

think that Davies, like all English experts who have come to Canada, has been impressed with the work and organization here, and plans have been made for the acquiring of a site fifty miles by fifty miles in Alberta* for the purpose of carrying out extensive field tests. Official negotiations have not been completed yet but when the necessary agreements have been reached, a sizeable and important work will be started.

Since the start of the war we have been able to meet the demands by increasing our junior personnel, but we are now getting to the point where we need more senior research people with experience and we are making a start on this phase. As you know I took Dr Maass on as a special assistant and have made him responsible for the administration of all extramural activities as well as the general conduct of chemical warfare work. Just recently I was able to secure the services of Dr A.G. Shenstone, professor of physics at Princeton. Shenstone has been at Princeton for a number of years but never became a naturalized American citizen, and he was anxious to return to Canada to take part in the war effort. He came at a great personal sacrifice and we are only paying him a fraction of the salary he got at Princeton. He will be useful as a liaison officer for the work going on in the us and for general consultation work in the Physics Division.

We are now negotiating for a Dr Henderson from Purdue University who is also a Canadian with a distinguished record. We have been able to obtain in a consulting capacity the services of Professor H.S. Taylor of Princeton. Taylor is head of the Chemistry Division in Princeton and one of the world's outstanding physical chemists. He is a British subject and we have appointed him as a consultant without pay to our Research Council. He will visit Ottawa from time to time and members of our staff will confer with him at Princeton as the occasion requires. As a member of our staff he also can be accredited as an official representative to visit and inspect secret work going on in the us, something which he could not have done otherwise, due to the fact that he is a British subject working in the us.

I was pleased to receive your letter of October 19 and forwarded to Senator Euler the paragraph in which you commented so kindly on his services - he was very much touched by your generous reference.

I have been writing these letters to you at monthly intervals in the way of an informal report and hope that they are of some interest to you, but if there are any aspects on which I fail to touch and on which you would like information, I hope you will let me know.

*At Suffield.

6 December 1940, 13 January 1941

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We all think of you a great deal and the various members of the staff are much interested in any news we receive and always request me to give you their very kindest regards.

My wife and I would like to send our very heartiest greetings to Mrs McNaughton and yourself with the hope that the forthcoming season may be as pleasant as possible under the trying circumstances. We are all looking forward to the day when the unpleasant task in which you are engaged will be successfully terminated and you both may return to a more intimate association with the host of friends and admirers which you have in this country.

Yours sincerely

C.J. MACKENZIE

HQ Canadian Corps
13 January 1941

Dear Dean Mackenzie:

Your letter of 6 December 1940 reached me at Canadian Corps Headquarters on 4 January 1941, and I also had one from Banting by the same mail to which I replied on 9 January, attaching a copy of a memorandum prepared for me by Rabinowitch under date of 8 January 1941. This dealt with various points raised by Banting and I am sure will give both you and him information which will be of value.

In view of the importance of this information and to guard against loss on the Atlantic, I am enclosing herewith for you a copy both of my letter to Banting and of Rabinowitch's memorandum.

Now, as regards the various points raised in your letter:

1. I was glad to have the information about the small air camera. I am sorry that this project has rested in status quo for I am sure that a small camera making use of fine-grain film and a properly designed enlarger is what is required as an answer to our very urgent problem of obtaining air photos in quantity suitable for mapping.

The whole situation in this field here is in a most unsatisfactory state but at last the representations I have been making to the War Office, Air Ministry, Home Forces, etc., are bearing fruit and next Tuesday we are to