

Library

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BULLETIN

NO. 20

NOVEMBER, 1942

---

OTTAWA

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHEQUE  
Dept. of Foreign Affairs  
and International Trade  
Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
et du Commerce international  
125 Sussex  
Ottawa K1A 0G2



(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1

1. Termination of relations with Vichy, statement issued by the Prime Minister, November 9, 1942.
2. Parcels for Canadian Prisoners of War and civilian internees in Europe and North Africa, press statement of November 9, 1942.
3. Canadian membership on Combined Production and Resources Board, press statement of November 10, 1942.
4. Exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and President of Chile, November 7, 1942.
5. Agreement for allocation of dried fruits, press statement issued in Ottawa and Washington by Combined Food Board, November 16, 1942.
6. Christmas parcels for Canadian Prisoners of War, press statement of November 16, 1942.
7. Exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.

(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

(D) PUBLICATIONS



(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Termination of relations with Vichy, statement issued by the Prime Minister, November 9, 1942.

The fact that the men who have been in nominal control of the Government of France have ordered the armed forces of France to offer resistance to military forces of the United Nations sent to assist in the liberation of France from Nazi domination makes it perfectly clear that there no longer exists in France a government that has any effective independent existence - in other words, that there no longer exists in France a legal or constitutional government in any sense representative of the French people, but only a German puppet government.

In these circumstances the Canadian Government has ceased to recognize the present Government at Vichy as being the de jure Government of France and diplomatic relations with Vichy are accordingly terminated.

2. Parcels for Canadian Prisoners of War and civilian internees in Europe and North Africa, press statement of November 9, 1942.

For some time letters reaching Canada from Canadian prisoners of war and civilian internees in Europe and North Africa have contained requests that items of food should be allowed in the quarterly parcels being sent to them by next of kin resident in Canada. Hitherto the contents of these parcels have been restricted to clothes, small personal articles and chocolate. But since it is evident from reports reaching Canada that prisoners of war and civilian internees have on the whole adequate supplies of clothing, the regulations governing these parcels have been altered to allow the inclusion of a number of additional food items. Such items will of course be allowed in addition to the permissible articles already listed in the printed regulations published by the Post Office Department concerning communications with prisoners of war interned abroad.

United States regulations governing this type of parcel have recently been revised, and a comparison between the new regulations in both countries reveals that the contents permitted in Canadian and United States parcels are now substantially the same.

The food items are intended primarily as extras which will add variety to the food already supplied in weekly Red Cross parcels and camp rations. In their selection due regard has been taken both of the preferences of the prisoners themselves and of the restrictions imposed in these matters by the German and Italian Governments.

Transmittal of Reports of the Commission on the Status of Women

The fact that the Commission on the Status of Women has been established by the General Assembly of the United Nations is a significant step towards the realization of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. The Commission is the first international body of this kind to be established by the United Nations. It is the only body of this kind to be established by the United Nations. It is the only body of this kind to be established by the United Nations. It is the only body of this kind to be established by the United Nations.

In these circumstances the Commission is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies.

Transmittal of Reports of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies.

The Commission on the Status of Women is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies.

The Commission on the Status of Women is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies. It is requested to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the progress of its work and on the results of its studies.

The following food items, subject to their being available, are permitted under the new regulations:

1. Dehydrated fruits and berries up to one pound in weight.
2. Dehydrated soups up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.
3. Shelled nuts up to one pound.
4. Hard chocolate and/or cocoa up to 2 pounds.
5. Coffee up to one pound.
6. Tea up to  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound
7. Sugar or hard candies up to 2 pounds.
8. Dried chipped beef up to  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound.
9. Spices up to 2 ounces.
10. Curry powder up to 2 ounces.

Senders may not substitute one food item for another in their parcels; that is to say, for instance, they may not include an extra pound of chocolate to replace a pound of nuts.

The individual items should be packed, as far as possible, in cellophane bags; but paper containers or thin wooden boxes (the latter preferably with sliding tops) may be used if necessary for proper packing. In making up the parcels it should be remembered that they will undergo thorough examination by the German or Italian censorship. In order to avoid undue delay in delivery the contents should therefore be arranged so that their examination will not be made unnecessarily difficult.

