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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

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(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Release of Canadian Women interned in Japan,
press statement of June 9, 1942

The Canadian Government have been officially informed by the Government of Switzerland that their Legation at Tokyo representing the Protecting Power for Canadian interests have been informed by the Japanese Government that on learning that no Japanese women have been interned in Canada the Japanese Government had released on the 13th of May 24 Canadian women previously interned in Japan. One Canadian woman had already been released from internment on the 23rd of March.

2. Relations with U.S.S.R.

(a) Treaty of Alliance between United Kingdom and U.S.S.R.
statement of Prime Minister, June 11, 1942

Right Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King (Prime Minister):
I wish to lay on the table a copy of the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.

A copy of this treaty was to-day, I believe, tabled in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. The government of Canada has sent the following message, through myself, to Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"The Canadian government are very much pleased that the negotiations which have been proceeding between the governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. have reached a successful conclusion. We believe that the new treaty will greatly contribute to the successful prosecution of the war and to the realization after the war of the principles of the Atlantic charter."

(b)

INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL MATTERS

Re: [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]
[Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

The [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is a [Nationality] [Race] [Religion] [Occupation] [Education] [Marital Status] [Children] [Income] [Assets] [Liabilities] [Criminal Record] [Mental Health] [Substance Abuse] [Social History] [Family History] [Medical History] [Other Information].

[Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]
[Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

[Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is a [Nationality] [Race] [Religion] [Occupation] [Education] [Marital Status] [Children] [Income] [Assets] [Liabilities] [Criminal Record] [Mental Health] [Substance Abuse] [Social History] [Family History] [Medical History] [Other Information].

A copy of the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is being furnished to the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]. The [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is being furnished to the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip].

The [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is being furnished to the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]. The [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] is being furnished to the [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip].

(b) Exchange of Diplomatic Representatives between Canada and the U.S.S.R. statement by Prime Minister June 12, 1942

Right Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King (Prime Minister):
 Hon. members will recall that I informed the house on February 5 that the government of Canada and the government of the U.S.S.R. had signed an agreement in London on that date providing for the exchange of consular representatives.

The Canadian government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to establish a Canadian legation in the U.S.S.R. on a reciprocal basis, and we have now been informed that the Soviet government accept the Canadian government's proposal and that they desire to establish a legation in Canada. We understand that the Soviet government will also establish a consulate at Halifax.

I am glad to be able to announce, therefore, that an agreement for the exchange of diplomatic missions between Canada and the U.S.S.R. was signed in London to-day at 5 p.m. London time. The text of this agreement, which was signed by Mr. Massey on behalf of Canada and by Mr. Maisky on behalf of the U.S.S.R. reads as follows

The government of the U.S.S.R. and the government of Canada have reached an agreement as follows:

1. The two governments have agreed to establish direct diplomatic relations and exchange ministers.
2. The present agreement comes into force immediately after its signature and is not subject to ratification.
3. The present agreement is made in two copies, each of them in the Russian and English languages. Both texts have equal force.

(c) Message from the Prime Minister of Canada to the People of the U.S.S.R. for publication on June 22, 1942

I welcome this opportunity to send to the gallant peoples of Soviet Russia a word of greeting on behalf of the men and women of Canada. A year ago, the German armies struck at the heart of Russia, only to meet the combined resistance of the Russian people who rallied to the defence of their homeland, and thus, to the defence of the cause of freedom against aggression everywhere in the world. In the bitter months of fighting on the Russian front, the Red armies, supported by a united and resolute nation, have resisted the attack of the common enemy with a forcefulness and determination that have aroused the profound admiration of the civilized world.

In this world-wide struggle against Axis domination the fighting fronts are many, but the enemy is always one and the same. On land, on sea and in the air, Canada's fighting men maintain a ceaseless vigil against the same foe. On the home front, the factories and fields of Canada are working night and day to produce the sinews of war. In ever growing numbers, men and machines are leaving Canada to take up their battle stations.

