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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1940



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

Price, 10 cents.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

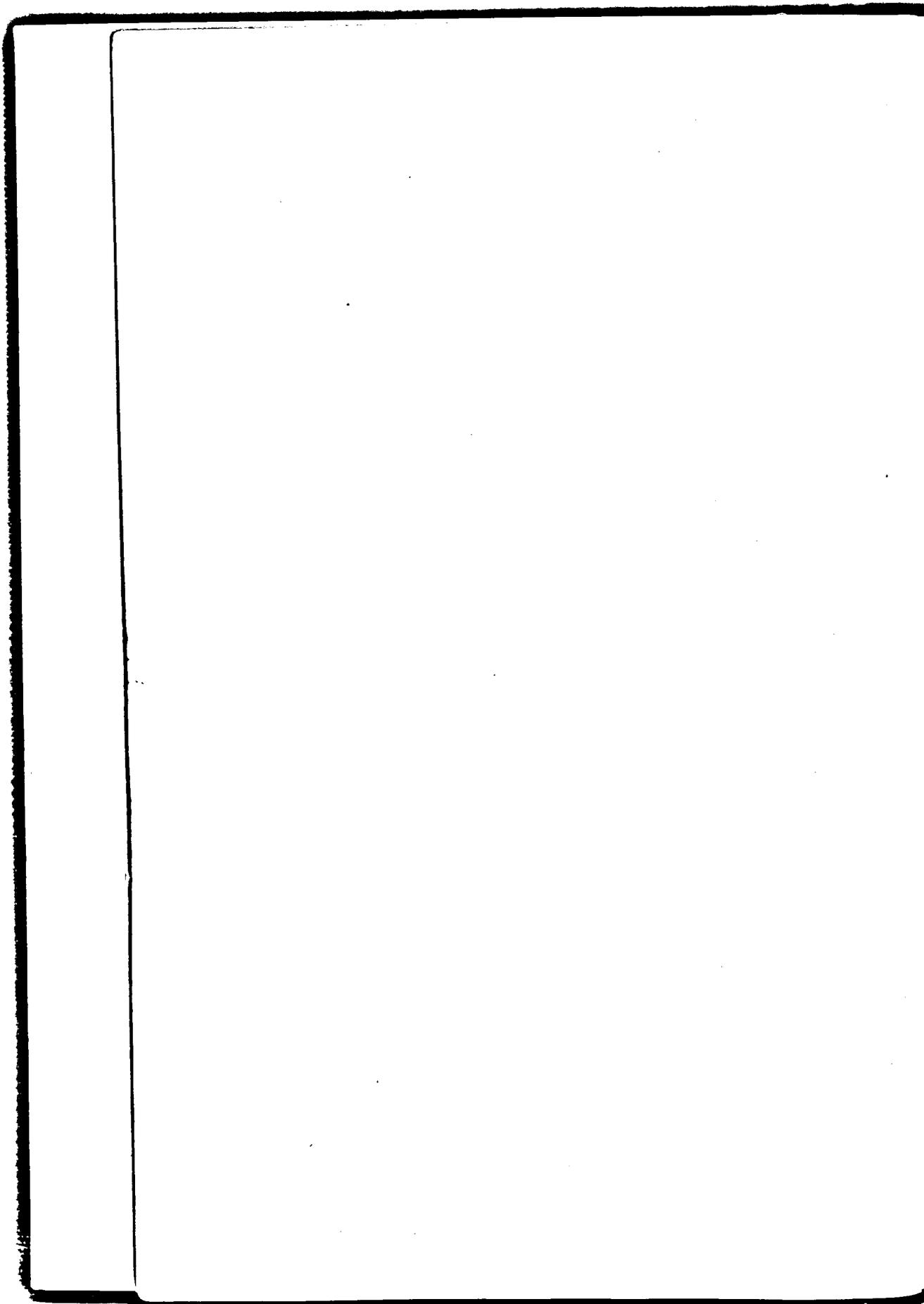
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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of Canada.*

Your EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1940.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, February 14th, 1941.