Where possible the contents should be placed in strong cardboard boxes and wrapped in heavy paper. It has been found that numbers of parcels are still being damaged in transit as the result of improper packing.

With the exception of some small changes with respect to the non-food items permitted the existing regulations will remain unaltered.

Following are the changes:

Since markings of any kind are regarded by enemy censors as possible communications in code, plain linen or canvas for embroidery should not carry patterns. Only striped pyjamas should be included in parcels to combatant prisoners of war in Germany, since it is claimed by the German authorities that suits of plain color have been used as civilian clothing in attempts to escape. Shoes, garters and suspenders containing rubber (in elastic or other form) should not be included. Where possible, as for instance in the case of combs or brushes, personal items should be made of wood or plastics rather than of metal. Chocolate should not be included in parcels going to North Africa since climatic conditions there are unsuitable.





The new regulations will in no way affect the present arrangement by which relatives and friends of prisoners, subject to the control of the Postal Censorship, may send books, games and tobacco from licensed firms without restrictions as regards next of kin or frequency of mailing.

Regular shipments of next of kin parcels to the Far East have not yet been arranged with the Japanese. Whenever these arrangements can be completed a similar parcel system will be provided for prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Japan.

3. Canadian Membership on Combined Production and Resources Board, press statement of November 10, 1942.

In view of the very close relations in the field of production already existing between Canada and the United Kingdom and Canada and the United States, the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Minister of Canada have jointly agreed that Canada shall become a full member of the Combined Production and Resources Board. The necessary arrangements have been made and Mr. C. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply has become a member of the Board jointly with Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, representing the United States and Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, representing the United Kingdom.

The text of the joint statement issued by the President and Prime Minister of June 9th, announcing the setting up of the Combined Production and Resources Board has now, therefore, been revised to read as follows:-

1. "In order to complete the organization needed for most effective use of the combined resources of North America (the United States and Canada) and the United Kingdom, for the prosecution of the war, there is hereby established a Combined Production and Resources Board.

The Board shall consist of the chairman of the War Production Board representing the United States, the Minister of Production representing the United Kingdom and the Minister of Munitions and Supply representing Canada.

2. The Board shall:



"a) Combine the production programmes of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, into a single integrated programme adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and to all relevant production factors. In this connection the Board shall take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations, the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian populations.

(b) In close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, assure continuous adjustment of the combined production programme to meet changing military requirements.

3. To this end the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board shall keep the Combined Production and Resources Board currently informed concerning military requirements, and the Combined Production and Resources Board shall keep the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board currently informed concerning facts and possibilities of production.

4. To facilitate continuous operation, members of the Board shall each appoint a Deputy and the Board shall form a Combined Staff. The Board shall arrange for such conferences amongst United States and United Kingdom and Canadian personnel as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate to study particular production needs and utilize the Joint War Production Staff in London, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint Aircraft Committee and other existing combined or national agencies of war production in such a manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary."

4. Exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and President of Chile, November 7, 1942.

On November 7 the Prime Minister sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Chile:

"I should like to avail myself of the appointment of Canada's first Minister to Chile to extend very cordial greetings to Your Excellency.

We were very happy two months ago to welcome to Ottawa, as the first Chilean Minister to Canada, the distinguished citizen of Chile, Dr. Eduardo Grove. When, shortly after the new year, Mr. Warwick Chipman, the Canadian Minister to Chile, takes up his residence in Santiago, our countries will be represented by permanent missions in each other's capitals. Mr. Chipman will



bring to Your Excellency best wishes from the Government and people of Canada to the Government and people of Chile. A new link will then have been forged between the northernmost nation and the southernmost nation of the Americas. I am confident that this will be but one of many steps which, in the years ahead, will serve to promote our common interests, and to link our two democracies more closely together in the bonds of international friendship and good-will."

The following telegram in reply was received from Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have received your telegram of greeting in which you have informed me that the Hon. Warwick Chipman has been appointed first minister of Canada to our country. What you have had to say in your telegram corresponds with the affection we feel for Canada, for her history and for her ceaseless struggle towards a better way of life. As you have so happily said, the new bond which has been established between the most distant American nations demonstrates that physical separation no longer constitutes an obstacle to the growing cordiality of our relations, nor to a growing cooperation between both our peoples, nor to the strengthening of our common ideals of democratic solidarity between the extreme north and south of the continent."

