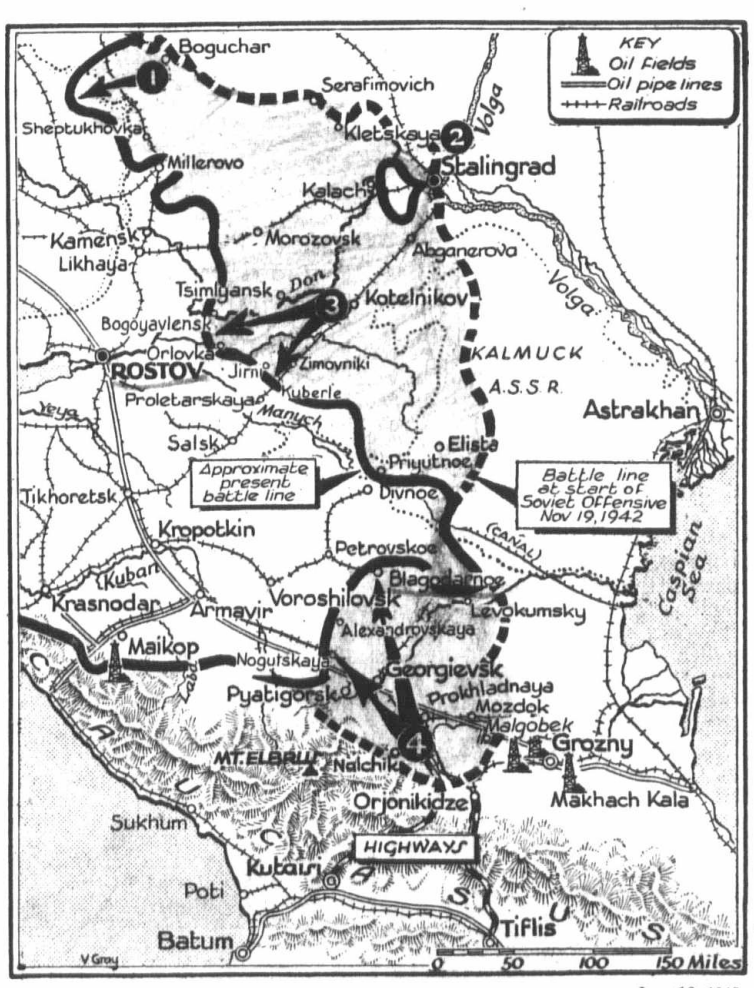
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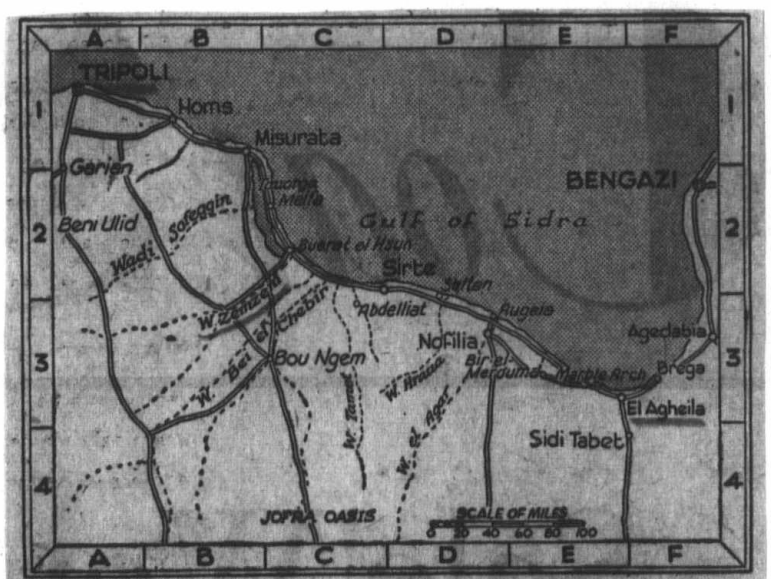
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Fighting French forces advancing from French Equatorial Africa are now said to be 300 miles south of Tripoli. British forces have attacked the German lines at Wadi Zemzem, 180 miles east of Tripoli. Marshal Rommel continues to protect what is left of the Afrika Korps from engaging in large-scale battles, yet is doing all he can in other ways to delay the progress of the Eighth Army.

In Tunisia the rainy season may continue for five or six weeks yet, making ground operations most difficult. During the past week enemy positions have been heavily raided from the air, sometimes in weather not fit for flying. Even air warfare will have to be somewhat restricted in its scope until the season is more advanced.



As German motorized units again withdrew westward after a fight with British patrols west of Wadi Bei el Chebir (C-3), Marshal Rommel was reported constructing two parallel defenses systems a few miles apart in the area of Wadi Zemzem (C-2), another rock-strewn gully.

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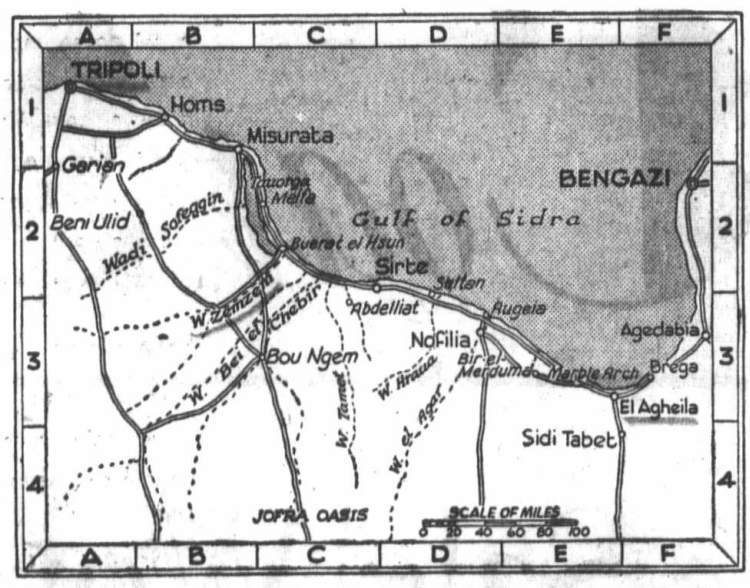
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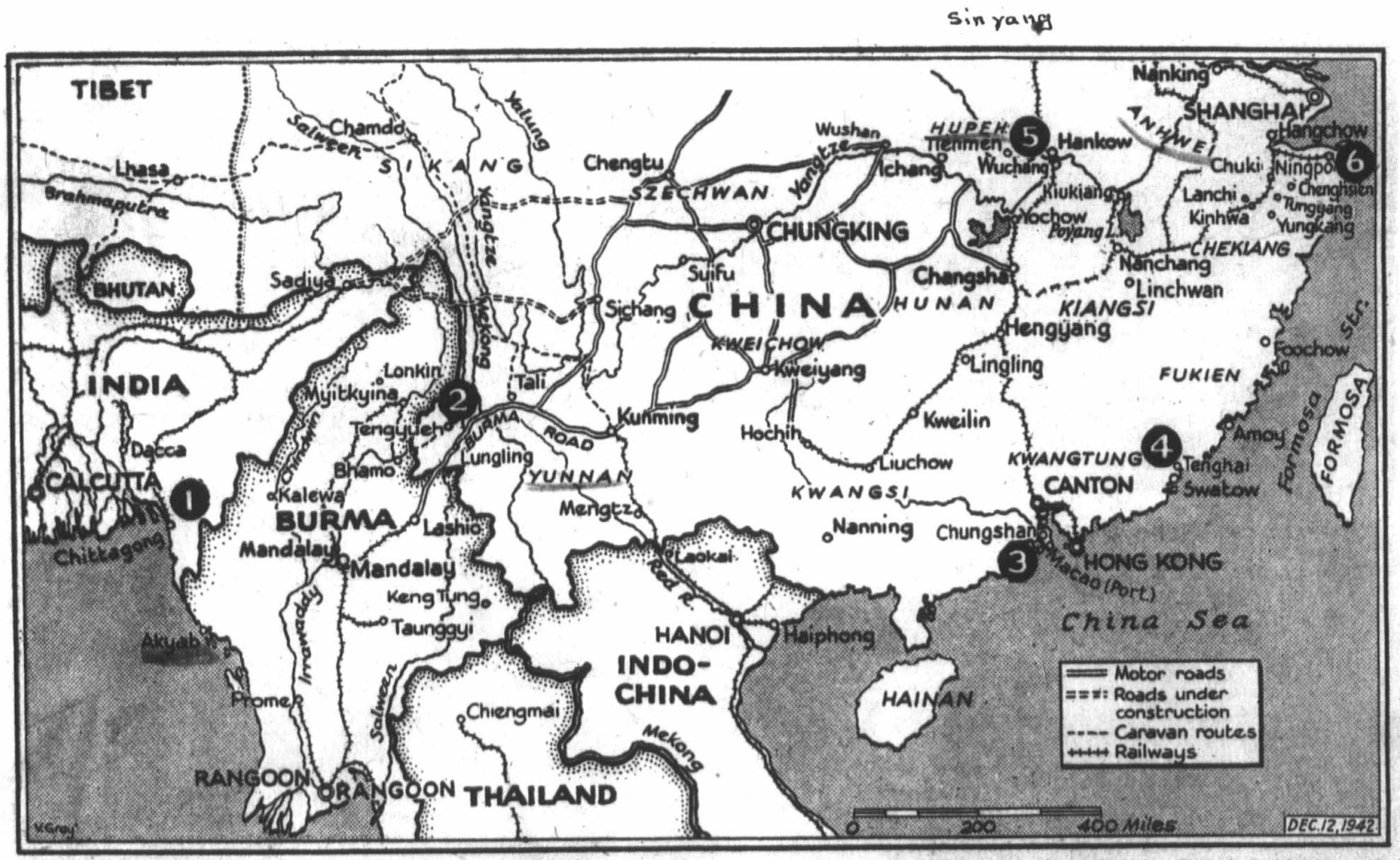
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3. The Far East

The Japanese have reinforced their garrison at Akyab and during the past three or four days have met the British advance in Burma with stiffer resistance. According to latest reports British forces are now only fifteen miles from Akyab, while Allied air strength is growing and that of Japan appears - at least for the moment - to be decreasing.

In China heavy fighting has been resumed in southern Honan, Anhwei and on the Yunnan-Burmese frontier. In southern Honan, Loshan and Kwangshan have been reoccupied by the Chinese, while fighting is said to be in progress in the streets of Sinyang, main Japanese base for the region. On the Anhwei-Hupeh border a Japanese campaign which began December 19 has apparently petered out, although elsewhere in the province the enemy has been active. Fighting on the Yunnan-Burmese boundary during the past week has apparently been fierce, with Japanese forces taking the initiative.



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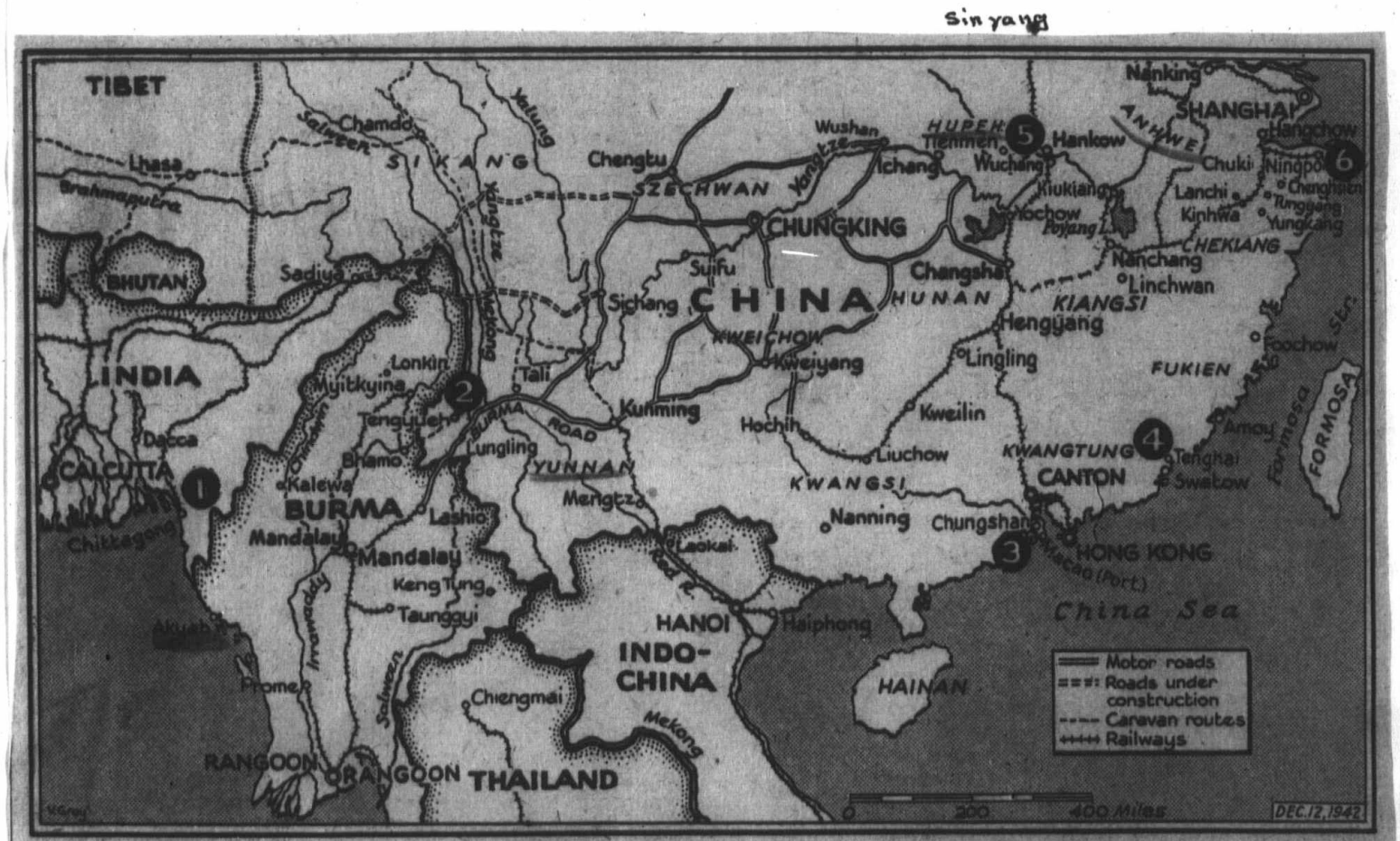
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The Japanese made another attempt this week to land supplies for their men on Guadalcanal Island. The enemy flotilla was driven off with losses, and in land fighting scattered Japanese units were driven further inland.



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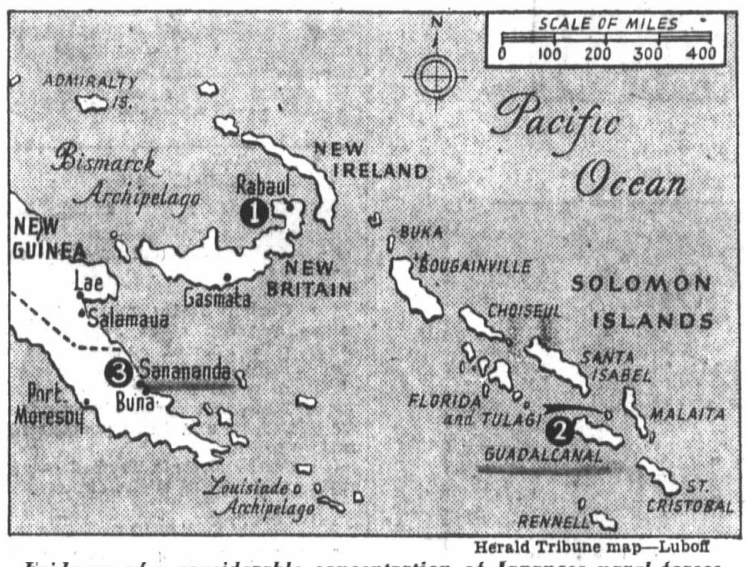
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Where Japanese Are Reportede Massing Forces



Herald Tribune map—Luboff

Evidence of a considerable concentration of Japanese naval forces is reported at Rabaul (1). An apparently successful attempt to supply Japanese troops on Guadalcanal (2, and continuing Allied attacks at Sanananda, New Guinea, also were reported yesterday

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Pan American Union: Legal Principles of Peace

On January 6 the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, of which Mr. Hull is chairman, formally adopted a declaration of the legal principles of peace summarized as follows:

1. There are certain general standards of conduct which take priority over the will of the individual state. No difference exists in the moral law as applied to individual citizens and to states.

2. No state may consider itself exempt from observance of the moral law on the ground of political, economic or racial supremacy, or of a particular national culture which it believes to be inherently superior to that of other states.

3. Respect by each state for the personality, sovereignty and independence of every other state constitutes the basis of international order. No state may intervene in the internal or external affairs of another state.

4. States are juridically equal, and this equality is independent of the territorial size or material progress of the particular state.

5. Good faith is an essential principle of international law. Treaty obligations must be faithfully observed.

6. No territorial conquest brought about by acts of aggression shall be valid or recognized as having any legality.

7. All differences or disputes between states must be settled by procedures based on the established principles of international law.

This declaration, which emanated from the Inter-American Juridical Committee at Rio de Janeiro, was circulated last week, after its adoption by the Governing Board, to the governments of the 21 American republics for their adherence.

It may be convenient to record at this juncture the official attitudes of the American republics to various earlier resolutions, pacts, treaties and conventions formulated in recent years for the general purpose of maintaining stability in international relations.

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1. Covenant of the League of Nations

Twenty of the 21 American republics, or all but the United States, were at one time or another members of the League of Nations. By the time war broke out in Europe in September 1939, however, 7 had ceased to be members, while three others had given notice of intention to withdraw:

Withdrawal dates

January 1927	Costa Rica
June 1928	Brazil
February 1937	Paraguay
May 1938	Guatemala
June 1938	Nicaragua
July 1938	Honduras
August 1939	Salvador

Notices of withdrawal

May 1938	Chile
July 1938	Venezuela
April 1939	Peru

2. Gondra Treaty (May 3, 1923) - Submission of disputes to a commission of enquiry for investigation and report. Signed or adhered to by all American republics, and ratified before January 1, 1942 by all but Argentina and Bolivia.

3. Paris Pact for the renunciation of war (August 27, 1928) - Acceded to before December 1938 by all American republics except Argentina, Bolivia, Salvador and Uruguay.

4. General Act of Arbitration for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (thrown open to accession by all states September 26, 1928) - No accessions from among American republics.

5. Inter-American Arbitration Treaty of Washington (January 5, 1929) - A treaty of limited application, excluding all but legal disputes on questions subject to control by international law. By January 1, 1942 all but five American republics were bound by this treaty, although 14 had entered reservations. Argentina did not sign the instrument, and Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay had not ratified.

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6. General Convention of American Conciliation (January 5, 1929) - To invest the commissions of enquiry provided under the Gondra Treaty with the character of commissions of conciliation. Signed by all American republics except Argentina, and ratified before January 1942 by all the signatories but Bolivia and Costa Rica.

7. Rio de Janeiro Pact of Non-Aggression and Conciliation (October 10, 1933) - Signed by ten American states and adhered to subsequently by a handful of European states as well as by nine additional American republics. By January 1, 1942 all American republics except Costa Rica were bound by the instrument.

The purpose of the pact was to place on the signatories a responsibility for maintaining peace by adopting in their character as neutrals a common and firm attitude in the case of conflicts, this attitude being expressed through the political, juridical and economic means authorized by international law and through the influence of public opinion, but not through diplomatic or armed intervention.

8. Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Re-Establishment of Peace (December 12, 1936) - Mutual consultation and peaceful collaboration in case of war or threat of war; joint action should an outside war threaten the peace of the Americas. Signed by all American republics, and ratified before January 1, 1942 by all but Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay.

9. Convention for the Fulfilment of Existing Treaties (December 16, 1936). A cooling off period of six months during which parties to a dispute would not resort to war; mediation, investigation, conciliation and arbitration; consultation among neutrals; possible embargoes on supplying armaments and financial aid to belligerents. Signed by all American republics and ratified before January 1, 1942 by all but Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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10. Resolutions of Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers (January 1942) - Solidarity among American republics in face of the existing menace, joint cooperation for mutual protection, breaking off of diplomatic, commercial and financial relations with Axis powers, mutual consultation, elimination of subversive activities and the creation of a continental economic system. Before the close of the conference nineteen of the twenty-one republics had made the resolutions effective, or all but Argentina and Chile.

Where each of the American republics stood, on the dates specified above, with respect to the various agreements is indicated in the following table:

General Peace Agreements
Binding American Republics

(Exceptions indicated by number represent either abstentions, withdrawals or non-ratification)

1. League Covenant; 2. Gondra Treaty; 3. Paris Pact; 5. Inter-American Arbitration Treaty; 6. Conciliation Convention; 7. Rio de Janeiro Pact of Non-Aggression and Conciliation; 8. Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Re-Establishment of Peace; 9. Convention for the Fulfilment of Existing Treaties; 10. Resolutions of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers.

	Abstention, non-ratification or withdrawal
Argentina	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
Bolivia	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9
Brazil	1
Chile	1, 10
Colombia	
Costa Rica	1, 5, 6, 7, 9
Cuba	
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador	
Guatemala	1
Haiti	
Honduras	1
Mexico	
Nicaragua	1
Panama	
Paraguay	1, 5, 9
Peru	1, 8, 9
Salvador	1, 3
United States	1
Uruguay	3, 5, 8, 9
Venezuela	1, 9

Note: The General Act is omitted in this table, since no American republics were party to it.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
January 23, 1943

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Review of Military Operations

1. Russia

In the past week the Russian armies have made greater progress than in any other seven-day period this season. The railway east of Leningrad was cleared of the enemy early in the week, and Schluesselberg and other towns south of Lake Ladoga were reoccupied, thus terminating the seventeen-month siege of Leningrad. In the Caucasus the enemy has been swept from the great triangle Salsk-Blagodarnoe-Pyatigorsk, and Russian troops now menace Armavir, the rail junction commanding the Maikop oil fields. From Salsk to Voronezh the front is swinging steadily westward toward Rostov and Kharkov. Meanwhile the German High Command has been preparing the minds of the people for news of the loss of the armies fighting in the Stalingrad area.



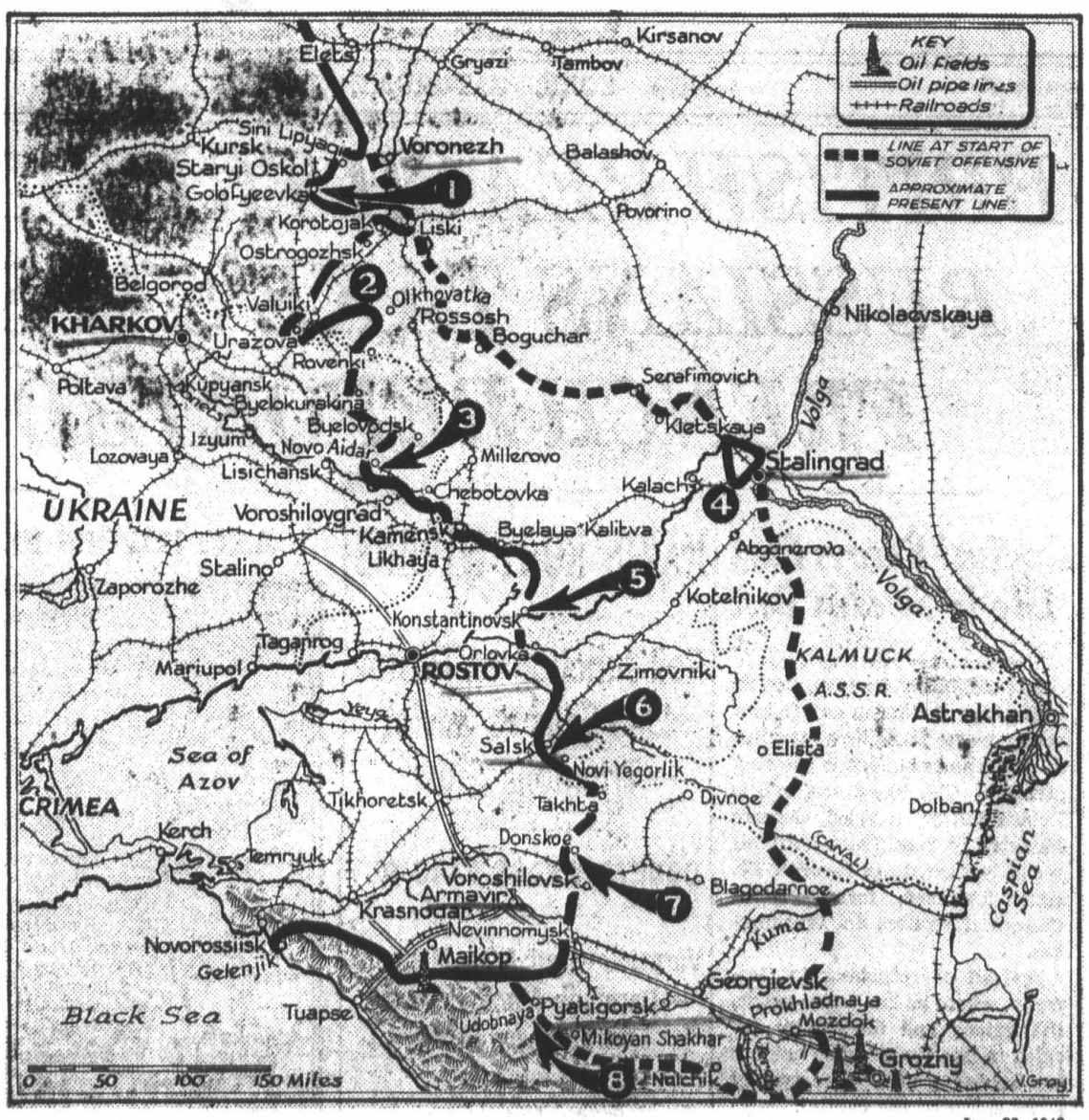
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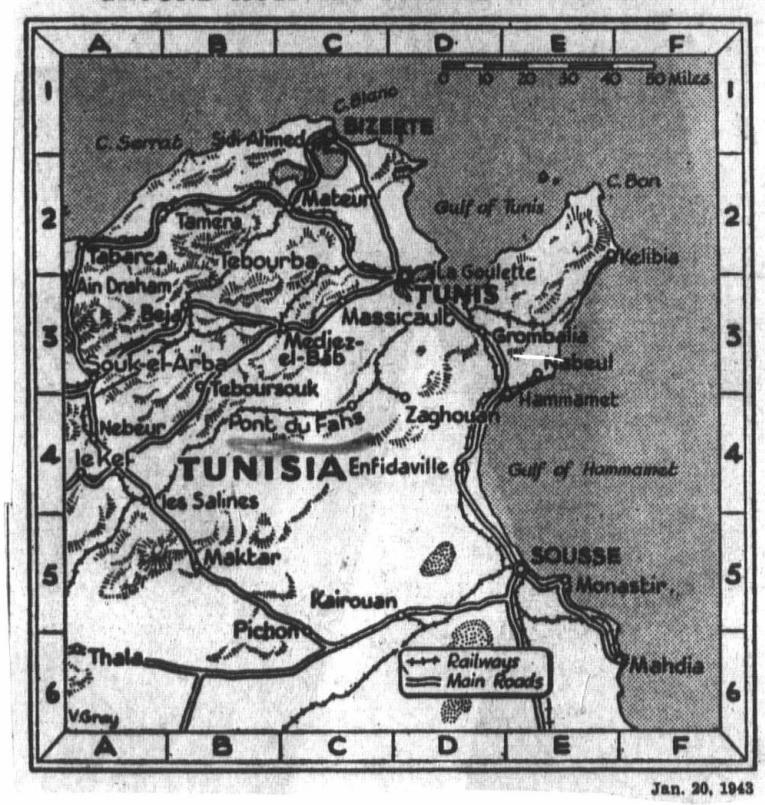
RUSSIANS SMASH SEVENTEEN-MONTH BLOCKADE



Jan. 19, 1943

A junction of Soviet troops from immediately around Leningrad and others from the Volkhov front to the east cleared a railway to the east and ended the siege of the former capital. The troops from the west crossed the Neva River and the combined forces occupied Schulesselburg, Marino, Moskovsk Dubrovka and a few other near-by points.

GROUND ACTIVITY FLARES IN TUNISIA

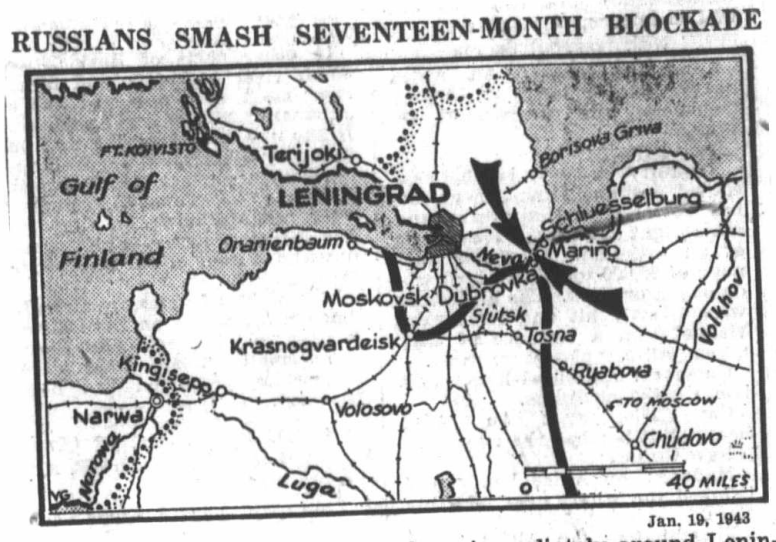


Jan. 20, 1943

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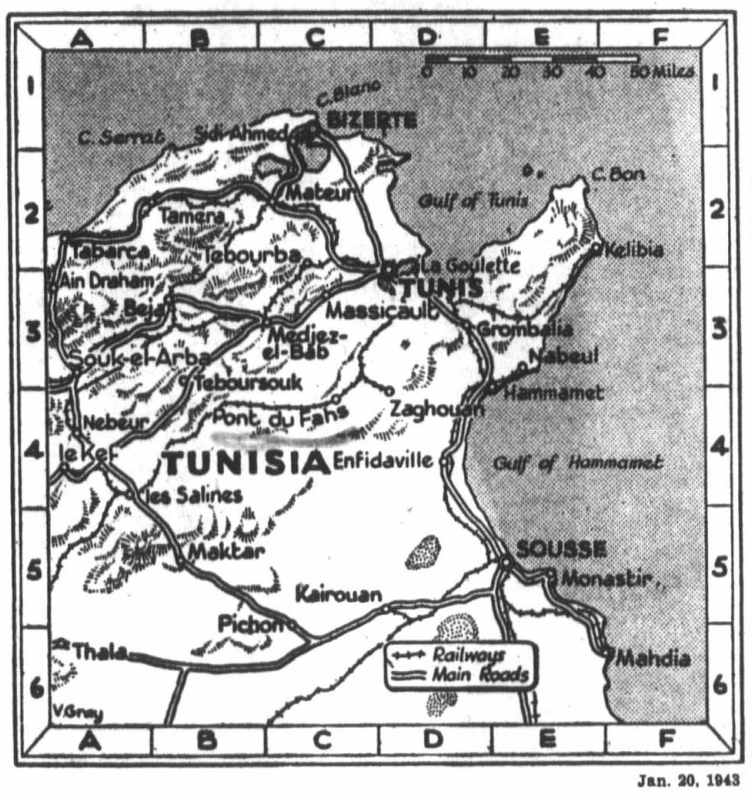
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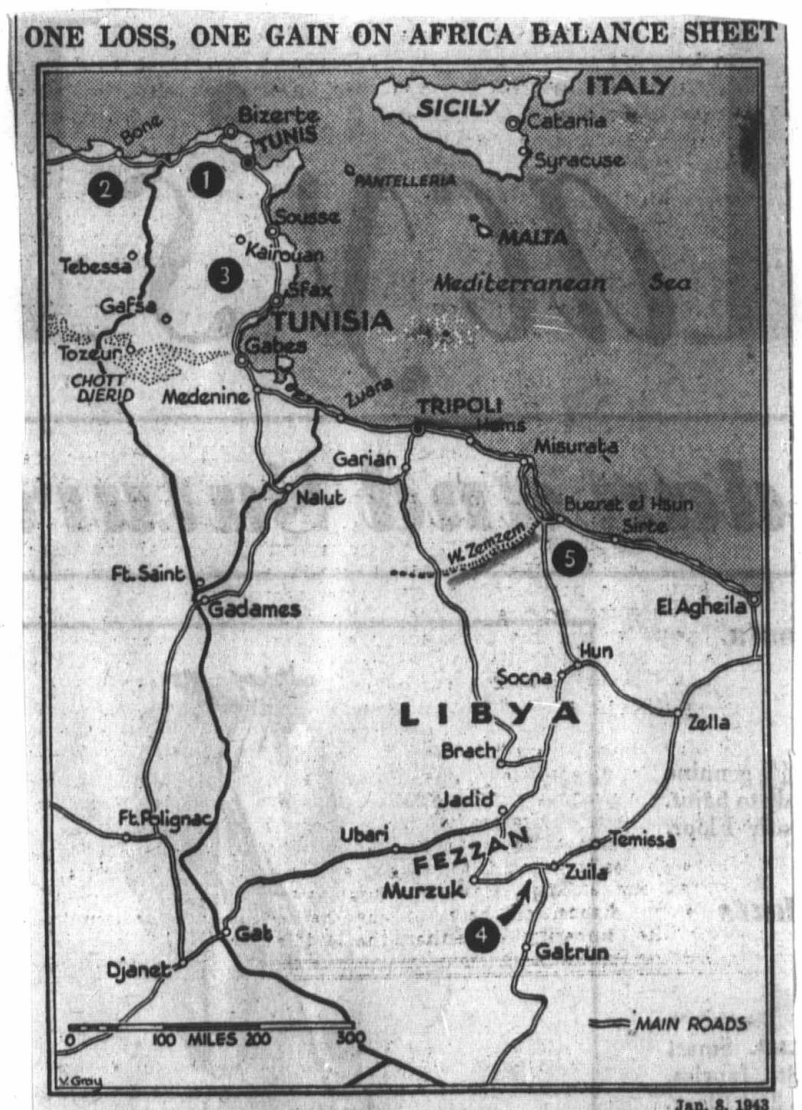
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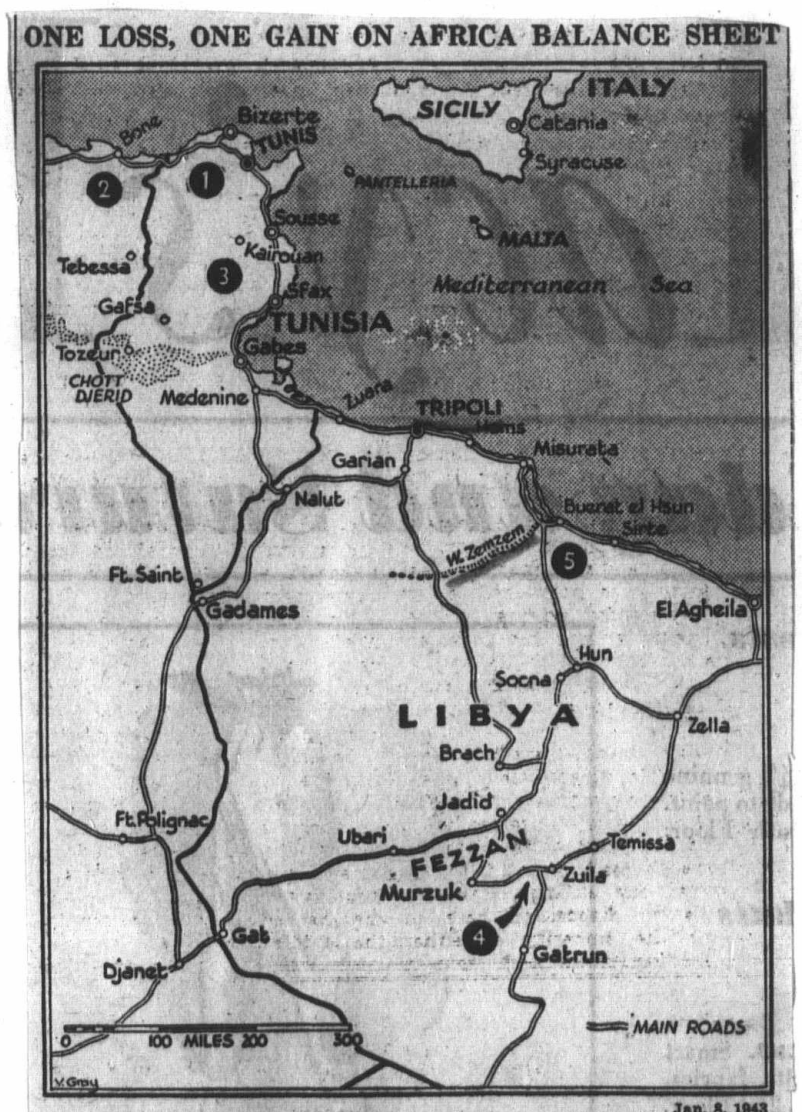
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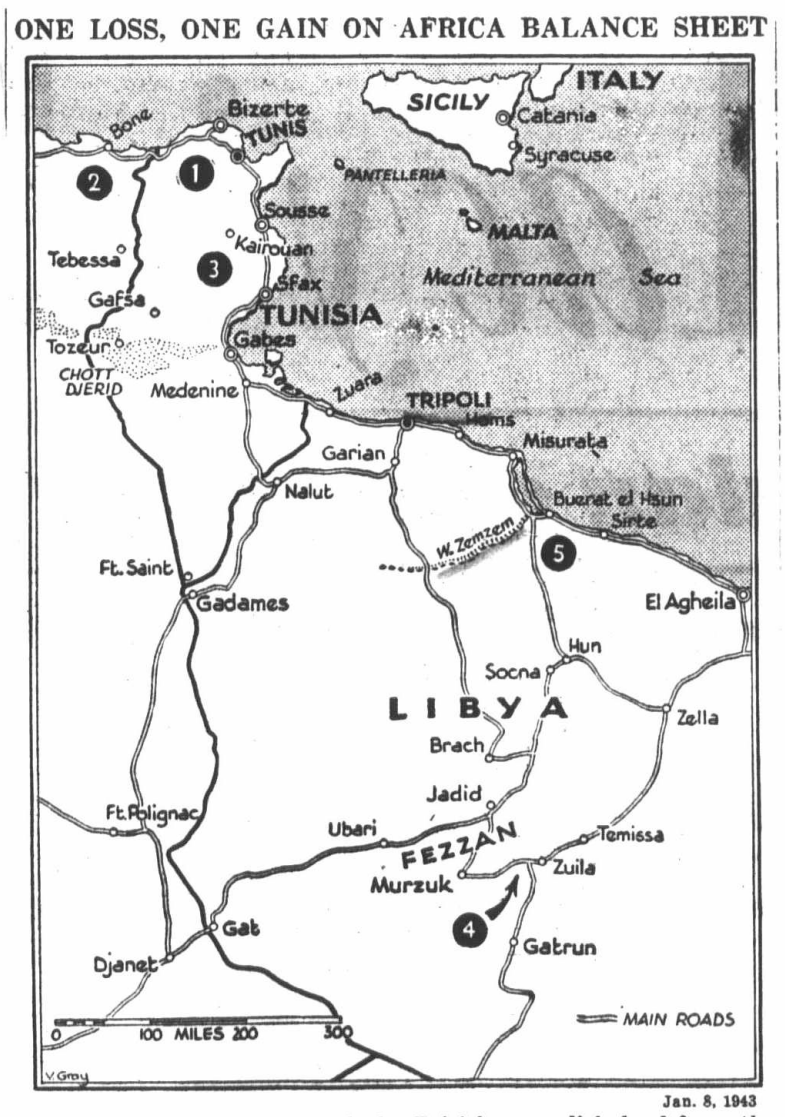
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ONE LOSS, ONE GAIN ON AFRICA BALANCE SHEET



