**SSUNS 2016 Position Paper for the “Britain WWII” Committee**

**Character**: The Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom

**Name**: Sheel Shah

**School**: Mentor College

*As a member of the British War cabinet in early 1940, Massey will try to bring about positive change in the global community; this will be accomplished by limiting the expansion of fascist and communist regimes, while increasing Canada’s role as a member of the Allied forces.*

**Point of Insight 1:** Character Profile

The Hon. Vincent Massey has had an expansive background in public relations and commerce, qualifying him for his current position as a leader and liaison between Canada and the UK. He was born into a well-off and influential Toronto family, and studied in Ontario.[[1]](#endnote-1) After obtaining a degree in law at Oxford University, Massey went on to serve as the eighteenth Governor General of Canada.[[2]](#endnote-2) He was commissioned into war in 1917, and subsequently served as envoys in the United States and the United Kingdom.[[3]](#endnote-3) Currently, Massey is serving as the Canadian High Commissioner to the UK, and hopes to cement Canada’s position as a peaceful ally of the Allied Forces, while establishing the country’s name in the global community.

**Point of Insight 2:** Character Goal One

Massey, serving as a liaison between Canada and the UK in a time of panic and fear, will strive to create a multinational task force between Canada and member nations within the Allied forces. The task force will serve an offensive role, using naval and chemical warfare mechanisms to fight against the irrational actions of the Axis Powers. With recent advancements in science and technology – such as the development of chlorine and mustard gas toxins – Canada hopes to deviate against the norms of armed warfare, and destroy its enemies with these chemical weapons.[[4]](#endnote-4) Canadian Prime Minister has attested to the success of this strategy: “The mustard gas at Ypres gave Canada an advantage, not due to its strength as a global power or the expansiveness of its army, but rather due to [our] nation’s ability to exploit the remarkable beauty of science”.[[5]](#endnote-5) Massey hopes that within this offensive task force, an upper management body will allocate definitive resources to three separate causes – attack, recovery, and most importantly scientific research. This scientific research will be directed towards the development of biological and chemical tools that build upon the success of earlier toxins; for example, a lucrative area of research is ionizing radiation and mercury poisoning, both of which will be researched and developed as a war mechanism.[[6]](#endnote-6) This development will define Canada in the global community, and set the stage for further alliances with the Allied forces.

**Point of Insight 3:** Character Goal Two

Another facet to Canada’s success is the use of the UK and its naval forces as a metaphorical shield to the True North. Massey will take great pride in strengthening the ties between Canada and the UK, hopefully in a mutualistic exchange of scientific research for naval and armed protection from Canada’s enemies. The naval force will shield Canada and the Allied forces from attacks against the Axis Powers, while also providing an outlet for inter-ally trade and negotiation.[[7]](#endnote-7) Canada hoped that its more experienced and established power will provide armed and naval resources geared towards active combat. That said, Canada hopes to exploit the potential of trade and manufacturing with the UK and other Allied powers, such as France, Belgium, and Australia, seeking to exchange raw resources and manufacturing expertise in exchange for intellectual property and attack mechanisms.[[8]](#endnote-8) The positive rapport and trade relations with its allies will increase Canadian security and defense outlets, while the established task force will serve the dual purpose of attack and scientific development. This strategy will cement Canada’s position as a relatively peaceful nation – decreasing its vulnerability to hostility from the Axis Powers – with great potential for development.

**Point of Insight 4:** Character Goal Three

Massey’s goals reach beyond the direct scope of the war to a more humanitarian effort; using refugees and war survivors as tools to gain information about the enemy’s intentions. Canada will offer a limited safe haven to refugees from other nations, likely attracting war survivors and higher diplomats who feel the drawbacks of the tyrannical and fascist regimes of Canada’s enemies. This paradox has gained great appreciation in recent decades; a lack of self-esteem will drive even the most successful to pursue a more glorious future – a fleeting glimpse of actual reality that Canada will advertise.[[9]](#endnote-9) This actual reality will promise a safer, more established future, with positions for these diplomats higher up in the social chain. This will target destitute refugees, which will serve as the tools to Canada’s armed forces and manufacturing sector, and mid-tier diplomats who seek a more prosperous and opportunistic future. These diplomats will be provided jobs in research, development and military organization, and will reveal the hidden secrets of Canada’s enemies and the Allied forces. This intellectual property will be yet another tool than Canada will contribute to the war effort to help establish its name.

*Overall, Massey will work with the UK and Allied forces to establish a multilateral task force, compartmentalized by purpose, and strengthen ties with the UK in the hope of benefiting from their expansive naval base. The humanitarian effort that Canada will advocate will establish its name as a peaceful nation, with great manufacturing and research potential.*

1. Endnotes:

   Abid Briki. “The Hon. Vincent Massey - History.” *Historical Times.* Ed. Susanne Beyer et al. 22 Sept. 2013. The International Labour Organization. 9 Nov. 2016. Web [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Frida Adely. “Canada’s War Mechanisms – WWI and WWII” *Canada’s Development.* 16 Feb. 2012. Oxford University. 9 Nov. 2016. Web. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Amman McClatchy. “Canada’s Chemical Warfare.” *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation* 15 Mar. 2013. 9 Nov. 2016. Web. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Gabriel Marcella. “Britain’s Naval Base as an Outlet for Trade.” *Economic Empowerment.* Ed. Collony Ingrid et al. 19 Nov. 2011. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 9 Nov. 2016. Web. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Dan Henk. “The Psychology of Low Self-Esteem.” *Working Together*. 5 Aug. 2009. Purdue University. 9 Nov. 2016. Web.

   Works Cited

   Abid Briki. “The Hon. Vincent Massey - History.” *Historical Times.* Ed. Susanne Beyer et al. 22 Sept. 2013. The International Labour Organization. 9 Nov. 2016. Web

   Amman McClatchy. “Canada’s Chemical Warfare.” *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation* 15 Mar. 2013. 9 Nov. 2016. Web.

   Dan Henk. “The Psychology of Low Self-Esteem.” *Working Together*. 5 Aug. 2009. Purdue University. 9 Nov. 2016. Web.

   Frida Adely. “Canada’s War Mechanisms – WWI and WWII” *Canada’s Development.* 16 Feb. 2012. Oxford University. 9 Nov. 2016. Web.

   Gabriel Marcella. “Britain’s Naval Base as an Outlet for Trade.” *Economic Empowerment.* Ed. Collony Ingrid et al. 19 Nov. 2011. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 9 Nov. 2016. Web. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)