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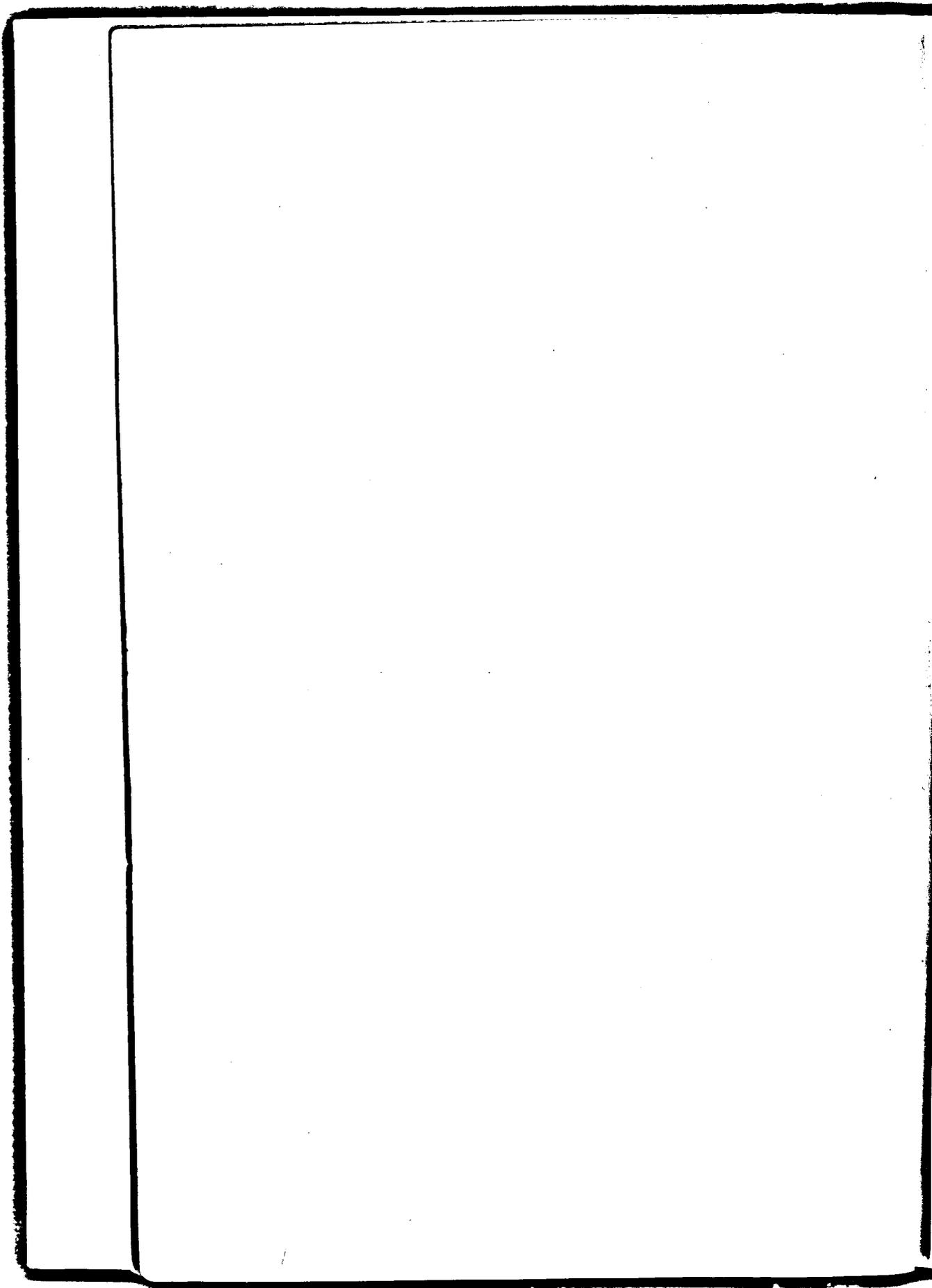
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	7
Appendix A—Canadian Representatives Abroad.....	17
“ B—Representatives in Canada of Other Governments of His Majesty	19
“ C—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	20
“ D—List of Countries Having Consular Representation in Canada	22
“ E—List of Cities in Which Consular Officers Are Resident....	27



REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the customary Annual Report of the activities of the Department for the calendar year 1940.

OFFICES ABROAD

The following is a short review of the work of the offices abroad which are under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs:—

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London

During 1940, largely as a result of the war, the work of the Office developed in many new directions. Existing conditions—especially those resulting from the bombing of London—imposed exceptional burdens on personnel and organization and made it necessary to take precautionary steps to meet war emergencies of various kinds. Among these was the maintenance of full A.R.P. services at Canada House. This meant the posting of roof-spotters during day “alerts”, while fire guards were on duty day and night.

For a time, enemy day bombing threatened to obstruct the work of the office, as “alerts” were so numerous. But this difficulty was overcome. When enemy planes were seen by the roof-spotter to be approaching the immediate area of Canada House, and only then, employees went to the Shelter—otherwise they remained at their work during “alerts”. As a result, very little working time was lost during air raids.

Canada House itself received some superficial damage as a result of bomb explosions near by, but it was singularly fortunate that this damage was not greater. A number of employees of the Office lost their homes, and in some cases their possessions also, as a result of enemy action. There were, however, no casualties.

Provision was made for the possibility of evacuating the Office from London if United Kingdom Government offices were forced to leave. All arrangements were made to carry on from a location in the country, which was furnished for that purpose. Suitable alternative office accommodation was also secured in London in case Canada House should be made uninhabitable by bombing.

The Office was in continuous touch throughout the year with the Department of External Affairs and other Departments regarding a large number of important questions directly connected with Canada's participation in the war. Many of these also involved close co-operation with the interested departments of the Government of the United Kingdom. The Office was in close, and indeed daily, co-operation with Canadian Military Headquarters and the Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters in London, as well as with the representatives in London of the Department of Munitions and Supply who were installed at Canada House.

There was a substantial growth of the work of the Office in connection with naval matters, among other things arrangements being made for the despatch of destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy to undertake duty with the Royal Navy.

In addition to questions directly relating to Canada's war effort, many matters arising out of the war engaged the attention of the Office. For instance, Canada House co-operated with the Children's Overseas Reception Board set up by the United Kingdom Government to supervise the transfer of British children to Canada for the duration of the war. The majority of parents applying for the transfer of their children under this scheme had selected Canada from among the Dominions. The total number of applications from British parents exceeded 70,000 up to July 5th, 1940, when postponement of the scheme had to be announced, due to the difficulty in securing convoyed shipping space. On September 20th, 24,130 children had been approved for Canada; 1,538 had actually sailed.

This Office also undertook the arrangements for facilitating the return to Canada of Canadians in cases in which they were either entitled to official passages or were unable to pay their fares. One thousand and ninety Canadians were repatriated in this way, the majority of them being women and children.

Temporary assistance was accorded to many Canadians from European countries now occupied by the enemy who returned to the United Kingdom en route to Canada.

A number of Imperial Committees on which the Office was habitually represented either did not meet during the year, as a result of war conditions, or were convened at less frequent intervals.