5. Agreement for allocation of dried fruits, press statement issued in Ottawa and Washington by THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD, November 16, 1942.

"An agreement has been reached between the United States, United Kingdom and Canada regarding the movement of dried fruit from the United States during 1942-1943 marketing season, the Combined Food Board announced today.

"In addition, arrangements have been agreed upon for an equitable allocation to the various United Nations of the world supplies of all dried fruits, taking into consideration availability and shipping. The actual allocations will be made as the crops are harvested, and the supplies are known in the various producing regions of the northern and southern hemispheres.

"In arriving at this agreement, the Fruit and Vegetables Committee of the Combined Food Board investigated the needs of the armed services and civilians of the various United Nations, and established priority and non-priority requirements. The principle of equitable treatment for each of the nations concerned, as between their priority and non-priority needs, was used as the basis for the Committee's allocation. Provision is made in the allocation plan to meet

bring to your Excellency best wishes from the Government and people of Canada to the Government and people of this. A new link will then have been forged between the northern and southern nations of the Americas. It is an confident that this will be but one of many steps which in the years ahead will serve to remove our common interests and bring our two democracies more closely together in the bonds of international friendship and good-will.

The following telegram in reply was received from Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have received your telegram of greeting in which you have informed me that the Hon. Warwick Gilman has been appointed first minister of Canada to our country. What you have said to say in your telegram corresponds with the affection we feel for Canada, her past history and for her ceaseless struggle towards a better way of life. As you have so happily said, the new bond which has been established between the most distant American nations demonstrates that physical separation no longer constitutes an obstacle to the growing cordiality of our relations, nor to a growing cooperation between both our peoples, nor to the strengthening of our common bonds of friendship and solidarity between the extreme north and south of the continent."

Agreement for Allocation of Fruit, Green Statement  
Issued in Ottawa and Washington by the COMBINED FOOD BOARD,  
November 16, 1945.

"An agreement has been reached between the United States, United Kingdom and Canada regarding the movement of dried fruit from the United States during 1945-1946 marketing season, the Combined Food Board announced today.

"In addition, arrangements have been agreed upon for an equitable allocation to the various United Nations of the world supplies of all dried fruits. Taking into consideration the availability and shipping. The actual allocations will be made as the crops are harvested, and the supplies are known in the various producing regions of the northern and southern hemispheres.

"Following this agreement, the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Combined Food Board investigated the needs of the dried services and civilians of the various United Nations, and established priority and non-priority requirements. The principle of equitable treatment for each of the nations concerned, between their priority and non-priority needs, was used as a basis for the Committee's allocation. Provision is made in the allocation plan to meet

the full requirements of the armed services of the United Nations, and also for equitable treatment of civilians in the United States, Canada, and other United Nations in the Western hemisphere. The allocations for the United Kingdom takes into account the very limited supplies of fresh and canned fruit available to them. Supplies to the United Kingdom will be procured and exported under the Lend-Lease programme.

"While the 1942 production of dried fruits in the United States is about average, carry-over stocks at the beginning of the marketing year, September 1st, 1942, were substantially below pre-war levels. Heavy military requirements of the United Nations, together with changes in demands resulting from the shipping situation, however, have greatly increased the demand for American dried fruits.

"In the interests of an orderly distribution of supplies, it was agreed that Canada's supply of all dried fruit from the United States, except figs, would be handled through the appropriate procurement agencies of the United States and Canadian Governments. These agencies will operate within the quantities of the various dried fruits agreed upon in the Committee. Figs, however, are not under Government control in the United States, and the trade in this commodity will be handled privately. Since Canadian brokers had already contracted for a quantity of figs greatly in excess of the amount considered essential for the Canadian consumption in the light of over-all dried fruit supplies and requirements, the Canadian Government has found it necessary to limit the importation of American figs to the quantity of 1500 short tons."

6. Christmas parcels for Canadian Prisoners of War, press statement of November 16, 1942.

The Canadian High Commissioner in London on the instructions of the Government is making arrangements, in collaboration with the Canadian Red Cross Society and the British Red Cross, to send a special Christmas parcel from the People of Canada to each Canadian prisoner of war in enemy hands. These parcels will be accompanied by Christmas cards bearing the text, "Christmas Greetings from the People of Canada."