Jan. 8, 1943

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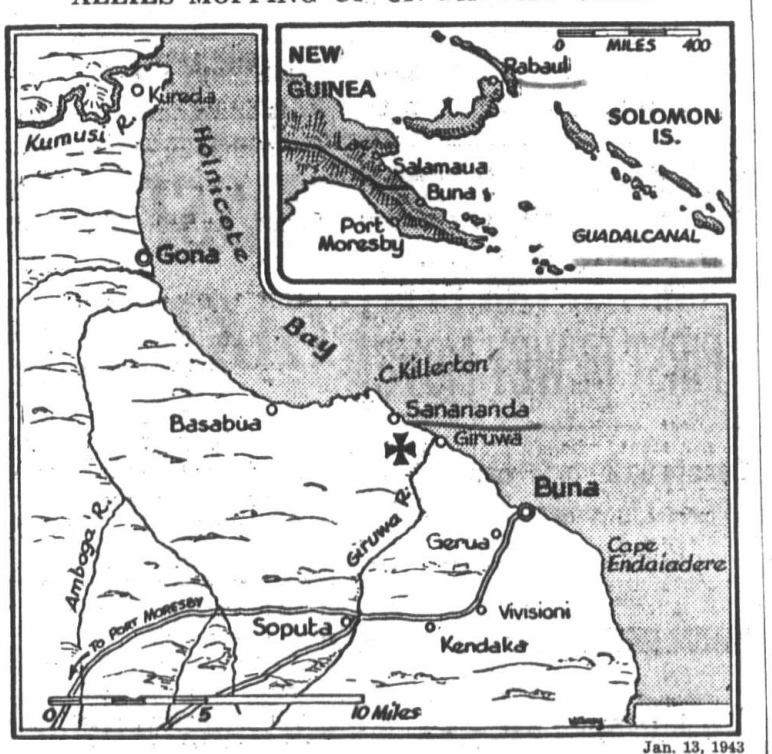
3. Southwest Pacific

After two weeks the Japanese resistance at Sananda has collapsed. The Allied High Command announces that the entire Papuan peninsula has now been brought under control.

In the past, corresponding announcements of complete victory have been followed immediately by renewed fighting. Japanese forces have regrouped rapidly after each defeat and forced the Allies to continue the conflict they supposed to have been finished. Only time will tell whether the Allied claim made in the latest communiqué is justified or not.

Sinking and damaging of Japanese ships of Rabaul has continued, as well as engagements in the air and the bombing of Japanese installations at Buin and elsewhere. On Guadalcanal the mopping up of scattered Japanese forces continues.

ALLIES MOPPING UP ON PAPUAN COAST



Jan. 13, 1943

United Nations forces captured Sanananda (cross) and advanced eastward to Giruwa. They now have the Japanese confined to a small pocket in this vicinity.

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Background of the Conflicts in Jugoslavia

After weeks of preoccupation with other topics, the press has recently begun to draw attention occasionally to some of the serious implications of the chaotic conditions prevailing in Jugoslavia, and particularly to the danger that these may ultimately imperil good relations between Soviet Russia on the one hand and the United Kingdom and United States on the other, not only in Jugoslavia but possibly in the whole of Eastern Europe as well.

The articles in question are scattered, and tend to over-simplify conflicts with whose tangled origins most readers are not familiar. They have served, however, to make advocates of a United Nations War Council more insistent that the time has come for the United Kingdom and United States to arrive at a franker understanding with Soviet Russia about the aims they each have in view.

Results of Partition:

It will be recalled that in August 1939 the Croats, after a twelve-year struggle with the Serbs, won a position of autonomy within the Jugoslav state, leaving only finance and military and foreign affairs to the jurisdiction of the central government. The remainder of the country continued to be governed directly from Belgrade.

After the Axis invasion in the spring of 1941, however, the country was partitioned among seven authorities. Germany, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria* each acquired portions of Jugoslav territory, with which they proceeded to deal as they pleased. In German-occupied Slovenia and in the portion of Macedonia occupied by Bulgaria, wholesale slaughter and deportations took place, and a striking change in the nature of the population resulted. In

* Rumania also took over a smaller region near the Iron Gates.

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THE PARTITION OF JUGOSLAVIA

To Germany
To Italy
To Hungary
To Bulgaria
To Rumania

In Serbia, Macedonia and Croatia separate régimes were established. General Nedich accepted an appointment as head of the government of a greatly reduced Serbia, apparently hoping, like Pétain, that he could stand between the people and the excessively cruel punishment the Germans would otherwise mete out to them. In Croatia a nominally independent and purely opportunist government was formed under Italian auspices with Ante Pavelich as Poglavnik or leader, who associated with himself other notorious members of the Ustashi terrorist organization. In Montenegro, finally, an independent monarchy was proclaimed under an Italian administration, with the result that not long afterward villages of the region were reported to have been reduced to ashes.

Rival Patriotic Groups:

In opposition to the seven authorities thus imposed on the country by the enemy, General Mikhailovitch organized forces of resistance whose core was the very considerable body of regular

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troops who escaped capture by the Germans and Italians during the 1941 spring campaign. These were joined later by Serb - and often Croat - patriots prepared to engage in prolonged guerrilla warfare. The allegiance of General Mikhailovitch and his followers was to King Peter. They, in turn, were backed by the Jugoslav government in exile made up of the men who in March 1941 had ousted Prince Paul, called Peter to the throne, and organized the short-lived resistance against Axis forces in Jugoslavia. Some months after the re-establishment of the Jugoslav government in London, General Mikhailovitch was appointed to the post of Minister of War (January 12, 1942). Although continuing to hold this post, he has undertaken no large-scale operations yet against the Axis. His resources are limited. He does not wish to lay the civilian population open to reprisals which he can do nothing to curb. He is reserving his strength for a time when it can be used decisively - either to complete a German collapse or to collaborate with an Allied invasion force.

Meanwhile the so-called Partisans - groups of guerrilla fighters which came into being more or less spontaneously, chiefly in Croatia - have engaged in vigorous attacks both on the occupying forces and against the Ustashi supporters of Pavelich. As a result of such attacks, helpless inhabitants have been savagely punished by the authorities, who have been unable to lay hands on the authors of the hit-and-run raids themselves. General Mikhailovitch tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Partisans either to come under his control or to take more thought of the consequences of their operations. Failing in this, he allowed his Chetniks to attack Partisan groups as well as Ustashe. The Partisans, as well as the Ustashe, retaliated, while Axis leaders sat back and enjoyed the spectacle.

Russia, meanwhile, had been disappointed in its hope of a large-scale diversion in Western Europe. In the activity of the

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Partisans in Jugoslavia it saw a hint of consolation, and came to their support, since this meant that the attention of at least a few Axis divisions would continue to be engaged.

The United Kingdom government also appreciated the usefulness of Partisan attacks on Axis forces and was anxious both to stir Mikhailovitch to greater activity and to effect a reconciliation between him and the leaders of the Partisans. It has so far been unable, however, to bring the two groups together because of the deep-seated antipathy of Mikhailovitch and the Jugoslav government in exile toward any arrangement which might increase communist influence in Southeastern Europe.

Meanwhile the Partisans are consolidating their position. In the latter part of November 1942 they called a people's assembly, which adopted a republican constitution similar to that of Switzerland, and set up a Council of State under the presidency of Dr. Ivan Ribar, formerly prominent in the Independent Democratic Party led by Pribitchevich. Three vice-presidents were appointed, to represent Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia respectively. Provision was also made for the creation of local councils of liberation, now functioning in the areas which the Partisans actually control.

Comment in the United States

In this situation The Nation sees the beginning of a civil war, aggravated as in Spain by foreign intervention. To prevent a repetition of what happened in Spain, London, Washington and Moscow should intervene jointly, The Nation believes, should recognize the Partisans, and should force the royal government in exile to reform itself. They should furthermore formulate their own provisional peace plans now so as to give the people of Southeastern Europe a greater sense of security.

Sir Norman Angell, asserting that civil war is latent in other areas in Europe as well, takes the view that disturbances in

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Jugoslavia are bound to get worse as soon as the Germans weaken and various parties claiming to represent the people try each to impose their will on their neighbours. To prevent the situation both in Jugoslavia and in Europe as a whole from getting completely out of hand, the United Nations must contrive to create a firmly established central authority prepared to impose order wherever chaos threatens. The order so imposed will have to rest on the force inherent in the possession by the United Nations of materials of war, food, fuel, clothing and ships. But power and authority as an effective barrier to anarchy can exist only if those among the United Nations who hold the power refrain from working against each other and agree now on a common ultimate aim transcending minor divergencies. The common basic interest is naturally the interest in security, and the ending of war as an instrument of change and of national and party policy. On this basis it is quite possible for cooperation to become effective.¶ An interesting article in the National Herald, a Greek journal published in New York, characterizes the situation as follows:

> The Jugoslav government in exile may have issued exaggerated reports about Mikhailovitch. This, however, does not alter the fact that he has acted patriotically.
>
> The Partisans as a whole are not communists, although they have some communist leaders and there are many communists among them. As a group they actually represent liberal ideologies of all shades and are united by a desire to restore political freedom to their country.
>
> If the United Nations had a uniform policy, all Jugoslav forces might be able to wage an infinitely more effective fight against the Axis. But the British give the impression that they intend to force on the country King Peter and a government which does not represent the ideals for which the people are fighting. ('Old-time reactionaries and nineteenth-century liberals with a fourteenth-century hangover', Louis Adamic has called them.) On the other hand, the Soviet government, annoyed by the refusal of the Jugoslav government in London to enter into treaty relations with Russia last May, fanatically supports the Partisans and tries to discredit Mikhailovitch.
>
> The great democracies should find some way of announcing that they will not become instruments for the direct or indirect imposition of régimes which do not enjoy the sympathy of the fighting peoples - that instead they will guarantee their real political liberty. But unless such a declaration is made soon, division will spread beyond the Jugoslav borders, to the serious detriment of the interests both of Russia and of the democracies.

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Foreign Office Views

The British Foreign Office is somewhat less optimistic than the National Herald about the possibility of cooperation between Mikhailovitch and the Partisans. The whole question of the post-war relations of Russia to the countries of Southeastern Europe is involved, and no issue facing the Jugoslavs at the moment is more important. The Foreign Office believes that despite the affinity of the South Slavs and Russians the former are 'genuinely terrified' lest the communist minority in Jugoslavia should seize control when the Germans collapse, establish a chain of republican governments similar to that headed by Dr. Ribar, and apply for affiliation with the Soviet Union. Or that Bulgaria, at the first sign of Germany's collapse, may turn communist, and contrive to drag Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia along with it while the anti-Nazi reaction is at its height and before democratic governments have had a chance to become firmly established. Political and ideological differences between the Partisans and the Jugoslav government are too sharp, the Foreign Office thinks, to admit of immediate compromise.

The Reconstituted Cabinet

The resignation of the Jugoslav Cabinet in London on December 28 was due not to the crisis in relations between General Mikhailovitch and the Partisans but to the need for a unified policy within the Jugoslav Cabinet itself. Six Serb Ministers and one Slovene were dropped, to reduce the Cabinet to eleven or twelve members. Among the discarded Ministers was Momchilo Ninchich, whose adherence to a rigid pan-Serb policy had made it impossible to expect any yielding of counter-claims by Croat ministers. Although Dr. Gavrilovich, also an exponent of Serb rather than Jugoslav principles, still remains in the Cabinet, his willingness to cooperate fully with the United Kingdom government makes it possible to hope that he will not stand in the way of the establishment of a loosely federated, democratically organized state in Jugoslavia, in which both Croats

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and Serbs will feel secure and at the same time enjoy a certain latitude in determining the policies to be followed by their respective groups. Such a state would also have the support of the Slovenes, and of Dr. Matchek who was one of those chiefly responsible for the agreement of August 1939 which assured Croatia of autonomy within the Jugoslav federation. Dr. Matchek is still leader of the peasant party, and though living in Croatia has not allowed himself to be compromised in any way since the Axis occupation began. Within the Jugoslav Cabinet, however, much remains to be done before the United Kingdom Government can look forward with any degree of confidence to strong advocacy of a united policy by all its members.

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Review of External Affairs

February 1, 1943

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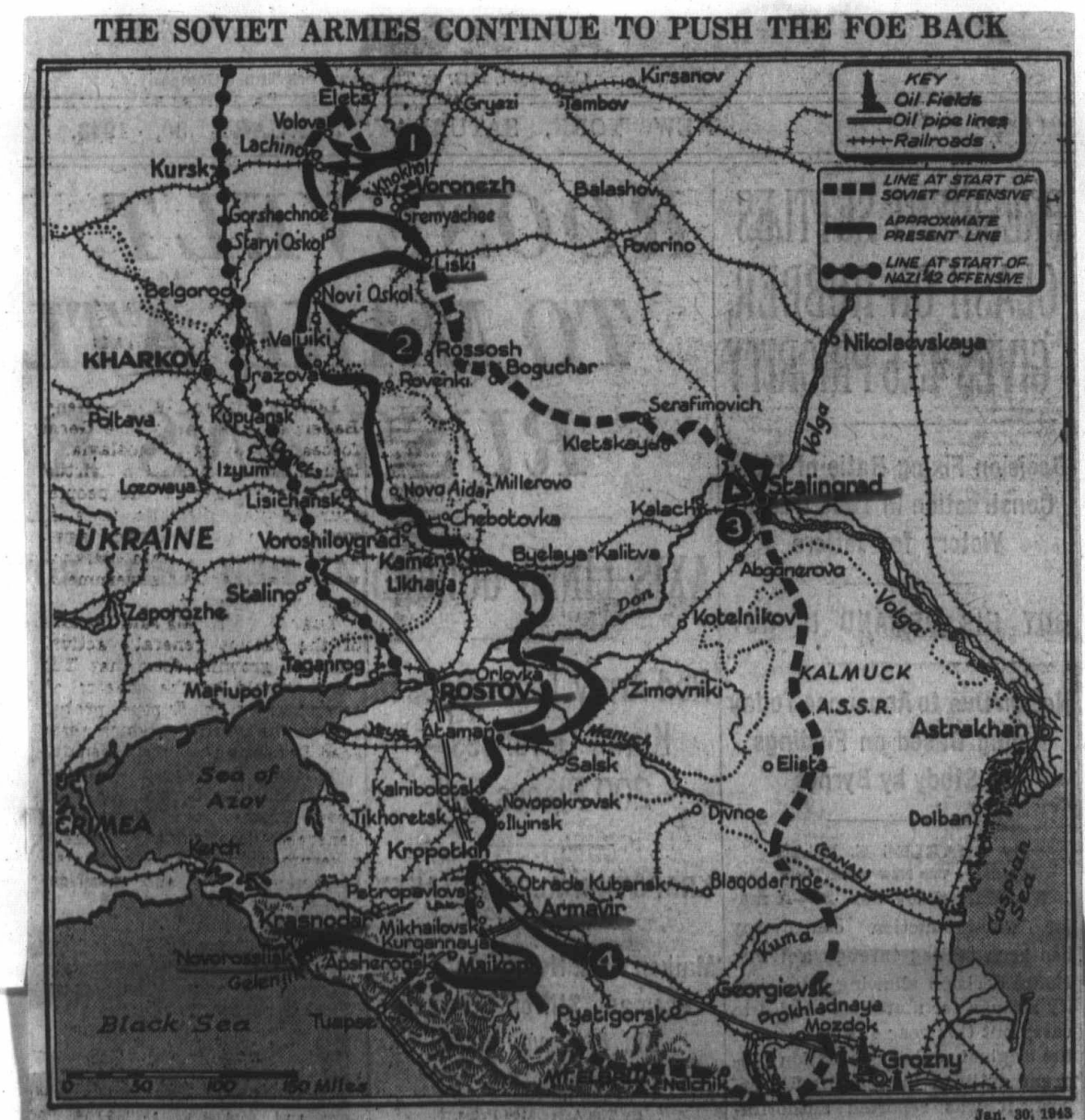
1. Russia

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In the Caucasus, Russian troops were reported on January 24 to have captured Armavir, the railway junction commanding the Maikop oil field. From there they drove outward in three directions: (1) south west along the railway toward Maikop, now 17 miles distant; (2) westward to threaten Krasnodar, from which German troops will presumably retreat for evacuation to the port of Novorossiisk; (3) northwestward along the railway leading to Rostov.

Voronezh is now well behind the Russian lines; 25,000 Hungarian and German troops are trapped near the town. Only at Liski have the Germans been able to retain their forward positions for the time being.

THE SOVIET ARMIES CONTINUE TO PUSH THE FOE BACK



Jan. 30, 1943

West of Voronezh (1) the Russians made advances up to thirty-one miles and captured 200 places, including Naberejnoe, Volova, Lachinovo, Khokol and Gremyachee. They also took Novi Oskol (2). Many more of the Germans trapped at Stalingrad (3) were wiped out. The forces threatening Rostov (4) advanced slowly despite heavy counter-attacks. In the Caucasus the important city of Kropotkin (5) fell to the Red Army.

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Meanwhile advance units of the 8th Army crossed the Tunisian boundary from Libya on January 30, while the main British force in Libya occupied the port of Zuara, 60 miles west of Tripoli and 35 miles from the border. Remnants of the Afrika Korps are divided between the Mareth Line and positions in the narrow strip between the Salt Lakes and the sea near Gabes, where they are expected to make a stand against Montgomery's troops.

AXIS MAKES AN ADVANCE IN ATTACK IN TUNISIA



Feb. 1, 1943

Allied planes bombarded Ferryville (1), near Bizerte, as well as the railroad just north of Gabès (4) and targets at Lampedusa Island (5) and at Messina (6). On the ground the Germans pushed through the mountain pass at Faïd (2) and advanced six miles toward Sidi bou Zid. The French and the Americans counter-attacked. An indication of another Axis movement was contained in the announcement that United States Lightning planes had raked an enemy column on the Sfax-Maknassy road (3).

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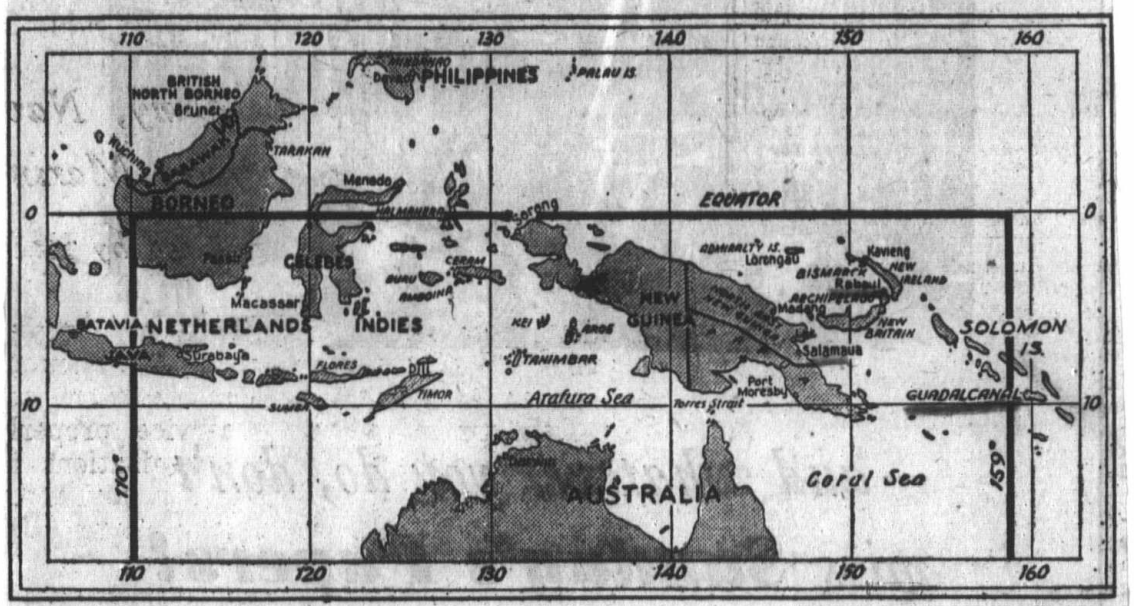
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On January 27 the Japanese returned to attack Guadalcanal once more. Enemy fighters and bombers were repulsed before they had done any injury, however, and five Japanese ships were damaged or sunk.

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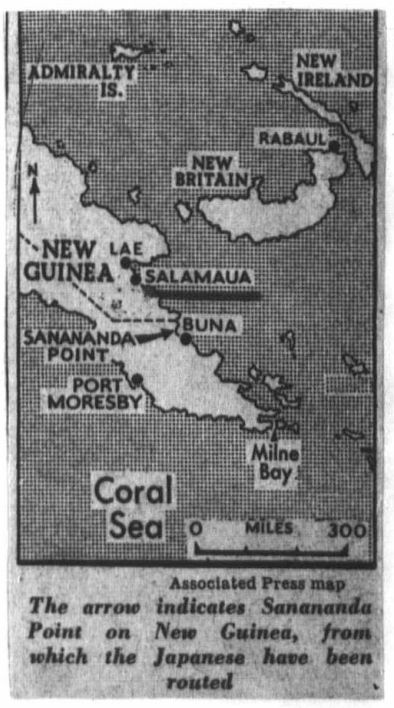
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FOREIGN AREAS WHERE AUSTRALIA MAY LET TROOPS SERVE



Jan. 30, 1943

Under the bill introduced by Prime Minister Curtin, Australian militia and conscripts could be sent anywhere in the region south of the Equator bounded by the 110th and 159th degrees of longitude (black frame). The measure has aroused strong opposition because it excludes various potential battlegrounds.



Associated Press map

The arrow indicates Sananda Point on New Guinea, from which the Japanese have been routed

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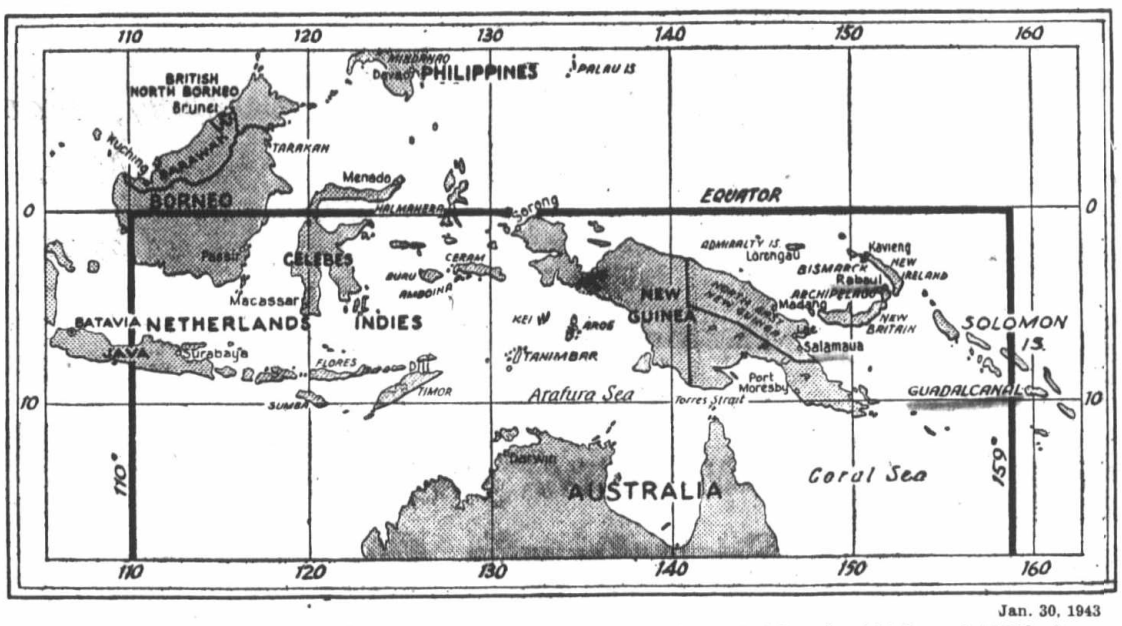
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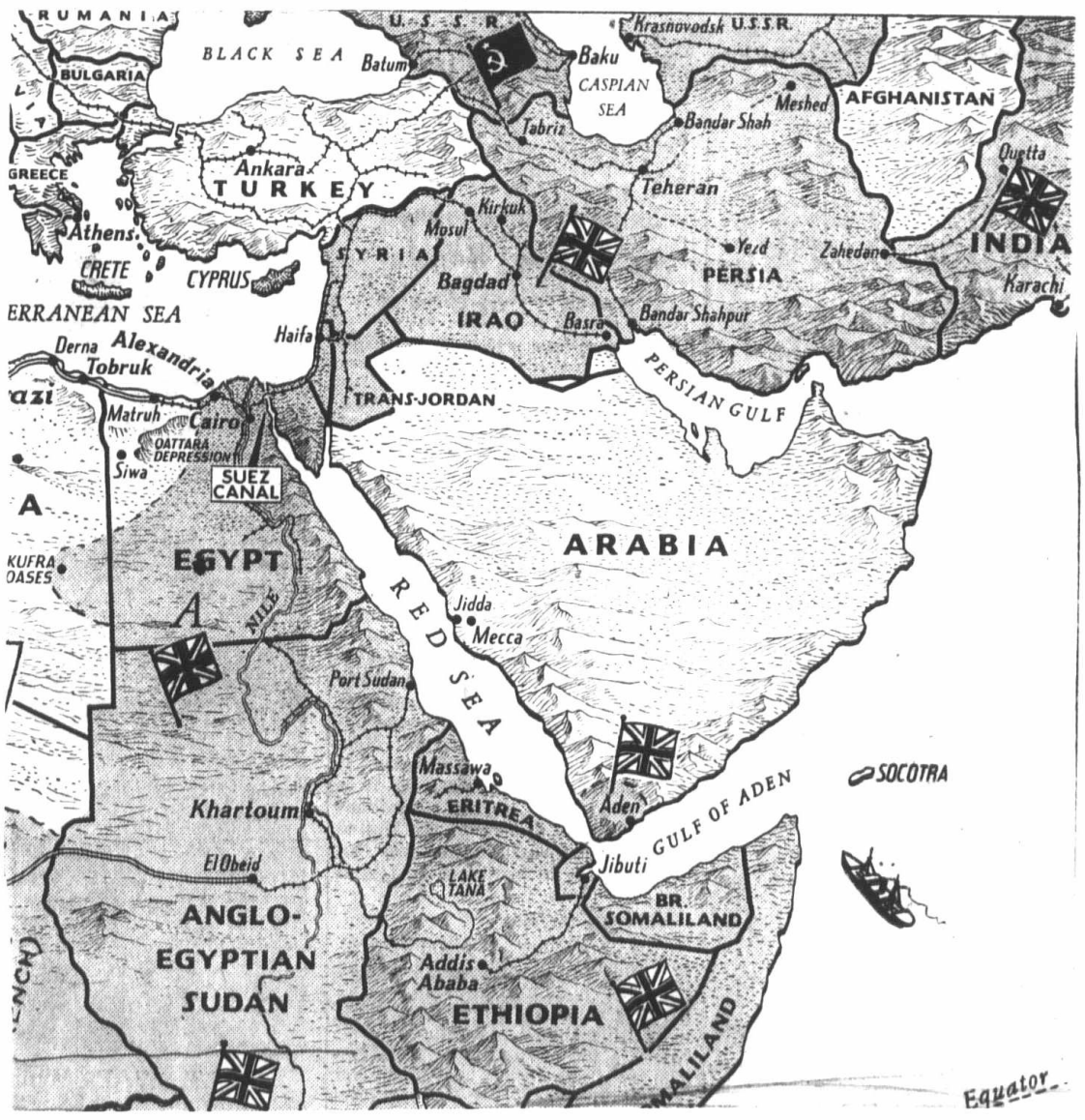
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Iraq's Peace Aims

On January 16, when Iraq declared war on Germany, Italy and Japan and adhered formally to the declaration of the United Nations, Prime Minister Nuri Pasha as-Said carried out on his own initiative an intention he had harboured for many months without receiving any particular encouragement from the British Ambassador. On January 28 Nuri Pasha followed this up with a communication to Mr. Casey, British Secretary of State for the Middle East, protesting against the flood of extreme political propaganda released in recent months by Zionist leaders and advocating:

a. An immediate declaration by the United Nations that Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordan be united in a single state;

b. Creation of an Arab League, to which Iraq and



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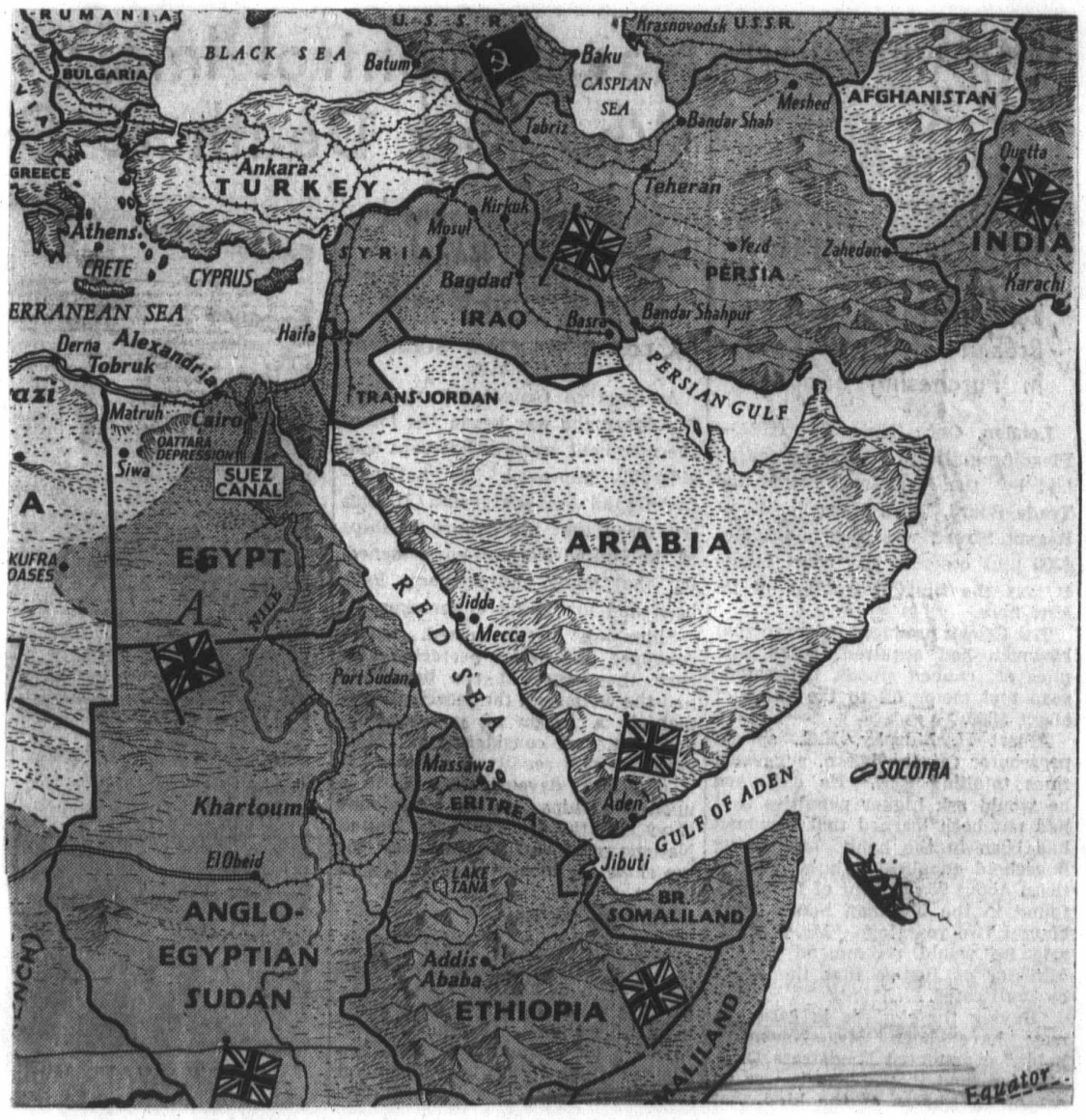
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United Syria should adhere at once and which other Arab nations might join at will.

In effect the communication of January 28 places on record the aims Iraq has in view as a member of the United Nations. The three constants in Iraqi policy have always been - in the following order -

a. Opposition to political Zionism, on the ground that its goal is the transformation of Palestine into a Jewish state, developed in the interests of Jewish enterprise and of a Jewish society, thrusting its influence and its controls outward into neighbouring territories, ultimately dominating the industrial life of the whole area and interfering in countless ways with the political development of the Arab world. Insofar as political Zionism is a consequence of Jewish persecution in Europe, Iraqis maintain that political reparation should be made to the Jews in Europe itself, and that the West has no right to expect Arabic-speaking peoples to assume a burden for whose creation they were not responsible.