There developed during the year many and difficult economic and commercial problems arising out of war-time regulations, both in Canada and the United Kingdom. Canada House was concerned with many of these questions, not only as a channel of communication between the two Governments but also for the purpose of explaining the regulations in question to individuals and interests affected by them. The United Kingdom Defence (Finance) Regulations and the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations in connection with the export of currency and sale of securities may be specifically mentioned, as they involved much detailed work, particularly in connection with the consideration of claims of Canadian nationals for exemption from their operation. These regulations were the especial concern of Mr. Hume Wrong who acted as Special Economic Adviser at Canada House and as such was in continuous contact with the appropriate Government Departments of the United Kingdom concerning economic and commercial questions.

Mr. Wrong and Mr. Frederick Hudd, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, were appointed Joint Representatives of the Canadian Shipping Board in the United Kingdom, and, in this connection, dealt with a number of special problems regarding shipping which arose out of the war.

The Press Office was occupied with the supplying of information to the British Press regarding Canada's war effort and undertook the distribution of much material on this subject. The film activities of the Office were also greatly extended after the outbreak of war, in view of the increasing demand for films incorporating Canadian material and relating to Canada's war activities.

Some idea of the extent of the work of the Office may be gathered from the fact that from January 1st to December 31st the Despatch Staff of the Office dealt with 42,420 outgoing letters. 246 diplomatic bags were sent to Ottawa, in comparison with 84 bags during 1939, and 2,464 cables and telegrams were despatched during the year as compared with 1,660 in 1939.

During the course of the year several members of the Canadian Government visited the United Kingdom to discuss with the United Kingdom Government questions arising out of the war, and, more particularly, Canada's participation therein. These included the late Minister of National Defence, the Hon. Norman Rogers, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the Hon. J. L. Ralston, and the Hon. C. D. Howe. The Office endeavoured to be of assistance in discussions and arrangements arising from these visits.

The Office was in touch with a number of Foreign Missions in London in connection with a variety of subjects chiefly arising out of the war.

Canadian Legation, Washington

During 1940, the first full year of war-time conditions and a period of frequent and rapid changes in both the international and domestic scenes, the Legation was charged with increased responsibility in reporting developments to the Department of External Affairs and in dealing with a wide range of old and new problems. Many aspects of relations between Canada and the United States gave rise to a variety of questions which required the immediate and constant attention of the Legation. As in the past, the closest touch was maintained with the authorities of the United States Government which facilitated the rapid consideration and disposition of such questions. The Legation also maintained close relations with the diplomatic and special missions of other British and Allied countries.

Legislation: Congress remained in session for practically the whole year, and naturally devoted the bulk of its energies to problems of national defence. The Legation submitted regular reports on the progress of legislation to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and special detailed studies were undertaken in a number of cases for the benefit of various agencies of the Canadian Government. More than ever before, the legislation being considered by Congress affected Canada directly or indirectly and demanded close attention from the Legation.

While the Neutrality Act was not amended substantially, its terms continued to create a number of problems in the interlocking commercial and financial relations between Canada and the United States. These problems were discussed at conferences with the appropriate United States officials, and in most cases it was found possible to reach a satisfactory solution of the difficulties.

Treaties and Agreements: Discussions between representatives of the United States and Canada on the proposed Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin Treaty which had been opened in Ottawa were resumed in Washington from January 21 to January 24 and were then continued through diplomatic channels. By an Exchange of Notes dated October 14 between the Canadian Minister and the Secretary of State, each Government set up a Temporary Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin Committee to direct preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the project which is located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River. The United States also agreed, pending the conclusion of a final Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Basin Agreement, to Ontario's utilizing for power purposes at Niagara Falls waters equivalent in quantity to the waters which Ontario had agreed to divert into the Great Lakes from the Hudson Bay watershed.

The Legation undertook negotiations with the Department of State on the subject of reciprocal exemptions for citizens of one country residing in the other from certain exchange control requirements, and these negotiations culminated in an Exchange of Notes signed in Ottawa on June 18.

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

up their duties as Naval and Military Attachés, respectively. In October, Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine, Third Secretary, Department of External Affairs, was transferred to the staff of the Legation in Washington.

Canadian Legation, Paris

The first six months of the year were marked by more than usual activity at the Canadian Legation in Paris. Every effort was made to keep in close touch with the various steps taken by the French political and military authorities to prepare for and later to withstand the German attack.

Major-General L. R. LaFleche was appointed military attaché to the Legation on January 18, 1940, and took up his duties in Paris on March 23, to report the main developments of the French military effort to the Canadian Government, and maintain liaison between the French and Canadian military authorities.

The interests of Canadian nationals in France were the subject of continuous attention. A register of Canadian nationals in France was prepared, and information furnished regarding precautionary measures against air attack and evacuation in the event of German occupation. Steps were taken to provide assistance for Canadians arriving in France from the countries of Central Europe, as well as from Switzerland, Italy, and the Low Countries, and to afford facilities for their return to Canada. Because of this movement, the consular functions of the Legation concerned with the issuance of travel, legal, or other official documents were greatly increased. Questions of exchange and war-time regulation of trade also occupied the Legation to a considerable extent during this time.

Following the intensification of the German drive through Northern France in May and June, arrangements were completed for the evacuation of the Legation from Paris. On June 10th, owing to the critical military situation and the consequent decision of the French Government to transfer their headquarters first to Tours and later to Bordeaux, the Canadian Minister requested the United States Ambassador to take over the Legation and to assume the protection of Canadian interests. On the same date, the Minister and staff of the Legation left Paris for Pernay, and later arrived at Cantezac near Bordeaux on June 14th. On June 24th, the Minister and staff of the Legation returned to London where further work was carried on. In October, the Canadian Minister returned to Canada on leave of absence, and is now acting provisionally as a member of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Mr. Pierre Dupuy, First Secretary on the staff of the Canadian Legation in Paris, remains in London to look after the interests of Canadian nationals who were unable to leave France and generally to act as liaison officer.