Exchanges of Diplomatic Representatives between Canada and the U.S.A. Statement by Prime Minister James D. Macbratney

Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister: Hon. members will recall that I announced the news on February 2 that the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States had signed an agreement in London on which to proceed for the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

The Canadian Government has agreed to the nomination of Mr. C. D. Howe as Ambassador to the United States and the U.S.A. on a reciprocal basis, and we have in turn nominated Mr. C. D. Howe as Ambassador to the United States. We understand that the U.S. Government will also establish a consulate in Ottawa.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that an agreement has been reached between the Government of Canada and the U.S.A. on a reciprocal basis for the exchange of diplomatic representatives. The text of the agreement, which was signed by Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. C. D. Howe in London on February 2, 1945, is as follows:

The Government of the U.S.A. and the Government of Canada have agreed to the following:

1. The Government of the U.S.A. has agreed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the Government of Canada.

2. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

3. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

4. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

5. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

6. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

7. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

8. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

9. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

10. The present Ambassador to the U.S.A. will continue to perform his duties until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

Our common task has brought our two countries closer together. Essential weapons, munitions and foodstuffs are going forward regularly from Canada to sustain the Russian people in this struggle which will determine the world's future for generations to come. The people of Canada have welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the Canadian Red Cross Society for the purpose of sending vital medical supplies to the Russian front. This desire to share more fully in a common effort to win the war and to cooperate more effectively in times of peace has found official expression in the arrangements which have recently been made between Canada and Russia providing for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between our two Governments by the opening of Legations in our respective countries. We, in Canada, stand ready to extend a warm welcome to the official representative of the U.S.S.R. We greatly welcome the exchange of views that this exchange of representatives will make possible.

Today our peoples are fighting side by side. Tomorrow, when the scourge of Fascism is ended, our peoples will work side by side to aid in the establishment of a world order based upon the dignity of all men and the inter-dependence of all nations.

3.

Establishment of Joint United States and United Kingdom Boards on Production, Resources and Food, statement of Prime Minister June 11, 1942

Right Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King (Prime Minister): I promised my hon. friend the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (Mr. Coldwell) that I would give him a brief statement to-day with respect to closer coordination of United Kingdom and United States production programmes, to which he made reference yesterday.

The Canadian government cordially welcomes the new arrangements for the closer coordination of the United Kingdom and United States production programmes, which were announced in Washington on June 9. The United Kingdom-United States combined production and resources board and combined food board should help greatly in the vitally important task of integrating, for war purposes, the productive capacities of both countries.

Our common task has brought our two countries together. Essential weapons, munitions and foodstuffs are going forward, voluntarily from Canada to sustain the Russian people in this extraordinary struggle. The people of Canada have welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the Canadian future for generations to come. The people of Canada have welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the Canadian future for generations to come. The people of Canada have welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the Canadian future for generations to come.

Today our people are standing side by side. Tomorrow when the struggle is over, our people will work side by side to build the establishment of a world order based upon the rights of all men and the later dependence of all nations.

Establishment of Joint British, Canadian and United States Atomic Energy Commission, Report on the Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission, June 11, 1945

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister) promised my hon. friend the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (Mr. C. Lewis) that I would give him a brief statement to-day with respect to closer co-operation of United Kingdom and United States Atomic Energy Commission, to which he made reference yesterday.

The Canadian government has fully welcomed the new arrangements for the closer co-operation of the United Kingdom and United States Atomic Energy Commission, which were announced in Washington on June 9. The United Kingdom-United States Atomic Energy Commission has been established and combined to be based in Washington. It is a vital step towards the achievement of our common purpose, the production of supplies of both countries.

The Canadian food production programme has been geared to the needs of the war situation for two years now. From the outset of the war we have been proceeding on the policy that the entire food resources of Canada and the United Kingdom were in a common pool, about which the fullest information has been exchanged. We have, for example, been working for more than two years on a programme of increasing our bacon and cheese production to meet the United Kingdom's war requirements and have been cutting down our domestic consumption of such essential products to make sure that the basic requirements of the United Kingdom were met. More recently through the medium of the Canada-United States joint economic committees, the two governments have been working out a war-time agricultural programme under which each country can devote its energies to expanding the production of those farm products which it is best equipped to contribute to the common cause.

Similarly, in the field of industrial war production, Canadian capacity has been expanded and developed in the closest possible cooperation, first with the United Kingdom and now with the United States as well. Through the operations of the Canada-United States joint war production committee and of War Supplies Limited, the efficient integration for war purposes of Canadian-American productive capacity has been making satisfactory progress. The new direct arrangements for formalizing a similar United Kingdom-United States relationship should help greatly in organizing the war effort of the united nations as a whole.