These parcels are of course supplementary to the parcels regularly sent by next-of-kin and the Canadian Red Cross Society. Parcels for prisoners of war in Europe are being packed in the United Kingdom. The chief article in each will be a sweater of an appropriate colour for each of the services - khaki for Army, light blue for Airforce, dark blue for the Navy, and the blue-black or black for Merchant Seamen. Parcels will also contain cigarettes, chocolate, soap, and other small comforts and extras.





The parcels for distribution to prisoners of war in the Far East will be purchased in Japan by the Delegate of the International Red Cross and will be made up there. It is not known exactly what they will contain but the Canadian authorities have suggested to the International Red Cross Committee that they should be made up as far as possible of foodstuffs, especially canned goods, and warm clothing.

The International Red Cross is also acting as an intermediary to provide Christmas gifts to prisoners of war in Canada, and arrangements are now under way whereby every German combatant prisoner of war will receive a Christmas gift from Germany. Already some car loads of Christmas packages provided by the German Red Cross have been received in Canada for distribution at Christmas time, and the Delegate of the International Red Cross is making arrangements to provide a supplementary gift to each German combatant prisoner of war.

It is understood that the British and Australian Governments and Red Cross Societies are collaborating in the sending of parcels. The British Red Cross have despatched a collective consignment of one hundred and fifty thousand special Christmas food parcels to all British prisoners of war.

7. Exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.

Following the announcement of the appointments of Canadian Ministers to China, the U.S.S.R., and Chile, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, sent messages to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.

The following are extracts from the telegrams which have been received in reply:

From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

"Your most cordial message on the occasion of the appointment of Canada's first Minister to China has come as a source of profound gratification to me as well as to the Chinese nation.

The parcels for distribution to prisoners of war in the Far East will be purchased in Japan by the Delegates of the International Red Cross and will be made up there. It is not known exactly what they will contain but the Canadian authorities have suggested to the International Red Cross Committee that they should be made up as far as possible of foodstuffs, especially canned goods, and warm clothing.

The International Red Cross is also acting as an intermediary to provide Christmas gifts to prisoners of war in Canada, and arrangements are now under way whereby every German constant prisoner of war will receive a Christmas gift from Germany. Already some ear-locks of Christmas socks provided by the German Red Cross have been received in Canada for distribution at Christmas time, and the Delegates of the International Red Cross are making arrangements to provide an supplementary gift to each German constant prisoner of war.

It is understood that the British and Australian Governments and Red Cross Societies are collaborating in the sending of parcels. The British Red Cross have designated a collective contingent of one hundred and fifty thousand special Christmas food parcels for all British prisoners of war.

Exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Mr. Joseph V. Stettin, Chairman of the Council of People's Delegates of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.

Following the announcement of the appointments of Canadian Ministers to China, the U.S.S.R., and Chile, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, sent messages to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, Mr. Joseph V. Stettin, Chairman of the Council of People's Delegates of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.

The following are extracts from the telegrams which have been received in reply:

From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

"Your most cordial message on the occasion of the appointment of Canada's first Minister to China has come as a source of profound gratification to me as well as to the Chinese nation."

It is with the keenest interest that I have followed the steady growth of friendly relations between China and Canada. With the appointment of General Odlum another link in the chain of our friendship is forged. We are now allied in the fullest sense of the word, fighting shoulder to shoulder against the forces of evil until victory is won, and when peace comes I trust that we shall continue to work together then as now in that spirit of closest cooperation for the making of a new world which will secure freedom and equality for all."

From Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.:

"I thank you for your cordial greetings and also for the warm reception and welcome in your country for the Soviet Minister Feodor Gousev. You may be assured that Mr. Dana Wilgress in the capacity of the first Canadian Minister will meet in the U.S.S.R. with a most cordial reception. I fully share your belief that the establishing of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Canada will bring about a close understanding between the people of our two countries."