Canadian Legation, Tokyo

The continuation of hostilities between Japan and China, and the gradual development of co-operation between Japan and Germany and Italy which culminated in the signature of the tripartite pact on September 27th, made it necessary for the Legation staff to devote particular attention throughout the year to studying and reporting on the various aspects of Japanese foreign policy.

In view of unsettled conditions in the Far East many Canadians resident in the Japanese Empire, or in areas under Japanese control, returned to Canada. This movement seriously affected the members of the Canadian Missionary organizations in Japan, and its effect was made more apparent by the promulgation by the Japanese Government of new laws for the control of religious bodies which made the continuation of missionary activities difficult and in some cases almost impossible.

The return of Canadian nationals from Japan and the problems arising from the steady flow of European refugees who, having reached Japan, wished to obtain permission to enter Canada, added greatly to the activities of the passport and visa division of the Legation.

During the year, in addition to the usual routine matters, correspondence was exchanged with, or representations were made to, the Foreign Office in regard among other things, to the damage to Canadian Mission properties in China; the abrogation by Japan of the Pelagic Sealing Convention of 1911; and the difficulties encountered by Canadian business organizations operating in the Japanese Empire.

The normal routine work of the Legation connected with the application of the Immigration Agreement with Japan also continued on a reduced scale throughout the year.

On the 29th of May Mr. E. H. Norman joined the staff of the Legation as Language Officer, having been transferred from the Department of External Affairs. In June Mr. M. T. Stewart, Assistant Commercial Secretary, was transferred to his former post in Shanghai to remain there during the absence, on leave, of the Trade Commissioner ordinarily stationed at that post.

Canadian Legations, Brussels and The Hague

The organization of the Canadian Legations in Belgium and the Netherlands was completed just prior to the outbreak of war. Negotiations for a trade agreement with Belgium had to be indefinitely postponed. The development of the relations of Belgium and the Netherlands with their belligerent neighbours was closely followed, and in the early stages of the war, reports were sent covering the efforts of the two countries to remain outside the conflict and to adjust themselves to the economic blockade. The military and financial measures taken by the Governments of the Low Countries to face the impending invasion were reviewed, as well as the reaction of the local press to the hostilities in Finland and Norway.

Before the German invasion actually took place, the Canadian Minister had taken the necessary steps for the evacuation of Canadian nationals in Belgium and the Netherlands. The Legations at Brussels and The Hague, as well as the trade and immigration offices at Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague and Rotterdam were closed and their protection was entrusted to the United States Government. There were no casualties among the Canadian civilians, although the Trade Attaché's offices at Rotterdam were destroyed in the course of an enemy air raid. The Canadian Minister followed the Belgian Government to Poitiers and later to Bordeaux, and London.

In London, official contact was resumed with both the Belgian and the Netherlands Governments; a full account was submitted of the establishment of these Governments in England and of their plans with regard to continuing the war. Facilities were granted to them for the enlistment and training of their nationals in Canada.

While in the United Kingdom the Canadian Minister supplemented his interim accounts on the various phases of the evacuation by a general report on the development of the war from May 10th up to October 31st. In this report, full particulars were given of the circumstances which accompanied

the German offensive on the Netherlands, Belgian, and Luxemburg fronts, the development of the campaign in the Low Countries, the surrender of the Belgian army on May 28th, the settlement of Belgian refugees in France, the reorganization of Belgian troops, and the transfer of the Netherlands and Belgian Governments to the capital of the United Kingdom.

On November 1st, the Minister was recalled to Canada for consultation. In his absence, the direction of the Canadian Legations to Belgium and the Netherlands, was assumed by Mr. Pierre Dupuy, formerly at the Canadian Legation in Paris.

Permanent Delegation of Canada to the League of Nations

In the first part of the year the Delegation was largely occupied with work resulting from the co-operation of Canada in the assistance accorded to Finland by States members of the League, in accordance with the Resolution of the 20th Assembly.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Opium and other Dangerous Drugs was held, the Canadian Representative, Col. Sharman, Chief of the Narcotics Branch, attending. Owing to the war situation, other projected meetings of League bodies or under League auspices were cancelled. In May the Delegation gave its attention to League and International Labour Office arrangements for the evacuation of personnel from Geneva. Arrangements were also made for closing the Delegation, which took place at the end of May when the Chargé d'Affaires was withdrawn.

During the first part of the year the Chargé d'Affaires of the Delegation was named as Representative of the Canadian Government in matters concerning the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva. A number of questions relating to Canadians in enemy and enemy-occupied territory were dealt with. Arrangements were completed for the full operation of the International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1929, as between Canada and Germany. Most of the provisions of this Convention were extended reciprocally to interned civilians in both countries.

A Meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and of the Emergency Committee set up by that body were held during the first part of the year, at which the Chargé d'Affaires attended as Acting Canadian Member of the Government Group.

The Permanent Delegate, Mr. Hume Wrong, having been attached to Canada House in October of 1939, Mr. Rive was named Chargé d'Affaires and carried on in this capacity until the closing of the Delegation.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canberra

The High Commissioner for Canada arrived in Canberra on December 27, 1939, and the office was established and opened at once. Suitable office accommodation was obtained not far from the Government Buildings and residential quarters were found in another section of the city. The first task of the High Commissioner was the organization of the work of the office.