The task of working out suitable working arrangements for the effective cooperation of the united nations in the job of winning the war is still incomplete. The creation of the new boards announced this week marks a long step forward in the problem of organization. Through what agencies and representatives our existing cooperation with both the United Kingdom and the United States can most effectively be coordinated with the new United Kingdom-United States boards is receiving the consideration of the government.

The Canadian food production programme has been geared to the needs of the war situation for two years now. From the outset of the war we have been producing the food which the entire food programme of the United States has been in a common pool with the United States. We have not been exchanging, we have been producing for the United States. More than two years ago we began to produce for the United States and to meet the needs of the United States. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States.

In the field of transportation, the most possible cooperation has been expanded and developed in the close cooperation between the United States and Canada. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States. We have been producing food for the United States and we have been producing food for the United States.

4. Arrangements for Exchange of Canadian and Japanese Nationals
statement of Prime Minister, June 12, 1942

Right Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King (Prime Minister): The hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Green) asked a question yesterday-which I must apologize for not having answered sooner, because it was asked before-regarding the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan. The facts are that immediately on the outbreak of the war with Japan negotiations were undertaken with the Japanese government, through the protecting power, for the repatriation of officials. Early in the year these negotiations were extended to cover non-officials, and an understanding was reached for the repatriation to Canada of Canadians in Japan and occupied China, on the understanding that Japanese subjects in Canada who wished to do so may be permitted to return to Japan. As accommodation on the first exchange vessel is limited, an early repatriation of large numbers is not to be expected. Under the circumstances, the Canadian authorities have requested the protecting power for Canadian interest to give priority to women and children in the assignment of berths on the exchange vessel leaving the far east. A small party of Canadians, other than officials, being evacuated from Japan at the present time is expected to arrive in Canada about the end of August or early in September, and other small groups may be expected to arrive at intervals of six weeks or two months from then on. The full list of persons in the first vessel has not yet been received by the Canadian government, and may not be received before the vessel sails.

5.

Income Tax Convention between Canada and the United States,
statement of Prime Minister, June 15, 1942

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the exchange took place in Washington this morning of the instruments of ratification of the Income Tax Convention between Canada and the United States. The Convention, which was signed on March 4, 1942, deals with the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes. The Convention is effective as from January 1, 1941.

6.

Relief Supplies to Canadian and Allied Prisoners of War,
press statement of June 17, 1942

Ever since the capitulation of Hong Kong, the Canadian Government in collaboration with the other Governments of the Commonwealth and the United States Government have been endeavouring to find means of sending relief supplies to Canadian and Allied prisoners of war and internees in the Hong Kong area. Following meetings with representatives of the various Governments concerned which were held in London and Washington earlier in the year and meetings of the representatives of the various Red Cross Societies, it was agreed that relief supplies for the China Coast should be shipped from this continent by the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies. It was at first anticipated that these supplies would go forward on a neutral vessel direct from the Pacific Coast to Hong Kong. This proved impossible as the agreement of the Japanese Government was not secured. An Agreement was reached however that supplies would be sent forward on the diplomatic exchange ship which just sailed from New York for Lourenco Marques. There the supplies will be transferred to the Japanese exchange ship to be taken to Japan where they will be delivered to the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee there who will arrange for their shipment to Hong Kong and distribution.

The agreement with the Japanese Government is reciprocal and the exchange ship from Japan will carry supplies for Japanese nationals in the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

The arrangements made by the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies in collaboration with the Departments of the Government concerned cover the sending forward of surgical and medical supplies, food, tobacco, clothing and comforts. Each ship will be accompanied by a neutral observer, a Swiss national

Income Tax Convention between Canada and the United States
Statement of Prime Minister, June 15, 1921

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the exchange took place in Washington the Convention for the adjustment of taxation of income for persons who are citizens of both Canada and the United States. The Convention, which was signed on March 2, 1923, deals with the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes. The Convention is effective as from January 1, 1921.

Letter Sent to Canadian and Allied Prisoners of War
Prime Minister, June 15, 1921

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, the Canadian Government in collaboration with the other Governments of the Commonwealth and the United States Government have been endeavouring to find means of supplying relief supplies to Canadian and Allied prisoners of war and interests in the various countries. Following meetings with representatives of the various countries, plans were made in London and Washington to supply relief supplies to the prisoners of war and interests in the various countries. It was decided that relief supplies should be shipped from this country by the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies. It was further anticipated that these supplies would be forwarded on a neutral vessel direct from the United States to Hong Kong. This proved impossible as the Government of the Japanese Government was not prepared to allow an American vessel to pass through their waters. It was decided to send the supplies to New York for forwarding to Hong Kong. The supplies will be transferred to the Japanese exchange ship to be taken to Japan where they will be delivered to the hands of the International Red Cross Committee for the relief of prisoners of war. The supplies will be distributed through the Japanese Government to the prisoners of war and interests in the various countries.