Iraqis maintain, furthermore, that unless the United Nations find effective means to relieve the pressure on Palestine there is bound to be unending conflict between Arabs and Jews. The proposed Jewish state, although small, would enjoy unfair advantages by reason of its strategic location, its imported wealth, its selective immigration, the will to power of its industrialists and administrators, the absorption of the newcomers in plans for their own future and their ignorance or disregard of or their impatience with Arab opinions, traditions and political aspirations. Most of all the Jews are feared be-

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cause of the established position they enjoy throughout the democratic world and the opportunity this gives them to bring pressure to bear on western governments for action which will strengthen the Jewish position in the Middle East at the expense of the Arabs on every occasion when Jewish and Arab interests conflict.

b. A demand for the political emancipation of Syria and for its reunification.

Iraqis hold that the artificial division of Syria into four mandated territories after the last war may have been a satisfactory expedient for gratifying rival British and French claims in the near East, since it compensated France, to a certain degree at least, for the expansion of British power. It seriously weakened the Arabs, however, imposed on them the burden of maintaining several governments - each with its quota of foreign advisers - where one would have sufficed, and prevented the creation of a single national army of respectable proportions, for lack of which it was impossible for the Arabs to stand alone in the strenuous conditions of the modern world. Moreover, it forced into separate channels the current of Arab nationalism and dissipated the strength of the movement by confining its manifestations to struggles with various regional administrations; many of these conflicts reached serious proportions but none of them achieved their main objective.

Just as the dismemberment of Syria was designed to meet the requirements of western nations rather than those of the Arabs themselves, so the rates of pol-

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itical progress under the mandates were more closely related to the wishes of the mandatory Powers than to the capacity of the inhabitants. Iraq, admitted to the League of Nations as an independent state in 1932 after eight years of parliamentary government, was still far below Syria and Lebanon in standards of education, in familiarity with the outside world and in its general level of political sophistication. It was forced, in fact, to import a considerable number of teachers for its public schools from Syria and Lebanon for lack of an adequate supply of qualified teachers of its own. Yet Syria and Lebanon had been granted self-governing institutions much later than Iraq and had been deprived of them fit-
fully and for long periods, whether they cooperated willingly with the mandatory Power as Lebanon usually did or whether they took an independent stand like that of the Syrian nationalists. The 1936 treaty with France, under which a prospect of steady political development was finally held out, to culminate in ultimate League membership, was thrown out by the French Senate in 1939 after a delay of three years, leaving the two territories little further advanced on the road to independence than they had been when the mandates were first imposed. The French, in other words, apparently were not of a mind to withdraw from Syria and Lebanon so long as Great Britain remained in Palestine and Transjordan, and the political development of Syria and Lebanon was therefore artificially retarded. From Palestine and Transjordan, in turn, Great Britain would not withdraw while the Jewish question was still a live issue, and until the Jewish question was solved Palestine

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would continue to be deprived of self-governing institutions.

Iraq did not recognize the independence of either Syria or Lebanon when General Catroux's proclamations were issued in September and November 1941. Iraqis took the view that the Anglo-French declarations on this subject were merely the successors of other similar pronouncements made under the stress of political or military exigencies, and that it was not a foregone conclusion that they would ever be fulfilled. The Fighting French had no international standing; France itself if liberated would not necessarily be bound by General Catroux's promises; meanwhile, the man he had appointed as president of the Syrian republic had long been a pliant tool of the most reactionary French administrations. (See Review of External Affairs, September 18 and October 16, 1942.) The practical course for Iraq to follow was to withhold recognition of any puppet administrations in Syria or Lebanon and to urge the United Kingdom for definite action to erase the inner boundaries of Syria and permit the election by the Arabs themselves of a responsible government which would command Arab support.

c. Support for a scheme of Arab federation, with Iraq and Syria as original members. Invitations to adhere to the federation to be issued to Sa'udi Arabia and Yemen, Egypt and Libya and in due course to the Arab regions of northwest Africa should changing conditions ultimately make their inclusion in an Arab federation either practicable or desirable.

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The removal of foreign administrative controls is seen as a first condition necessary to the realization of such a scheme of federation. Secondly there would have to be created a stable center of loyalty within the Iraqi-Syrian federation. Such a center of loyalty it has been impossible to develop under the conditions which have prevailed during the period of the mandates. Now, however, with the prospect of major readjustments in international relations, the encouragement of regional groupings, and the possibility that the United Kingdom may be willing to remove existing obstacles to Arab federation, the Iraqi government considers that the time has come to take a vigorous initiative in this direction. They feel, moreover, in view of the history of the past quarter-century that they are justified in representing an Arab federation as being the only arrangement sufficiently adapted to the practical requirements of the Middle East to give any prospect of long-run stability.

Reaction to Iraq's Peace Aims

In the instructions he gave to Sir Kinahan Cornwallis as British Ambassador to Iraq on March 11, 1941, Mr. Churchill stated that His Majesty's Government were inclined to view with sympathy the aspirations of Iraq toward Arab federation, and that they would not wish to oppose the principle if it were ever raised as a practical issue. The initiative, however, must come from the Arabs themselves. Proposals for increased cooperation among the Arabs would be viewed with sympathy provided they had the support of all leading Arab groups and provided the international obligations and strategic requirements of His Majesty's Government were adequately safeguarded.

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Mr. Churchill's reservations may mean a good deal. It is true that in recent conversations with General de Gaulle members of the United Kingdom government have pressed for revision of French policy in the Levant states and for an agreement that French and British together should support the independence of the two territories. Events in North Africa may easily lead, however, to the creation of a French administration which will refuse to permit a withdrawal of French control in Syria and Lebanon, and it is therefore not clear yet where those "international obligations" to which Mr. Churchill referred actually lie. In the past that phrase has ordinarily been used to refer to British promises to the French, not its undertakings to the Arabs. In the case of Palestine, moreover, both "international obligations" and "strategic requirements" may be advanced as reasons for refusing Iraq's demands. It is unlikely at any rate that British policy in relation to the demands will be clearly formulated until somewhat later in the course of the war.

There has been no immediate rallying of other Arab countries to the moral support of Iraq in its declaration of war on the Axis powers and in its claim for a place among the United Nations. Egypt and Syria both fear that the government of Iraq may not possess the qualities required for successful leadership in a matter of such importance as the determination of the whole future of the Arab world. Ibn Sa'ud, on the other hand, considers it unwise to run the risk of losing all by advancing claims in excess of those which the United Kingdom Government is able immediately to support.

In the Moslem world, however, there is satisfaction that a Moslem state is included among the United Nations, and an impression that at the forthcoming peace conference the presence of fully accredited Egyptian and Iraqi delegations may encourage a fuller consideration by the United Nations of the position of the Moslem peoples than would otherwise be the case.

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British authorities for almost two years discouraged Iraq from declaring war on the Axis powers, on the ground that except during the disturbed period of Rashid Ali's rebel government the facilities afforded the United Kingdom by the government of Iraq were more substantial than the war aid given by many of the smaller signatories of the United Nations declaration, that a declaration of war would bring no additional military advantage, and that it might lead to bombing of Iraqi cities and a consequent loss of prestige by Nuri Pasha's government. Nuri Pasha, however, insisted that since Iraq's war aid was sufficient to qualify the country for a place among the United Nations, it might as well take its place properly and gain the full rights and privileges of membership. If in addition he can bring into a working alliance all Middle Eastern countries already bound by special ties to the United Kingdom - viz., Egypt, Iran and Turkey as well as the territories still under mandate or recently emancipated - Nuri Pasha will feel that an important step forward has been taken whether the closer Arab federation is immediately achieved or not.

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February 9, 1943

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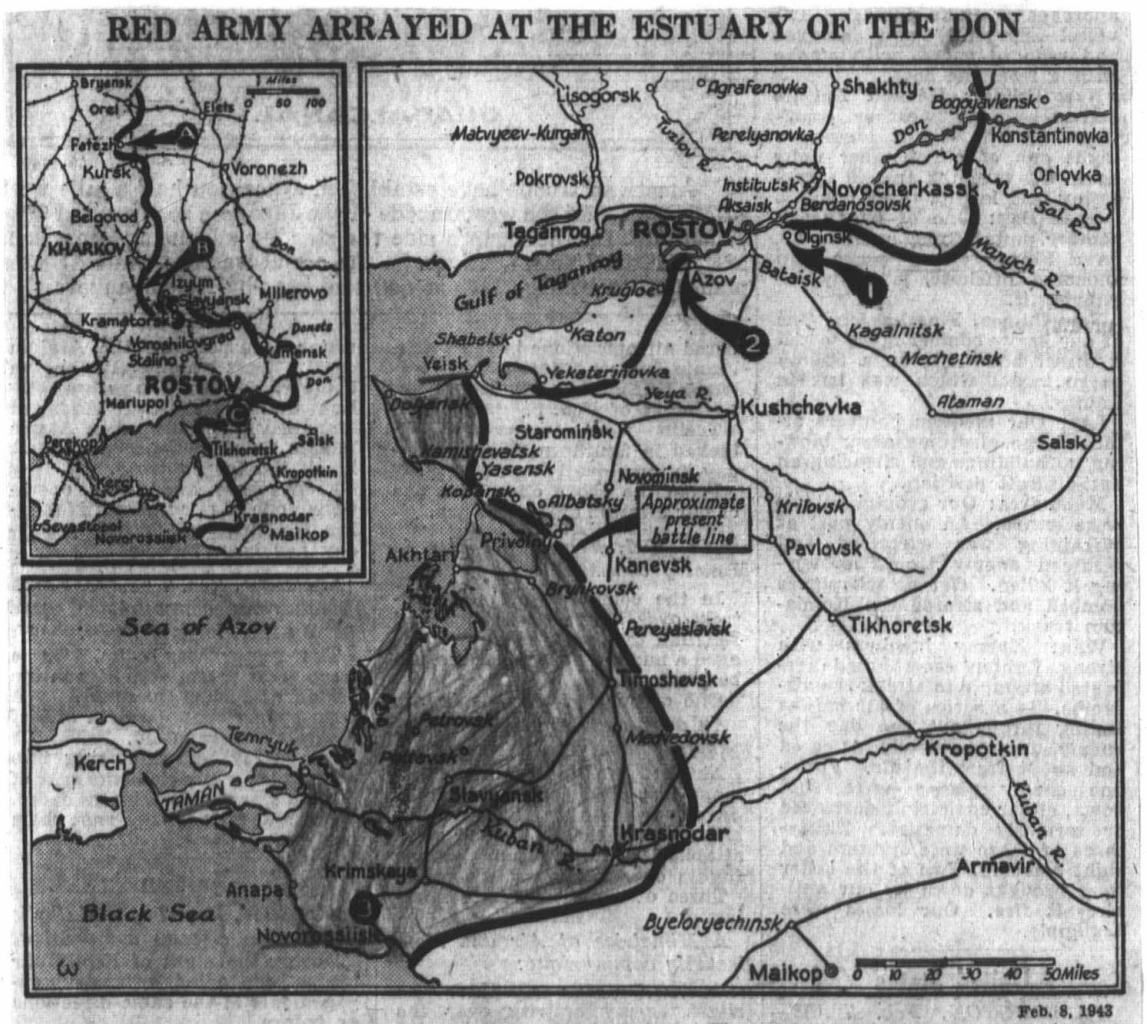
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On February 3 the Russian forces hitherto detained at Stalingrad were released for service in the west. On the 6th a Russian thrust to the Sea of Azov at Yeisk cut off the German Caucasus army of 200,000 from contact with Rostov and severed its



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In blue: Area to which the Caucasus army is at the moment confined.

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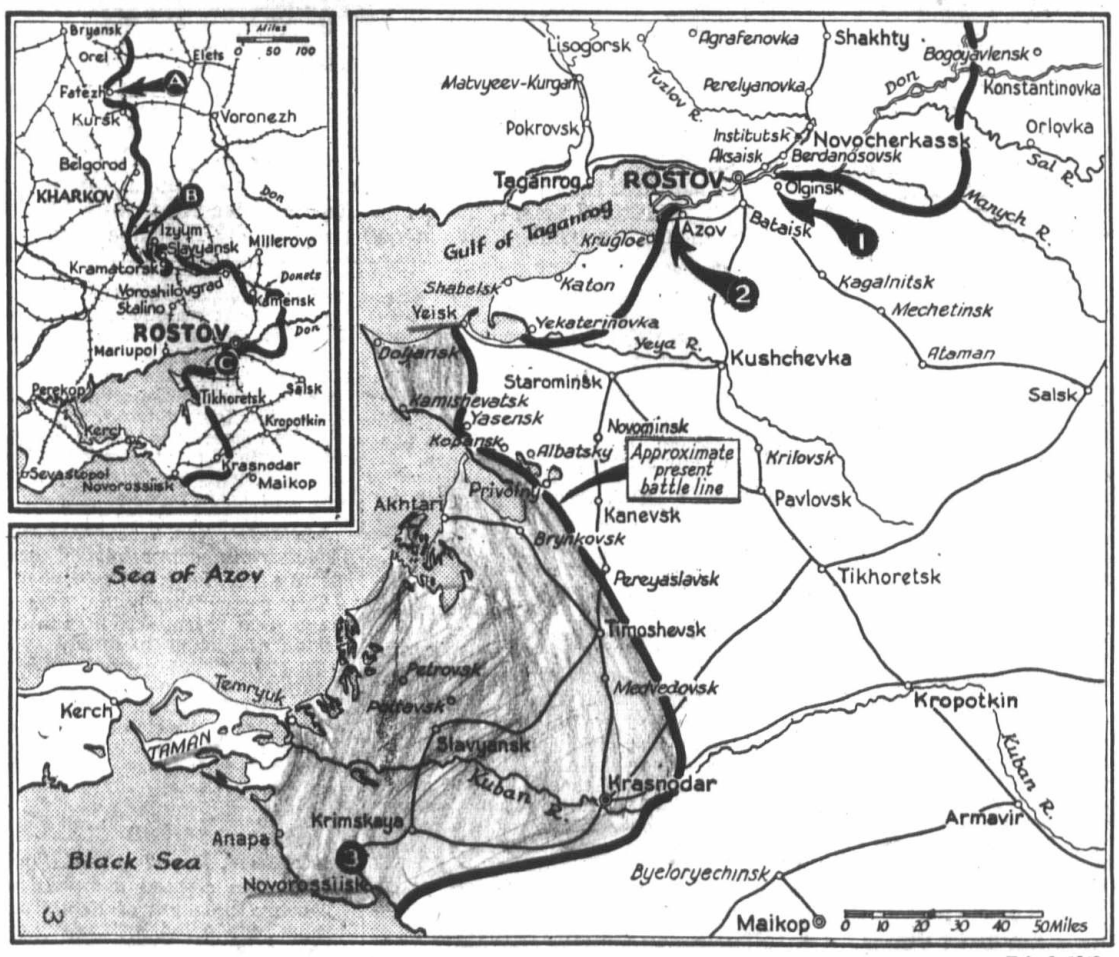
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North of Rostov the Germans have been driven back to a line roughly approximating the starting-point of the 1942 offensive along a 300-mile stretch. The key city of Kursk, captured by the Germans on November 11, 1941, was reoccupied by Russians on February 8. Portions of the map shaded in red show the territory out of which German forces were cleared during the week of February 1 - 8.



Feb. 2, 1943

Closing in steadily on Krasnodar, the Russians captured Uste Labinsk (1) and Viselki (2). Southeast of Kharkov the Soviet armies severed still another railroad with the seizure of Svatovo (3). On the Voronezh-Kursk line they occupied Kshen (4).

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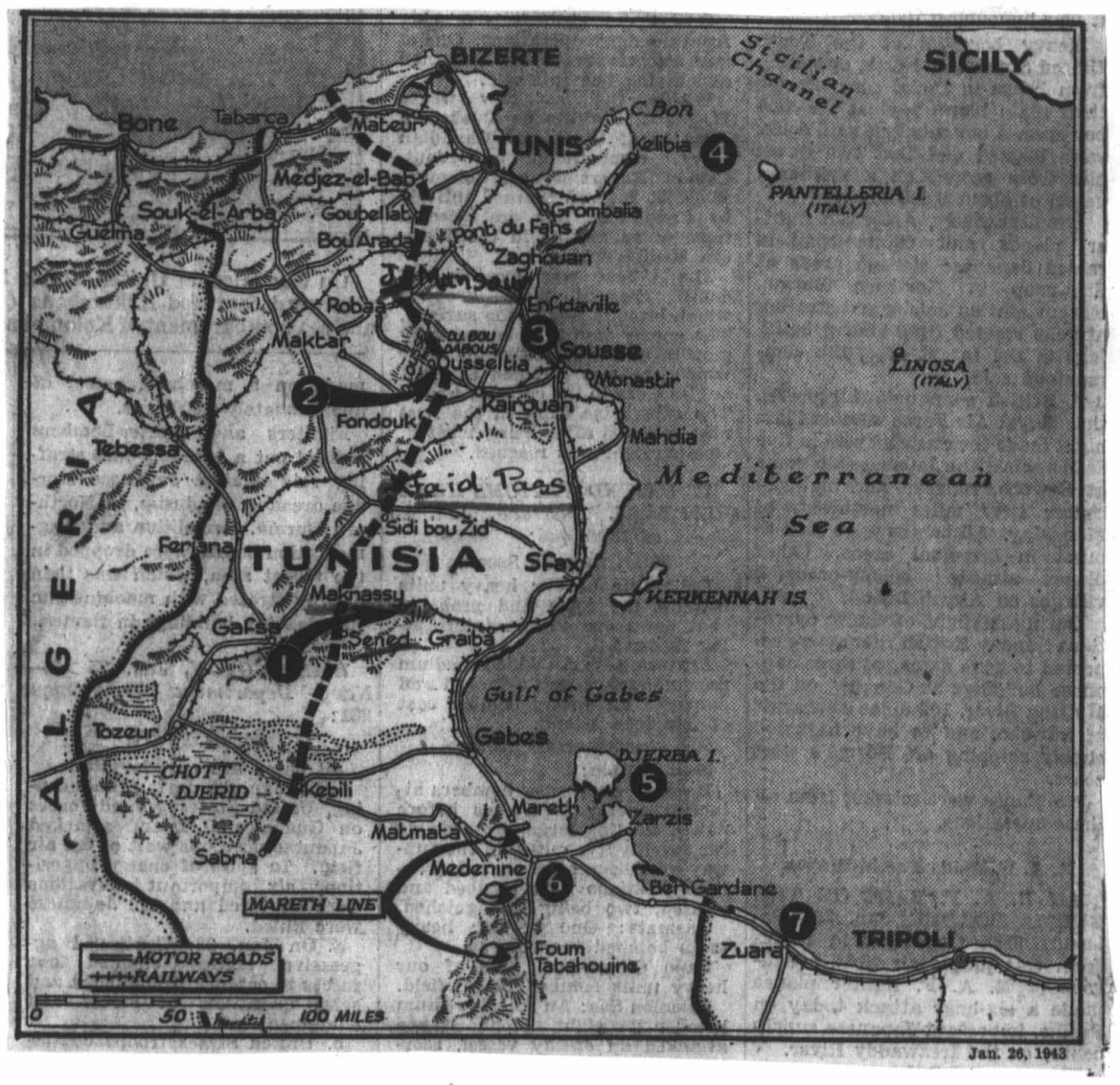
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The United States Navy announced on February 2 that for several days increased activity on the part of the Japanese had indicated a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area. Such a thrust had been expected since the first week of January, when it was discovered that a Japanese naval force larger than any yet seen in the southwest Pacific was being assembled near Rabaul.

The Navy Department has given out no information concerning sea engagements during the past week except to say that there have been sporadic encounters over an extensive area, that there has been no single major engagement and that only moderate losses have been suffered yet on either side. Neither the full extent of Japanese strength nor the enemy's specific objectives are yet known.

On Guadalcanal Island American troops have extended their positions westwards to the northwest shore just below Cape Esperance.



Feb. 6, 1943

On Guadalcanal United States troops advanced along the coast to a point half a mile northwest of Tassafaronga (1). Our dive-bombers again attacked Munda (A on inset). The Navy reported the continuation of "sporadic" air and sea engagements and from another source it was revealed that the Japanese had lost at least seventeen planes in a night attack on an American convoy-covering mission south of Guadalcanal (B) a week ago.

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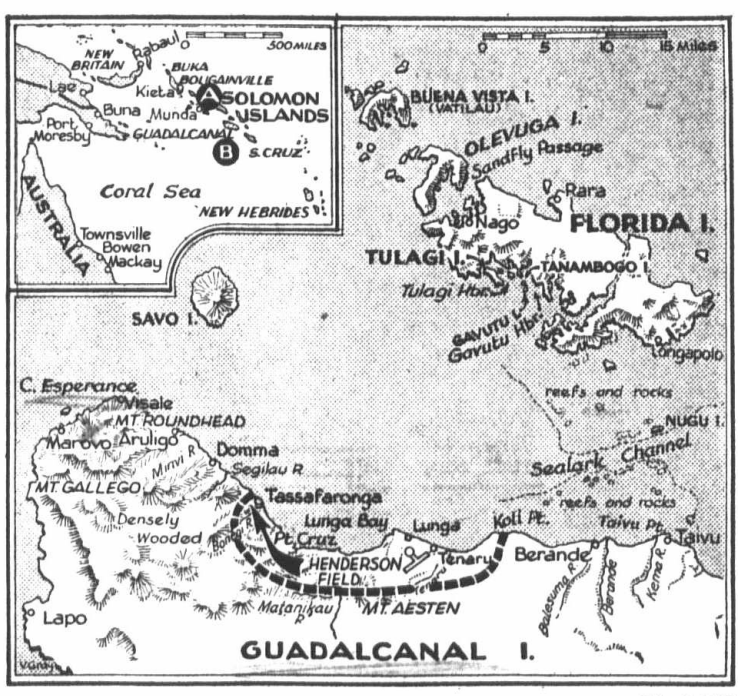
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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SOLOMONS BATTLE



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Proposals for Congressional Reform

Dr. George Galloway, a representative of the Twentieth Century Fund, in an address to the American Political Science Association last week, recommended measures to modernize the machinery of Congress so as to equip it to deal adequately with its post-war responsibilities and regain a prestige which he believes it has lost.

He cited three constitutional defects calling for remedy:

1. Division of legislative power equally between House and Senate, which produces deadlocks and delays;
2. Lack of Presidential power to dissolve Congress;
3. Lack of Congressional power to dismiss the Executive.

In war-time the role of Congress has been confined to providing the executive with the powers and sinews of war and to supervising its conduct. The United States parliamentary system has already been reduced to little more than a formal appendix to bureaucracy. Yet in peace, central planning for social security and national development will impose even wider responsibilities on administrative agencies.

There are now 80 Congressional committees in existence, whose chairmen are appointed according to seniority, not necessarily because of their ability. Among this great variety of committees, often overlapping, there is no provision for unity of command, no protection against pressure groups and no adequate body of technical staff assistants.

Dr. Galloway offered the following proposals for enabling Congress to function effectively both in war and in peace:

1. The structure of Congressional committees should be streamlined and their number reduced to eight or nine for each house. Their chairmen should form a "legislative cabinet" to facilitate co-ordination in the day-to-day work of all committees.

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2. A non-partisan staff of trained specialists and analysts should be assigned to Congress to be available for use by the committees.

3. Closer and more coherent relationships should be established between executive and legislative branches of government.

4. The constitution should be amended so that treaties made by the President may be ratified by a favourable majority vote in each house of Congress instead of by a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate alone.

5. Congress should be protected from pressure groups by:

   a. Forcing all lobbies to be registered;

   b. Creation of a national economic council, representing occupational interests, to advise Congress;

   c. Removal of residential requirements for Congressmen so as to discourage parochialism and to broaden the field of choice for constituents;

   d. These measures might not of themselves be sufficiently effective, in which case additional expedients would be necessary.

Peace Programme of the American Jewish Committee

The peace programme published last week by the American Jewish Committee following its annual meeting in New York is a noteworthy contribution to international discussions of the future status of the Jews and of Palestine. It reflects a belief that policies popularized by current Zionist literature and teaching will have unwelcome practical consequences for Jews themselves, and that no matter how natural it may be for rank-and-file Zionists in the Americas to espouse a belligerent nationalism under the stress of the European persecutions, it remains as important as ever for Jews to adhere to liberal principles and to continue to avoid the extreme nationalist philosophies which they have regarded with aversion in others.

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It is the intention of the American Jewish Committee, which includes both Zionists and non-Zionists, to press for the adoption by American Jews of a unified programme along moderate lines for presentation at the peace conference, as follows:

1. The repatriation, rehabilitation and complete restoration of Jews and other unoffending victims of Axis barbarism, and the safeguarding of their equal civil and religious rights.

2. To the extent that economic conditions in war-torn lands makes emigration necessary, the framers of the peace should be asked for an arrangement to facilitate voluntary settlement elsewhere under the most favourable conditions;

3. Reaffirmation of the fundamental principle that Jewish citizens of every land, fulfilling their obligations of complete loyalty to their respective countries, shall be guaranteed the correlative right of complete equality.

4. There are now more than half a million Jews in Palestine, constituting substantially one-third of the population, who have built up a sound and flourishing economic life and a satisfying spiritual and cultural life. While Jewish immigration has ameliorated the condition of this large number of Jews and helped to develop the country itself, settlement in Palestine, although an important factor, cannot alone furnish and should not be expected to furnish the solution of the problem of post-war Jewish rehabilitation.

5. There should be no preconceived formula at this time as to the permanent political structure of the government of Palestine. There can be no political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever government may there be instituted, since in the United States and all other countries Jews, like other citizens, are nationals of those countries and of no other.

6. Every possible avenue should be followed to establish goodwill and active collaboration between Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

7. Palestine should be held in international trusteeship for the United Nations:

   a. To safeguard Jewish immigration and settlement and development to the full of the economic absorptive capacity of the country;

   b. To protect the fundamental rights of all inhabitants;

   c. To protect the holy places of all faiths;

   d. To prepare the country for self-government within a reasonable period of years, under a

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constitution and bill of rights that will safeguard all.

In discussing this statement of principles the president of the American Jewish Committee observed that Jews sought no unity on fundamental principles concerning which they might honestly differ. Unity of conduct in the present crisis, however, was a crying need and the compromise programme outlined above represented common ground on which all Jews could take their stand in defence of their future.

The statement of principles is nevertheless quite at variance with official Zionist policy and is bound to lead to a trial of strength between present Zionist leaders and their Jewish critics.

Zionist policy is based on an affirmation that Palestine is the only country for large-scale Jewish immigration, and on demands that at the close of the war Palestine be transformed without delay into a Jewish Commonwealth, with control of immigration and development vested in the Jewish Agency, not in the trustee of the United Nations. The first objective is the creation of a Jewish national state so that in Palestine the Jewish people will have a Jewish government which can speak for Jewish interests at international conferences, and which - like other governments - will protect its nationals abroad when they are subjected to mistreatment. The American Jewish Committee, by contrast, places first emphasis on protection of Jews as citizens of the countries where they are now living, under a United Nations guarantee, which it believes will afford greater security than could a Jewish government established in Palestine in the face of Arab opposition and owing its existence primarily to the superior military strength of the United Nations. This fundamental disagreement with Zionist views underlies the request of the American Jewish Committee first for rehabilitation of Jewish sufferers within the territories where they have been accustomed to live,

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secondly for freedom to migrate voluntarily to other lands, and only in the third place for guarantees with respect to Palestine.

Thus, the American Jewish Committee suggests that Jewish colonization in Palestine has already progressed far enough to provide Jews with a homeland in which they may take satisfaction and pride. Zionist leaders resent any such implication, since it means that an overwhelming Jewish majority in Palestine is not necessary for fulfilment of the Balfour Declaration. Without such a majority the government of Palestine will be unable to speak for Jewish interests in the post-war world in the sense Zionists deem essential.

Furthermore - and this point is fundamental - the American Jewish Committee is convinced that the security of Jews outside of Palestine (that is to say, the security of the great majority) is dependent on a clear-cut renunciation of political intervention in Palestine. To continue to feel they have a right to agitate for changes in the policy of the Palestine administration in the interests of Jews living in other parts of the world who may conceivably desire at some time to migrate to Palestine is equivalent to claiming a shadowy Palestinian citizenship in addition to the citizenship they already enjoy. This in turn sets Jews apart from the majority of their fellow-citizens, weakens their claim to be treated on a basis of full equality with others, and in critical periods encourages anti-Semitic elements to argue that Jews have no right to remain in the countries where their lot happens to be cast. Zionist leaders, attempting to make the best of both worlds, have refused to stultify their efforts by admitting yet that it is necessary to make a definite choice of citizenship, or that the safety of the Jewish majority is in any way affected by the attempt to establish a Jewish national state in Palestine.

Finally, it is important to note that the programme of

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the American Jewish Committee provides a basis on which discussion of a joint Arab and Jewish policy for Palestine becomes at least a possibility. Hitherto, in this regard, Zionist policy has offered no prospect for the foreseeable future except one of increasing Arab and Moslem resentment expressed in violent outbreaks whenever opportunity offers.

What remains not at all certain is whether the American Jewish Committee will be able to detach from Zionist ranks a sufficient following to give its own programme a chance of being put forward at the peace conference as a policy on which the great majority of American Jews are united.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
February 19, 1943

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1. Russia

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The Russian advance during the past ten days, indicated by areas shaded in red in the accompanying map, was less rapid than during the preceding week, but the territory recovered included cities of importance which the Germans had shown every intention of defending. The recapture of Rostov and the countryside north and west of it has raised hopes of cutting off from escape another considerable body of Axis troops. The re-entry into Voroshilovgrad has given the Russians control once more of one of the major industrial and mining centres in the Donets Basin. The recovery of Kharkov - after fierce fighting in which ~~the~~ Elite Guards and crack German tank divisions participated - has meant the loss to the Germans of their strongest base in southern Russia and a weakening of their defences for the whole area east of the Dnieper. Heavy fighting continues in the Donets Basin.



Feb. 19, 1943

Striking again in the Orel region, the Russians captured Zalegosch and Verkhni Sosna (1). West of Rostov, on the railway running north from Taganrog, they occupied Matveyev-Kurgan (2). The Soviet push in the Krasnodar area saw the seizure of Sversk and Starovelichkovskoe (3).

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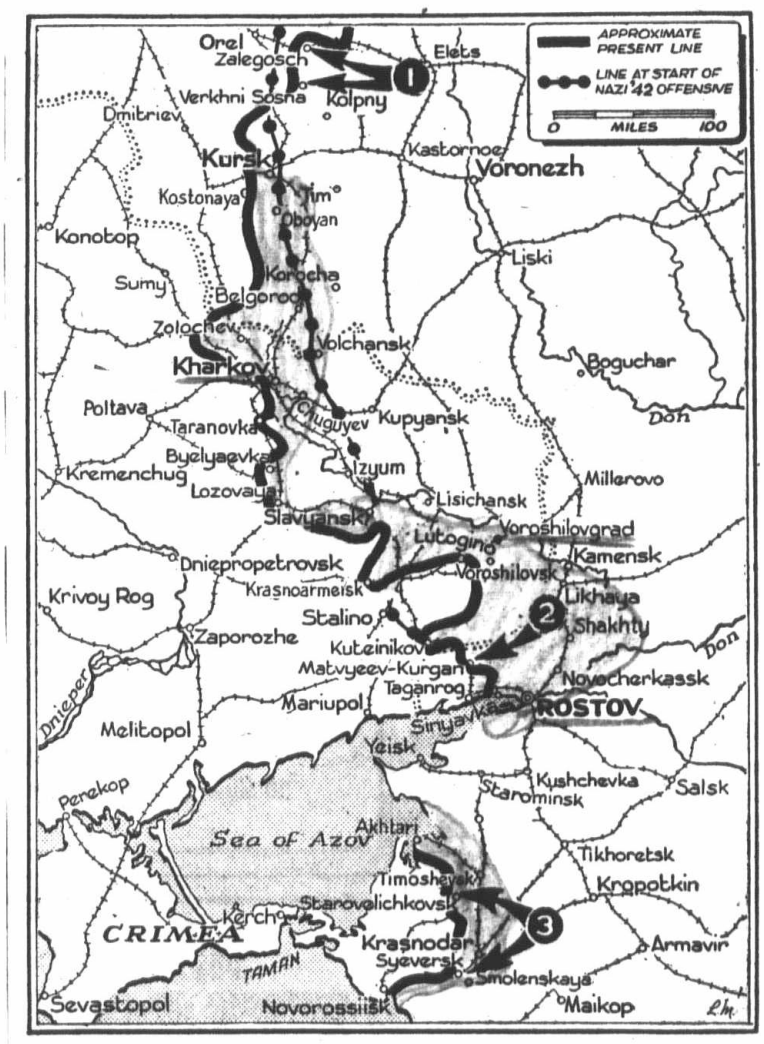
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RED ARMY ROLLS ON IN NORTH AND SOUTH



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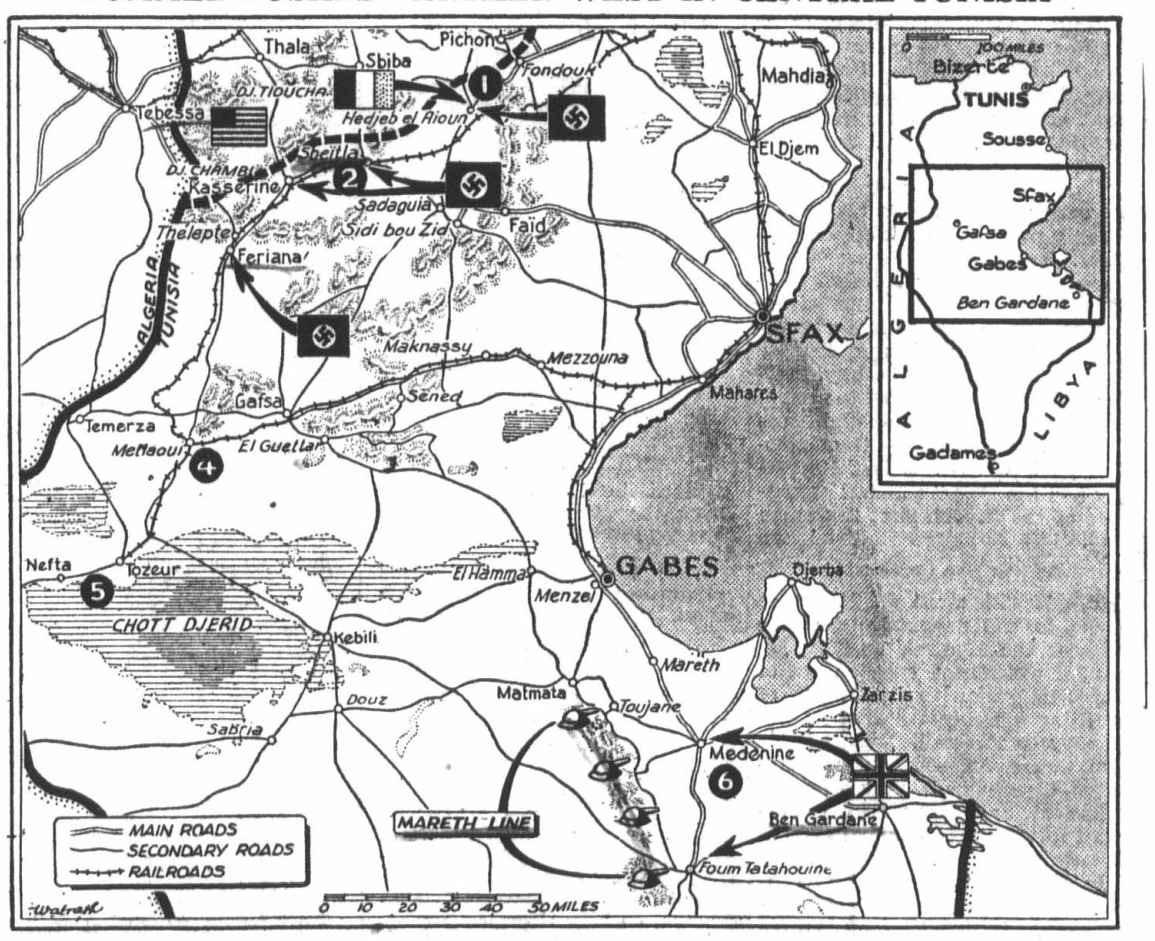
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On February 18 Marshal Rommel suspended operations temporarily in southern Tunisia after a five-day drive in which his troops routed American and French forces, covered some 4,000 square miles, and established themselves along the Feriana - Sbeitla sector of the central Tunisian railroad. The Americans retired to Tebessa in Algeria, and General Juin is expected to carry out his previously announced intention of withdrawing all French forces for re-equipment and further training.

The British 8th Army, although continuing to make steady progress, is still east of the Mareth Line and over 200 miles from the point at which Marshal Rommel has concentrated his chief strength.