During the year regular reports on the war activities of the Commonwealth Government were sent to Ottawa. Particular attention was devoted to matters directly or indirectly affecting Canada and those that might be of interest to

Canadian Government Departments. Special attention was paid to Australian restrictions on imports from Canada and other non-sterling countries which, in some cases, have been the subject of representations addressed to the appropriate Australian authorities.

The office was used as a channel of communication between the Canadian and Australian Governments on matters relating to the prosecution of the war and on other questions of mutual interest. Enquiries from Canadian and Australian sources were dealt with. Effective co-operation with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in Sydney and Melbourne was established and maintained. Various forms of assistance were rendered to Canadian visitors.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Wellington

The intention of the Canadian Government to appoint a High Commissioner to the Dominion of New Zealand was announced by the Prime Minister of Canada on September 11, 1939. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation at Washington, was appointed to this post by Order in Council, taking effect on February 1, 1940. The High Commissioner arrived in Auckland, New Zealand, on March 3rd.

Much of the activity of the High Commissioner's Office was connected with the furthering of Canadian interests affected by the war-time trade restrictions in force in New Zealand. Problems arising from the total exclusion of some Canadian manufactures, and difficulties over licences to admit other items of Canadian merchandise, required frequent consultation with New Zealand officials. In addition, negotiations were carried on with a view to securing the release of certain New Zealand products for Canadian markets. The Canadian-New Zealand Trade Agreement, which was to have expired on October 31st, was extended for a further period of one year.

Problems arising from the war added considerably to the duties of the High Commissioner and his staff. Among these were the sinking of the SS. *Niagara* and the necessity of arranging for the care of Canadian survivors; inquiries from Canada with regard to the application of the Exchange Control regulations and the National Service Emergency regulations; and the development of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, with particular reference to New Zealand's co-operation therein.

Reports were forwarded to Ottawa from time to time on New Zealand's war effort, including the organization of the War Council, the War Cabinet, the Economic Conference and War Emergency Legislation regarding man power, finance, and the rehabilitation of returned soldiers. Considerable time also was devoted to the study of, and reporting on, domestic aspects of New Zealand's economic, financial and social structure.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Pretoria

The High Commissioner for Canada arrived at Cape Town on May 17, 1940, and established his office in Pretoria.

Following the organization of the office close contact was established with the various governmental departments, particularly those of External Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Commerce. Reports were forwarded to Ottawa on many subjects of public interest, particularly those relating to the political, economic and military activities of the Union. In addition a close relationship was established with the South African Department of Public Information, and arrangements for an exchange of news reports and photographs between the South African Department and the Director of Public Information in Ottawa were instituted.

Among the duties of the office was that of advising residents of South Africa who desired to migrate to Canada. Close co-operation was maintained with the Canadian Trade Commissioners' Offices in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

The High Commissioner kept in close touch with political developments in the Union, attending important sessions of Parliament in Cape Town between August 24th and September 16th.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Dublin

The High Commissioner for Canada arrived in Dublin on March 8, 1940, where he was met by the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Ireland. On March 9th, the High Commissioner was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, and by the President, Mr. Douglas Hyde. Shortly afterwards, permanent offices were established at 92 Merrion Square, near the Dail and Government Offices.

Numerous reports have been sent to the Canadian Government dealing with the policy of the Government of Ireland, and describing the movements of public opinion on the question of Irish neutrality in the present crisis. Additional reports have dealt with new emergency defence orders and regulations, questions of trade and supply, labour problems and legislation, unemployment, finance, and numerous other problems. Work was done in facilitating the movement of Canadians desiring to return to Canada, and in furnishing information to persons seeking to emigrate to Canada. Steps have also been taken to establish a list of all Canadian nationals resident in Ireland.

Canadian Consulate, Godthaab, Greenland

The intention of the Canadian Government to establish a Consulate in Greenland was announced by the Prime Minister on June 11, 1940. Mr. Kenneth P. Kirkwood, First Secretary of the Canadian Legation at The Hague was appointed Consul, and Mr. A. E. Porsild, of the Department of Mines and Resources was appointed Vice-Consul. The Canadian representatives arrived at Ivigtut early in June, and arrangements were made to set up the Consulate at Godthaab, the chief administrative centre of Greenland.

During the period from June to the end of December, friendly relations were established with the Greenland administration, and many economic and social questions of common concern have been discussed. Considerable time was spent by the Canadian representatives at Ivigtut, the chief economic and shipping centre. Since the establishment of the Consulate, cordial relations have been maintained with the United States Consulate which was established at Godthaab on May 1, 1940.

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

By an Exchange of Notes of January 10, 1940, and March 4, 1940, following previous Exchanges on the same subject, an Agreement was concluded between Canada and the United States respecting the Load Line of ships on the Great Lakes. This Agreement was registered with the League of Nations September 20, 1940.

By an Exchange of Notes at Washington, February 29, 1940, an Agreement was concluded between Canada and the United States concerning the establishment of an International Board of Enquiry to consider and recommend measures for the conservation of the Great Lakes Fisheries.

By an Exchange of Notes at Ciudad Trujillo, March 14, 1940, immediate effect was given to the Trade Agreement between Canada and the Dominican Republic signed at Ciudad Trujillo on March 8, 1940.

Ratifications of the Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay, signed at Ottawa on August 12, 1936, were exchanged at Montevideo on April 15, 1940. This Agreement came into force on May 15, 1940.

By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on May 21, 1940, a Commercial Arrangement was concluded between Canada and Paraguay, which came into force June 21, 1940.

