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cryolite mine which, during the war, served the aluminum industry of Canada and the United States, the Consulates moved to Godthaab, the seat of the Greenland Governor and island Administration. Temporary quarters were found until prefabricated houses were sent out and erected, the American in 1940 and the Canadian in September, 1941.

On July 4, 1941, Mr. Kirkwood left Greenland for Canada, and was later assigned to a South American post. Mr. Porsild, who had spent the winter in Ottawa, returned to Godthaab on June 23rd, as Acting Consul. Prof. Max J. Dunbar, of McGill University, Department of Biology, (an expert on the feeding habits of seals), was appointed Vice-Consul and arrived in Greenland on October 22nd. When Mr. Porsild again sailed for Canada on December 8, 1941, Mr. Dunbar became Acting Consul.

Mr. Dunbar returned to Canada in November, 1944, (October, 1944), and turned over the office to the incoming Acting Consul, Mr. Trevor Lloyd, a professor of geography. He was accompanied by his wife and <sup>one</sup> child, and a child was born to them there; this was the first Canadian child to be born in Greenland, and reciprocated the first birth of a Greenland Norse child in Canada in about 999 A.D! Another <sup>Lloyd</sup> child was born in Greenland in 1945. Mr. Lloyd left Greenland in November, 1945, and was replaced by Mr. M.J. Dunbar.