

despite the refusal of the Japanese government to recognize any neutral government as protecting Canadian or British interests in Hong Kong.

Our government's decision to transfer the protection of Canadian interests in Japan from Argentina to Switzerland has been taken in order that the protection of Canadian interests in axis countries should be in the hands of a single protecting power. As Switzerland has assumed the protection of Canadian interests in Germany and Italy, and territories occupied by Germany and Italy, since the United States entered the war, Switzerland has been asked to take over the protection of Canadian interests in Japan. Canadian interests in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories are inextricably bound up with the interests of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Commonwealth and it is felt that administrative arrangements for their protection can be effectively centralized in a single protecting power.

3. United Nations Air Training Conference, May 18-22, 1942

The United Nations Air Training Conference was held in Ottawa from May 18-22, 1942. The following countries were represented: Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, China, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. A Free French representative was also present. Following the general conference, the Commonwealth countries participating in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan held further meetings to consider a new B.C.A.T.P. Agreement. The following statement was issued at the close of the general United Nations Conference on May 22:

"The Ottawa Air Training Conference, which has just closed, provided an unprecedented opportunity for a complete exchange of information on every phase of air training. Full advantage was taken of this opportunity by all the Nations represented.

The training of Pilots, Air Navigators, Bombers, Air Gunners, Wireless Air Gunners and Flight Engineers; the selection of Aircrew personnel; the interweaving of various types of flying; the functions and organization of Operational Training Units; the composition of Aircrew; these and many other subjects were fully examined.

As flying training is the foundation of flying efficiency, there is no doubt that the discussions of this Conference will soon produce beneficial results on the air operations of the United Nations. Each delegation at the Conference has learned something from the experiences of the others in the field of air training. The knowledge so gained will be put to good use. One result will be the closer approach to standardization of air training methods than was previously possible. These, in turn, will make easier and more effective the co-ordination of the air activities of the United Nations.