The Trade Agreement concluded between Canada and New Zealand on April 23, 1932, modified in November, 1935, and September, 1937, and extended from year to year until September 30, 1940, has been extended for a further period of one year and will continue in force until September 30, 1941.

Ratifications of the Convention between Canada and the United States signed at Ottawa on September 15, 1938, were exchanged at Ottawa on October 3, 1940, providing for emergency regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and the level of other boundary waters in the Rainy Lake Watershed.

An Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was signed at Ottawa on October 8, 1940, to provide for Workmen's Compensation for Employees of the United Kingdom Technical Mission (or any other duly authorized office or agency of the United Kingdom Government) engaged in Canada.

A Treaty amending in its application to Canada certain provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and the United Kingdom (signed at Washington September 15, 1914), was signed at Washington on December 6, 1940, to take effect on the date of Exchange of Ratifications.

An Agreement between Canada and the United States was signed at Washington December 13, 1940, replacing the supplementary Trade Agreement of December 30, 1939, in respect of the regulation of imports of fox furs into the United States. This Agreement entered provisionally into force on December 20, 1940.

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE

Following a meeting between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States at Ogdensburg, New York, the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence was announced on the 17th of August, 1940.

On the 22nd of August, 1940, the personnel of the Board was announced, and since that time, several meetings have been held in Canada and in the United States.

PUBLICATIONS

Among the publications issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1940 were the following:—

Treaty Series, 1939.

Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Twentieth Assembly of the League of Nations, 1939.

Canadian Government Representatives Abroad and British and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada, January, 1940.

PASSPORTS

In the year ended 31st December, 1940, there were issued 161,682 new passports and 3,373 renewals. 835 visas were granted, and the income derived from passport fees, renewals, and visas granted, amounted to \$202,658.87.

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. D. SKELTON

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

APPENDIX A

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Secretary—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia.

CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Charles J. Burchell.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—Walter A. Riddell.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa.

PRETORIA.

High Commissioner—Henry Laureys

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland.

DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—John Hall Kelly.

2. In Foreign Countries.

Canadian Legation in the United States.

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Loring C. Christie.

Commercial Counsellor—M. M. Mahoney, C.B.E.

Canadian Legation in France.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Lt.-Col. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.—Absent on leave.

Chargé d'Affaires—Pierre Dupuy.

Temporary address—London, England.

Canadian Legation in Japan.

16 OMOTE-CHO, SANJOME, AKASAKA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Chargé d'Affaires—E. D. McGreer.

Canadian Legation in Belgium.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Jean Desy.—Absent on leave.

Chargé d'Affaires—Pierre Dupuy.

Temporary address—London, England.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD—Concluded**Canadian Legation in the Netherlands.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Jean Desy—Absent on leave.

Chargé d'Affaires—Pierre Dupuy.

Temporary address—London, England.

Permanent Delegation of Canada to the League of Nations.

Permanent Delegate—H. H. Wrong

Temporary Address—London, England.

Canadian Consulate in Greenland.

GODTHAAB.

Consul—K. P. Kirkwood.

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
OTHER GOVERNMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND

Office of the High Commissioner. (*Established 1928.*)

EARNSLIFFE, OTTAWA.

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom—Sir Gerald Campbell,
K.C.M.G.

Principal Secretary—W. C. Hankinson, O.B.E., M.C.

Assistant Secretary—I. M. R. MacLennan.

Assistant Secretary—C. A. E. Shuckburgh.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Office of the Accredited Representative. (*Established 1938.*)

56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Accredited Representative—D. de Waal Meyer.

Attaché—W. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk.

IRELAND

Office of the High Commissioner. (*Established 1939.*)

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

High Commissioner for Ireland—John J. Hearne.

Secretary—John M. Conway.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Office of the High Commissioner. (*Established 1940.*)

114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia—Major-General
the Honourable Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B.

Official Secretary—Noel Deschamps.

Assistant Secretary—Geoffrey Bridgland.

APPENDIX C

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Legation of the United States of America. (Established 1927.)

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

The Honourable Jay Pierrepont Moffat. (June 13, 1940).

Counsellor—John Farr Simmons.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain Oliver M. Read.

Military Attaché and Military Attaché for Air—Major John S. Gullet.

Commercial Attaché—Henry M. Bankhead.

Agricultural Attaché—Clifford C. Taylor.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Oliver B. North.

Second Secretary—Avery F. Peterson.

Third Secretary—Katherine E. O'Connor.

Third Secretary—J. Graham Parsons.

Third Secretary—George W. Renchard

Legation of France. (Established 1928.)

42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

René Ristelhueber. (June 3, 1940.)

First Secretary—Henri de Lageneste.

Commercial Attaché—Raymond Treuil.

Secretary—Jean du Boisberranger.

Legation of Japan. (Established 1928.)

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Seijiro Yoshizawa. (October 28, 1940.)

Naval Attaché—Commander Kazuyuki Yamazi, I.J.N.

Third Secretary—Akira Matsui.

Attaché—Shizuo Kanaya.

Chancellor—Chiaki Seki.

Chancellor—Shigeru Yamada.

Legation of Belgium. (*Established 1937.*)

SEADACOMA HALL, 395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Baron Silvercruys. (January 11, 1937.)

Counsellor—Maurice Heyne. (Residence Sun Life Building, Suite 709,
Dominion Square, Montreal, P.Q.)

Second Secretary—Jean van den Bosch.

Second Secretary—Chevalier Ernest de Selliers de Moranville.

Consul-Chancellor—Marcel Kittel. (Residence Sun Life Building, Suite
709, Dominion Square, Montreal, P.Q.)

