

Visiting Statesmen, etc.—Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee of the United Kingdom arrived at Ottawa from Washington on Nov. 17, 1945, following five days of discussion with President H. S. Truman of the United States and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on a concrete program for sharing secrets of the atomic bomb. During his three-day visit, Prime Minister Attlee addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber.

Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Africa, Sicily, Italy and later on the Western Front, arrived at Ottawa on Jan. 9, 1946, for a three-day visit. Picturesque "Castle" Mountain in Banff National Park was renamed "Mount Eisenhower" as a tribute to his leadership of the armies of the United Nations.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Ottawa on Aug. 28, 1946, for a three-day visit.

The Royal Commission to Investigate Espionage in Canada.—On Feb. 15, 1946, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that information of undoubted authenticity had reached the Canadian Government which established that there had been disclosures of secret and confidential information, directly or indirectly, to unauthorized persons, including some members of the staff of a Foreign Mission at Ottawa, to the prejudice of the safety and interests of Canada. In order to make possible the full investigation that the seriousness of the information demanded, the Government appointed a Royal Commission consisting of Mr. Justice R. Taschereau and Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada, to hear evidence and report thereon.

On Mar. 4, 1946, Prime Minister King made public the First Interim Report received from the Royal Commission. The evidence established that a network of under-cover agents had been organized by a foreign power for the purpose of obtaining secret and confidential information particularly from employees of Departments and agencies of the Dominion Government. Specific charges were laid against four persons, and it was stated that others were also implicated.

The Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission was issued on Mar. 14, 1946, and charges were laid against an additional number of persons.

On Mar. 18, 1946, Prime Minister King made a formal statement in the House of Commons on Canada's espionage inquiry. He stated that Soviet agents had used Canada as a base to secure information of a very great and grave concern to the United States and also to the United Kingdom.

Prime Minister King tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 29, 1946, the Third Interim Report and on July 15 the Final Report. After each of these Reports several more persons were detained.

Labour.—As the basis of ending the prolonged dispute between the Ford Motor Company of Canada and the United Automobile Workers' Union (see "Chronology", Chapter II, p. 48) a decision of Mr. Justice I. C. Rand, arbitrator, was passed down on Jan. 29, 1946. The terms of the award denied union shop but allowed the principle of compulsory check-off of union dues from all workers whether union members or not. Penalties against individuals were provided for "wildcat" strikes and against the union in the case of strikes being called without a secret ballot of all employees.

On July 10, 1946, the Dominion Government took control of three Canadian basic steel plants in a move to avert a strike in the steel industry tentatively set for July 15. The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, announced the