

A commercial agreement between Canada and Paraguay was effected by an Exchange of Notes between the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires and the Minister of Paraguay to the United States on May 21.

On September 6 a treaty amending in respect of Canada certain provisions of the Anglo-United States Treaty for the Advancement of Peace of 1914 was signed by the Canadian Minister and the Secretary of State.

By an Exchange of Notes dated September 18, September 19, and September 30 between the Canadian Minister and the Secretary of State, permission was given to aircraft of the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, to fly over Canadian territory and waters between the continental United States and Alaska, subject to certain stipulations.

An arrangement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States respecting existing and prospective international air transport services between the two countries was entered into by an Exchange of Notes dated November 29 and December 2 between the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires and the Secretary of State.

On December 13 the Canadian Minister and the Secretary of State signed a supplementary trade agreement, replacing that of December 30, 1939, dealing with the marketing of silver and black fox furs and skins.

*Immigration and Passports:* The work of the Legation was greatly increased as the result of the new United States immigration regulations effective July 1, which required Canadians to possess passports and visas in order to enter the United States. Following the announcement of these regulations on June 6, numerous conferences took place with the competent United States authorities, and, in the course of the following three months, certain modifications were made in the regulations. The Legation had also to answer a large number of enquiries concerning the effect of these regulations on individuals. It assisted the Canadian Travel Bureau in denying various rumours which were prevalent in the United States and which were adversely affecting the movement of tourists to Canada.

The number of passports issued to Canadians in the United States increased substantially during the year, especially after the new United States immigration regulations became effective.

*War Relief Activities:* The Legation acted as a clearing-house for information regarding war relief work being done in the United States by Canadians and friends of Canada. As the United States Neutrality Act lays down certain conditions regarding the collection of funds to be used for war relief work in belligerent countries, it was found necessary in some cases to secure official interpretations of the law and to inform enquirers of the various considerations involved in collecting and forwarding donations for war relief.

*General:* The additional work arising out of war-time conditions was not counterbalanced by any diminution in the ordinary routine of the Legation. Questions arising out of trade agreements required considerable attention and the usual large volume of correspondence was conducted with respect to such matters as customs regulations, taxation, radio communication, civil aviation, fisheries, international waterways, extradition, deportation, protection of Canadian interests, and appeals for aid.

*Staff Changes:* In February, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Counsellor of the Legation, was transferred to become the first Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand. In the same month, Air Commodore W. R. Kenny, D.F.C., took up his duties as the first Canadian Air Attaché in Washington. Later in the year, Naval and Military Attachés were appointed for the first time, and in September Commodore V. G. Brodeur, R.C.N., and Colonel H. F. G. Letson, M.C., E.D., took