ROMMEL PUSHES FARTHER WEST IN CENTRAL TUNISIA



Feb. 19, 1943

Although the French threw back a German attack west of Hadjeb el Aïoun (1), enemy forces to the southwest captured Sbeïtla and Kasserine (2) and Feriana (3) from the Americans. Beyond Feriana Axis patrols are probably operating at or across the Algerian border. In addition Berlin claimed the occupation of Metlaoui (4), as well as Tozeur and Nefta (5), at the edge of the marsh known as Chott Djerid. The British Eighth Army reached Medenine (6) and was patroling near Foum Tatahouine, at the southern end of the Mareth Line.

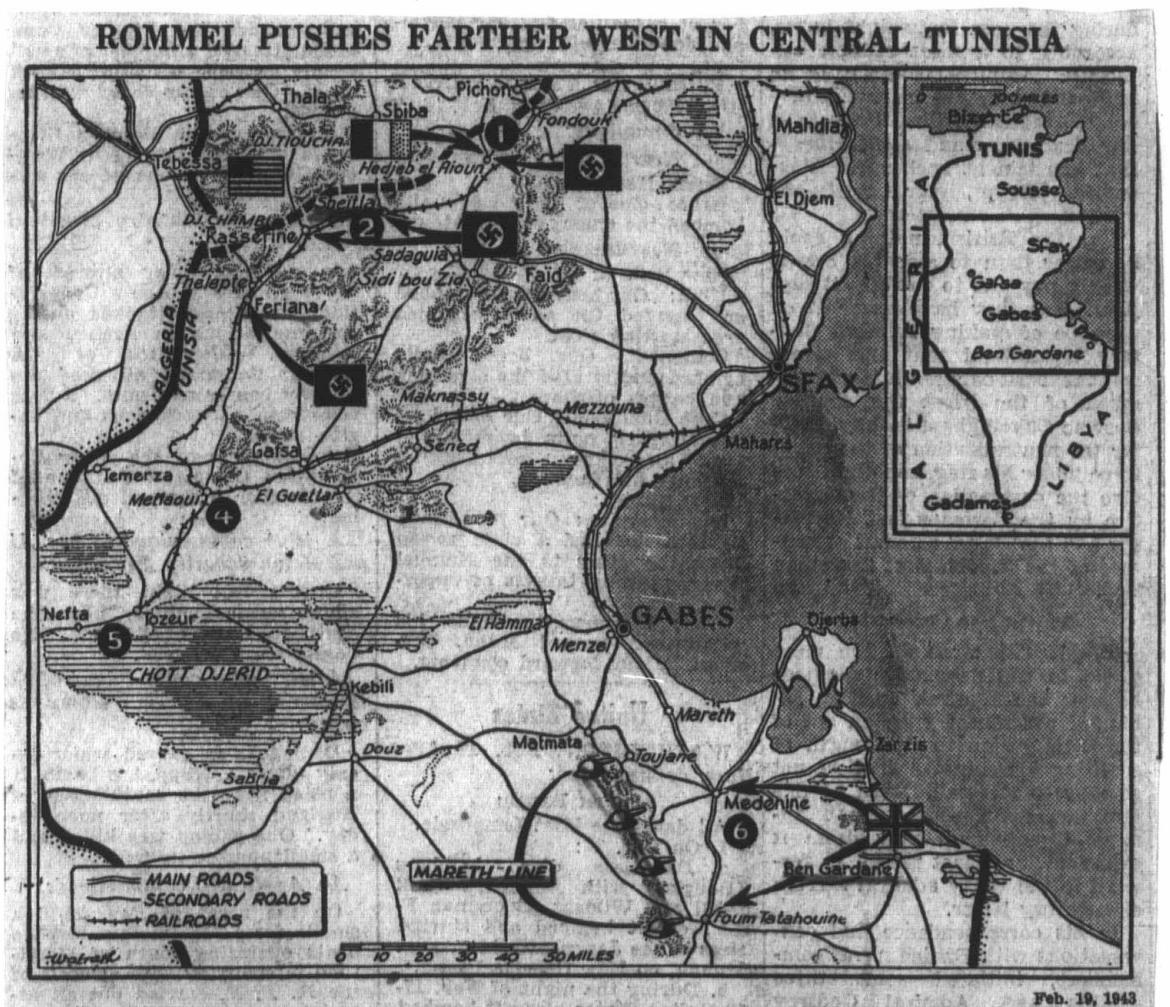
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Territorial Claims of the U.S.S.R.

How far the U.S.S.R. intends to push its armies westward and what territories it will claim at the close of the war are questions which the American press has begun to discuss with interest, though in a cautious and guarded fashion.

Nazi Charges

Hitler's tenth anniversary proclamation and the speeches of Goering and Goebbels naturally made much of the possibility that the Russian tide might sweep over the whole of Europe, whose culture would thus be annihilated and whose people would be uprooted 'to furnish slave labour for the Siberian tundras.' The Russian flood, Hitler warned, would be a catastrophe which no British or American paper declaration could prevent.

The American Press and the Pravda Editorial

There has been an obvious disinclination on the part of American editors to play into the hands of the enemy by encouraging free and possibly provocative speculation on the consequences of the Russian victories. Enough has been published, however, on the urgent need for clarification of the war aims of the United Nations, on the failure of Stalin to send a representative to the Casablanca conference, on the delay in establishing a Supreme War Council and on the conflict of Russian, British and American policies in Jugoslavia to indicate that American journalists are not unaware of what is implied in the absence of a complete understanding between the U.S.S.R. and its western Allies.

Widely held suppositions about Russian intentions were plainly stated in the Washington **Evening Star** of January 21, which carried an article listing Bessarabia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as territories Russia was likely to annex after the war, and suggesting that the matter was one which the United Nations ought to discuss now. This article provoked an editorial reply in Pravda on February 8 which the Soviet Embassy in

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Washington thought it worth while to distribute on Lincoln's birthday in English translation. The Russian editorial intimated that Bessarabia and the Baltic republics were as much a part of the Soviet Union as California and Alaska are part of the United States, and it went on to quote Stalin's speech of November 6, 1941 to show that Russia's war aims are too clear to require a gloss:

> "We have not and cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories or the subjugation of foreign peoples - whether it be the peoples and territories of Europe or the peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim is to liberate our territories and our people from the German-Fascist yoke. We have not, nor can we have, such war aims as the imposition of our will and our regime on the Slavic and other enslaved peoples of Europe who are waiting for our help. Our aim is to help these peoples in their struggle for liberation from Hitler's tyranny, and then to accord them the possibility of arranging their lives on their own land as they think fit, with absolute freedom. There must be no interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of other nations."

Mrs. McCormick in the
New York Times

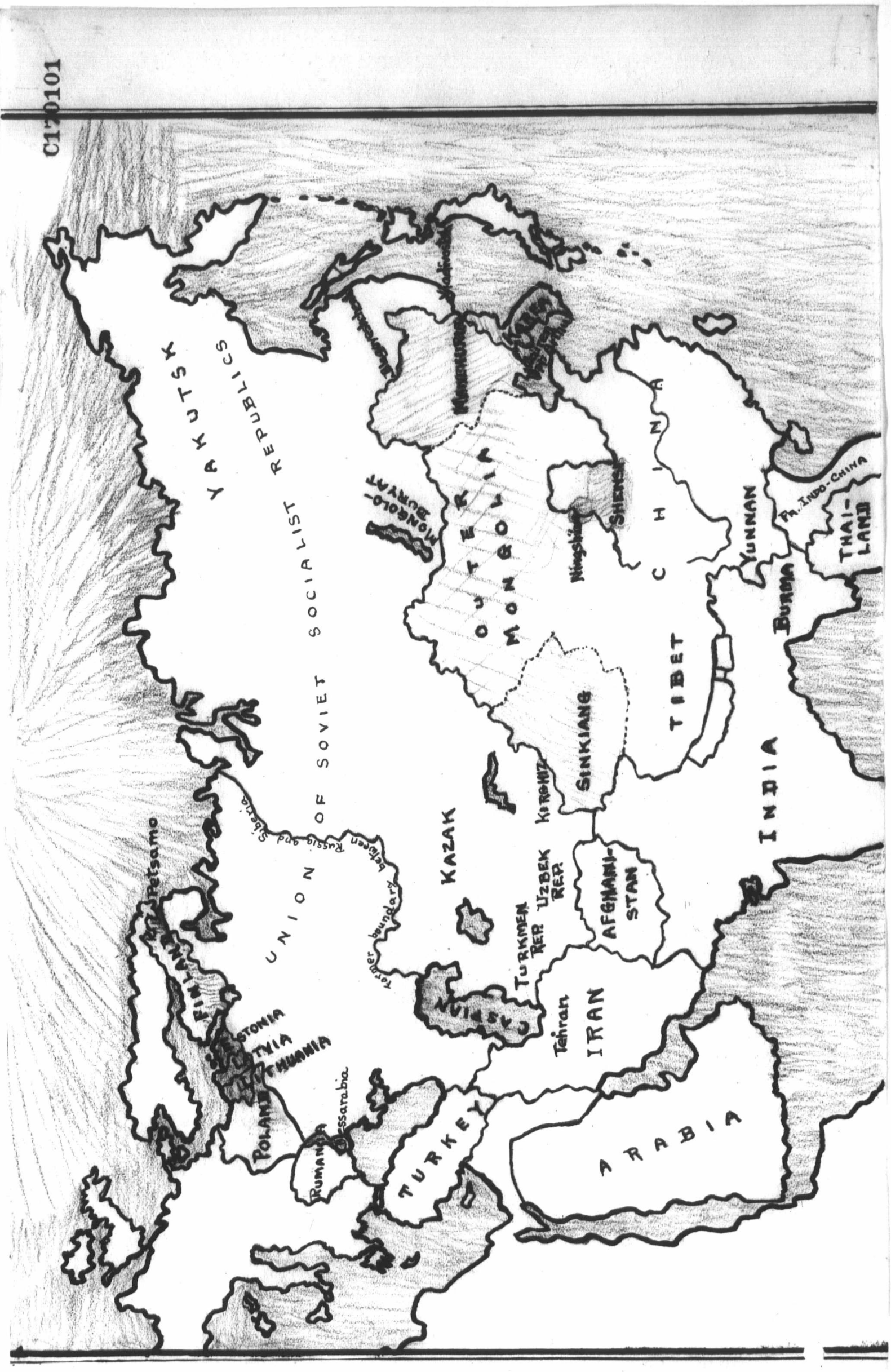
Just before this reminder of Stalin's declaration was distributed in Washington, Mrs. McCormick had devoted a column in the New York Times to the thesis that it is not Russia or Britain but the United States that is the uncertain quantity in the international equation.

> The ordinary American is shocked when he gets wind of Russian or other claims to 'strategic territory'. He believes he is fighting on the side of non-aggressors, with nations that seek no conquest for themselves, and if he is proved wrong the reaction will be sharp and dangerous. He would be more shocked, however, if he realized that the whole world outlook is clouded by uncertainty as to whether the United States will participate with all its power in the reorganization of the world.
>
> How can a victorious Russia be expected to refrain from taking the measures it deems essential to its own security without a real guarantee that the United States will help to establish and enforce a collective security system? How can American policy itself be as firm and unequivocal as it should, while the line of policy may be changed -

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as it was after the last war - from one administration to the next? While such uncertainty exists the United States cannot project its power into decisions concerning the future.

It is true that Anglo-American military agreement is complete and that the plan of campaign has Stalin's concurrence. But in the political field agreement is overdue. The existence of the Atlantic Charter, whose principles were explicitly subscribed to in the Anglo-Soviet treaty, does not prevent reports of what Russia means to claim in Europe or elsewhere, does not silence speculation on Britain's intention to restore the old balance of power, does not halt talk of small nations seeking security by tying up with one or other of the great powers. All such conjectures are reflections of a fearful uncertainty that will continue to exist until the United States gives some public guarantee that it will back to the limit any system that promises to save Americans from future wars.

In a later article Mrs. McCormick pointed out that the present Russian victories, backed as they are by reserves said to number two or three millions trained last year in Siberia, blunt the demand for a second front and explain the frankness with which Russian claims to Bessarabia and the Baltic states are now advanced in the Soviet press. They are a reminder that the war is being won every day, that the United Nations are pretty late and that the United States in particular is pretty late, in agreeing on the kind of world and the kind of security they wish when the fighting is over.

<u>Walter Duranty</u>
<u>on Russia's aims</u>

It is likely that a certain weight will be attached by Americans to the opinion expressed by Walter Duranty in the New York Times of February 7 that Stalin, as a clear-minded statesman and 'a hard man, trained by the life he has led to be suspicious and to show no mercy, who is playing his own hand - Russia's hand - in his own way,' actually looks to the east as well as to the west.

> Russia may drive into Germany to repay atrocities committed in the Ukraine and elsewhere. That depends on how and where the war ends.
>
> If Germany breaks before the American and British armies have got deep into Europe, the Russians may go on to

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Berlin, and Stalin be tempted to make all Europe red under one Soviet flag. Or he may want no part in Germany, being afraid that the methodical German tail might wag the huge Russian dog.

If, on the other hand, the war ends with our armies fairly deep in Europe, the Russians will probably halt somewhere east of Berlin, just as they stopped north of Teheran in Iran. The Russians will supposedly hold the Baltic States and want to keep Petsamo. They will also want full access to, but not ownership of, Istanbul and the Persian Gulf.

But what Russia and Stalin want even more is an independent Soviet Republic of Manchuria, affiliated with the U.S.S.R.; a similar republic of Korea, and even perhaps the northwestern Chinese Republic of Sinkiang, Ningshia and Shensi. Not sharing the esteem for Chiang Kai-shek that the Americans and British have, Stalin will not care whether the latter likes the arrangement or not.

Last but not least, Russia wants the Liaotung Peninsula, the lost fortress of Port Arthur, the great port of Dairen and the control of the West Pacific - that is, of the China coast.

Mr. Duranty goes on to indicate that the Russians will not object to recovery of Singapore and Hong Kong by the British so long as they themselves can have Dairen, because north of Blagoveshchenk they are going to build a new and bigger Pittsburgh, and when they have built their steel town and hold Port Arthur and Dairen, the town they lost after the Russo-Japanese war, then they will rule Northeast Asia.

This is not to say that Stalin will be unwilling to cooperate with the Allies. The Russians do not love Japan. Thus, as soon as German pressure upon the Soviet Union has been reduced below the danger point, and as soon as the United States is ready to operate 1000 or more first-line planes in and about Vladivostok, then, Mr. Duranty believes, the Russians will cooperate in the death stroke against Japan.

Maurice Hindus on

Essentials in Russian Policy

Maurice Hindus asserts that three things must be borne in mind in any speculation concerning the post-war policies of Russia:

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a. Collectivized control of property is no longer an experiment. It has survived the strain of the cruellest and most desperate war Russia has ever fought - above all a mechanized war. It is basic to Russian life today and will be violently defended and upheld.

b. Russia is the most powerful nation in Asia.

c. In the international relationships that spring up in the Allied world, Russians will be certain to recognize anything in the nature of a coalition, under whatever idea, name or guise it may pass, that attempts to build a wall around Russia. They will battle against it with all the physical and spiritual power at their command, because to Russians a coalition means not only an attempt to isolate them but also an attempt to mass together a military force against them.

Walter Lippmann on American Policy toward the U.S.S.R.

If Maurice Hindus suggests that Americans ought not to drift into a relationship with other United Nations which might take on the aspect of a protective association to prevent the spread of communism, Walter Lippmann makes the point that current apprehensions of Russia represent a failure on the part of westerners to readjust themselves to a situation dramatically different from that to which they have become accustomed during the years of defeats and retreats. If Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt had not, by the grace of Heaven, been clean of the sense of inferiority which oppressed the western nations and confident in the destiny and the virtue of their peoples, there is no telling to what lengths the moral rot might have gone.

Despite recent Russian successes, however, the minds of many westerners still need reconditioning, Mr. Lippmann observes.

The present form of the inferiority complex is to become frightened of victory, now that the complex no longer feeds upon the foreboding of defeat. The same experts who said in 1941 that the panzers would go through Russia like a knife through cheese, who said in the spring of 1942 that the Russian army had ceased to exist as an offensive force, are now working up the fear that the Russian armies will burst out of Russia, crash through Germany, France and England and go bathing in the Atlantic Ocean.

For such fears the actual course of events is the best corrective. Is it believable, for example, that the

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Turks would so boldly display their approval of what the Allies have agreed upon if the arrangements, as approved by Russia, were not in accord with Turkey's interests and her national sentiment?

If in that critical region an agreement has been reached which accords with the interests of both Russia and its neighbour why must the fearful thinkers assume that good settlements cannot be reached with Poland, Finland and other neighbours of Russia? Why must we suppose that the principles we profess are nonsense and contrary to the enlightened self-interest of the nations which have subscribed to them? The notion is to be dismissed as having arisen out of the inferiority complex about how much cleverer were the Nazis who were not good, than were the democrats who for so many years were not clever. The effects of the prolonged era of defeatism are still with us.

Institute of Pacific Relations

Opinions expressed at the Mont Tremblant conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations tended to support the views of Mr. Lippmann rather than those of Mr. Duranty. A conference paper entitled "A Record of Soviet Far Eastern Relations, 1931-42", which presented a year-by-year summary of actual developments, concluded with a statement that the record revealed nothing in Soviet policy or practice incompatible with the eight points of the Atlantic Charter or contrary to the two principles laid down in the Anglo-Soviet twenty-year pact - viz., the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Owen Lattimore's Opinion

Owen Lattimore, finally, in a Foreign Policy Report, "Asia in a New World Order," says:

> "Victory for China is inconceivable without vindication of China's territorial integrity and full sovereignty. This in turn is inconceivable if a special position in the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) is preserved for Japan, or transferred to any other nation or international organ.....The reunion of Manchuria with China is essential to stable peace in Asia.....In the future, so long as China controls all three of these areas (Manchuria, Sinkiang and Yunnan), the triangle of its freedom, sovereignty, and independent industrialization and modernization will be unbreakable. If China's control over any one point of the triangle is broken or limited, the whole country will again be subject to encroachment."

One gathers from the context that Mr. Lattimore regards the stability and territorial integrity of China as being a

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matter of importance to the U.S.S.R., and that he expects the two countries to be able to agree without the friendly intervention of, international aunts and uncles, however pious their intentions.

Mr. Lattimore foresees the establishment of a new centre of gravity in the general region where the frontiers of India, Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union and China (including Tibet and Mongolia) either touch or approach each other. They can no more remain sealed apart from each other than America could be sealed into separate Atlantic and Pacific compartments with no means of communication between the two. The political consequences will be in some ways even more important than the consequences of economic development of this portion of Asia.....China's long land frontier with Russia will for a century to come be the most important single land frontier in the world, but Russo-Chinese relations must be primarily determined by the Chinese and Russians themselves, as responsible nations whose prestige has been greatly increased by their recent achievements. Mr. Lattimore does not suggest anywhere in his article that ~~this~~ agreement is going to be impossible.

C.A.
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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
March 3, 1943

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA

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The Political Situation in India

Mr. Gandhi's Fast

The 21-day fast begun by Mr. Gandhi on February 10 has ended today without achieving its main purpose. The Viceroy still refuses either to release Congress party leaders or to enter into negotiations with them until they give acceptable commitments that they will create no further disturbances during the war.

The fast was timed so as to mark the completion of six months in detention of Mr. Gandhi and his associates. When it began the campaign of violence seemed almost completely spent, Congress party fortunes were at low ebb, and foreign correspondents were beginning to assert that its leaders were beaten. The fast, however, roused feeling throughout the country to a high pitch once more, intensified the unpopularity of 'British rule' and prepared the minds of the people for renewed Congress activity. It had also the practical effect of forcing three Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to dissociate themselves from government policy and to resign their seats, and it elicited from the government itself a formal defence of the official position, supported by evidence to justify continued detention of the chief Congress party leaders.

Preliminary Correspondence

The fast was preceded by an exchange of notes between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy covering a period of six weeks. Mr. Gandhi refused the Viceroy's invitation to condemn the violent activities of Congress party members who took part in the civil disobedience campaign, maintaining that no reliable evidence had been submitted to him that any Congress party men had been involved except as victims. The whole blame for violence, Mr. Gandhi declared, rested actually on the government of India, whose drastic and unwarranted measures had provoked it. He challenged the Viceroy to

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show convincing reasons why the August resolution of the Congress party rather than the arrest of party leaders should be regarded as the cause of the violent outbreaks.

The Viceroy, on the other hand, offered to reconsider government policy if Mr. Gandhi wished now to retrace his steps and dissociate himself from the events of last summer. When Mr. Gandhi disavowed any part in the happenings alluded to, the Viceroy replied that a body which passed a resolution such as that adopted by the Congress party in August could hardly disclaim responsibility for any events that followed it. Mr. Gandhi and his friends had expected the policy to lead to violence; they had been prepared to condone that violence; and what actually happened formed part of a concerted plan formed long before the arrest of Congress party leaders. The authorized government of the country could not allow a revolutionary movement, described by Mr. Gandhi himself as open rebellion, to take place unchallenged.

Mr. Gandhi ended the correspondence by saying that he still had seen no evidence to support the Viceroy's charges. Thus he would begin his 21-day fast on February 10 with the clearest conscience.

The Government's Case

An interim defence of the government's position was published on the day the fast began; this was followed on February 22nd by a fuller statement embodied in an 86-page White Paper.

The statement of February 10 ridiculed Mr. Gandhi's claim that the Congress party was not responsible for the recent campaign of violence. Was the blame for it to rest then on persons outside the movement who were registering resentment at the arrest of leaders they did not profess to follow? what was the actual attitude of other groups? The Moslem League believed the 'Quit India' slogan really meant supreme con-

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trol of the government by Congress, and blamed the civil disobedience movement for the resulting lawlessness and destruction of life and property. Other groups had expressed similar views. Mr. Gandhi's own statements of last summer had envisaged anarchy as an alternative to the existing order and referred to the struggle as 'a fight to the finish.' Speeches of his close associates were an even clearer indication of what the Congress high command had in mind when they launched their attack. Further evidence of responsibility was furnished by Congress leaflets which were found freely circulating in almost every part of India giving specific instructions as to methods to be used in bringing administration to a standstill. Identical methods of attack on railways and other communications were employed, requiring the use of special instruments and a high degree of technical knowledge.

The government would not allow Mr. Gandhi's fast to deflect their policy, nor would they be responsible for its consequences.

The White Paper of February 22 contained six chapters describing the Congress party's 'Quit India' movement, with substantial quotations from Mr. Gandhi's articles and speeches and from speeches of members of the Congress party's working committee to prove their influence on later events. There followed an account of the disturbances, with lists of cases in which Congress party members were found to be involved in arson, sabotage, murder and mob violence. It was stated that an additional body of evidence against Congress party members was on file, still unpublished because it was not in the public interest to include it in the White Paper. The document concluded with the assertion that only one answer could be given to the question as to who was responsible for the disturbances - the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi.

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Efforts to Secure

Mr. Gandhi's Release

Mr. Gandhi's fasts have ~~hitherto~~ achieved their objectives, but only the fourth and seventh of the eight previous fasts were directed against the British authorities. The fourth, announced as 'a fast unto death' was ended on the thirteenth day when the authorities yielded and reversed their decision to hold separate elections for untouchables, which Mr. Gandhi had feared would create serious communal disunity.

On this occasion, too, at a moment when it seemed impossible that Mr. Gandhi could survive a 21-day ordeal, it was hoped that the Viceroy might be persuaded to yield. Two hundred Indian leaders of various parties and members of many professions met in New Delhi on February 19th under the chairmanship of the Liberal leader, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and appealed to the Viceroy for Mr. Gandhi's unconditional release. Similar appeals were addressed to Mr. Churchill and to the American envoy, Mr. Phillips. None had any effect.

The Viceroy referred his petitioners to the official statement of February 10 placing responsibility for the fast on Mr. Gandhi's own shoulders.

Mr. Phillips made it clear that he could do nothing. Although Mr. Hull was in conference with Lord Halifax in Washington, he wished it to be clearly understood that the United States government did not desire to intervene. It was definitely stated that the official announcement of August 12 was still valid - that the sole purpose of maintaining American forces in India was to prosecute the war against the Axis. No more encouraging reply awaited George Counts, Reinhold Niebuhr, Pearl Buck and others when they asked the President on February 20 to intercede with the British government for Mr. Gandhi's unconditional release and a reopening of negotiations with Indian leaders. ¶ Finally Mr.

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Churchill, after a delay occasioned by illness, replied to his Indian petitioners that the reasons for the detention of Congress party leaders last summer had been fully explained, were well understood, and had not ceased to exist. There could be no justification for discriminating between Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Similarly Mr. Amery, as Secretary of State for India, told the House of Commons on February 25 that there could be no justification for freeing men who had deliberately planned to paralyze India's defence at a most critical moment, especially since these men had given no sign of abandoning their criminal purpose.

Even Indian leaders who had broken with Mr. Gandhi were deeply discouraged. Never before, as Herbert Matthews cabled the New York Times, had the British dared or been willing to face a real showdown with Mr. Gandhi, but now in the Marquess of Linlithgow the latter had met an opponent as indomitable and stubborn as himself. Furthermore, in the existing war situation both the United Kingdom and United States governments were disinclined to compromise with leaders whose weapon against the Viceroy had been sabotage of the war effort.

The Past Six Months
in India

During the period of detention of Mr. Gandhi and his associates, Congress party leaders have naturally been unable to issue any official statements of party policy, concerning which there are consequently no significant developments to report. Mr. Jinnah, on the other hand, has been busy consolidating the position of the Moslem League and making what capital he can from the deadlock between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. It has been left, therefore, to leaders of smaller parties and to prominent persons outside the political parties to try to break the deadlock and get on with the development of representative self-governing institutions in India.

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Mr. Rajagopalachari

Chief among non-party conciliators has been Mr. Rajagopalachari, a former member of the Congress party working committee, who broke with Mr. Gandhi over the latter's refusal to accept the Cripps offer but has continued to work for the establishment of a national government. He is among those who believe that the India of the future will be strengthened, not weakened, if the Moslems are permitted to establish a separate Pakistan.

Publicly denouncing the civil disobedience campaign, and confident that if Indian leaders would agree on a basis of cooperation among themselves the British would arrange the transfer of powers they desired, Mr. Rajagopalachari spent many weeks after the arrests in private conferences attempting to work out a reasonable programme on which all would agree. By the first week of November he was ready to "try to bring together the three most obstinate parties" - the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

> As a basis of discussion he proposed the appointment by the Viceroy of an interim national government, responsible to the legislature, to which complete powers should be transferred - except for control of military policy, which should be vested in the War Cabinet in London and the Commander-in-Chief in India. The most popular and responsible of Indian leaders should be invited to form the government, in which Congress party and Moslem League should be represented in an agreed ratio. (If Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah refused such an arrangement they would both lose their positions of leadership. Mr. Rajagopalachari himself would start a revolt against them.) The government should then arrange for fresh elections, those to provincial legislatures being direct and those to the Central Legislature indirect, through the provincial bodies.

Mr. Rajagopalachari's experiences during November are said to have left him a disappointed and bitter man. First, Mr. Churchill's declaration that he did not intend to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire led Mr. Rajagopalachari to believe that Allied successes had already destroyed any intention the British might have harboured previously of withdrawing from India. Secondly, in conversations with Mr. Jinnah he found no

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disposition on the part of the Moslem leader to cooperate with the Congress party on the terms suggested. Finally, the Viceroy would not let Mr. Rajagopalachari confer with Mr. Gandhi 'in the absence of a change of attitude on the part of Congress leaders ... whose expressed and published purpose and aims are wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of peace and order in India and ... the prosecution of the war.'

Mr. Rajagopalachari did not see Mr. Gandhi until the 17th day of his fast, but by then he regarded the situation as completely hopeless: Mr. Gandhi had shown himself to be lacking in astuteness as a politician when he refused the Cripps offer. The British were now willing to give India freedom only if it could be done without prejudice to their own prestige and authority, and their attitude at the moment was such that it would be dangerous to reopen negotiations. As time passed and the United States had a wider variety of political difficulties to deal with abroad they would begin to understand British problems and to sympathize with them - in short, to think along imperialist lines themselves. India had missed its opportunity.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

In sympathy with Mr. Rajagopalachari, and incensed by the Viceroy's refusal to let the latter mediate between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, most prominent of Indian Liberal leaders. Continuing where Mr. Rajagopalachari was forced to leave off, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru summoned an Indian Non-Party Conference, which met at Allahabad on December 12 with delegates representing Hindus, Parsees, Christians and Sikhs, as well as liberals, communists, commercial organizations, labour and other groups. The views of the conference may be summed up as follows:

> There was a real possibility that an all-party conference, summoned now, might arrive at an acceptable agreement.

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Congress party leaders would have to take part in it if it were to succeed.

It might be easy to have the civil disobedience campaign withdrawn if the British would declare their willingness to transfer to a provisional government full powers of administration save those reserved for the Commander-in-chief.

India Office control over the Indian government should be abolished.

The Viceroy should be a Minister of State, responsible to the British Parliament.

There must be a complete separation of the functions of the Viceroy and the Prime Minister of India.

Speaking for the Standing Committee of the Indian Non-Party Conference in Bombay a few days later, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru observed, however, that if it was the British intention to treat the Congress party for the period of the war as a body of rebels, then all references to an agreement among the major elements of Indian life might as well be discontinued. British methods of handling the constitutional issue, he said, showed not merely a lack of statemanship but actually a lack of efficiency. It was by transferring to Indians the largest possible amount of power that India's friendship would be won, not by boasting that the number of British troops in the country was greater now than ever before.

On previous occasions Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had declared that it was most important to get some sort of government established now, no matter how far from satisfactory, since after the war it would be infinitely more difficult to secure agreement than now. He appears to share the view expressed by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan in Canada that what is to be feared most of all is a period of inactivity and stagnation. The thing to do is therefore to strengthen all moderate elements and enable them to feel that a constant progress is being made toward independence.

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Statement by the Viceroy,
the Marquess of Linlithgow

On the occasion of an address delivered to the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December 18, the Viceroy made a notable statement of his position in relation to the Indian constitutional issue.

> He reiterated that the British government was ready to part with power in India once an agreement was reached by Indian parties.
>
> 'We are familiar with the suggestion,' he said, 'that India's troubles are due to Britain's refusal to part with power. I would say the contrary. It is due to Britain's expressed readiness to part with power. It is because an agreement cannot be reached between this country's interests as to who is to take over the responsibilities which Britain is only too ready to transfer to Indian hands that the deadlock has arisen.' He was anxious to help Indian leaders to get together and would leave India satisfied if he were successful in this task.
>
> He reproached Indian leaders for their failure in 1935 and 1942 to accept British invitations to come together for the purpose of undertaking the responsibilities of power.
>
> He looked forward to the creation of an Indian federation but was emphatic in insisting that it should be a single country, and held out no hope of British support for a separate Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah

Standing aloof from all efforts to break the political deadlock, and profiting in a variety of ways from the suspension of normal Congress party activities, has been Mr. Jinnah, head of the Moslem League. He has toured the Punjab and visited other predominantly Moslem areas to restate in the simplest possible terms the principles for which the Moslem League stands, and to strengthen support for its demands.

> He asserts that experience with Congress party governments in the six 'Congress' provinces from 1937 to 1939 proved that a fair deal was not to be expected from an Indian national government dominated by Hindus.
>
> All plans for a national government responsible to an elected legislature meant subordination of Moslems to a Hindu sovereignty.
>
> Before Moslems could consider cooperating with other groups they must insist on a plebiscite in Moslem areas, and British authorities and Indian parties must agree in advance to give

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effect to its results.

When this was done, the Moslem League could take part in a provisional Indian government, not as a minority but on a basis of equality. At the end of the war the principle of a separate Pakistan must be written into the constitution, so that provinces in which Moslems predominate will cease to be part of India.

Mr. Jinnah has told his audiences that Moslems might need to take the sword to prevent aggression against their rights. He agitated for weeks for removal of the ban on the Khaksar movement - a paramilitary Moslem organization designed to serve as storm troops in case of political need. The ban is said to have been lifted the last week of December.

Mr. Jinnah has furthermore told the Sikhs of the Punjab that although they may claim full minority rights when Pakistan is created there can be no question of a separate state for Sikhs or any other minorities in a country which Moslems claim as their homeland. The Sikh leader, Tara Singh, has replied that his people did not admit the right of Moslems to drag them out of India into a separate Pakistan, nor would they live as a minority under Moslem rule. Mr. Jinnah must plan to exclude from Pakistan that portion of the Punjab in which Hindus and Sikhs form two-thirds of the population. Only by partition of the Punjab could Sikh interests be properly safeguarded.

By vigorous methods Mr. Jinnah has undermined the position of independent Moslem leaders and has had his own nominees appointed to high office. The death in December of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, premier of the Punjab, removed from Mr. Jinnah's path a moderate Moslem leader whom he had found most obstructive, and eliminated any immediate danger of a coalition of Punjabi and Bengali Moslems to take political power out of his own hands.

Meanwhile Mr. Jinnah invites the British government to ignore Congress party leaders, come to an agreement with the Moslem League about the postwar creation of a separate Pakistan, then set up for the duration of the war a responsible Indian

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national government embracing all Hindu and Moslem elements willing to cooperate. This would supply a considerable population from which military units could be drawn and aid substantially in winning the war.

The Hindu Mahasabha

In bitter opposition to the Moslem League and the proposal to partition India is the Hindu Mahasabha. At a year-end conference the working committee of the executive of this organization appointed a committee to draft in detail before April 30 a programme designed to compel the British to recognize India as an independent nation and to prevent the realization of Mr. Jinnah's plans for a separate Pakistan. As things stood, the British seemed to have adopted a policy of blind repression, relentlessly exploiting the existing deadlock to the end that forces of nationalism in India should be rendered helpless. Equally disturbed by the attitude of the Moslem League, one of the chief speakers at the Hindu Mahasabha conference declared that "The Hindus will not tolerate a particular community attempting on religious grounds to get itself cut off from the central government or demanding portions of the country for itself. Such claims will be put down as an act of treachery by the united strength of the central government."

Thus the general relief occasioned by Mr. Gandhi's survival is not accompanied anywhere by a lively hope of an early solution of India's difficulties. The Marquess of Linlithgow's term of office has been extended from March to October, Congress party leaders are in no mood to meet his wishes, and no one has been able yet to propose a scheme which meets at once with his approval and that of the main groups concerned in the development of a national Indian government.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
March 6, 1943

Outline of Military Operations

1. Russia
2. Tunisia
3. Southwest Pacific
4. China
5. Burma
6. Aleutians

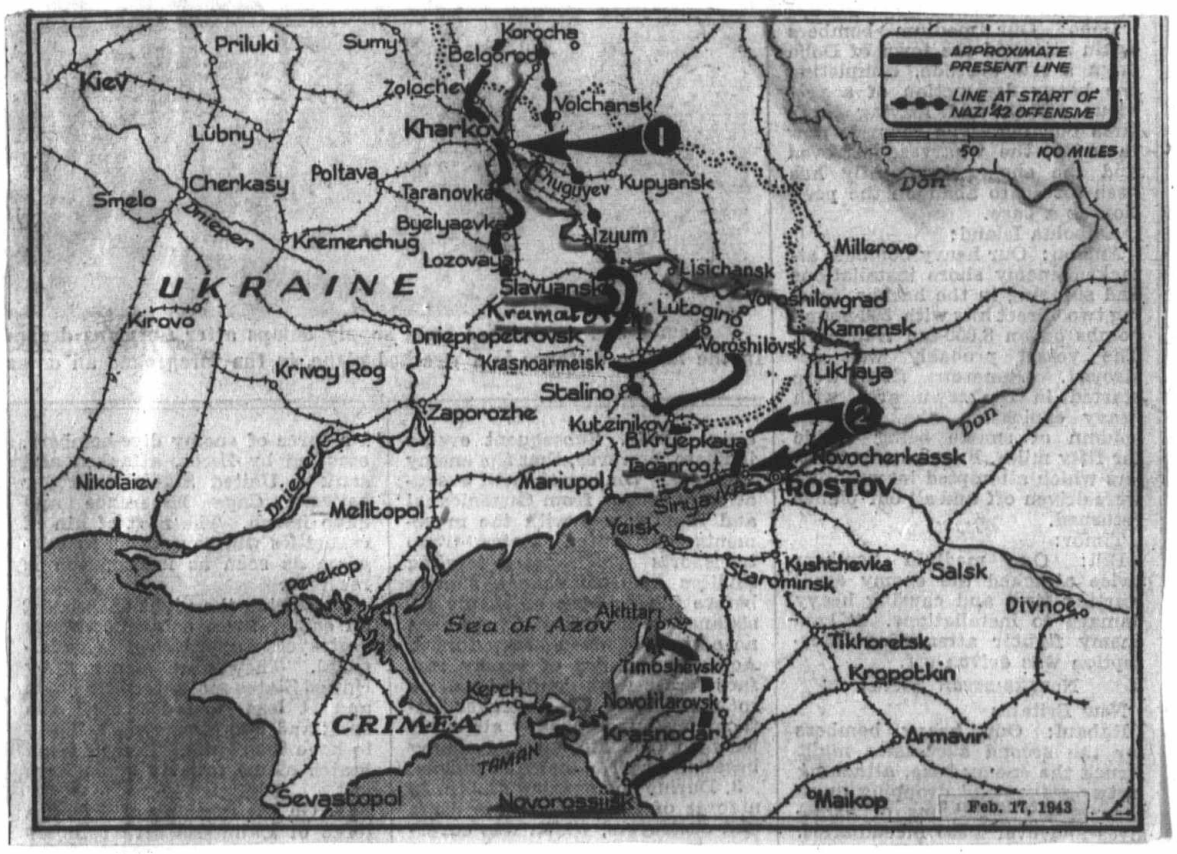
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Outline of Military Operations

1. Russia

One of the disappointments encountered by the Russians since their westward drive began has been their inability to push outward any distance from Rostov since its recapture in mid-February, because of the success the Germans have had in defending Taganrog and in maintaining a hold on the Donets basin. Definite reverses have been suffered during the past week within the curve of the Donets River, traced in red on the accompanying map, and German headquarters claim not only that Kramatorsk, Slavyansk and Lisichansk have been captured but that the Russian Third Army south of Kharkov is about to be encircled and destroyed. The Germans have been able also to hold a bridgehead southeast of the Sea of Azov, holding back the Russian Caucasus army from Novorossiisk and the approaches to the Kerch Peninsula.