The agreement with the Japanese Government is reciprocal and the exchange ship from Japan will carry supplies for Canadian prisoners of war in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. The arrangements made by the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies in collaboration with the Department of External Affairs cover the sending forward of supplies and relief supplies, food, tobacco, clothing and comforts. Such supplies will be accompanied by a neutral observer. 7 pages original.

chosen by the Protecting Power and the International Red Cross who will supervise the supplies and will facilitate their receipt and trans-shipment at Lourenco Marques. In the meantime, the International Red Cross Delegate in China is taking over from the American Red Cross certain large stocks of cereals and medical supplies at Hong Kong and Shanghai and is placing them at the disposal of the local authorities for the benefit of prisoners of war and interned civilians.

7. Visit of Prime Minister to Washington,
press statement of June 24, 1942

"The Honourable T.A. Crerar, Acting Prime Minister announced that, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Prime Minister had left Ottawa for a short visit to Washington to attend a meeting of the Pacific Council at which Mr. Churchill will also be present, and for further conferences with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Crerar also indicated that Mr. Churchill had joined in the invitation. Mr. N.A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, accompanied the Prime Minister."

8. Washington Wheat Agreement, press statement of July 2, 1942

1. The Wheat Meeting recently held in Washington has resulted in the approval by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of a Memorandum of Agreement as a first step towards the conclusion as soon as circumstances permit of a comprehensive international wheat agreement.
2. The Washington Wheat Meeting comprised officials of five of the ten countries which participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee established by the International Wheat Advisory Committee at London in January 1939. The work of the Preparatory Committee was near completion when war broke out in September 1939. The war aggravated in several important respects the world wheat problem and, following an exchange of views between their Governments, officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Washington on July 10, 1941 to resume the discussions which were interrupted by the outbreak of war. They submitted to their Governments a preliminary report in August 1941, reconvened in October and have met at frequent intervals since then to carry on their discussions.
3. The Memorandum of Agreement now concluded provides for the convening by the United States when the time is deemed propitious of a conference of all the nations having a substantial interest in wheat, whether as consumers or producers; and there is attached to it for consideration at that conference a Draft Convention prepared by the Washington Wheat Meeting. In the meantime the Memorandum of Agreement requires the adoption and maintenance on the part of the four exporting countries of positive measures to control production with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks during the war.

chosen by the Protecting Power and the International Red Cross who will supervise the supplies and will facilitate their receipt and trans-shipment at Lourenço Marques. In the meantime, the International Red Cross Delegates in China are being over from the American Red Cross certain large stocks of cereals and medical supplies at Hong Kong and Shanghai and in placing them at the disposal of the local authorities for the benefit of prisoners of war and interned civilians.

Visit of Prime Minister to Washington
Press Statement of June 24, 1943

The Honorable T. A. Green, Acting Prime Minister announced last night at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Prime Minister had left Ottawa for a short visit to Washington to attend a meeting of the Pacific Council at which Mr. Churchill will also be present. Mr. Green also conferred with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Green also indicated that Mr. Churchill had turned in the invitation, Mr. T. A. Green, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, accompanied the Prime Minister.

Washington West Agreement, Press Statement of July 2, 1943

1. The West Meeting recently held in Washington was held in the approval by the Government of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America of an agreement as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty of a comprehensive international West agreement.

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4. The Memorandum of Agreement provides also for the immediate establishment of a pool of wheat for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken and other necessitous areas so soon as the international situation permits. It brings into operation the arrangements in the Draft Convention for contributions to a pool as they may be required of 100,000,000 bushels and additional quantities to be determined as the extent of the need becomes known.

5. In order to prevent disorganization and confusion immediately after the war and pending the conclusion of a comprehensive international wheat agreement, the present Memorandum provides for bringing into operation for a limited period the provisions of the Draft Convention relating to the control by the four exporting countries of production, stocks and exports and for cooperation by all five countries in stabilizing prices.