From Mr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have received your telegram of greeting in which you have informed me that the Hon. Warwick Chipman has been appointed first Minister of Canada to our country. What you have had to say in your telegram corresponds with the affection we feel for Canada, for her history and for her ceaseless struggle towards a better way of life. The new bond which has been established between the most distant American nations demonstrates that physical separation no longer constitutes an obstacle to the growing cordiality of our relations, nor to a growing cooperation between both our peoples, nor to the strengthening of our common ideals of democratic solidarity between the extreme north and south of the continent."



(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES  
IN CANADA.

1. ~~Between~~ Dr. Santos Munoz, the Argentine Minister, left Ottawa on November 20 for Buenos Aires. The First Secretary of the Legation, Dr. Raul Rodriguez Araya, was appointed Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

---

Captain J.A. Ducq, Assistant Military Attache at the Legation of Belgium, was appointed to act concurrently as Air Attache on November 15.

(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. On November 4, 1942, the Prime Minister announced the appointments of Major-General Victor W. Odlum, as Minister to China, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, as Minister to ~~the U.S.S.R.~~, Mr. Justice T.C. Davis as High Commissioner to Australia, and Mr. Warwick F. Chipman as Canadian Minister to Chile.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister announced that Major-General George P. Vanier would become Minister to the following Allied Governments temporarily established in the United Kingdom: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. On November 30, 1942, it was announced that Major-General George P. Vanier had also been designated as representative of the Canadian Government to consult with the French National Committee in London on all matters of mutual interest relating to the conduct of the war.

2. It was announced on November 13, 1942, that Lieutenant-Colonel William Basil Wedd, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Military Attache at the Canadian Legation in Washington. Lt.-Col. Wedd will succeed Lt.-Col. Charles Mills Drury, who will shortly proceed to the United Kingdom.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

(b)  
(c)

Dr. Santos Lopez, the Argentine Minister, left Ottawa on November 20 for Buenos Aires. The First Secretary of the Legation, Dr. Juan Rodriguez Araya, was appointed Charge d'Affaires interim.

Captain Jack Dood, Assistant Military Attaché at the Legation of Mexico, was appointed to act concurrently as Air Attaché on November 15.

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATICAL SERVICE

(c)

On November 4, 1942, the Prime Minister announced the appointments of Major-General Victor W. Oliver as Minister to China, Mr. J. D. Wilgress, as Minister to the U.S.A., Mr. Justice T. G. Lewis as High Commissioner to Australia, and Mr. Warwick F. Chipman as Canadian Minister to Chile.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister announced that Major-General George P. Vanier would become Minister for the following Allied Governments temporarily established in the United Kingdom: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. On November 30, 1942, it was announced that Major-General George P. Vanier had also been designated as representative of the Canadian Government to consult with the French National Committee in London on all matters of mutual interest relating to the conduct of the war.

It was announced on November 13, 1942, that Lieutenant-Colonel William Cecil Wood, M.C., M.C., has been appointed Military Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Washington. It is expected that he will succeed Lt.-Col. Charles Ellis Dwyer, who shortly preceded to the United Kingdom.

(C) PUBLICATIONS

1. Exchange of Notes (November 2 and 4, 1942), between Canada and the United States recording an agreement respecting Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance. (Treaty Series 1942).

THE BULLETIN

6/12/43.

The Department of External Affairs Bulletin was last issued for the month of November, 1942. Thereafter, due to shortages and pressure of other work made its suspension necessary. It was intended, however, to resume publication whenever this was practicable and it has now been possible to do so. The next issue of Bulletin will appear with the issue of November, 1943.

The Bulletin is intended as a convenient reference guide to international agreements in which Canada participates, to official statements issued by the Government or by the Prime Minister concerning External Affairs, and to appointments and changes among the diplomatic representatives in Ottawa and within the Canadian External Service. It is not primarily intended to provide full and complete information in any way. In almost all cases full accounts of international agreements and official statements are available from other sources. It is hoped that as a record the Bulletin will be useful and relatively complete.

In order that there be no gap in a total up-to-date Bulletin of November, 1943, and that of December, 1943, the events of the intervening period which ordinarily have been covered in ordinary issues of Bulletin have been very briefly summarized in the special instalments covering the period November, 1942, to December, 1943 and June, 1943 to October, 1943. It is hoped that the "news value" of these instalments will be useful for completing references thereto.

Beginning with the issue of November, 1943, it is intended that the Bulletin will appear regularly each month.