Legation of the Netherlands. (*Established 1939.*)

18 RANGE ROAD, OTTAWA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—F. E. H. Groenman
(October 18, 1939.)

APPENDIX D

IV. CONSULAR OFFICERS IN CANADA CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed
Argentine Republic...	Montreal, P.Q.	Tombs, G.	Acting Consul.....	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Aguilar, S.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1936
Belgium.....	Quebec, P.Q.	Corriveau, J. E.	Acting Consul.....	1939
	Saint John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul...	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Acting Vice-Consul...	1940
	Edmonton, Alta.	Poiet, M.	Consul.....	1927
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, A. N.	Consul.....	1921
	Ottawa, Ont.	Major, A.	Consul.....	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul.....	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.	Koetz, M.	Consul.....	1931
	Saint John, N.B.	McInerney, R. G.	Consul.....	1937
	Sydney, N.S.	Martheleur, E. L.	Vice-Consul.....	1931
Bolivia.....	Toronto, Ont.	Fennell, R.	Consul.....	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Van Rickstal, J.	Consul General.....	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ladner, L.	Consul.....	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	Harvey, R.O.D.	Consul.....	1938
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dale, S. J.	Acting Consul.....	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul.	Consul.....	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, C.	Consul.....	1931
	Victoria, B.C.	Beatty, J. H.	Consul.....	1933
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Murtinho-Braga, F.	Acting Consul General	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Murtinho-Braga, F.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
Brazil.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Menezes, J. S.	Vice-Consul.....	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	Watkins, A. P.	Vice-Consul.....	1929
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Bustos, E.	Consul General.....	1940
Chile.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*Feliu H., L. E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.			
China.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, H. J.	Consul.....	1930
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Shih, Chao-Ying.	Consul General.....	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Chou, Chia-lin.	Consul.....	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Wung Ho-Ching.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Pao, C. H.	Consul.....	1935
Colombia.....	Vancouver, B.C.	*Yu Pei-chun.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Holte-Castello, E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
Costa Rica.....	Montreal, P.Q.			
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, H. J.	Consul.....	1925
	Toronto, Ont.	Colquhoun, H.	Consul.....	1931
Cuba.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Hamilton, J. H.	Consul.....	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	*Sotto, L.	Consul.....	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*de la Campa, G.	Consul General.....	1929
Czechoslovakia.....	Ottawa, Ont.	*de Leon, A.	Acting Consul General	1940
	Saint John, N.B.	Lliraldi, M.	Acting Consul.....	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Tavlašek, F.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1936
Denmark.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*Hnizdo, J.	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Van Wart, H. H.	Consul.....	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.	Steinkopf, M. B.	Consul.....	1937
	Calgary, Alta.	Petersen, E.	Vice-Consul.....	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	Christensen, C. E.	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. J.	Consul.....	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Holler, G. B.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1930
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Rechendorff, J. V.	Vice-Consul.....	1936
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul.....	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul.....	1911
Norway.....	Regina, Sask.	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul.....	1933
	Saint John, N.B.	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul.....	1936
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul.....	1934
	Toronto, Ont.	Klein, D. V.	Consul.....	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Jessen, L. L.	Consul.....	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannson, G. L.	Consul.....	1939
	Winnipeg, Man.	Fremming, C. C. S.	Vice-Consul.....	1928
	Winnipeg, Man.			

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Dominican Republic...	Halifax, N.S.	Quigley, J. G.	Consul	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	MacKenzie, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Batlle, E.	Acting Consul General	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	Gaudreau, L. G.	Vice-Consul	1935
Ecuador	Toronto, Ont.	Douglas, A. C.	Consul	1927
	Montreal, P.Q.	Comte, Henri	Consul	1930
Estonia	Montreal, P.Q.	*Luden, G. P.	Acting Consul	1939
Finland	Copper Cliff, Ont.	Johnson, H. E.	Vice-Consul	1932
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Altio, K. F.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
France	Montreal, P.Q.	Mustonen, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1934
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Koivukoski, K. E. E.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Saint John, N.B.	Magnusson, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1929
	Toronto, Ont.	Graham, A. K.	Consul	1933
	Toronto, Ont.	Stadius, S.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ekengren, H. A. O.	Acting Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ekengren, H. A. O.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hermanson, A.	Vice-Consul	1926
	Calgary, Alta.	Beauchemin, L. O.	Consular Agent	1929
	Charlottetown P.E.I.	Benac, E.	Consular Agent	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	Chatain, J.	Consular Agent	1934
	Halifax, N.S.	Tambon, A. M.	Consular Agent	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Coursier, Henri	Consul General	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Anfossy, A.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Bonnafous, H.	Consul	1936
	Regina, Sask.	Roy, L.	Consular Agent	1938
	North Sydney, N.S.	Benac, E.	Consular Agent	1935
	Saint John, N.B.	Sandford, C.	Consular Agent	1935
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Léger, J. L.	Consular Agent	1936
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau, de la Sablière, C. E.	Consular Agent	1908
Vancouver, B.C.	*Gallat, F. M.	Consul	1937	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Bougearel, H. P.	Consul	1937	
Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	*Tserepis, N. G.	Consul General	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	Metrakos, G. D.	Deputy Consul	1940
Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Vlassis, G.	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938
Hayti	Montreal, P.Q.	Hébert, L. P.	Consul	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hacking, H. E.	Consul	1929
Hayti	Halifax, N.S.	Fielding, R. M.	Consul	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	Hébert, G.	Consul	1931
Liberia	Montreal, P.Q.	Coeffrion, Dr. P.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Quebec, P.Q.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920
Hungary	Toronto, Ont.	Gunn, J. A.	Consul	1925
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Winter, Dr. C.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1928
Japan	Winnipeg, Man.	*Szelle, Dr. L.	Consul	1937
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Yamada, S.	Acting Consul	1939
Latvia	Vancouver, B.C.	*Nakauchi, K.	Consul	1939
	Halifax, N.S.	Whitman, P. L.	Consul	1933
Lithuania	London, Eng.	*Zarine, C.	Consul General	1934
	Montreal, P.Q.	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General	1940
Luxemburg	Toronto, Ont.	Bryson, R. N.	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Savags, W.	Consul	1926
Lithuania	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, P. E.	Consul	1928
	Toronto, Ont.	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1937
Mexico	Quebec, P.Q.	Koets, M.	Consul	1927
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Nieto, R.	Consul General	1940
Mexico	Quebec, P.Q.	Turcot, A.	Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	Alton, C. G.	Consul	1936
Monaco	Victoria, B.C.	Keeble, W. T.	Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	Pasquin, M.	Consul	1927