6. The approval of the five Governments was notified by the Government of the United States to the other four Governments on June 27 and, in accordance with the Minutes of the Final Session of the Washington Wheat Meeting, the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement came into effect on that date.

NOTE: On July 17, 1942, the Prime Minister tabled copies of the recent Exchange of Notes dated April 24, May 20, and June 27, 1942, between the governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This Exchange of Notes brought into effect as of June 27, 1942, the Memorandum of Agreement initialled at Washington at the final session of the Wheat Committee meetings held at Washington between July 10, 1941, and April 22, 1942.

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6. The approval of the five Governments was notified by the Government of the United States to the Central Government on June 24 and, in accordance with the Minutes of the Final Session of the Washington Wheat Meeting, the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement came into effect on that date.

NOTE: On July 17, 1942, the Prime Minister tabled copies of the recent Exchange of Notes dated April 24, May 20, and June 27, 1942, between the Government of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This Exchange of Notes brought into effect as of June 27, 1942, the Memorandum of Agreement initiated at Washington at the final session of the Wheat Committee meeting held at Washington between July 10, 1941, and August 1, 1942.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

1. Mr. George S. Depasta on June 5th presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House the Letter of Credence by which His Majesty the King of the Hellenes accredits him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada. Mr. Depasta, who is the first diplomatic representative of Greece in Canada, obtained his degree of Doctor in Law from the University of Athens. He took a supplementary course in political science and entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1909, serving in Turkey, Rumania, France, England, Egypt and Italy. Mr. Depasta was Consul General of Greece at Chicago from 1924 to 1933 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens, being promoted to the rank of Minister in 1935. Prior to his present appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to Canada, Mr. Depasta was Minister-Counsellor of the Royal Greek Legation in Washington.

Mr. Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, presented Mr. Depasta to His Excellency the Governor General. The new Minister delivered a short address to which His Excellency replied. Mr. Howard Measures of the Department of External Affairs was present, and members of the Governor General's staff were in attendance.

2. The Prime Minister of Norway, the Hon. Johan Nygaardsvold, arrived in Halifax on June 15th and paid brief visits to Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Sven Nielsen, Norwegian Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. Hans C. Berg, Counsellor of the Norwegian Legation in London. The party was accompanied by Mr. Daniel Steen, Norwegian Minister in Canada, during their visit to Ottawa, at which time they were received by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet. During their visit to Canada the party was taken to inspect the Norwegian naval training unit and the Norwegian manning pool in Halifax and Lunenburg and also to the Norwegian air training establishment at Little Norway, in Toronto.

3. The following press statement was issued on June 16, 1942, following the arrival in Canada of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Her Majesty The Queen of the Netherlands has arrived in Ottawa prior to proceeding with Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana to the United States.

His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice have invited Her Majesty The Queen, and the members of her party, to stay at Government House. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness are at present on a tour of Western Ontario.

Her Majesty The Queen was met on her arrival at the airport near Ottawa by Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana, by the Prime Minister of Canada, and Major Geoffrey Eastwood, Comptroller of the Governor General's Household, and by Count W. van Rechteren Limpurg, Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation and Mrs. F.E.H. Groenman.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Mr. George S. Depaete on June 8th presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House the letter of Credentials by which Her Majesty the King of the Netherlands appointed him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada. Mr. Depaete, who is the first diplomatic representative of Greece in Canada, obtained the degree of Doctor in Law from the University of Athens. He took a supplementary course in political science and entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1903, serving in Turkey, Rumania, France, England, Egypt and Italy. Mr. Depaete was Consul General of Greece at Chicago from 1924 to 1933 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens, being promoted to the rank of Minister in 1935. Prior to his present appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to Canada, Mr. Depaete was Minister-Governor of the Royal Greek Legation in Washington.

Mr. Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, presented Mr. Depaete to His Excellency the Governor General. The new Minister delivered a short address to which His Excellency replied. Mr. Howard Messersmith of the Department of External Affairs was present, and members of the Governor General's staff were in attendance.

The Prime Minister of Norway, the Hon. Johan Nygaardsvold, arrived in Halifax on June 10th and paid a brief visit to Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Sven Mjølhus, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Hans G. Borge, Governor of the Bank of Norway. The party was accompanied by the Norwegian Legation in Canada, and during their visit to Canada the party was taken to inspect the Norwegian naval training unit and the Norwegian swimming pool in Halifax. The party also visited the Norwegian Consulate at Little Norway, in Toronto.