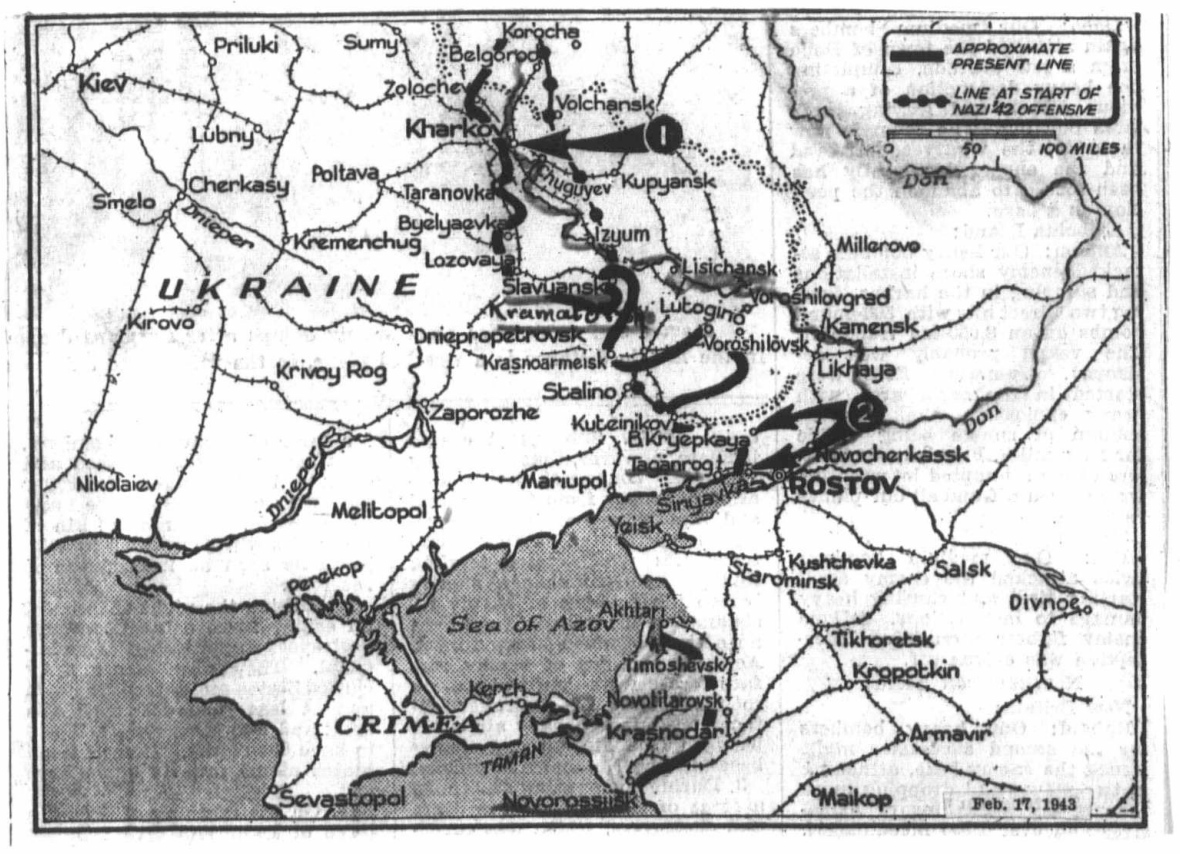
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Outline of Military Operations

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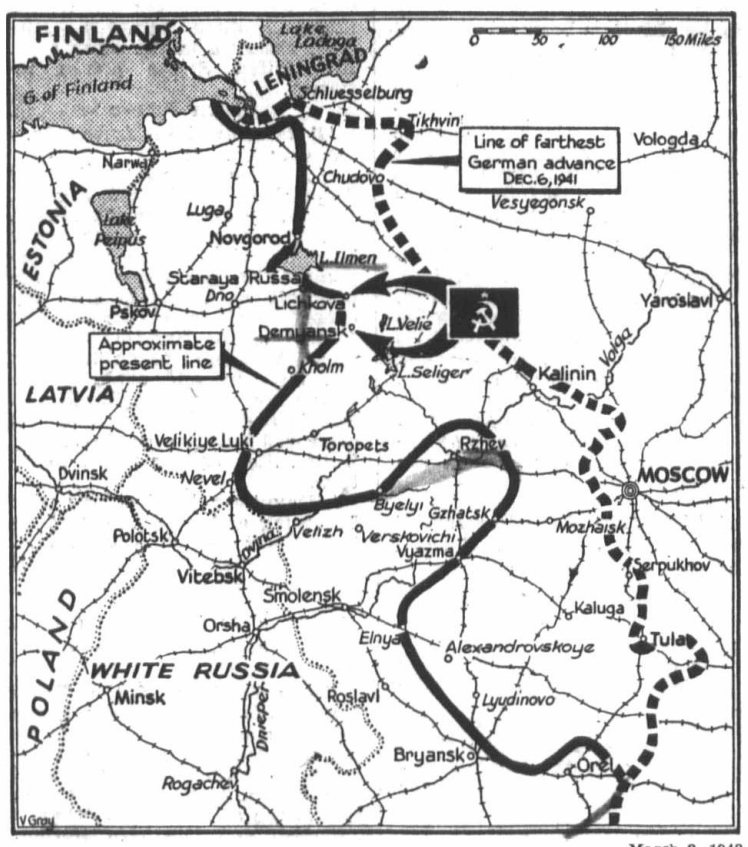


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Elsewhere the Russians have continued to enjoy gratifying successes. Although for two weeks the Germans have contrived to retain their Orel salient under threat of encirclement, Russian troops fighting westward from Kharkov and Kursk have made a substantial beginning in the reconquest of the Ukraine and at Sievsk are preparing to cut the Bryansk-Kiev railway only twenty miles further west.

The recapture of Rzhev, announced on March 3, was a blow to German plans for the defence of the Baltic States and Poland as well as an occasion marking the end of the German threat to Moscow, 130 miles to the east. Meanwhile the Russian occupation of Demyansk, acknowledged by the Germans a day earlier, signified the clearing out of strong German positions in a large area directly south of Lake Ilmen.



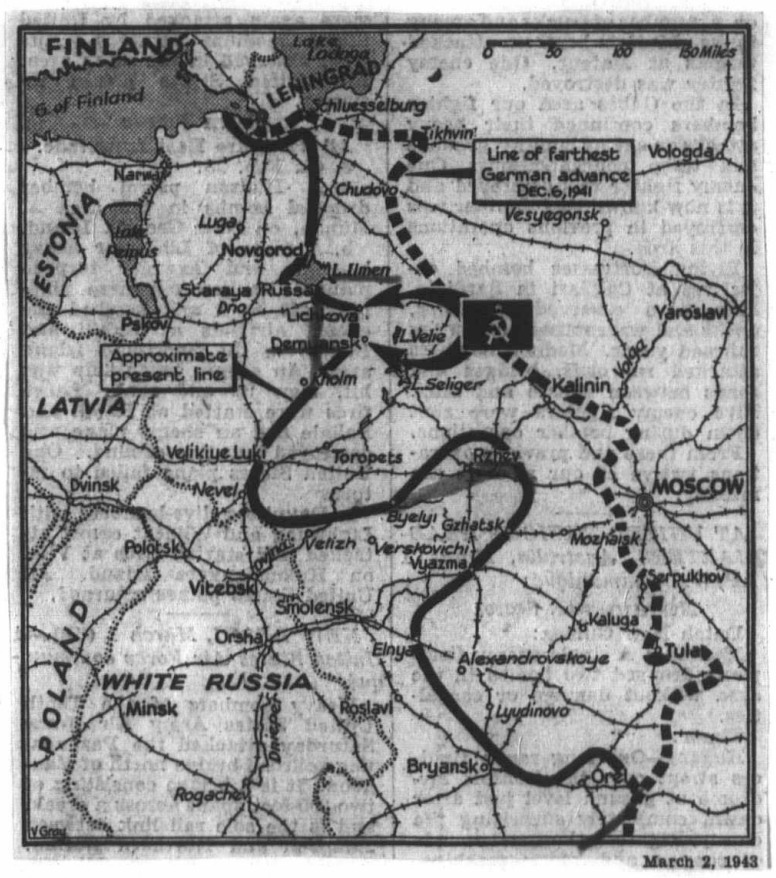
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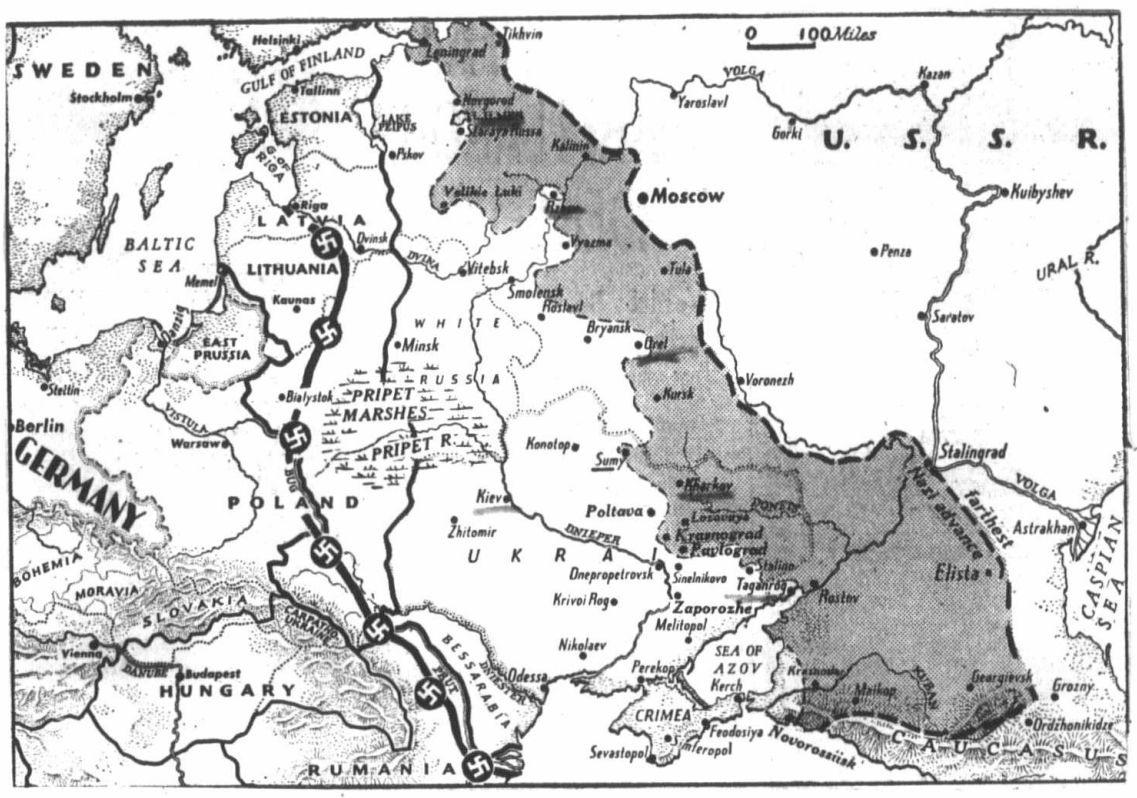
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2. Tunisia

The line of demarcation between the portions of Tunisia held by the Allies on one hand and Axis forces on the other has been restored almost everywhere to the position indicated on February 14 before Marshal Rommel's short-lived expedition into Algeria began. The attached map shows in blue the areas which have not yet been reoccupied. The portion shaded in red represents approximately the territory which the Axis was able to claim during Marshal Rommel's drive but which it has since lost again to the Allies.

In the north, in the Sejanine - Mejez el-Bab region, where the Germans have tried to create a diversion to cover Marshal Rommel's retreat in Central Tunisia, the British have been successful in holding the Axis forces back during the past few days. Americans have reoccupied Sidi bou Zid close to Faid Pass in Central Tunisia; French forces are forty miles west of Gafsa, and the British Eighth Army is concentrating its strength at the north end of the Mareth Line where decisive action is expected soon.



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3. Southwest Pacific

Since the Japanese decision to abandon Guadalcanal to the Americans and to evacuate the remnants of their own forces from that island - carried out to the best of the enemy's ability during the last week of Januar y - fighting in the Solomons area has been only sporadic. For the most part it has taken the form of American attacks on Japanese bases and Japanese vessels near Rabaul, although the Japanese have occasionally retaliated with air attacks on Guadalcanal.

On February 27 the Navy Department announced that a United States task force had been unable to locate any Japanese ships whatsoever in the Coral Sea between the Queensland coast, the southeastern tip of New Guinea and Guadalcanal Island. On March 1, however, American planes sighted a Japanese troop convoy of 22 ships coming apparently from Rabaul and headed for Lae on the New Guinea coast, bringing an estimated total of 15,000 reinforcements to continue the struggle against General MacArthur's forces on that island. In three days of attack from the air the entire convoy was destroyed; survivors were machine-gunned. The Allied high command reported that so far as was known scarcely a man escaped.

A SMASHING DEFEAT FOR THE JAPANESE



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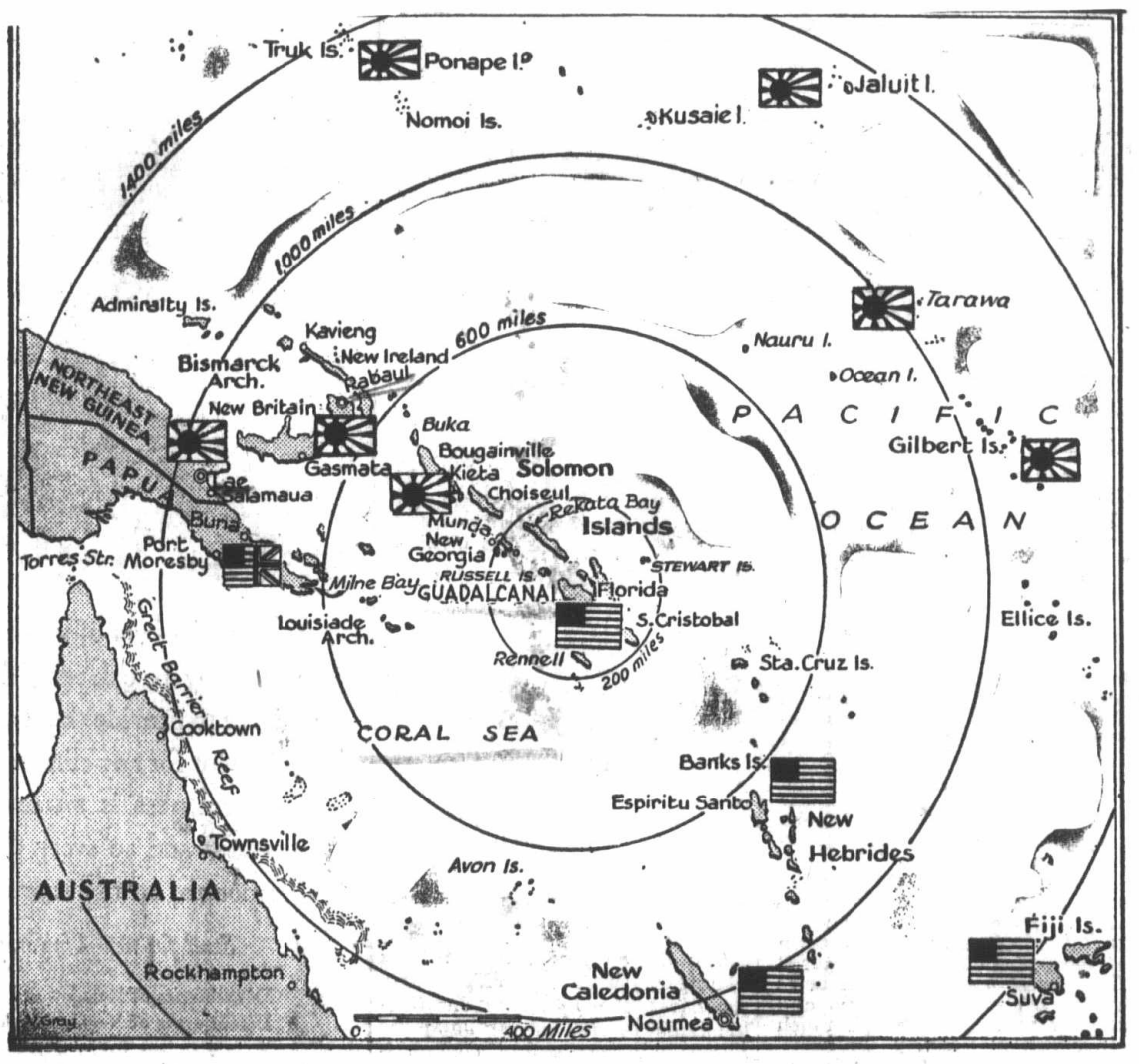
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C170125



Feb. 10, 1943

Conquest of Guadalcanal and abandonment of the island by the Japanese have put our forces "in striking distance of some of their most important bases," according to Secretary Knox. Japanese flags on the map show enemy bases in this region and circles indicate distances from Guadalcanal.

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4. China

C170126

Since the second week of February, when Japanese forces attacked in seven different regions of China with the announced intention of taking 'all conceivable measures to crush Chungking resistance,' a few moderate successes have been scored by the enemy. First to be recorded was the occupation of the French-leased territory of Kwangchowwan, reported on February 18. This was followed by Japanese gains

(a) in southern Kwangtung;

(b) in a district about 75 miles southwest of Hankow;

(c) north of Suchow near the Shantung border;

(d) along the Salween River on the western frontier of Yunnan.

A threat to Changsha from Nanchang in the east and from Ichang and Shasi on the north has not developed yet along the lines supposed to have been intended by the Japanese. It is, however, only in the extreme northeast, in the lake and swamp district not far from Suchow, and in the extreme west along the Salween River that the Japanese are using forces of any considerable strength. In the former region about 20,000 Japanese troops are said to be operating, supported by aircraft, while 10,000 Japanese reinforcements have been brought to the Yunnan border via the Burma Road. Here they have established themselves for a distance of forty miles along the west bank of the Salween River, and although their supply line has been bombed repeatedly by American planes, and although four attempts to cross the river have been frustrated, they have been able to consolidate their position, for the time being at least, to an extent which causes the defenders of Yunnan some anxiety.

5. Burma

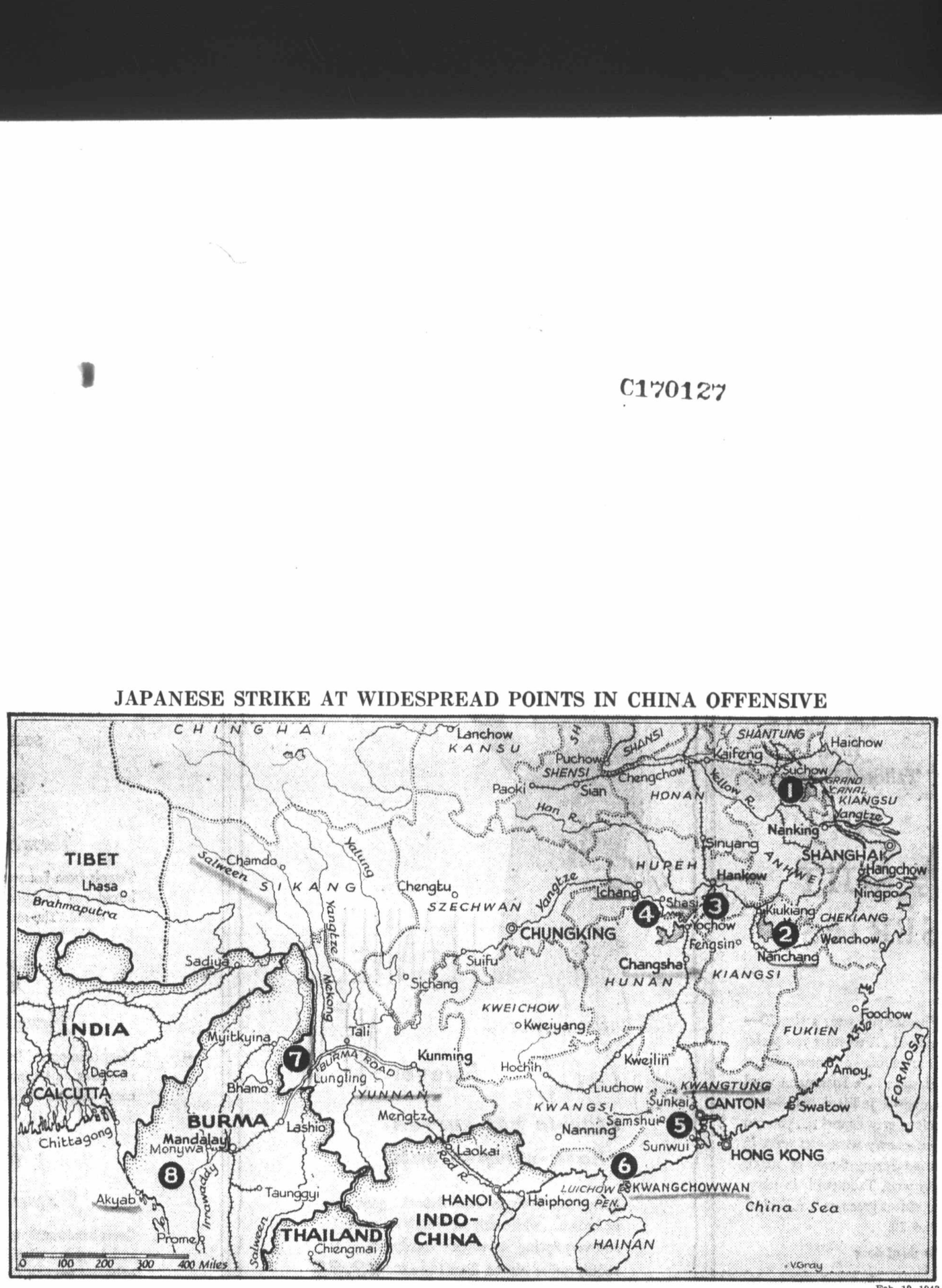
Imperial forces are still operating in the same region north of Akyab where fighting was first reported in mid-January. Although reinforced, the Japanese garrison has not been able to drive the attacking units out of the region.

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JAPANESE STRIKE AT WIDESPREAD POINTS IN CHINA OFFENSIVE



Feb. 19, 1943

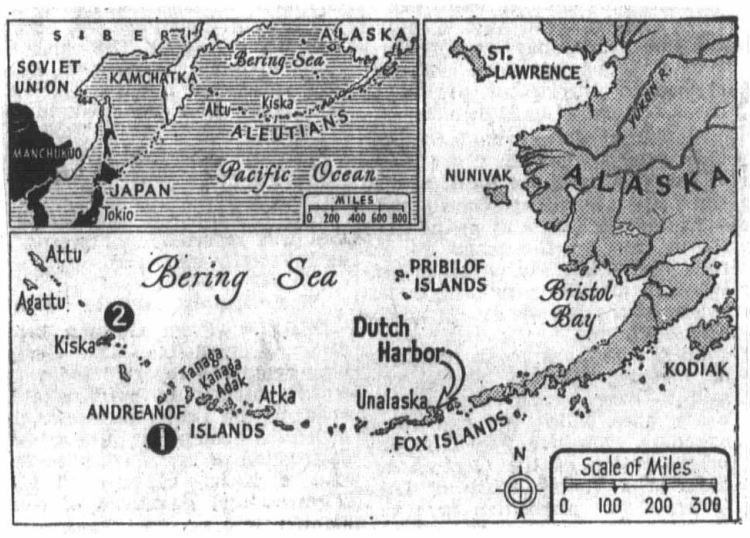
In the region north of Shanghai one enemy column was marching east from Suchow (1) and another was moving north along the Grand Canal. From Nanchang (2) the foe was attempting to push west. In Northern Hunan Province the Japanese were massing near Yochow (3), apparently for another effort to take Changsha. Bitter fighting raged in the Sitasi-Ichang area (4). Around Canton (5) the enemy was stopped, but to the southwest he was striving to widen his new foothold at Kwangchowwan (6). Near the Burma-Yunnan border 10,000 Japanese from Lashio were engaged in a large-scale drive east of Lungling (7). In Burma Allied fliers bombed Monywa and Akyab (8), as well as other objectives particularly in the northern part of the country.

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3. Aleutian Islands

According to a report published on March 4, during the month of February nine air attacks were delivered on the Japanese base on Kiska Island, half a million pounds of bombs being dropped on this point alone. Ten Japanese planes were brought down, with no losses to U.S. aircraft. Attu has also been shelled from the sea. No reports have been issued lately indicating the size of the Japanese garrison still left on Kiska.

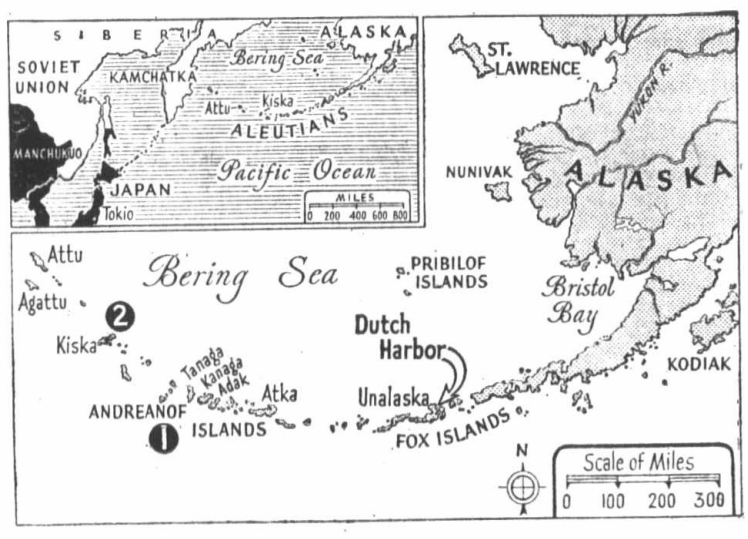


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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
March 17, 1943

THE GERMAN LABOUR DRAFT

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The German Labour Draft C170130

News during the past fortnight from many parts of Europe, including Germany itself, has reflected the heavy strain placed on civilian populations by the recent German emergency measures to secure additional manpower. Determined to resume and maintain the initiative on the eastern front, the German high command asked some weeks ago for 1 1/2 million more men - an 'impossible requirement' in the view of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. It will be difficult, apparently, to find this spring even half a million men of reasonably good quality for the fighting forces. The 1942 comb-out was drastic; it left in industry and agriculture only a small proportion of able-bodied men of military age who can still be released for military service. And difficulty is being experienced in finding workers to replace these as they are drafted.

The Labour Decrees

In an attempt to mobilize literally every human being still available for army and war work, a series of decrees was published in Germany between January 28 and February 4 with the expectation that the measures would be fully in effect by the middle of March.

The first of these mobilized for war work all women between 17 and 45 and all men between 16 and 65 not in the armed forces. Exceptions were as follows:

(a) persons already working over 48 hours a week;
(b) employers of more than 5 persons;
(c) those engaged full time in agriculture or the public service;
(d) clerks in holy orders, school children and women with heavy responsibility for looking after young children;
(e) those physically or mentally incapable of working;
(f) aliens (German Jews were not included in this exception).

A second decree, issued to Reich labour trustees and presidents of provincial labour offices, instructed officials to

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suppress evasion of any kind with all severity. (At a Weimar conference on February 4 officials were told they must supply suitable labour to the entire war industry 'to the total exhaustion of all reserves'.)

Three further decrees announced that:

(a) All businesses would be closed down except those that were absolutely essential. Food, coal, seed, fertilizers, fodder and agricultural machinery trades were excepted.

(b) All skilled crafts were to be examined to determine whether or not they were essential.

(c) All night clubs, bars, expensive restaurants and catering establishments not absolutely necessary for the war economy, and all entertainment establishments must close.

The National Socialist Party and its local representatives were to be responsible for putting the new measures into effect. No appeal was to be allowed from decisions of local party bosses. About three-fifths of all stores in Germany were expected to come under the new regulations. With them would go a certain proportion of the price control offices and other administrative bureaus which had existed to check distribution of civilian goods.

The mobilization of women caused a sensation throughout Germany, since hitherto National Socialist leaders had insisted that their place was at home. Goebbels devoted a good part of his speech of February 18 to persuading women to come forward voluntarily to take the place of men workers, but he closed his appeal with a warning that if they tried to evade the law they would run into difficulties. Medical vouchers would not be accepted as an excuse, nor would 'alibi' work for a husband, brother or close friend serve to secure exemption.

Neither the women themselves nor their prospective employers have taken kindly to the emergency measure. In some instances the former have had to be taken forcibly by Elite Guards to labour exchanges to register, it is said, while factory managers are reluctant to receive women workers whom they find not

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only unwilling and quite untrained for the work that is expected of them, but also physically unfit for it.

Male workers released for essential war work under the new measures will be for the most part older persons. It is obvious that the decrees will not suffice to meet Germany's immediate need, but they are being pushed for what they are worth, while pressure has been put on Germany's allies in southeastern Europe to take equally drastic action to furnish from their respective resources additional quotas of soldiers, workers and war supplies. Conscript labour from occupied territories is expected to make up the balance.

The Labour Situation in Germany
Prior to the Recent Decrees

By the end of 1942 the number of indigenous male workers in Germany had declined by 8.048 million, while the increase in women workers, working prisoners of war and imported labour totalled only 5.8 million, leaving an apparent deficit of 2 1/4 million. Figures quoted by the Ministry of Economic Warfare are as follows:

Workers in Germany
(Millions)

	June 1939	Nov. 1942	Difference
German men			
13-24	4,402	2,490	
25-49	13,502	6,500	
50 & over	5,444	6,310	
	23.348	15.300	-8.048
Women	14.9 ✱	16.1 ‡	
Working prisoners of war and imported workers	0.5	5.1	
	15.4	21.2	+5.8
Net loss			-2.248

✱ Of these only 8.3 million were wage and salary earners. The remainder were volunteers, or part-time workers in family enterprises.

‡ Only 9.5 million wage and salary earners

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The ostensible loss of 2 1/4 million workers shown above represents a greater actual loss, not only because of the inclusion in the above figures of part-time women workers who replaced full-time male workers, but also because of a marked decline in the quality of the labour available.

This decline in efficiency was among the most serious problems with which Sauckel, State Secretary for Manpower, had to contend. It was due to many causes:

(a) Foreign workers, except those drafted in Poland and Russia, were brought in at first on short-term contracts and tended to return home when their contracts were completed. It is hoped that the substitution of conscript for contract labour will greatly reduce the turnover due to this cause and hence the amount of time devoted to breaking in new workers.

(b) Until the summer of 1942 there was an excessive labour turnover among German workers themselves. This was reduced by a Sauckel decree of June 13 immobilizing labour in specified war industries. A further measure followed on July 28 extending penalties for breach of contract and for labour indiscipline. No employee might refuse to do work demanded of him, or deliberately go slowly, or refuse to do overtime, night work or Sunday work.

(c) Industrial fatigue had become common. Attempts to differentiate between good work and poor by a system of bonuses and deductions had not been enough to stimulate those affected, apparently because the supply of consumers' goods in the stores was too restricted to awaken interest. More effective as incentives were improvements in working conditions, but even these have not had the success desired.

(d) Special training for new recruits in industry became a necessity as soon as skilled workers were drafted into the armed forces in large numbers and inexperienced workers came to take their place. Up to May 1942 half a million German and 80,000

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foreign workers had been given extra training in metals or engineering; from June onward the training programme was extended, and foreigners particularly were obliged in considerable numbers to take special instruction in preparation for their new work.

(e) Few of the younger German women had acquired any technical or industrial skills, and for most of them steady work in a factory necessitated a major psychological adjustment which could not be made quickly, quite apart from any special training required for the particular work they were called on to do. Those who offered themselves for agricultural work, however, had been reared for the most part in the countryside and understood what farm work involved. Thus when a deficit of 600,000 agricultural workers became apparent early in 1942 it was not difficult under Goering's agricultural scheme to recruit 800,000 workers - most of them women, though many of them were Polish and Russian women - for at least part-time work. This spring half a million additional replacements are required in agriculture, and farmers have been told they must be prepared to take over supervision of other farms besides their own to help meet the anticipated shortage.

The Labour Draft
in Occupied Europe

By the end of 1942 open conscription of labour for Germany existed in occupied Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and Greece.

In the case of Norway, however, so acute a labour shortage developed locally that workers had to be imported from other countries to aid in building German fortifications and maintaining Norwegian industries on which the construction of local defences depended. Norwegian labour was controlled by

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making food supplies depend on the possession of labour cards. For this reason persons who evaded the labour draft usually found it wisest to cross the border into Sweden, where camps are maintained almost exclusively for Norwegian fugitives.

From Holland builders and engineers and farmers have been taken to occupied Russia, to Lithuania and to Black Sea ports. By dint of closing a considerable number of factories the total of such workers was brought to 250,000 by the end of the year.

Belgium has been designated a repair centre for German aircraft, motor vehicles and rolling stock, but in addition to supplying labour for such work in their own country Belgians have been forced to work in Germany also, first under an informal arrangement between German officials and managers of Belgian factories and later - since October 8, 1942 - under a compulsory labour law which makes all men between 18 and 50 and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 liable for deportation. Some 250,000 Belgian workers were said to be in Germany at the end of the year, but of these many had been disorderly in their conduct, poor workers and lacking in the skills expected of them.

From Denmark also there has been a flow of workers to Germany. Here compulsion is not openly supported by decree, nevertheless it exists and has aroused resentment. A January broadcast from Friesland complained that the work done by Danes in Germany was very unsatisfactory and disappointing in practically every respect. Danes were urged to be more careful of the national reputation.

From the provinces of Poland incorporated in Germany almost half a million agricultural workers were sent to other parts of the Reich, while the General Government has been steadily drained of unskilled labour. Here the process of recruiting has been particularly harsh; anyone evading the labour

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draft or encouraging others to do so is liable to execution.

Czechs have had in the past some success in resisting German demands for workers despite the introduction in December of employment books which all between 14 and 70 must carry. By January 1943 about 180,000 Czech workers had been mobilized for German service. The recent German decrees have been made applicable to the Protectorate; evasion will consequently be more difficult from now on. Thousands of business establishments will be closed. Food registration offices will be used for recruiting of labour, and workers who do not register will not receive the new issue of ration books.

In Croatia it has been announced that persons between 15 and 70 years of age may be conscripted to aid in preparations against a possible invasion. In Greece workers have not been conscripted on any considerable scale. In other Balkan countries there has been a certain mobilization, particularly of unskilled labourers. In Italy by December 31 the Foreign Labour Service had recruited 3,993,287 male workers and 1,247,585 women.

