

of consular affairs. However, the Dominions Secretary, in a "personal" telegram to Dr. Skelton, dated July 26, 1928, commented:

With reference to the proposal in telegram from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio to the Canadian Government, No. 152 of the 30th June, to give additional Consular status to one member of the Japanese Legation staff at Ottawa, it may be useful for you to know that the experience of the Foreign Office is that it is very undesirable to have on the diplomatic list persons who whilst nominally on the staff of the diplomatic mission, are engaged mainly or exclusively on duties of a consular nature. Foreign Office points out that if it is desired to bring an action in courts against such a person, plaintiff is likely to be much aggrieved on finding he is debarred from legal remedy by claim to diplomatic privileges in favour of person whose status he believes to be really consular. Foreign Office suggests that it might be well to press for consular work to be done by a consular staff. (1)

What adjustment was made is not clear, but on April 9, 1929, Mr. Fukui, formerly Attaché, was appointed Third Secretary of the Japanese Legation,* while continuing to act in the capacity of Vice-Consul.

The first Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan was Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa, son of the distinguished and venerable leader, and President of the House of Peers, Prince Tokugawa. He presented his credentials to the Governor General on October 21, 1929. (2) (Hon. Herbert Marler, the Canadian Minister to Tokyo, presented his letters of credence to the Japanese Emperor on September 18th). His private residence was 306 Metcalfe Street.

(1) File 610-28C.

(2) Notwithstanding the above views of the Foreign Office, the Canadian Government in 1940 gave consular status and powers to the Canadian Chargés d'Affaires in Paris and Tokyo, and have given certain diplomatic officers concurrent Consular status and powers subsequently in many other Missions

(2) File 610-28C.