The following press statement was issued on June 16, 1945, following the arrival in Canada of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands has arrived in Ottawa prior to departing with Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana to the United States.

His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice have invited Her Majesty the Queen and the members of her party, to stay at Government House. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness are at present on a tour of western Ontario.

Her Majesty the Queen was met on her arrival at the airport near Ottawa by Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana, by the Prime Minister of Canada, and Major Geoffrey Eastwood, Comptroller of the Governor General's Household, and by Count V. van Rossteden Limburg, Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation and Mrs. F.E.H. Gooberman.

The following statement by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands was issued by the Department of External Affairs on June 23, 1942

Before leaving your beautiful country where I came to spend a few restful days with my family, (and where I hope to return before leaving these shores), I would like to express my very sincere appreciation of the gracious reception the people of Canada have given me.

I had been looking forward very much to meeting the Governor General and Princess Alice, and I am glad that by extending my stay I was able to greet them and thank them for their very kind hospitality.

It is already two years since you wholeheartedly extended your welcome to my daughter and grandchildren, and no words of mine can express my gratitude for all the friendship and sympathy shown to them in these trying times.

I would like to take this opportunity to give utterance to my profound admiration for the immense and sustained war-effort of the British Empire of which I have seen the most outstanding examples in Great Britain, and in which, as I well know, Canada plays such a great and important part.

A hard and difficult struggle still awaits us and we all are well aware that no efforts can ever be too great, no sacrifices too exacting to assure the final triumph of our common cause, freedom and justice in the world.

Temporary reverses should not dishearten us, united in toil and purpose our confidence in ultimate victory remains unshaken.

4. His Majesty, King George II of Greece arrived in Montreal on June 28th, 1942, and later proceeded to Ottawa on July 2nd. The King was accompanied by the Hon. Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Nicholas G. Lely, Consul General of Greece at New York, Mr. D. Nicolareizis, Secretary to the King, and Mr. George Depasta, Greek Minister in Canada. During the visit the King and the members of his party were the guests of the Governor General and the Princess Alice, and the Canadian Government. The King held a press conference in Ottawa on July 3rd, and on July 4th participated in the United Nations Day ceremony held on Parliament Hill.

5. Sir Patrick Duff of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office left Ottawa during June for a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

The following statement by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands was issued by the Government of the Netherlands on June 23, 1948:

Before leaving your beautiful country where I came to spend a few restful days with my family I had the hope to return before leaving this address. I would like to express my very sincere appreciation of the warm reception the people of Canada have given me.

I had been looking forward very much to meeting the Governor General and Princess Alice. And I am glad that by extending my stay I was able to greet them and thank them for their very kind hospitality.

It is already two years since you whimsically extended your welcome to my daughter and myself, and no words of mine can express my gratitude for all the friendship and sympathy shown to them in these trying times.

I would like to take this opportunity to give utterance to my profound admiration for the courage and sustained efforts of the British Empire of which I have seen the best outstanding examples in Great Britain, and in which, as I well know, Canada plays such a great and important part.

A hard and difficult struggle still awaits us and we all are well aware that no efforts can ever be too great, no sacrifices too exacting to assure the final triumph of our common cause, freedom and justice in the world.

Temporary reverses should not dishearten us, united in full and purpose our confidence in ultimate victory remains unshaken.

Her Majesty, King George VI of Greece arrived in Montreal on June 23rd, 1948, and later proceeded to Ottawa on July 2nd. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Nikolaos Trikoupi, the General of Greece at New York, Mr. Nikolaos Trikoupi, the Minister to the King, and Mr. George Papandreu, Greek Minister in Canada. During the visit the King and the members of his party were the guests of the Governor General and the Princess Alice at the Government House. The King held a press conference in Ottawa on July 2nd, and on July 23rd participated in the United Nations Day ceremony held on Parliament Hill.

Mr. Patrick Duff of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office has returned during June for a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

(c) CHANGES IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SERVICE

1. Mr. L.B. Pearson has taken up his duties as Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Legation, Washington, and Mr. Hume Wrong has come to Ottawa as Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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JANUARY 15
OTTAWA

CHANGES IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SERVICE

Mr. L. B. Pearson has taken up his duties as Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Legation, Washington, and Mr. James Wong has come to Ottawa as Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.