It is, however, in France that labour conscription has caused the greatest difficulty. Laval's undertaking on June 22, 1942 to supply 150,000 skilled workers for Germany from unoccupied France by October 15 in exchange for 50,000 prisoners of war proved impossible to fulfil. By the end of October only 35,000 workers had been sent, but the compulsory labour laws adopted by the Vichy government in September [a] began to show their effects in November, when the total of French workers for Germany was raised to 100,000 without the intervention of German authority.

Pressure continued heavy during December, January and February, but in the first week of March, in response to renewed German demands, there began what has been described as an inten-

[a] See Review of External Affairs, October 16, 1942.

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sive manhunt to which French workers responded by rioting, by sabotage, and by forming bands of guerilla fighters now operating apparently in the Alps, in Brittany, in departments of the east and in larger urban centres. Reports reaching the French National Committee in London indicated that 500 Germans were killed in France between March 7 and 10 during the first four days after the labour drive was intensified. Apparently it is the intention to round up all French youths of 20 to 22, one-eighth of their number to be sent immediately to Germany and the remainder to be retained for labour service in France itself. Arrests of men between the ages of 21 and 31 are widely reported, but an extraordinary number of those detained seem to have escaped. No reliable estimate of the present total of French workers in Germany has come to hand.

German Attitude toward
Foreign Workers

In January it was officially stated in Berlin that 6 to 8 million foreigners were working in the Reich. It was obvious even at that time that the authorities were beginning to be a little uneasy. Apart from the problem of feeding so many extra persons, the question of security itself was beginning to cause concern. A proposal was made by a Labour Front official that foreign workers should be housed in camps under strict discipline, where measures could be taken to discourage the tendency to become loafers. It was felt that Germany was under constant observation by millions of pairs of unfriendly eyes. Moreover, in ports, in shipyards, on railways and in many assembly plants, where an enormous amount of damage might be done by concerted action at a critical moment, foreign workers preponderated even before the March drive for additional foreign labour began. Reports have been current, finally, that German workers have surprised newcomers by fraternizing with them and acquainting them with circles in which passive resistance has

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become a settled principle. C170138

Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, asserted in a broadcast of January 25, however, the principle which the National Socialist government is attempting to apply:

> 'Continuous supremacy of German war production over that of the enemy will be guaranteed by state-controlled direction of transportation and labour and by central planning and direction, regardless of the general trend of business, competition, market or profits. This will yield reserves of efficiency to a degree impossible in the liberal, capitalistic world.'

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Supplement to

Review of External Affairs

March 17, 1943

German Labour Draft

(a) Military and Industrial Requirements:
Recent Figures

(b) Collaboration in Various European Countries
Norway - Belgium - Netherlands -
France - Poland - Bohemia-Moravia -
Croatia - Serbia - Rumania.

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GERMAN LABOUR DRAFT

Military and Industrial Requirements: Recent Figures

A correspondent of the London Times writing from the German frontier reports that General von Unruh has been ordered by Hitler to find not only 1,800,000 men as replacements for casualties on the eastern front but, in addition to these, 3,400,000 men to work behind the lines.

Because a 40 to 45% increase in production of war materials has also been ordered, some 12 million foreign workers are required in Germany itself. Military authorities, the Times correspondent reports, doubt that these increases in production and manpower can be effected, and urge instead a drastic shortening of the eastern front.

Collaboration in Various European Countries

A Berne correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor reported on March 18 that:

(a) In Norway since February 22 attempts have been made to enforce a Quisling decree mobilizing all men from 18 to 55 and women from 21 to 40 for forced labour.

(b) In Belgium labour service is compulsory for all able-bodied men, and a special search is being conducted for 75,000 skilled workers. A 60-hour week has replaced the 48-hour week, and non-war industries, including banks, insurance and commercial concerns and hotels, are being closed down.

(c) In the Netherlands a 54-hour week has been established in war industries. Non-war plants, lacking raw materials, have had to close down.

(d) In France a 48 to 52-hour week prevails. Labour service is

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compulsory for all young men from 21 to 23 and all persons up to 31 years of age are obliged to register for directed work. Unregulated French civilian production has been reduced to almost nothing.

(e) Total mobilization laws apply to all Germans in the General Government and with modifications to Ukrainians in the same area of Poland.

(f) In Bohemia-Moravia all men between 16 and 65 and all women between 17 and 45 are being closely examined to determine the work to which they are best suited. There is practically no civilian production because of the lack of raw materials.

(g) In Croatia Partisan resistance has made full economic mobilization impossible. Labour battalions are being formed for use in agriculture, but deportation of workers to Germany has been interrupted by political unrest.

(h) In Serbia food is distributed according to work done. Non-war enterprises have been closed, and others are under strict government supervision. In Belgrade young men of 17 to 21 have been organized in forced labour squads and preparations for total mobilization of the manpower and resources of all Serbia are well under way.

(i) In Rumania production has been increased both in agriculture and in industry, although not to the 150% level recently decreed.

2e 24-3-43

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532
May 1942
to
March 1943

REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

March 24, 1943

Review of Military Operations

1. Russia
2. Tunisia
3. Southwest Pacific
4. China
5. Burma
6. Aleutians

28.3.43

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Review of Military Operations

C170143

1. Russia

Since mid-March, when the Russians were forced to abandon Kharkov precisely one month after its occupation, the Germans have pushed eastward by slow degrees both north and south of that important rail centre. A thaw, which came three weeks earlier than usual and which has bogged down cross-country transport, has interfered far more seriously with Russian than with German movements, since the railways on which the Germans depend are in good working order, while the Russians will not be able to use rail transport in the territory they have recovered from the Germans until the lines have been converted from European standard guage to the broad guage used in Russia.

The Germans, in a desperate effort to retain their hold on the Ukraine and to block the advance of the Russians toward



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Review of Military Operations

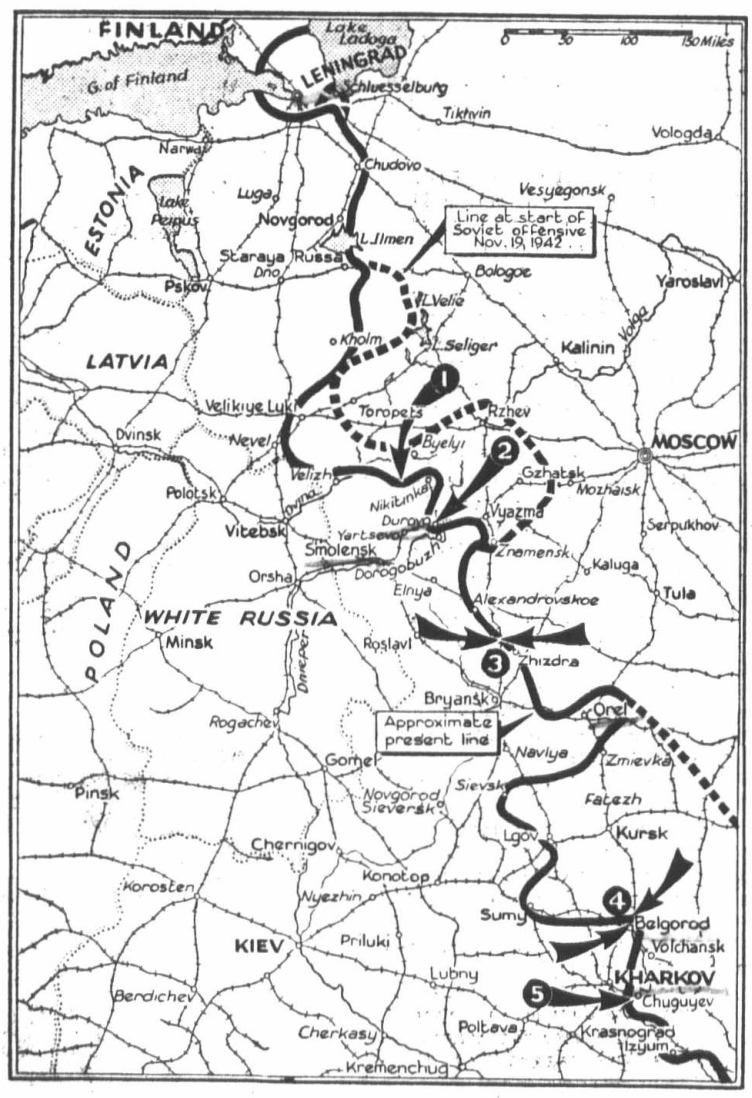
C170143

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BITTER FIGHTING RAGES ON THE SOVIET FRONT



March 23, 1943

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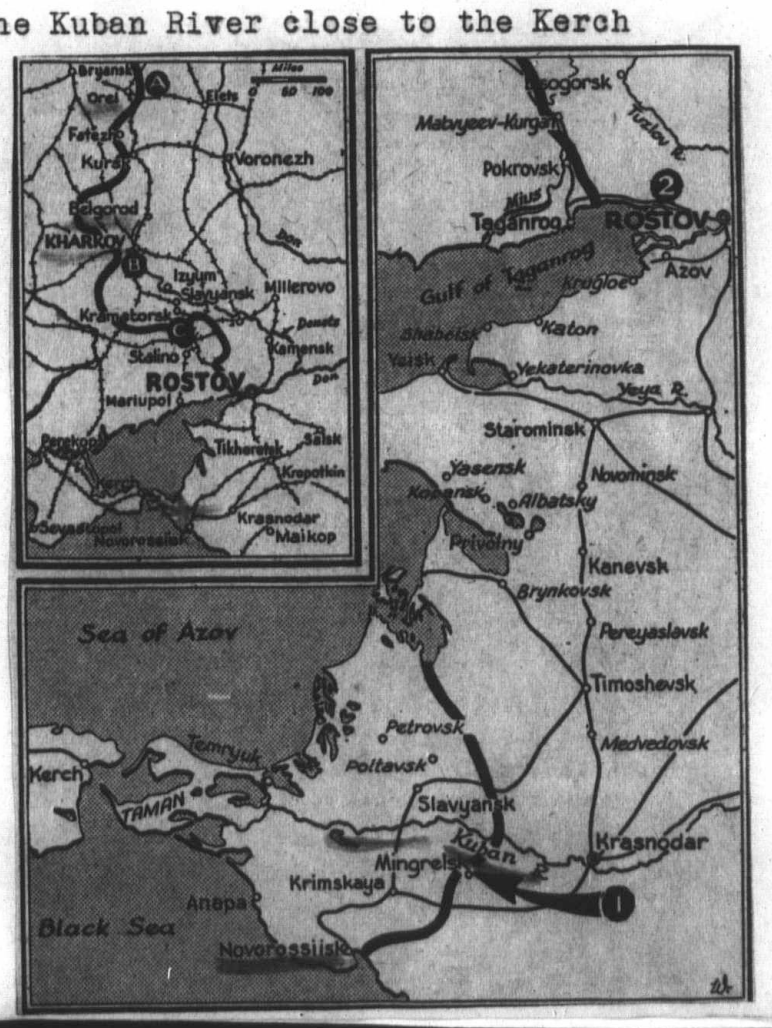
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the Balkans - where it was feared that the approach of Russian armies might cause a serious upheaval - have thrown some 25 divisions into the Kharkov area, including units from the Caucasus and the Crimea and forces from Western Europe which were to have been held in reserve for the summer offensive. After two weeks of bitter fighting they have taken Belgorod, but their attempts to cross the Upper Donets were entirely unsuccessful until Tuesday of this week, when they were driven back to the west bank near Belgorod after a brief excursion on the other side of the river.

Berlin reports that a determined attempt by the Russians to wipe out the German salient at Orel collapsed this week. Farther north, however, the two-pronged Russian drive toward Smolensk has continued steadily and Soviet troops are within 30 miles of that objective, while near Durovo they have established themselves on the west bank of the Dnieper River.

Fighting before Leningrad is described as incessant.

After a lull enforced by torrential rains fighting has been resumed in the south, and Russians report successes both near Novorossiisk and on the Kuban River close to the Kerch Peninsula.



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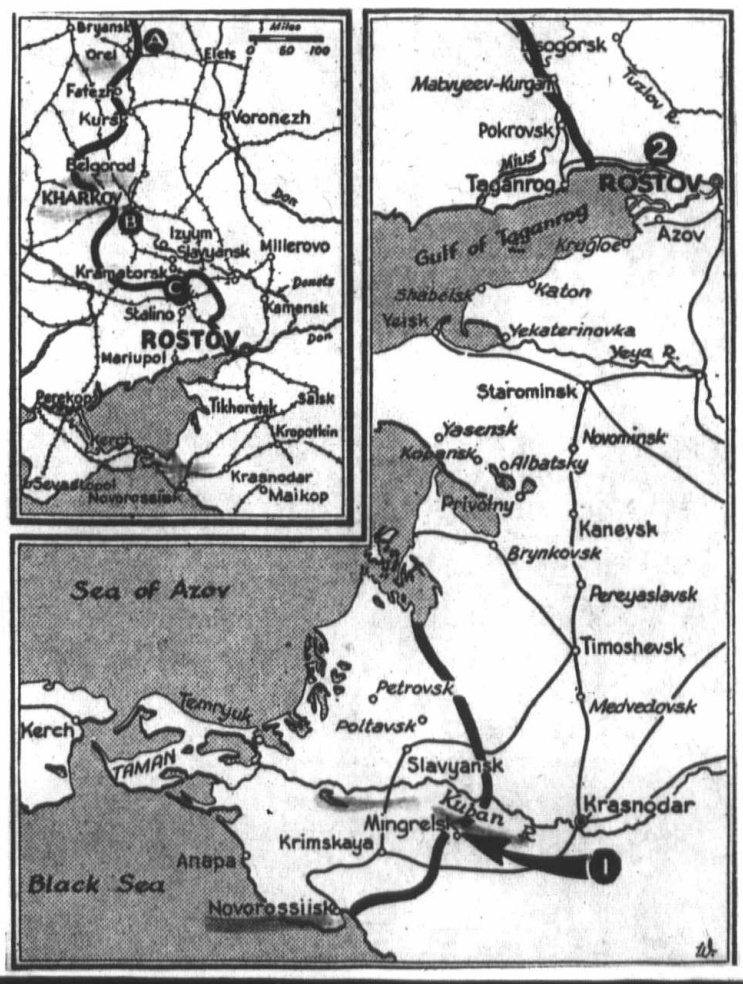
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2. Tunisia

The long-awaited assault by the British 8th Army in Southern Tunisia was reported by the Germans to have begun on March 17. The Allies appear to have planned a simultaneous advance in three regions to converge on the main body of Rommel's forces in the Gabès hinterland:

(a) American units pushed into Gafsa (March 17), El Guettar (the 18th), Sened (the 21st) and Maknassy (the 22nd), with the intention of establishing a line to the sea across the narrowest part of Tunisia;

(b) Part of the British 8th Army, accompanied by Le Clerc's Fighting French troops from Brazzaville, made a 100-mile detour behind the Mareth Line from the south and has now reached a point approximately 35 miles west of Gabès;

(c) Other units of the British 8th Army have broken through the outer defences of the Mareth Line at its strongest point near the coast, with the intention of following the coast road to Gabès.

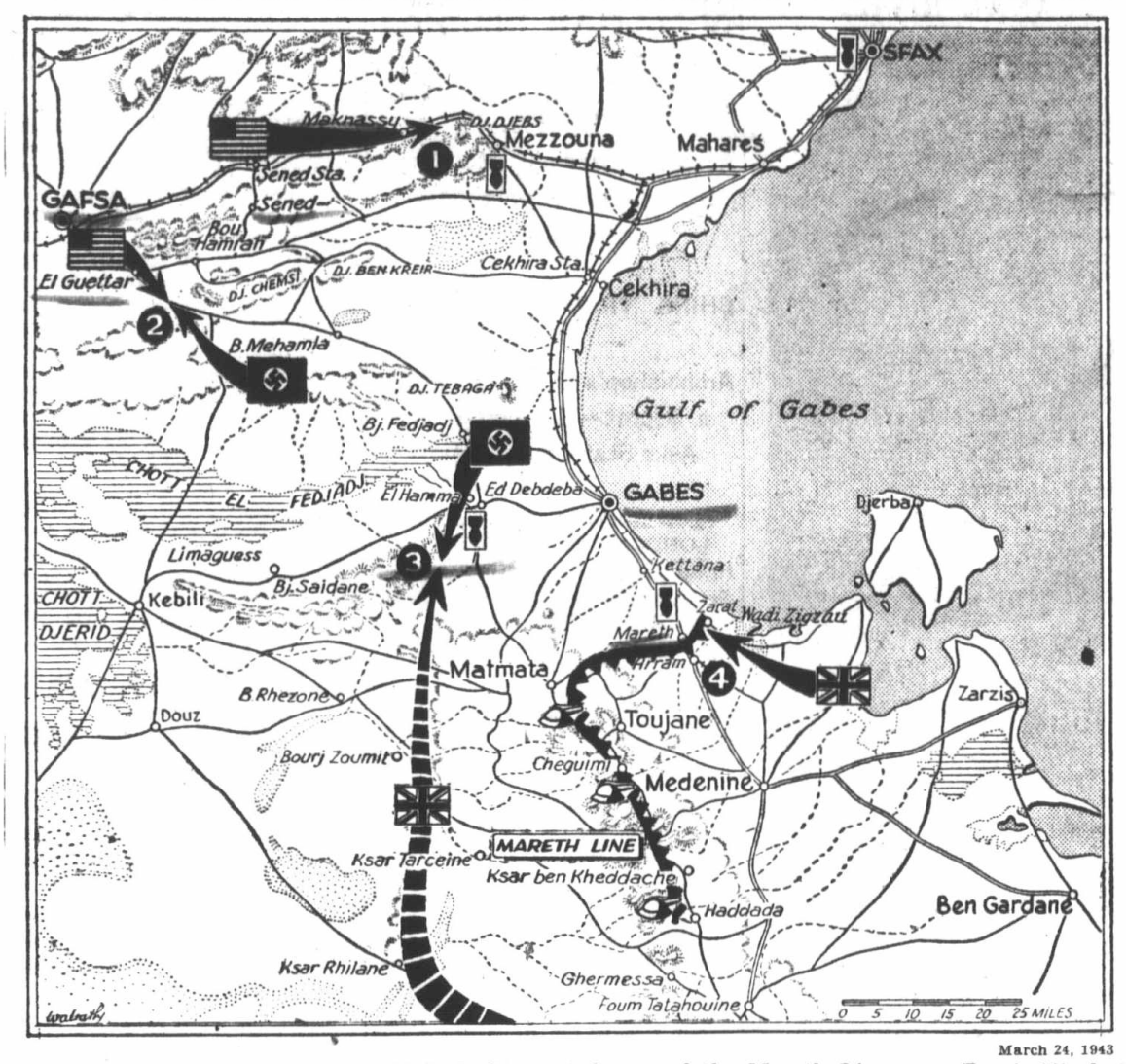
Rommel apparently expected the two thrusts from the south, and concentrated his forces in positions where they could best resist the British forces. He seems to have been quite unprepared, however, for the rapid advance of the Americans on Maknassy, where a totally inadequate Italian garrison was forced to withdraw on the approach of Patton's troops. German aircraft, sent to interfere with the American advance, were driven off by anti-aircraft guns with which Patton's men had been adequately supplied.

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AMERICANS AND BRITISH PUT ON PRESSURE IN SOUTH TUNISIA



March 24, 1943

Having occupied Maknassy, United States forces were approaching Djebel Djebs (1) in their dash for the coast. Their flank was momentarily endangered by a German counter-attack southeast of El Guettar (2). At the same time the British Eighth Army not only breached defenses of the Mareth Line near Zarat (4), but also swept northward behind the line to a point ten miles from El Hamma (3). Allied fliers swarmed over Axis-held areas, attacking points indicated by the bomb devices.

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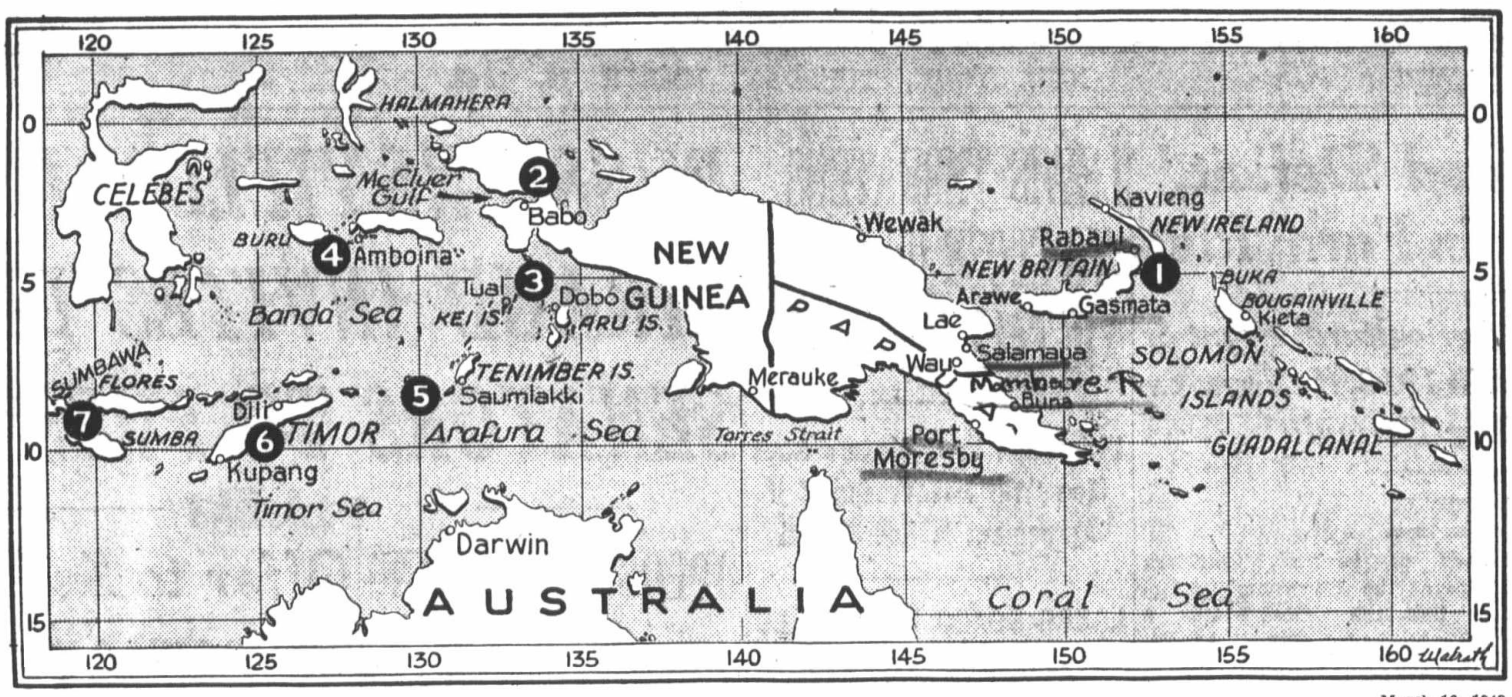
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C170147

3. Southwest Pacific

The forty-nine plane raid on Darwin on March 15 served to emphasize a recent shift in Japanese activity from the Solomons and Papua, off the northeast coast of Australia, to Netherlands New Guinea and the islands directly north of Australia. A correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald has described this shift as an acknowledgement that the Japanese attempt to use the Solomon Islands to cut the Australian-American supply line has failed. Instead, he suggests, the Japanese are trying to establish an impregnable line of island defences to protect the oilfields of Borneo, Sarawak, Sumatra and Java and to make it impossible for decisive Allied blows to be struck at Japan from Australia. Without being obliged to overrun Australia, Japan hopes thus to control Allied movements from a distance and ultimately to render Australia ineffective.

UNITED NATIONS' PLANES STRIKE AT CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE AUSTRALIA



March 16, 1943

Recent communiqués indicate two main centers of Japanese strength in this region—at Rabaul (1) and around Amboina (4) and Dobo (3). In the last-named locality, indeed, today communiqué reports an Allied air attack on three troop transports, in which direct hits were made on two. Japanese bases that have received attention from General MacArthur's fliers are, in addition to those already mentioned, Babo (2), Saumlakki (5), Timor (6) and Sumbawa (7). Yesterday forty-nine enemy planes from one of these bases raided Darwin, on the north coast of Australia.

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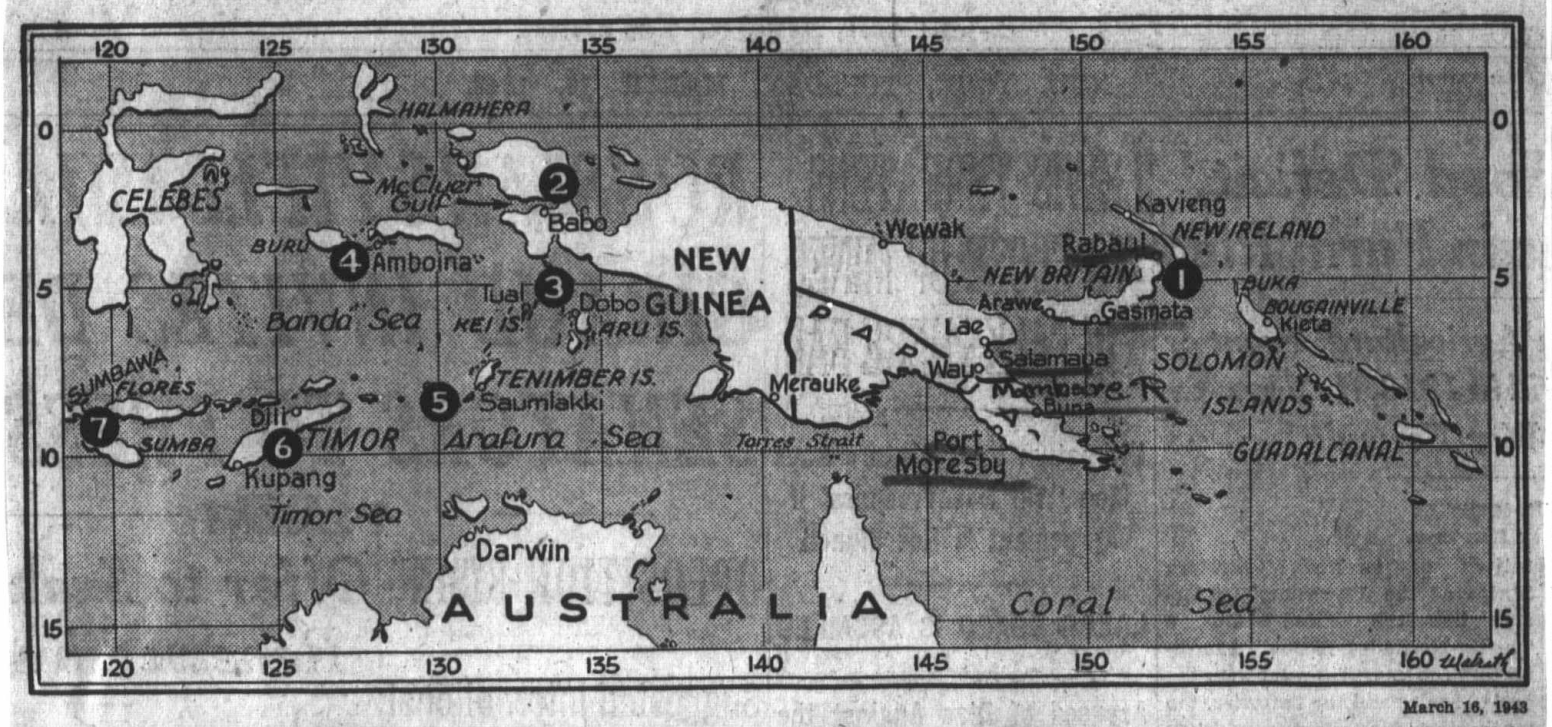
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Although this estimate is supported by news of Japanese attempts to move toward Port Moresby from the west along the southern coast of New Guinea, Rabaul in the northern Solomons still remains one of the strongest Japanese bases in the area. It is well situated, heavily defended from all approaches, and remote enough from Allied bases that bombers are forced to attack it without escort of fighter planes. It cannot be taken without a major and difficult operation. It is 502 miles from Port Moresby, and Allied bombers from the latter base are frequently intercepted by Japanese fighters from the well equipped air field at Gasmata on their way to and from Rabaul. On March 23 Allied bombers in a one and a half hour attack dropped 54 tons of bombs on airdromes in the Rabaul district where a new concentration of 250 aircraft had been observed over the week-end. If General MacArthur's forces are able to take Salamaua, toward which they are working along the coast of the mandated territory of New Guinea, the Allies will have an air base 154 miles closer to Rabaul than is Port Moresby, but this of itself will not constitute a serious threat to the Japanese base.

In the Mambare River valley, occupied this week by General MacArthur's men, installations were found indicating that it was in this locality the Japanese intended to land troops from the 22-ship convoy destroyed during the first week of March. Salamaua is still 100 miles away.

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4. China

C170149

Since the 8-pronged Japanese drive from southern Hupeh across the Yangtze River into Hunan began on March 8 along a 125-mile front, the fiercest fighting has apparently centered in the region between Tungting Lake and Kingmen one hundred miles north of the river. The battle has swayed to and fro, with Hwajung - between Tungting Lake and the Yangtze - changing hands three times in nine days. On March 22, when the Japanese took Hwajung from the Chinese for the second time, it was reported that the invaders had breached the dykes both on the Yangtze and on Tungting Lake to flood the intervening rice lands. The Chinese have retaliated by striking at the Japanese farther north in Central Hupeh, but the outcome of the fighting in this region may be in doubt for some time yet. Its importance lies in the fact that Changsha, only fifty miles south of the lake, is a major prize on the Hankow-Canton railway, whose possession would presumably enable the Japanese to make serious inroads in central China.

There has been little news from the Yunnan front since March 11, when the Japanese on the west bank of the Salween River were reported to be in rapid retreat along an extended front, while American planes bombed bridges along the Japanese lines of communication in Burma.

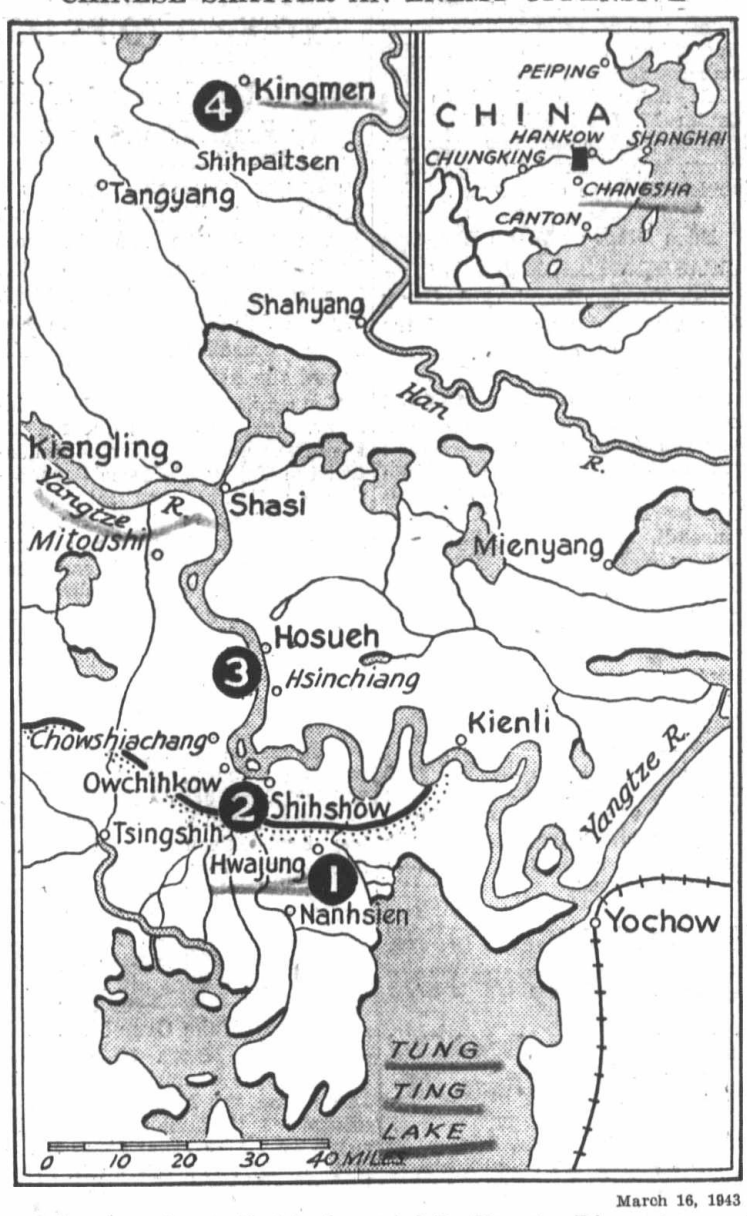
A Japanese drive in the Luichow Peninsula from the recently annexed territory of Kwangchowwan (formerly leased by the French government) has just been repulsed - momentarily at least - by the Chinese after a week of fighting.

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CHINESE SHATTER AN ENEMY OFFENSIVE



March 16, 1943

Japanese forces that had crossed the Yangtze River at several points near Tungting Lake have been thrown into retreat. Although the enemy still holds Hwajung (1), the Chinese are encircling some units between that place and Nanhsien. In the vicinity of Shihshow (2) the forces of Chungking recaptured several towns, including Chowshiachang. North of the Yangtze they attacked at Hsinchiang and Hosueh (3), while far to the northwest they were on the offensive at Kingmen (4) and Tangyang, to the southwest.



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5. Burma

Following the strong Japanese attack on British positions near Rathedaung, 25 miles north of Akyab, which began on March 13, the British position in that area was stabilized after a week of uncertainty, although on the 20th it was reported that the Japanese still retained the offensive. Air warfare in Burma has become more intense as Japanese resistance has stiffened. In northern Burma, where native levies were in retreat in mid-March, the tide has turned so that now the Japanese are being pushed back toward their bases.



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ACTION IN BURMA



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6. Aleutians

The frequent attacks on Kiska during March have been necessitated by a Japanese attempt to build a flight strip on the island for the use of fighter planes despite the roughness of the terrain. Flattening, grading and surfacing operations have gone on, even during American raids, under the protection of concentrated anti-aircraft defences. Twenty-one attacks have been delivered by American aircraft during March, as compared with nine in February, but the Japanese attempt to complete the flight strip is apparently continuing.

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REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
April 6, 1943

Outline of Military Operations

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Outline of Military Operations C170154

1. Tunisia

Accounts of the British victory in Southern Tunisia are still incomplete, but the first intelligible outline, published on Sunday, indicates that General Montgomery's success was based on a plan which enabled him to exert pressure alternately at four different points, thus avoiding a costly and long-drawn-out struggle where the main strength of the Afrika Korps was thrown in to oppose the Eighth Army's advance.

The Northumbrian division which attacked first near Zarat at the northern end of the Mareth Line was unable to hold the five major strong points and several dozen pillboxes it captured in its first drive on March 20 and 21. It did keep Rommel's 15th Division occupied, however, and much of Rommel's artillery, while the New Zealanders swept around through mountains and desert to outflank the Mareth system on the south and west and advance of the German lines guarding El Hamma on the north. The New Zealanders were supported in this manoeuvre by a Fighting



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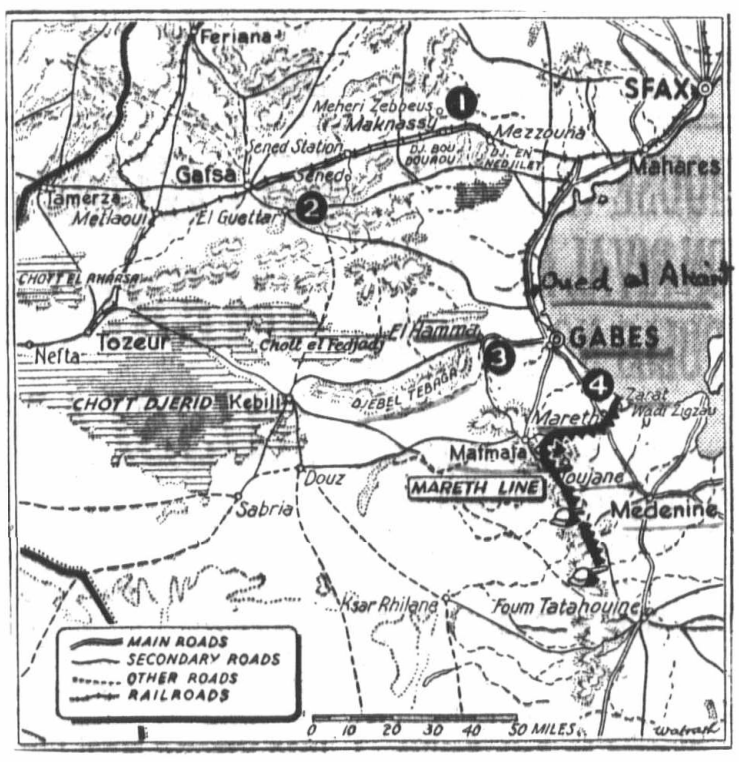
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French unit from Lake Chad, which cleared out enemy gun positions in the Tebaga hills south of El Hamma, while the New Zealanders fought their way through the enemy positions during the week of March 21 to 27.

On the 27th the New Zealanders were joined before El Hamma by an Indian division which had forced its way successfully through the Mareth line from Medenine by way of Toujane and Matmata. Meanwhile the 51st Highlanders were cutting into enemy defences near Mareth itself, since it was now clear that German tanks would prevent the Northumbrians from getting through between the coast road and the sea at Zarat.

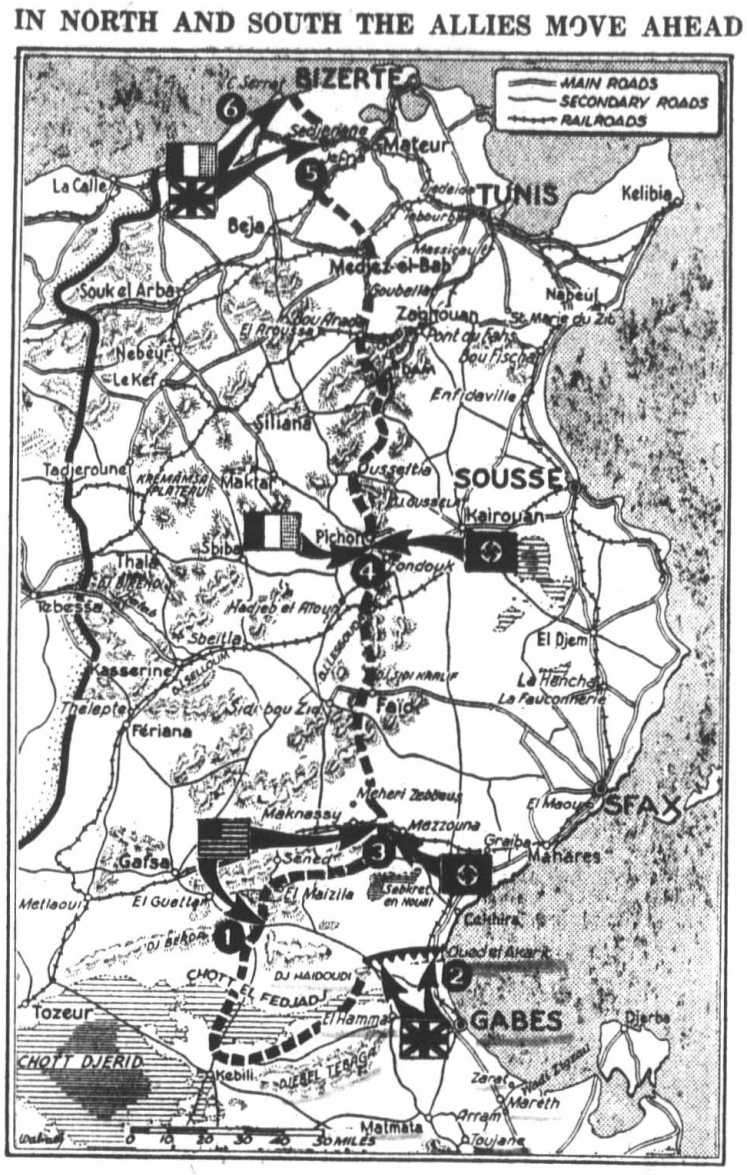
By the night of the 27th-28th the outflanked German forces along the whole line were thinning out. Their retreat on the 28th was rapid, and on the 29th the New Zealanders entered Gabes. Marshal Rommel, however, had succeeded in extricating the bulk of his Afrika Korps, which is now settled behind a hastily fortified position north of Gabes stretching from Oued el Akarit on the coast to the crest of Jebel Haidoudi twenty miles inland. Here Marshal Rommel hopes to delay still longer the junction between the Eighth Army and American forces which is expected to be followed by a rapid withdrawal of Axis defence lines to the Bizerta-Tunis area.

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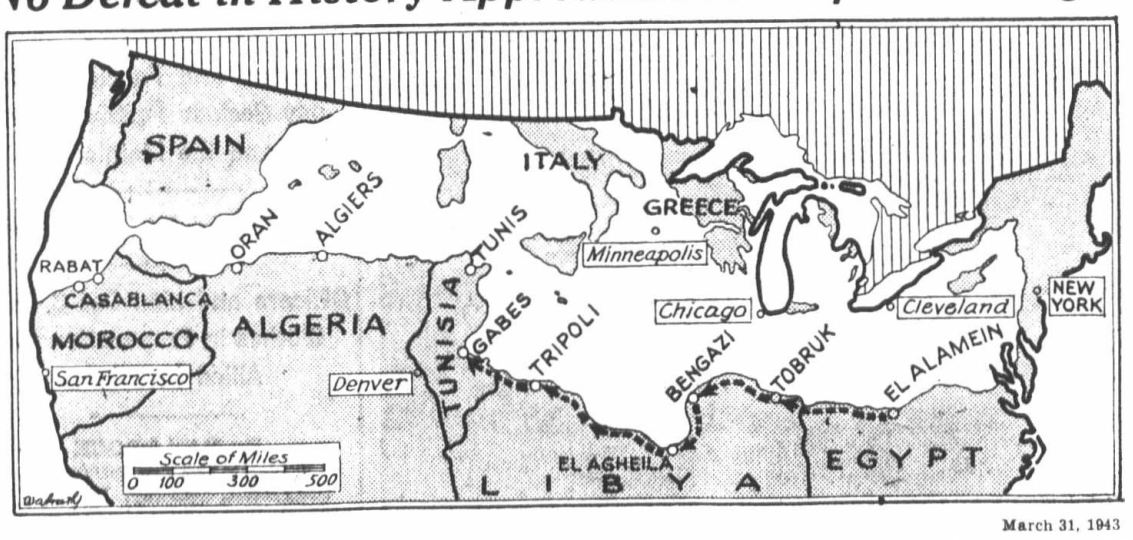
IN NORTH AND SOUTH THE ALLIES MOVE AHEAD



April 5, 1943

A six-mile advance by the Americans southeast of El Guettar (1) carried them closer to a junction with the British Eighth Army (2), which was feeling out Marshal Rommel's defense positions stretching from Djebel Haidoudi to the sea at Oued el Akarit. The Axis leader increased his pressure to the north in the Maknassy sector (3) and around Pichon (4), where the French repelled two attacks. At the upper end of the line the British and French progressed east of Sedjenane (5) and French Moroccan troops occupied Cap Serrat (6), thirty-five miles from Bizerte.

Rommel's 1,430-Mile, 158-Day Retreat Unparalleled; No Defeat in History Approaches It in Speed of Flight



March 31, 1943

Marshal Rommel's route of retreat from El Alamein to Gabès is shown by the broken line on the map of Northern Africa (shaded). The outline of the northern part of the United States is drawn to the same scale to afford a comparison of distances. The airline distance from El Alamein to Gabès is about the same as that from Cleveland to Denver—1,230 miles—but the coastal road followed by the Africa Corps in falling back added about 200 miles to this.

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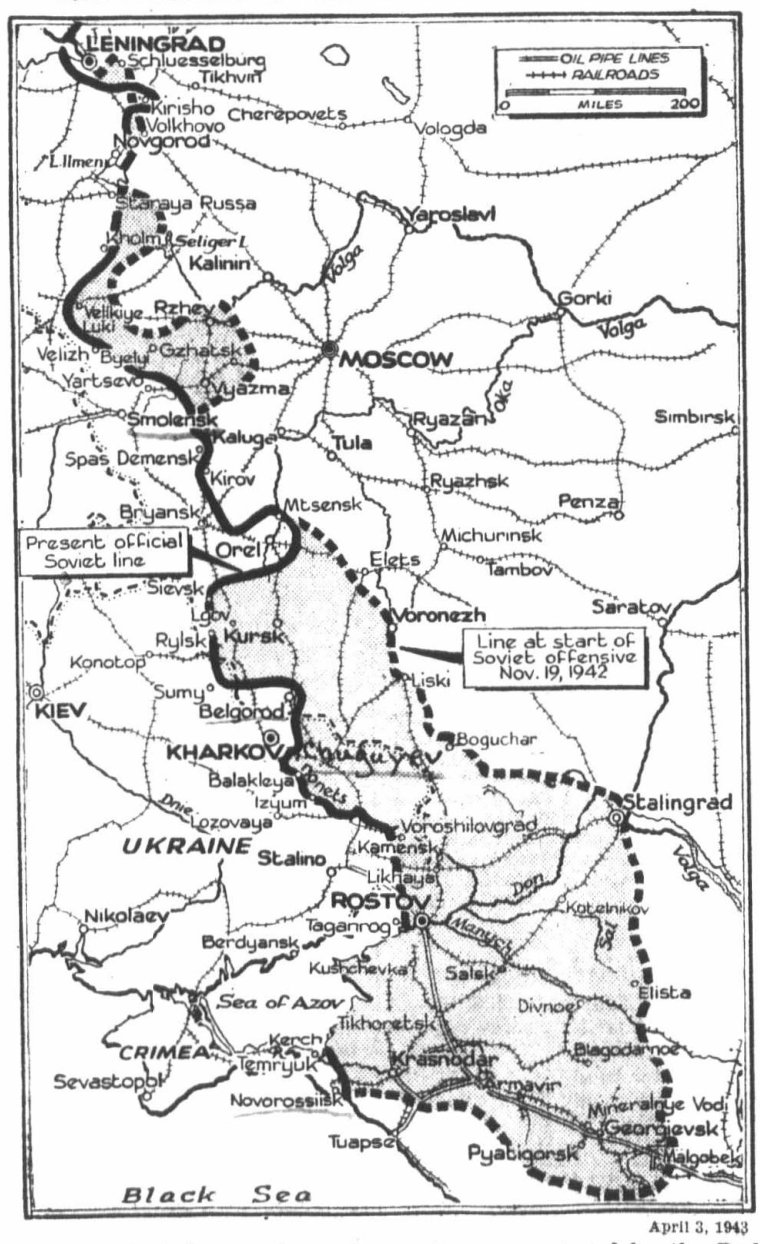
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2. Russia

C170157

On April 3 the Soviet authorities published an official map showing that territory regained from the enemy during the Russian winter offensive totalled 185,328 square miles - an area a little larger than that of Germany itself. Included in the war material captured from Axis forces or destroyed during the winter campaign were said to be 5,090 enemy aircraft, 9,190 tanks and over 20,000 guns. Colonel Denisoff, writing in Red Star about the same time, observed that enemy air activity was now considerably limited, except on the most active fronts, and even there objectives were restricted. Though still resourceful in the air, the Germans were handicapped by the destruction of the chain of airfields which they had formerly used to swing their air strength rapidly from sector to sector alon the whole front.

THE RUSSIAN GAINS IN A WINTER OF WAR



April 3, 1943

The shaded area shows the territory recaptured by the Red Army since it launched its great Winter offensive last November. For the first time Moscow has published an official map of the entire 1,500-mile battle line.

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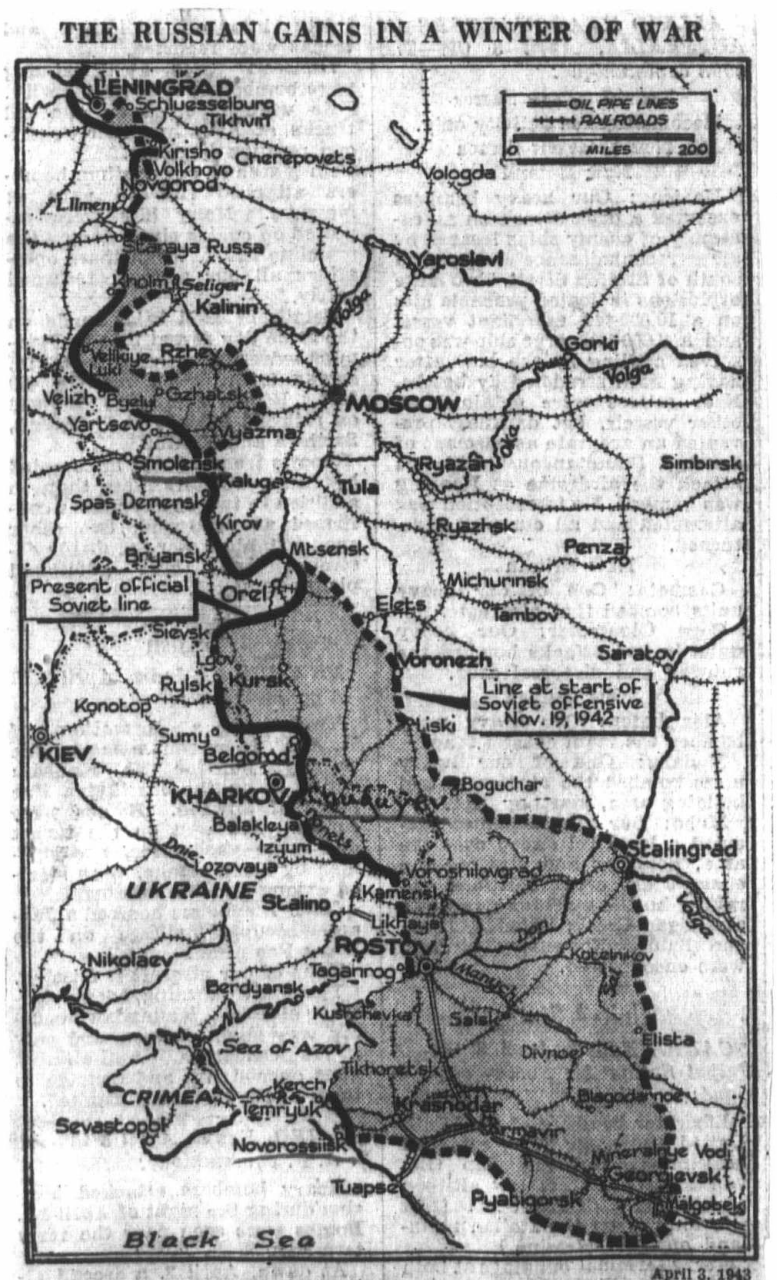
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2. Russia

C170157

On April 3 the Soviet authorities published an official map showing that territory regained from the enemy during the Russian winter offensive totalled 185,328 square miles - an area a little larger than that of Germany itself. Included in the war material captured from Axis forces or destroyed during the winter campaign were said to be 5,090 enemy aircraft, 9,190 tanks and over 20,000 guns. Colonel Denisoff, writing in Red Star about the same time, observed that enemy air activity was now considerably limited, except on the most active fronts, and even there objectives were restricted. Though still resourceful in the air, the Germans were handicapped by the destruction of the chain of airfields which they had formerly used to swing their air strength rapidly from sector to sector along the whole front.

THE RUSSIAN GAINS IN A WINTER OF WAR



April 3, 1943

The shaded area shows the territory recaptured by the Red Army since it launched its great Winter offensive last November. For the first time Moscow has published an official map of the entire 1,500-mile battle line.

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C170158

For the past fortnight the Germans have continued their attempts to secure bridgeheads east of the Donets River. Heaviest fighting has been concentrated in the fifty-mile stretch from Belgorod to Chuguyev, west of which German reinforcements are concentrated to take immediate advantage of any breakthrough that may occur. A heavy German drive is expected somewhere in the Donets basin as soon as the spring thaw is over - 'an early, powerful, dangerous German offensive' backed by 'immense forces' now moving into the eastern Ukraine, including many divisions from Germany.

While holding the enemy to the west bank of the Donets, Russian forces have continued to close in slowly on Smolensk, now only five miles from their forward positions, and to approach Novorossiisk on the Black Sea. In the latter region the Russian Caucasus army is only twelve miles from its objective.

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3. China

C170159

In the past fortnight communiqués from Chungking have reported a great deal of activity in seven Chinese provinces but little change in the relative strength of Japanese and Chinese positions.

The heaviest fighting continues to be on the Yunnan border, where the Japanese, frequently reinforced, have been held back in spite of a momentary breakthrough reported on March 29.

In the Luichow Peninsula in southern Kwangtung, in northern Hunan, Hupeh, southern Honan, Chekiang and Kiangsu skirmishes, advances, retreats, successes and setbacks have been reported day after day, without any decisive victories or defeats to record. On April 1 an American airbase in Kiangsi received the first attack of the season from nine Japanese Zeros, of which only two are said to have escaped.



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3. China

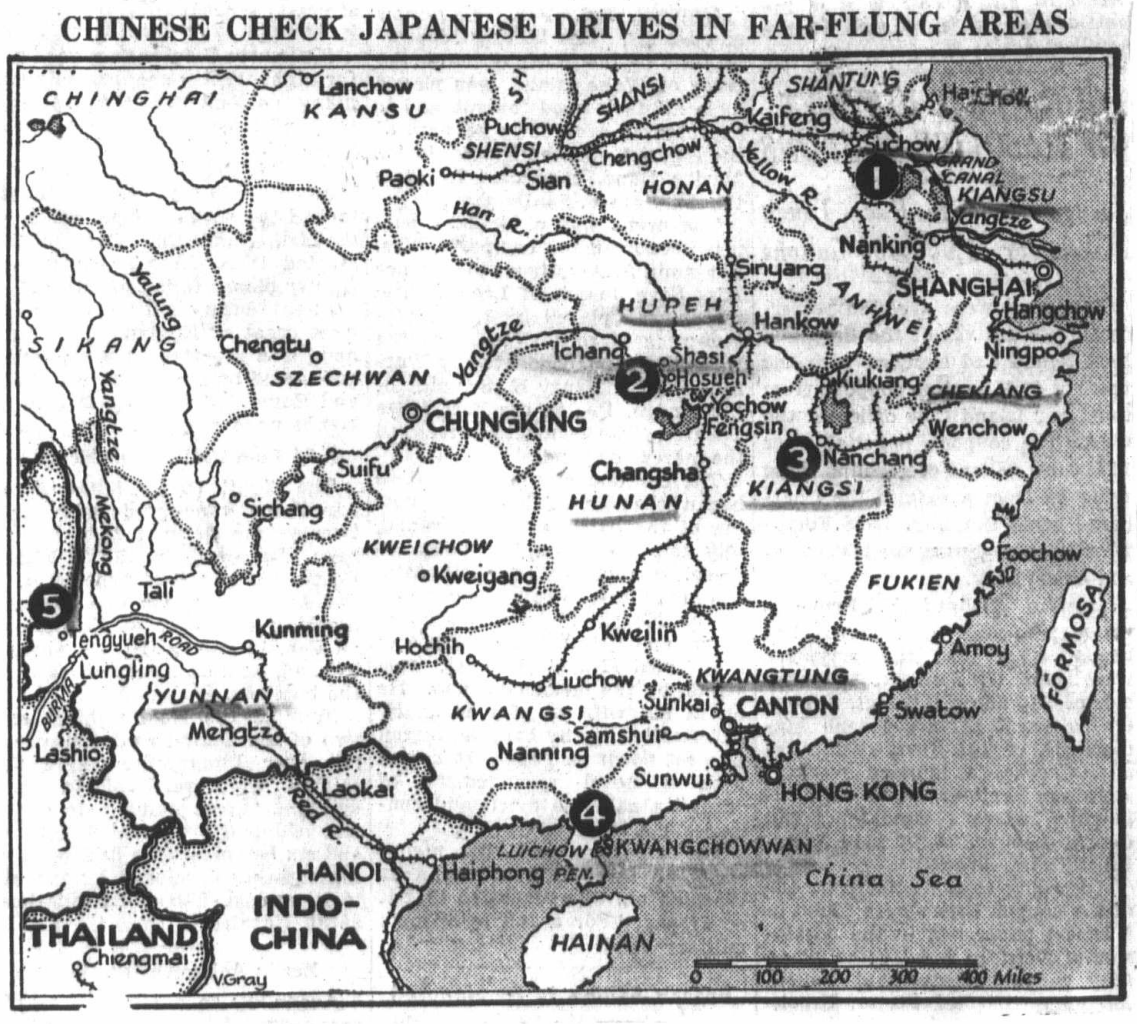
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CHINESE CHECK JAPANESE DRIVES IN FAR-FLUNG AREAS



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C170160

4. Burma

In the past fortnight there have been daily reports of activity over Burma by R.A.F. and United States bombers. Objectives have been Japanese airfields, bases, supply centers and communications.

The Arakan campaign, which on account of the rains must end soon - presumably with the withdrawal of Wavell's forces from their present position near Rathedaung - has not resulted in the occupation of Akyab. Nevertheless it has achieved its main purpose. It has diverted sufficient Japanese strength from the Yunnan border to enable the Chinese to hold the Salween line and thus prevent a Japanese advance on Kunming, which would have had serious consequences both for the Chinese and for their Allies.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BURMA WAR ZONE



Feb. 13, 1943

The British pushing toward Akyab threw back sharp Japanese counter-attacks in the Rathedaung area (1) and native troops repelled enemy assaults in the Chin Hills (2). United States bombers again smashed atthe wrecked Myitnge bridge (3) and hit railway installations at Rangoon (4). The Chinese were fighting hard against renewed Japanese drives along the Yunnan border (5).

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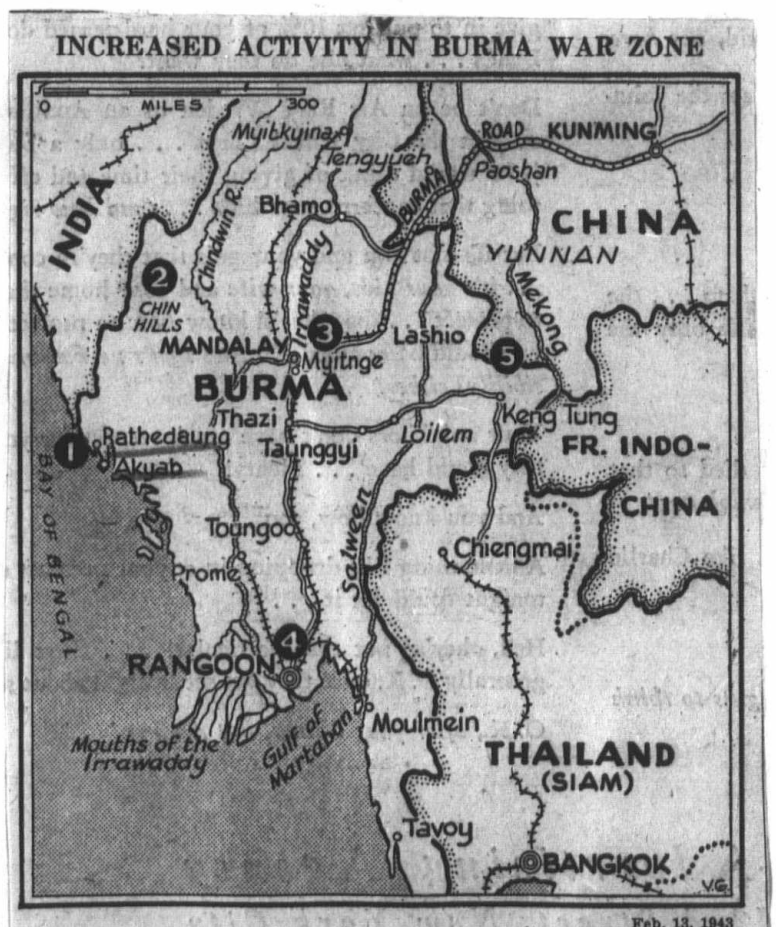
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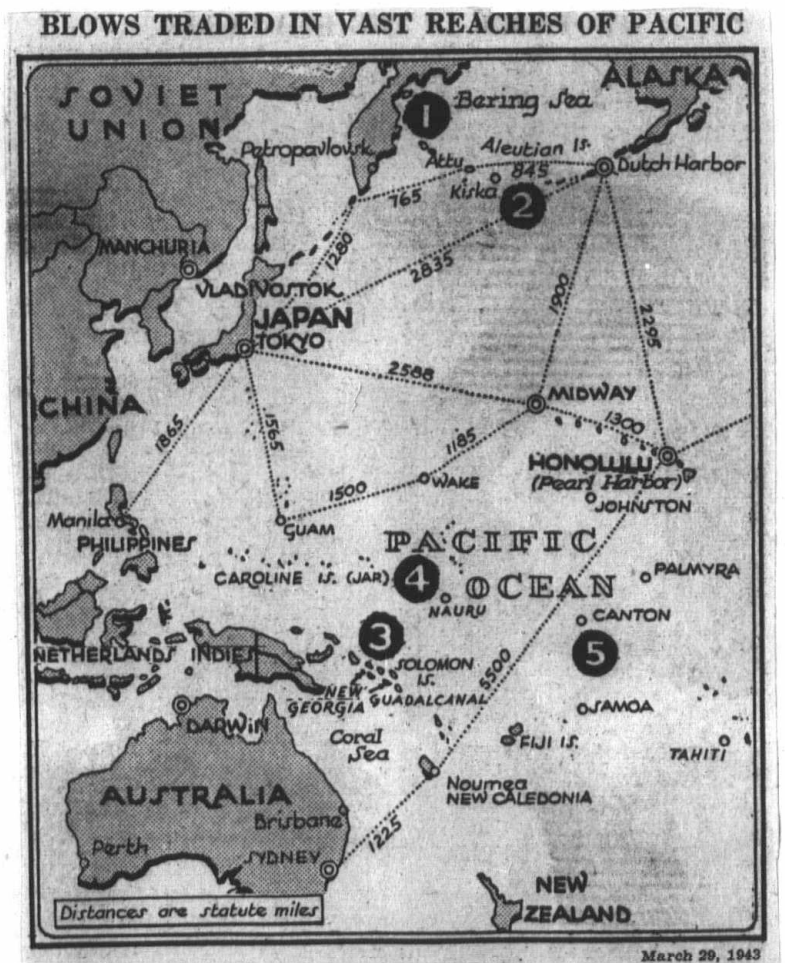
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5. Aleutians

That the Japanese on Kiska have been able to make progress toward completing a landing strip in spite of the rocky terrain is indicated by the fact that on April 2 American bombers attacked eight times. Raids on Kiska in February totalled nine, in March thirty-seven.

No official statement has yet been published giving a detailed account of the naval engagement which occurred on March 26 west of Attu, when a light detachment of United States patrol vessels encountered a stronger Japanese force consisting of two heavy and two light cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships. While a Japanese communiqué asserted that the American flotilla had been driven eastward, the Navy Department in Washington reported that the Japanese force, originally headed east, had retired westward.



March 29, 1943

Light American naval units turned back a Japanese force of eight warships and two cargo vessels west of Attu Island (1). Elsewhere in the Aleutians United States fliers again bombed Kiska (2). Other American planes continued their raids in the central Solomons (3) and the enemy replied with an aerial attack on Guadalcanal. The Japanese also sent two planes to Canton Island (5) on a raiding mission that did slight damage. It was disclosed that there had been two American raids on Nauru Island (4) Thursday night instead of one as previously reported.

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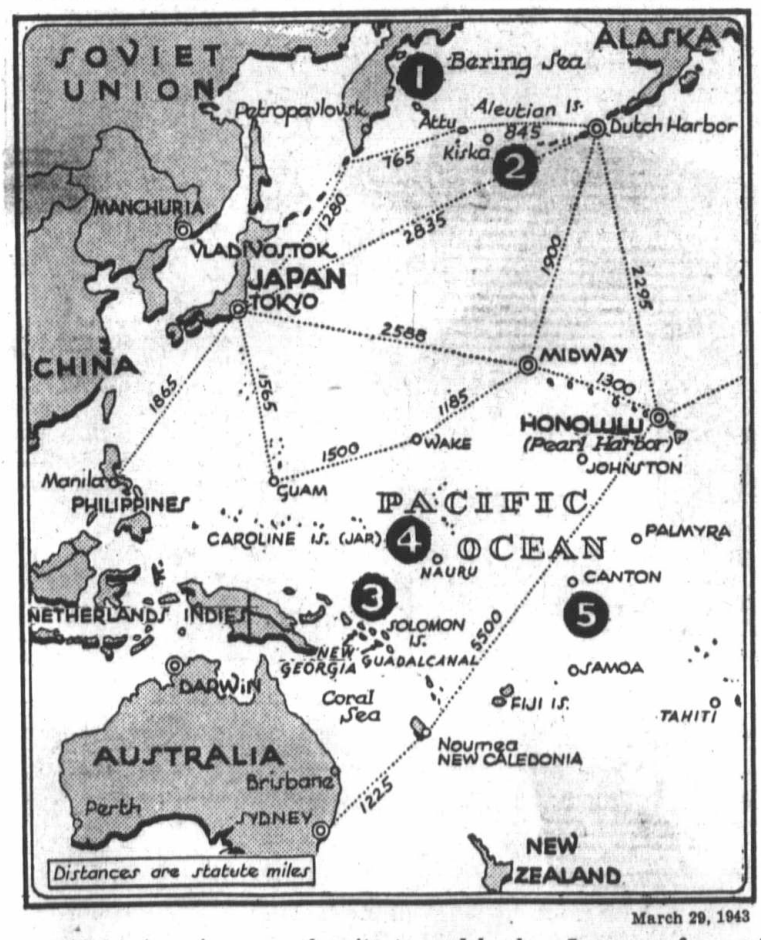
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BLOWS TRADED IN VAST REACHES OF PACIFIC



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May 11, 1943

Outline of Military Operations

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Outline of Military Operations

1. Tunisia

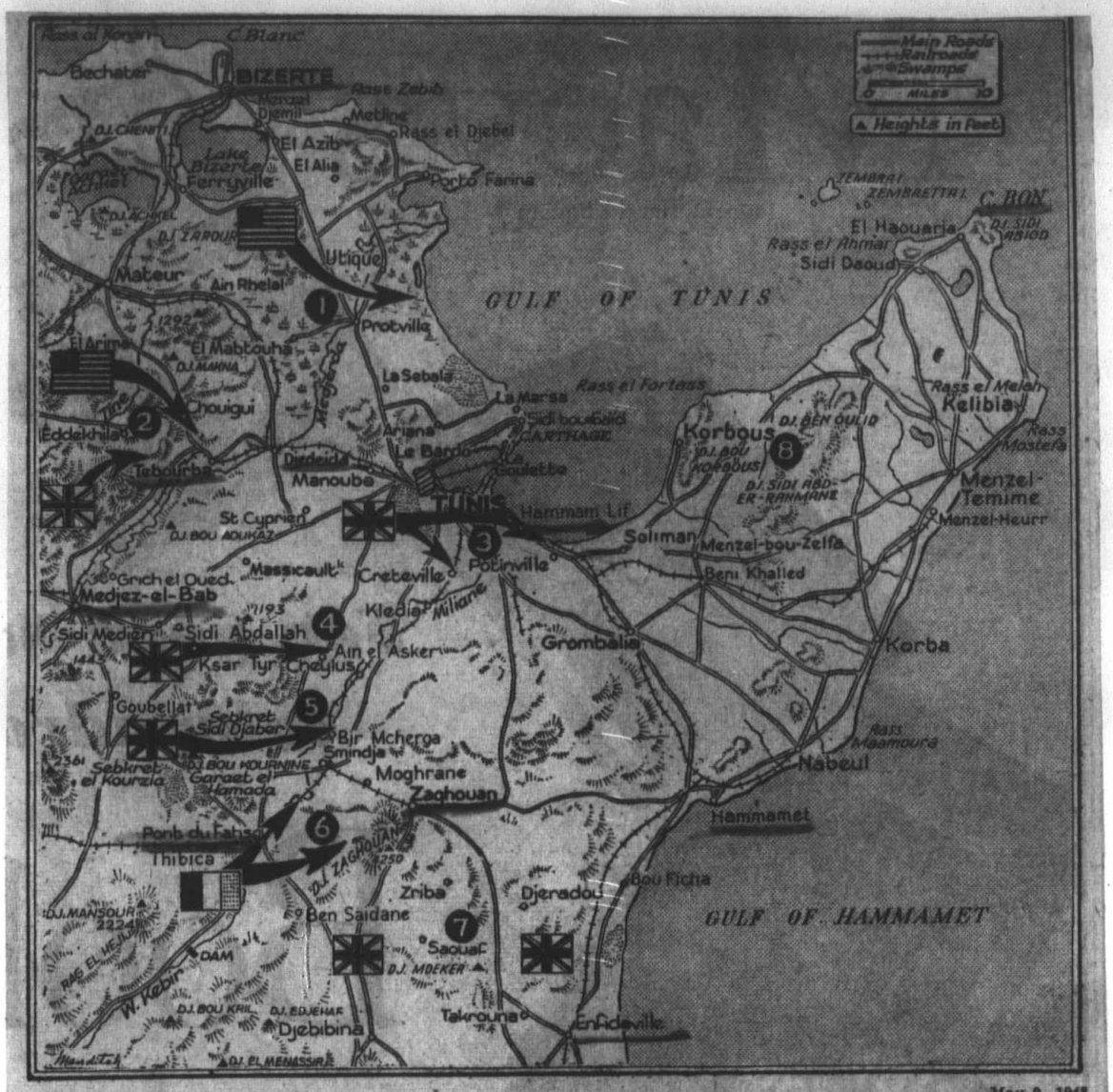
General Sir Harold Alexander in a special order of the day on May 7 announced that the last phase of the African campaign had been reached. "This final battle will be fierce, bitter and long," he said, "and will demand all the skill, strength and endurance of each one of us." It was only a few hours later on the same day, however, that American and French troops entered Bizerta and British troops the city of Tunis. On May 9 six generals commanding 25,000 troops in the Bizerta region surrendered unconditionally to the Americans, and by May 10 the greater part of the remaining Axis forces were penned up in the Cap Bon peninsula or manoeuvring to join their comrades in this region.

The sudden success of the attack on Tunis is ascribed to a ruse. The enemy was led to believe that the main British thrust would be delivered from the direction of Pont du Fahs,

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May 9, 1943

United States armored units got astride the coast road eighteen miles southeast of Bizerte (1), cutting off the enemy forces to the north. Other Americans captured Chouigui (2) and, with British troops, threatened Tebourba. From Tunis the British swept along the coast beyond Hammam Lif (3) in an effort to cut off the German retreat into the Cap Bon Peninsula (8), which was blasted by Allied bombers. The British also took Ksar Tyr and Ain el Asker (4) and Bir Mcherga (5). The French captured Pont du Fahs (6) and pushed north and also penetrated deeply into Djebel Zaghouan. The British Eighth Army (7) reported considerable local activity.

but when Axis armour had been concentrated southwest of Tunis to meet the expected thrust, forces of the British First Army, joined by units of the Eighth Army secretly brought up from Enfidaville, moved rapidly on Tunis from Mejez-el-Bab and established control of the approaches to the city before tanks of the Afrika Korps could return from a useless assignment. It was not until later that Axis forces were cleared out of Jedeida and Tebourba.

Allied naval and air activity have prevented any large-scale evacuation of enemy troops by sea from the Cap Bon peninsula, where it is estimated that 80,000 Germans and Italians are now confined. British forces are moving southward from Hammam Lif to cut off the entrance to the peninsula, but between Zaghouan and Hammamet there is still a gap through which Axis troops caught in the Pont du Fahs region are attempting to reach the peninsula.

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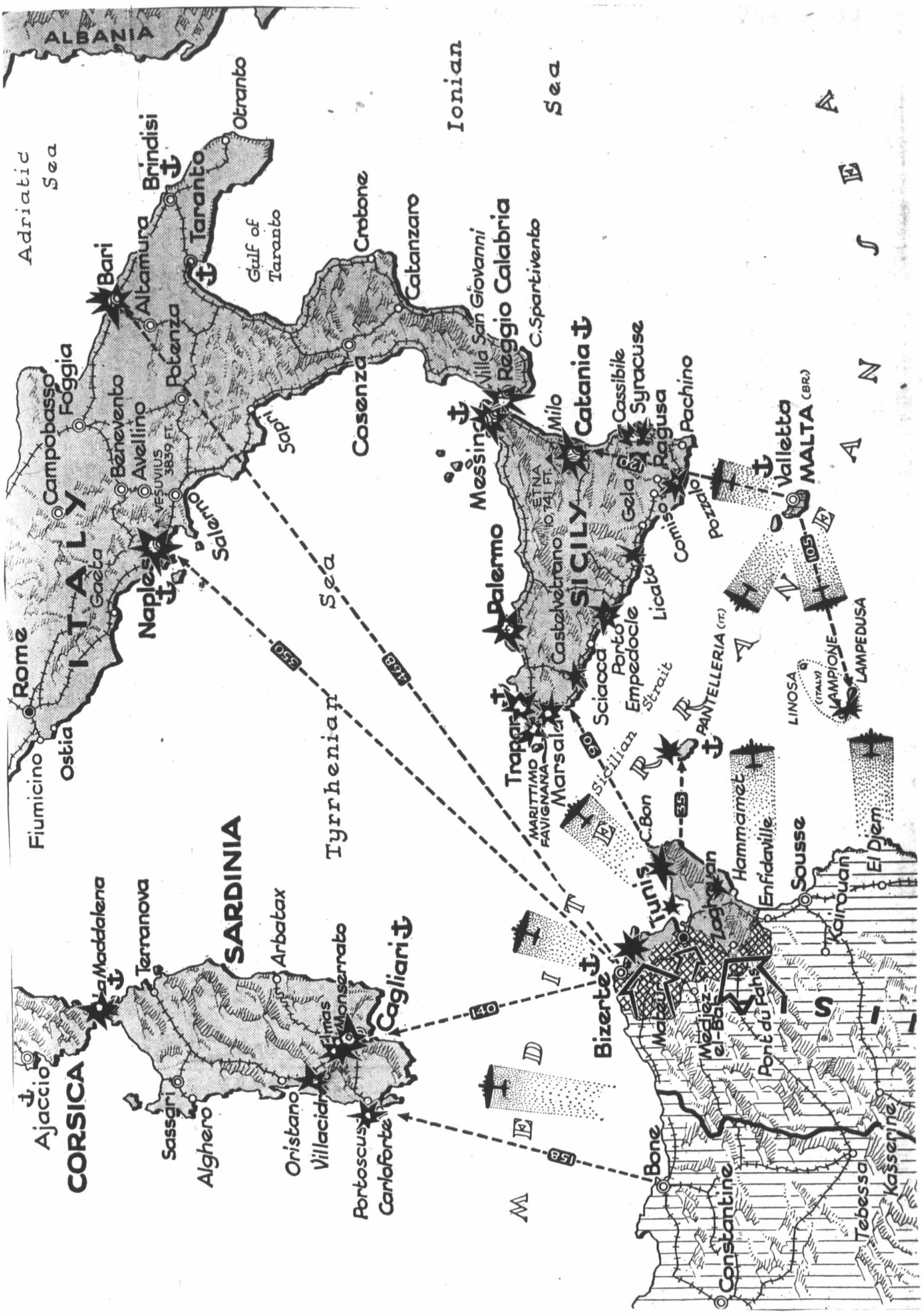
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2. Burma

A Japanese attempt to cut communications between British forces established at Buthedaung on the Mayu River and at Maungdaw on the Arakan coast succeeded on May 8, when Japanese forces occupied the main road a few miles west of Buthedaung. The British withdrew northwest and west from Buthedaung and are expected to evacuate Maungdaw as well in anticipation of the rainy season which is now due.



May 10, 1943

British troops withdrew northwest from Buthedaung (1) after Japanese forces got astride the road from that place to Maungdaw. In a day of many raids the R. A. F. attacked Myohaung (2) and Minbya, to the south.

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The Polish-Soviet Boundary

C170168

Although there has been a disposition to keep out of the press discussions of the Polish boundary issue, which in part underlies the suspension of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Poland announced in Moscow on April 26, the public has been made aware of its importance by a number of official statements published in the newspapers from time to time.

Polish-Soviet Pact of July 30, 1941 and Agreement of December 4, 1941

On June 24, 1941, two days after the German attack on Russia, General Sikorski announced over the radio the terms on which the Polish Government in exile would be willing to resume friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. These were:

a. The Soviet-Nazi non-aggression pact of August 1939 must be annulled. This had provided a basis for the partition of Poland under the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement of September 29, 1939. (See map, p. 8)

b. The Treaty of Riga of March 18, 1921 must be reinstated, restoring to Poland the eastern boundary it possessed on September 1, 1939.

c. The 250,000 Polish prisoners of war still held in the Soviet Union must be returned.

In the negotiations which led to the actual signing of a Polish-Russian pact in London on July 30, 1941, however, the Russians succeeded in preventing any specific mention being made of a return to the pre-war Polish-Soviet boundary. The pact had five clauses:

a. The Soviet-German treaties of 1939 were recognized as having lost their validity insofar as territorial changes were concerned.

b. Poland was not bound by any agreement with any third power directed against the U.S.S.R.

c. Poland and the U.S.S.R. would give each other mutual aid and support of all kinds in the war against Germany.

d. The Soviet Government consented to the formation of a Polish army on Russian soil, to be subordinated in an operational sense to the Soviet Supreme Command.

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e. All Polish citizens now detained in Soviet territory as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds would be granted amnesty on the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Three members of the Polish Government, including Foreign Minister Zaleski, resigned because the pact gave no guarantee of Poland's eastern boundary, but Sikorski himself felt that it was more important to have arranged for the immediate welfare of Polish citizens and military personnel, which might have been prejudiced had he clashed with Soviet representatives on the boundary issue. Mr. Eden had given him a note on July 30 stating that the United Kingdom Government did not recognize any territorial changes in Poland since August 1939, and Sikorski assumed that the issue might safely be left to the peace conference to handle, when Poland would presumably have the aid of the United Kingdom in demanding the liberation of its whole territory. He felt this expectation was justified both in view of article 3 of the Atlantic Charter and in view of the British guarantee of Polish 'independence and integrity' embodied in the Anglo-Polish treaty of August 25, 1939.

Pravda, however, lost no time in pointing out that although the Soviet-German agreements of 1939 were plainly no longer valid, the Soviet Government did not necessarily accept in advance the pre-war boundaries of Poland as the only other alternative. And in the House of Commons on July 31 Mr. Eden seemed to hold the door open for Russian reservations when he stated that the United Kingdom Government could not guarantee restoration of Poland's pre-war frontier.

Although Stalin discussed the boundary issue with Sikorski during the latter's goodwill visit to Moscow in December 1941, all mention of it was excluded from the mutual aid agreement signed on December 4. The agreement provided that:

a. The two governments would conduct war until complete victory was achieved.

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b. They would give each other full military assistance as long as the war lasted. Polish forces in the Soviet Union would 'conduct war against the German robbers hand in hand with the Soviet forces'. In peace time the mutual relations of the two countries would be based on friendship, cooperation and the carrying out of obligations undertaken.

c. After victory the task of the allied governments would be to establish a just peace, which would require a new organization of international relations based on an association of democratic states having respect for international law and supported by armed forces of all allied governments.

This agreement remains as a souvenir of what was probably the most cordial period in Polish-Russian relations. Nothing that has happened since has justified the hope then entertained that both Russians and Poles might be able to throw off quickly the consequences of their historic enmity. That enmity affected both the subsequent treatment of Polish civilians and the fortunes of Polish military divisions in the U.S.S.R., while in the background the question of the Polish-Soviet boundary remained a persistent source of irritation.

The Boundary Issue in 1942

When the newly reconstituted Polish National Council of 31 members met in February 1942 to advise the Sikorski Ministry on behalf of the Nationalist, Peasant, Socialist and Labour parties and unorganized émigrés, it began by adopting a charter of government for post-war Poland.

> The constitution was to be on democratic and republican lines, guaranteeing free, universal suffrage and full rights for minorities. A liberal and progressive economic policy was foreshadowed. Efforts would be made both to ensure Poland's liberation from German domination and to help it attain its due position among independent nations. The general policies of the Atlantic Charter were endorsed.

The National Council declared itself in favour of broad, direct access to the sea and of frontiers fully guaranteeing the safety and prosperity of the Republic (February 25, 1942). It was rumoured that this was intended to mean not only re-establishment of the pre-war frontier with Russia but also the annexation of East Prussia and of Oppeln in Silesia.

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The Russians, meanwhile, were anxious to establish claims of their own to part of the territory formerly belonging to Poland. Mrs. McCormick states that Molotov, during the course of his negotiations with Mr. Eden in May 1942, tried to have a clause inserted in the Anglo-Soviet treaty specifying the boundaries which the Soviet government hoped to establish. He was persuaded to drop this demand, however, on the ground that publication of Russian claims at this juncture might alienate sympathy in the United States.

In the United Kingdom expressions of sympathy for the Russian position had already been published. Early in March the London Times had declared its opinion as follows:

> Moscow, like London and Washington, had a right to judge for itself what was necessary to its own security. Russian claims nowhere went beyond the territories embodied in the Soviet Union when Hitler attacked it, nor were they incompatible with the security of Europe which the Atlantic Charter sought to ensure. They were, indeed, conditions of European security, since security for Europe was unattainable unless Russia itself felt secure.

Sir Stafford Cripps in the Daily Mail at the same time wrote in a similar vein, but more precisely:

> It was essential for the protection of Leningrad that Russia should control the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic coast, and that small states on which hostile powers might base an attack should not be allowed to exist close to vital points of Soviet industry. The Soviet Government should ask for restoration of the provisional boundary of 1940-1941, whose final configuration should be worked out by negotiation between Poland and the U.S.S.R.

Editorial pronouncements of this sort naturally inflamed those émigré Poles both in the United Kingdom and in the United States who had already denounced Sikorski for signing two agreements with the U.S.S.R. without getting in return any territorial guarantees whatsoever. When Sikorski visited the United States in March and December 1942 he was subjected to bitter attacks by an opposition nationalist group headed by Col. Matuszewski, which was if anything more impatient than Sikorski's critics in London for a public announcement of Polish territorial demands. During Sikorski's second absence the National Council

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passed a resolution asking for restoration of the pre-war boundary, although Sikorski had taken the position that such declarations prejudiced the status of Poles in the U.S.S.R. and did nothing to facilitate further agreement with the Soviet Government. The General was forced by the action of the National Council and the importunity of the opposition in the United States to make a number of bolder statements than he seemed to have intended. Yet informed circles believed that his mind was not definitely closed to the possibility of striking some kind of territorial bargain with Russia that would sacrifice part of the Ukraine and White Russia for corresponding advantages elsewhere.

The Crisis of
February 1943

The issue was soon brought into the open.

Early in February, while the Red Army was fighting its way into the eastern Ukraine, Pravda began to show a fresh interest in the boundary question. On the 20th it republished an article by a Ukrainian journalist, Alexander Korneichuk, demanding that unification of the Ukrainian people with the U.S.S.R. be made a fundamental feature of Soviet foreign policy. [A month later Korneichuk was appointed Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs at Moscow.] On February 22, Red Army Day, Stalin broadcast a speech in which he implied that Soviet forces would not stop their westward progress until they had occupied all of Karelia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, White Russia and the Ukraine, as well as the Crimea and Moldavia.

Nothing could have weakened Sikorski's authority more effectively than Stalin's publicly proclaimed interest in the whole of White Russia and the Ukraine. The opposition now forced the General to make an official declaration, which was published on February 25, asserting that it was detrimental to Allied unity

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and contrary to the Atlantic Charter to suggest any boundary for eastern Poland other than the one which existed on September 1, 1939 and condemning any act which tended to disrupt the common front. Sikorski characterized as absurd certain forecasts published in Russia that Poland would claim territories extending as far as the Dnieper and the Black Sea and defended his government against charges of disloyalty toward Russia arising out of discussions of the status of Poles in the U.S.S.R. (See p. 15 ff.)

Pravda retorted that the Polish Government had proved its imperialist tendencies by denying the White Russians and Ukrainians their historic right to be united under the same form of government as their blood brothers. The Atlantic Charter, which the Poles had invoked, recognized the national rights of all peoples, even of the White Russians and Ukrainians. Lord Curzon, who was admittedly no friend of the Soviets, had understood long ago that Poland had no claim to the Ukraine or White Russia. But it was a mistake for Slavs to quarrel over such things before they had rid themselves of the German yoke.

On February 27 the papers published a declaration of the Polish National Council, actually adopted on February 17 but not released to the press until after the Pravda article had stirred the Polish people to expect a more definite pronouncement from London. The National Council declaration was categorical enough to gratify nationalist demands:

> The integrity of the territory of the Polish Republic within the frontiers of September 1, 1939 and its sovereignty were inviolable and indivisible. No unilateral acts or illegal activities, from any quarter whatsoever, directed against either the territory or the sovereignty of the Polish Republic or the rights of its citizens residing in Poland or outside the territorial boundaries could in any way alter these principles.

The Curzon Line

Behind the scenes Soviet officials had been trying to induce Polish representatives to discuss the boundary issue with

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them, desiring to have the question settled by direct agreement before there was any danger of a furore in the United States over the reoccupation by the Red Army of the Western Ukraine and White Russia. The Poles, however, refused to enter into negotiations on the subject, since it would have been impossible for the Sikorski government or any other to remain in power if it agreed at this juncture to alienate any territory possessed by Poland on September 1, 1939. It was not believed that Poles in Eastern Poland itself would accept orders from London to yield to another Russian occupation without fighting. The subject was therefore avoided by Polish negotiators. In retaliation Soviet authorities became increasingly uncooperative in dealing with the requests these negotiators made on behalf of Poles living in the Soviet Union, as will be seen below.

In the publicity which attended the February outbursts it was generally assumed by commentators that Russia, which would have preferred to secure the Ribbentrop-Molotov line as its western boundary (see map), would probably consent as a compromise to the so-called Curzon line, adjusted in the south so as to leave Lvov to Poland. The Curzon line, for bargaining purposes, had the advantage of possessing an eminently respectable name. It enjoyed the further virtue of being not very far removed from the line the Russians had forced the Germans to agree to in September 1939.

It should be borne in mind that the Curzon line was offered to the Supreme Allied Council and accepted by it in December 1919 only as a suggested provisional minimum frontier for Poland, indicating the territory that was certainly Polish without prejudging the allocation of territories further east when hostilities between Poles and Bolsheviks should finally come to an end. Both American and French representatives at the Peace Conference believed that the final frontier should be considerably farther east than the Curzon line. They were in sympathy with

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Partition of Poland

Curzon line -.-.-.-

Ribbentrop - Molotov line, 1939 xxxxxx

Yellow - Territory reserved for General Government

Green - Territory annexed to the Third Reich

Red - annexed to the Soviet Union



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the Polish view that the border peoples, as alien to the Russians as to the Poles, were incapable of standing by themselves and should therefore be rescued from the horrors of Bolshevik domination by their inclusion in a free and orderly Poland. Poles, after all, formed the backbone of the urban middle-class in the disputed regions and owned a good part of the land besides. Thus there seemed some reason why Polish claims should be granted. The British, however, remained sceptical about the ability of the Poles to administer the territories in question without arousing the intense animosity of the non-Polish majority and thus playing directly into the hands of advocates of pan-Slavism in Moscow.

In July 1920 the Allies insisted on acceptance of the Curzon line by Poland as a condition on which they would help the latter to drive out the Bolshevik invaders. Subsequently, however, in view of the Polish victories, they gave Poland carte blanche to fix its eastern boundary in direct negotiation with the Bolsheviks. This was done at the Riga Conference, whose upshot the U.S.S.R. now shows signs of regretting. Stalin is able to argue that the Curzon line was the nearest approximation to an ethnographic frontier which even avowed enemies of the Soviets were able to draft in 1919, and that it would be improper to continue to impose a Polish régime on irredentist Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian populations living east of that line.

Foreign Comment Prior to the Severance of Soviet-Polish Relations

The British press was asked to refrain from detailed and specific discussion of the Russo-Polish boundary issue, and the censors prevented American correspondents from sending despatches on the subject to the United States. Such expressions of opinion as did appear were therefore determined largely by admiration for the part played by Russia in the struggle against Germany and by a feeling that the U.S.S.R. had earned and in any case would defend the right to be given a decisive voice in

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settling the affairs of Eastern Europe at the peace conference.

Thus A. J. Cummings in the News Chronicle early in March supported the principle of restoring the Ribbentrop-Molotov line as Russia's western boundary. Publicity was given in the western press to articles appearing in Walna Polska, a new Polish-language journal issued in Moscow by a group of communist Poles calling themselves Polish Patriots. Their thesis was that Poland had no right to the lands of the Ukraine and White Russia, where Poles are in the minority. A free and independent Poland would find its security in establishing friendly relations with these two areas and with the Soviet Union as a whole. Even Lvov should be relinquished, although the Poles took possession of it 600 years ago, since it has long been a center of Ukrainian agitation for liberty. Just as the Poles themselves refuse to be dominated by Germany, so it is right that the Ukrainians should also insist on being free.

Waverley Root in a widely syndicated article pointed out early in April that Poland had been guilty of aggression not only against Russia but also against Lithuania in the seizure of Vilna in 1920, and against Czechoslovakia in the seizure of Teschen when the Munich agreement went into effect. Mr. Berle's speech reported on April 4 and Mr. Lippmann's column on April 6 were both intended to allay public alarm lest brakes should not be applied to the Russian steamroller when it was time to stop. Both indicated that the U.S.S.R. was going to be too busy reconstructing its own liberated territories to be interested in extensive westward expansion. Mr. Lippmann asserted that the problem of the Polish frontier was simply one of whether the Sikorski government could satisfy the U.S.S.R. that its strong anti-Russian elements would not dominate post-war Poland, of which the Red Army more than any other force would be the liberator.

Few statements by Sikorski were published, meanwhile.

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He was said on March 2 to have declared that the Allies must avoid the pre-Munich mistake of thinking it possible to keep peace by sacrificing the interests of less powerful states to their stronger neighbours. On March 31 he was reported to have said in the course of a public address that to allow any policy of unilateral aggrandizement would wreck the Council of Europe which Mr. Churchill had foreshadowed in his speech of March 21. All Poles would unite to resist any claims that would impair Polish sovereignty.

Influence of the Boundary Issue
on the Position of Poles in the U.S.S.R.

The sudden shifting of the Russian boundary from the Riga line to the Ribbentrop-Molotov line in September 1939 brought under Russian control an additional population of about 12,775,000, the majority of which believed with Col. Matuszewski that Poland's two huge neighbours were both possessed by demons. Polish soldiers and officers captured in eastern Poland became prisoners of war, and civilians to the number of half a million - according to reports published in the London Times - were deported to Siberia in the first twelve months of the Russian occupation. The deportations continued until well on in 1941, by which time perhaps 2 million civilians were said to have been removed from the regions east of Warsaw.

In the tense period of diplomatic negotiation which preceded the severance of Soviet-Polish relations on April 26, 1943, there were three issues on which deadlock was reached, all of them related to the continuing Russian claim to territories Poland had been given under the Riga treaty. These issues were:

a. Amnesty for Polish military personnel - Questions began to be asked in the summer of 1941 about the fate of 8,300 Polish officers and 7,000 other ranks reported to have been evacuated from three Russian prison camps in the spring of 1940 and sent in the direction of Smolensk. Stalin told Sikorski during the latter's visit to Moscow in December 1941 that the amnesty

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promised under the Polish-Soviet pact of July 30, 1941 affected military persons as well as civilians and that the officers in question had been released. Beyond this neither Polish Ambassador Kot nor General Anders, in charge of the Polish divisions being formed in the U.S.S.R., could get any information. Inquiries, however, continued to be made by the Poles at intervals up to April 11, 1943, when Germans reported the discovery of a mass grave in Katyn forest near Smolensk, where they asserted the missing officers had been buried by Soviet authorities early in 1940.

In all discussions of the boundary issue which preceded this German announcement, Poles had borne in mind the possibility that the missing prisoners might have met some such fate, and the intransigeance of the Polish opposition on the frontier question is to be explained in large part by the conviction of its members that the Soviet government has not only been quite capable of such barbarity in the past but is equally capable of it in any foreseeable future, so that it behooves Polish leaders to insist on retaining any territory in which Poles reside in any numbers.

After Molotov countered the Polish appeal for a Red Cross investigation by announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Poland, the Western press assumed a neutral position, apparently seriously disturbed over the possibility that the Poles might declare war, and anxious to smooth matters over if possible by laying chief blame for the affair on the German propaganda machine and by scolding both Poles and Russians for having acted precipitately without taking time for due consultation with their allies. The Germans had thus succeeded in driving a wedge between the Allies just as their third campaign in Russia was being made ready. It is true the Herald Tribune declared baldly that 'the record of the Russian government is such that not even its staunchest friends can reject the (German) story as beyond the possibility of some basis in fact.' The moral it drew from the situation, however, was that some me thod

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must be found which would facilitate consultation on disputes of this nature before they reached dangerous proportions.

In the New York Times Mrs. McCormick observed that the frontier was the real point at issue. Both the Molotov note and official comment which followed in Izvestia, she said, suggested that the Soviet aim was to overthrow the Sikorski government, since the boundary question could easily be settled if Molotov could deal with a government composed of Polish Patriots in Moscow instead of with the group actually in office in London.

Pertinax was openly unsympathetic toward Polish claims. He charged (May 6) that the Poles had been using the series of inquiries about the fate of the Polish officers merely as a means of influencing American and British opinion in their favour on the border question. By common consent, however, all parties concerned avoided further public discussion of the Katyn forest affair shortly after the International Red Cross said it would name a commission of neutral experts to aid in identifying the bodies only if requested to do so by all parties concerned, and only insofar as such intervention would not hinder or render more difficult its own humanitarian work.

b. Polish army units in the U.S.S.R. - On August 14, 1941, a military agreement was arrived at in pursuance of article 4 of the Polish-Soviet pact of July 30. Polish divisions to a total strength of 30,000 were to be formed in the U.S.S.R. They were to enjoy equality with Red Army units in regard to supplies, and a loan from the Soviet government amounting first to 65 million (later 300 million) roubles was granted to help in financing the venture. By October over 41,000 officers and men were enrolled and in December 1941 Sikorski was granted permission to expand the Polish forces to a total of 96,000, to be organized in six divisions. The United States and United Kingdom undertook to equip as many soldiers as the Russians were unable to care for.

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Things did not go particularly well, however. The Poles were disappointed in not receiving equipment and supplies as soon as they had been led to expect. [In his long statement to the press on May 7, 1943 Vice Foreign Commissar Vishinsky laid the blame for this on 'the outbreak of war in the Pacific' - i.e. on shortages in deliveries from the United States.] The British soon found it would be easier to get supplies to the Poles if the latter were located in a more accessible part of the world. The Poles showed no disposition to throw themselves into the fight, and when they were asked in February 1942 how soon they would participate in it - the Fifth Division being now fully equipped - General Anders replied that the Polish government thought it undesirable to send divisions into action separately. He wanted, in other words, to see the rest of his divisions equipped more rapidly.

It was in these circumstances, and at a time when a food shortage existed in Russia in the spring of 1942, that the United Kingdom Government prevailed on the Soviets to allow several thousand Polish troops to be moved to the Middle East (the total being variously reported as 25,000, 28,000 and 31,000). The men were accompanied by about half as many civilian dependents and relatives. The United Kingdom Government took responsibility for all of them after they crossed the Iranian border. In the autumn of 1942, 37,000 (44,000?) Polish soldiers were moved to the Middle East along with their families. The U.S.S.R. has set the total figure of withdrawals in 1942 at 75,491 military and 37,756 civilian persons.

Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, regarded it as a blunder of the first magnitude for the Poles to withdraw from the country whose armies were closest to their subjugated homeland. It left the Soviet authorities feeling that the Poles expected the Red Army to present them with a free Poland as an undeserved gift. It was true that the Soviet government had decided to cut Polish food rations to 44,000 in April 1942, that

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the British high command needed reinforcements in the Middle East, and that the evacuation was effected in agreement with Soviet authorities. It seemed to the latter, however, that the Poles were over-anxious to leave, that heavy recruitment simply meant that the Poles wished to get as many of their number as possible out of the Soviet Union, and that the refusal of General Anders to let even one division fight on the Russian front was a direct violation of the 1941 military agreement. The Polish Patriots, soon after the departure of General Anders' forces, asked and received authorization to raise new Polish units to go into action beside their Russian brothers at the earliest possible moment, and Czechoslovaks who had escaped to the Soviet Union were already fighting against the Germans in a special battalion under the Soviet high command. The Polish government, by contrast, asked on April 28, 1943 for the release of all fighting Polish males still on Soviet soil, on the plea that they would be required as reinforcements for Polish troops in the Middle East.

In the United States the Herald Tribune once more came to the defence of the Poles. It observed that Russian pretensions to portions of Eastern Poland had played a large part in the tangle over the Polish army and its withdrawal from the U.S.S.R. - the implication being that it was too much to expect any Polish divisions to aid Russia in establishing domination over any part of their own homeland.

c. Status and relief of Polish civilians in the U.S.S.R. - On November 29, 1939 a decree was issued in Moscow conferring Soviet citizenship on all inhabitants of occupied Poland up to the Ribbentrop-Molotov line. From July 30, 1941 onward the Polish government naturally made strenuous efforts to locate and to care for such of these persons as had been deported to the Soviet Union and those who had reached it as refugees from German-occupied territory. The Polish government was seriously hampered in its efforts, however, by the Soviet contention that only those Poles who had come to the U.S.S.R. from points west of the

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Ribbentrop-Molotov line could be classed as Polish citizens, and that it was only they who qualified for Polish relief under the last article of the Polish-Soviet pact of July 30, 1941.

General Sikorski's visit to Moscow in December of that year was undertaken chiefly on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Polish deportees and refugees whom the Soviet government claimed as citizens of the Union. He made little progress, however. The Soviet government as a special concession offered to grant exemption from Soviet citizenship to persons of Polish descent who had come from east of the Ribbentrop-Molotov line, but it refused to make a similar concession in favour of persons of Jewish, Lithuanian, White Russian or Ukrainian descent. Sikorski refused the offer.

After more than a year of delay, in which several notes were exchanged on the subject, the Soviet government on January 16, 1943 withdrew its offer of December 1941 on the ground that the Polish National Council had made territorial demands incompatible with the sovereignty of the U.S.S.R. (see p. 4-5 above). The U.S.S.R. thus seemed to be settling unilaterally the question of where the Soviet-Polish frontier lay. The Polish opposition began to press for rupture of diplomatic relations with Moscow, but did not succeed in their efforts before the Russians themselves broke with Sikorski over the Katyn forest charges. Two days after Ambassador Romer was asked to leave Russia, the Polish government broadcast a plea in the name of United Nations solidarity and elementary humanity for the release from the U.S.S.R. of thousands of families of Polish armed forces in the Middle East and the United Kingdom and tens of thousands of Polish orphans and other children, for whose education the Polish Government wished to take full responsibility. The plea was merely for the record, however; Sikorski had little hope that it would receive attention in Moscow, for from January 1943 forward Molotov had refused to discuss the citizenship question with Ambassador Romer unless the latter would enter into negotiations concerning the

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future Polish-Soviet boundary, while Romer had had instructions not to discuss the boundary issue at all, for reasons already explained. Thus a complete impasse had been reached.

The Soviet government did allow the Polish Embassy to open relief centers in 20 cities and to appoint 421 roving delegates to give assistance to needy Poles. Early in 1942, however, the Soviet government complained that certain members of the Embassy staff and many of the delegates were engaging in espionage and encouraging a hostile attitude toward the Soviet authorities. [On closer inquiry it was found that the word espionage was used to mean intelligence work both on behalf of the Allies and on behalf of the Germans.] Some of the delegates were arrested, tried and found guilty. Others were released and then rearrested. On July 20, 1942 the relief organization was liquidated by order of the Soviet government.

In mid-April 1943 the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the United States issued a public statement condemning the Soviet authorities for holding 2 million Polish refugees as hostages, beating, starving and ejecting them from their homes and dismissing them from work to force them to give up their status as Polish citizens and accept Soviet passports instead. The disruption of Polish relief centers, the statement added, had been accompanied by confiscation of relief supplies from the United States. [William Shirer subsequently rebuked the National Catholic Welfare Conference for having supplied Dr. Goebbels with so useful a tidbit, which was exploited from Berlin without delay.] The Polish government, defeated in its purpose of keeping in touch with former Polish citizens, finally stated in its public declaration on the rupture of Polish-Soviet relations that it reserved the right to plead before the world the case of the Polish refugees and asked for continuation of relief. There the matter still stands.

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Proposed Central
European Confederation

It has been regarded in some quarters as a serious mistake on Poland's part that it did not exert itself after the first world war to establish a closely knit alliance extending from Estonia on the north to the Balkans on the south, to serve as a protection against its two powerful neighbours and secular enemies, Germany and Russia.

The need for such an alliance became fully apparent to Poland on August 25, 1939, when the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty was announced. It was therefore not surprising when on November 11, 1940 the Czechoslovak and Polish governments in exile issued a declaration undertaking to enter as sovereign, independent states into a closer economic and political association after the war. This preliminary declaration was followed by an agreement, dated January 23, 1942, which outlined the nature and functions of a proposed Polish-Czechoslovak confederation, to embrace other European states with which the vital interests of the two principals were linked. The confederation would assure a common policy with regard to foreign affairs, defence, economic and financial matters, social questions, transportation and communication.

The proposal was regarded with benevolence by the United Kingdom government, and discussions of principle and detail proceeded satisfactorily for some months among exiled governments, to the gratification of Polish nationalists, who regarded confederation as an instrument for holding both the Soviet Union and Germany in check. The talks were suspended before the end of 1942, however, because the Soviet government made objections and the Czechs were unwilling to proceed in the face of Moscow's disapproval.

Then, on March 21, 1943, came Mr. Churchill's proposal for creation of a European Council, on which small states might be represented through regional blocs so as to enhance

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their influence. (See Review of External Affairs, March 31, p. 6-7.) This led to a revival of discussions of the principle of confederation among the expatriate governments. It also renewed Russian alarm.

General Sikorski made a point of asserting in a public address a few days after Mr. Churchill spoke that the idea of a bloc of federated states must never be allowed to become a tool of veiled imperialism. Its sole aim should be the welfare and prosperity of the federated states themselves. The particular confederation proposed by the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments, for instance, should present the western democracies with a suitable area for mutually advantageous economic and political cooperation and not serve merely as a guarantee of immunity for the U.S.S.R. against German attack.

Whether or not this effort at appeasement made any impression on Soviet minds, it was supposed that Mr. Berle's speech a week later did have a soothing effect. Mr. Berle assured all interested persons that there was no intention of building buffer states against Russia. Buffer states were a thing of the past, since air warfare meant their demolition in a few hours. But if Mr. Berle was reassuring, Mr. Eden raised fresh questions in Russian minds when he made a point of denying during his American visit that the United Kingdom Government favoured proposals lately offered by the London Times for imposing an Anglo-Soviet security system on the smaller nations of Europe. The New Statesman and Nation thought it a pity that Mr. Eden should have encouraged the Poles in this way to imagine that they would not have to adapt themselves to the realities of the European situation.

Soviet distrust of western intentions was in fact quite as marked as western distrust of the U.S.S.R. André Visson stated in the Herald Tribune that the Soviet Government was particularly stirred by public discussions of Catholic agrarian

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federations, which seemed in Moscow to be simply a new variant of the old cordon sanitaire. 'Spartacus' in Reynolds News (London) added that the reason the United States was ready to play ball with papal diplomats who wanted a Europe cut in two by an anti-Soviet chain of small states with an aggressively Catholic Poland at their head was because the United States itself opposed the spread of Soviet political domination in Europe. An Associated Press despatch of April 30 went so far as to cite the proposal for a confederation of Central European states as a concealed cause of the rupture of Soviet-Polish relations.

Whether or not this was true, it was obvious that relations between the Polish and Czechoslovak governments deteriorated rapidly after April 26, 1943. On May 17 Hubert Ripka announced on behalf of the Czechoslovak government ~~the~~ its definite ~~suspension of~~ withdrawal from conversations on the subject of confederation.* As reasons for the interruption he is said to have mentioned the Polish attitude toward the U.S.S.R., the failure of the Polish government to declare war on Hungary (Czechoslovakia's second-worst enemy), and its failure to denounce the Munich agreement, of which advantage had been taken in order to snatch Teschen from Czechoslovakia in 1938. President Benes, however, in speaking to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations on May 22, continued to uphold the principle of a post-war confederation to include Poland and Czechoslovakia. It should, however, be arranged after discussion with the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R., both of which had vital interests on the European continent. Geography and historical developments set limits to the natural regions in which the principle of ethnographic frontiers could be applied on the one hand, or in which neighbouring countries could usefully cooperate in a federal or confederated bloc on the other. The new system, accordingly, should be flexible and take into account geography, national tradition, social and

* On May 25 Foreign Minister Raczynski declared that the Polish Government would continue in spite of this its efforts to organize a Central European confederation.

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economic structures and other relevant conditions.

The Current Situation

On May 20 the Herald Tribune published a statement that in mounting what may be their last spring offensive against Russia the Germans are taking extraordinary pains to safeguard their lines of communication in the rear. Never before have they made such efforts to get on well with the Polish population. An early drive on Moscow was expected a month ago, but the Tunisian defeat forced a change of plan and a sharp reduction in the scale of German preparations. Poland, however, remains on the line of advance, and practically the entire population is reported to be in touch with the underground resistance movement and prepared to do what it can to interfere with the German offensive.

With the actual commencement of the German campaign, the tone of Soviet diplomacy is expected to change. It has been customarily aggressive in winter months, when Russian troops have been on the offensive, but it has often been milder during the summer months, when the initiative has been in German hands. The Polish government has therefore been spending the month of May trying to keep Polish public opinion from getting out of hand. Sikorski expects to visit Polish troops in the Middle East with a view to calming their minds, instructing them to keep their attention on the defeat of Germany and persuading them to let their grievances against Russia stand over until a moment when unsettled issues can be dealt with more readily than is the case at present.

In a broadcast of May 4 to the Polish population Sikorski declared that the main principles of Polish policy had always been and would continue to be to secure friendly relations with Russia, but added that there were limits to concessions beyond which no Pole would go. It was on the following day that

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Stalin gave Ralph Parker, New York Times correspondent, a letter asserting that the U.S.S.R. undeniably desires a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Hitlerism, the relations of the new Poland with the Soviet Union to be based on solid good neighbourliness and mutual respect - or, if so desired, upon an alliance providing for mutual assistance against Germany. Even the long Vishinsky statement of May 7 reviewing Polish-Soviet difficulties over the Polish army, the legal status of Polish refugees and the organization of Polish relief, though it naturally angered the Polish government, did not quite erase the effects of Stalin's briefer, more friendly and more easily quotable declaration. It was expected that as soon as the Allies landed in Europe the Russian attitude would undergo a further change and the existing tension be considerably relieved. The dissolution of the Comintern, announced on May 23, was taken as an indication that such a trend had already set in.

There has, meanwhile, been a good deal of private comment in the United Kingdom on the extent to which Poles seem to rely on the British and Americans to guarantee their frontiers and maintain their security if trouble arises with the U.S.S.R. It is true that both the United States and United Kingdom governments prefer to make no definite territorial commitments during the war. But the fact that this fits in with Sikorski's desire to let the boundary issue stand over until the peace conference is no guarantee that at the peace conference either British or American representatives will insist on a re-establishment of the Riga frontier. Walter Lippmann on May 8 expressed a commonly held view when he stated that it would be dangerous for the United States to promise the Poles a support which in practice it could not keep up. Such an undertaking would fix in Russian minds the idea that western nations were their inveterate opponents. Poland must not be encouraged to think itself strong enough to have two great enemies. If it wished to be independent it must make an

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ally of at least one of them. Mrs. McCormick, on the other hand, reminded her readers that the United States could not invoke the Atlantic Charter without assuming the burdens it imposes. Great powers, and especially the United States, would be obliged from now on to accept increased responsibility for the security of smaller nations.

Meanwhile the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow published its constitution on May 12 in Walna Polska, together with a declaration of its chief aims. It would aid the Polish people under German occupation to become free, wage war beside the Red Army against the Hitlerites, and work for the creation of a parliamentary, democratic government in an independent, sovereign Polish state. It would strive 'for the satisfaction of material, cultural and other interests of Poles in the U.S.S.R. and strengthening of the bonds between the Polish people and those of the Soviet Union. Membership was open only to Poles living in the U.S.S.R. who concurred in these aims and who were willing to play an active role in the war.

André Visson has seen in the Soviet sponsorship of the Polish Patriots a threat no longer merely to the boundaries of Poland but to its very independence. Pertinax has observed that if the Socialist Poles in Moscow succeed in providing the personnel for Poland's post-war government it may easily transpire that Russia will replace Germany as the chief enemy in the eyes of the Polish people. It is true that Soviet officials have declared it is not their intention to set up in Moscow a communist Polish government in opposition to the Sikorski government in London. The whole future of Polish-Soviet relations hinges, however, on the question of whether this self-denying principle will actually continue to be observed or not.

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