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**CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued**

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
Netherlands.....	Calgary, Alta.....	O'Keefe, T. L.....	Vice-Consul.....	1935	
	Chatham, Ont.....	Dodman, G. M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1933	
	Edmonton, Alta.....	Craig, W. D.....	Vice-Consul.....	1937	
	Fort William, Ont.....	Babe, F.....	Vice-Consul.....	1937	
	Halifax, N.S.....	Warren, F. K.....	Vice-Consul.....	1923	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Luden, G. P.....	Acting Consul General	1939	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Luden, G. P.....	Consul.....	1937	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Vinke, A. N.....	Vice-Consul.....	1940	
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Percival, W. P.....	Vice-Consul.....	1933	
	Regina, Sask.....	Thom, D. J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1937	
	Saint John, N.B.....	Stönnner, G. M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938	
	Sydney, N.S.....	Ryan, C. D.....	Acting Vice-Consul.....	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.....	McRuer, J. C.....	Acting Consul.....	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.....	van Roggen, M.A.....	Consul ⁽¹⁾ for Br. Columbia and Yukon.	1921	
	Victoria, B.C.....	Holland, W. G. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1933	
	Winnipeg, Man.....	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.....	Consul ⁽¹⁾ for Sask., Alta., Man., Western Ont. and N.W.T.....	1924	
	Nicaragua.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Vian, Paul.....	Consul General.....	1927
Norway.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	Bridges, H. F. G.....	Vice-Consul.....	1932	
	Camrose, Alta.....	Christenson, I. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931	
	Estevan, Sask.....	Westergaard, H. A.....	Consul.....	1937	
	Fort William, Ont.....	Sorensen, C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931	
	Halifax, N.S.....	Mathers, H. I.....	Consul.....	1906	
	Halifax, N.S.....	Loedrup, E.....	Acting Consul.....	1940	
	Louisburg, N.S.....	Lewis, G. D. D.....	Vice-Consul.....	1921	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Steen, D.....	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1934	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Lykke, K.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938	
	Newcastle, N.B.....	Creaghan, D.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	1936	
	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Sorensen, C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Dybhavn, John.....	Vice-Consul.....	1918	
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Greig, R. D.....	Vice-Consul.....	1927	
	Saint John, N.B.....	Kane, H. E.....	Vice-Consul.....	1930	
	Sydney, N.S.....	Young, J. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	1911	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Printz, C. J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1908	
	Vancouver, B.C.....				
Vancouver, B.C.....	Bjorke, C. J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1920		
Victoria, B.C.....	King, E. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931		
Winnipeg, Man.....	Kummen, C. T.....	Consul.....	1937		
Panama.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Mestre, C.....	Consul.....	1936	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Tétrault, N.....	Consul.....	1920	
	Saint John, N.B.....	Cochrane, J. N.....	Consul.....	1938	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Le Feuvre, E.....	Consul.....	1925	
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Johnson, E. G.....	Consul.....	1927	
Paraguay.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Colgan, H. W.....	Consul.....	1929	
	Peru.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Piquell, J. H.....	Consul.....	1933
	Toronto, Ont.....	Echaniz, S. Q.....	Consul.....	1934	
Poland.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Mackehenie, C.A.....	Consul General.....	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Elliott, H. M.....	Vice Consul.....	1940	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Brzezinski, Dr. T.....	Consul.....	1938	
	Ottawa, Ont.....	*Podoski, V.....	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939	
Portugal.....	Regina, Sask.....	McAra, J.....	Consular Agent.....	1936	
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Brown, B. S.....	Consul.....	1937	
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Szygowski, Dr. J.....	Consul.....	1937	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Dubeau, Dr. E.....	Consul.....	1939	
	North Sydney, N.S.....	Hackett, W.....	Vice-Consul.....	1910	
Roumania.....	Saint John, N.B.....	Allison, H. A.....	Consul.....	1903	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Macleau, J. B.....	Consul.....	1922	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Nicolau, D.....	Consul General.....	1938	
Salvador.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Ionescu, N.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Marcotte, L.....	Consul.....	1928	
	Toronto, Ont.....	Hipwell, F.....	Consul.....	1933	
Vancouver, B.C.....	Dalton, H.....	Consul.....	1933		

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

(1) With personal rank of Consul General.

(2) With personal rank of Consul.

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Webb, G.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	de Yturralde, D.	Vice-Consul	1940
	North Sydney, N.S.	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul	1926
	Toronto, Ont.	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Vice-Consul	1940
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Edmonton, Alta.	Skarin, E.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Löwenhard, G.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1925
	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Koivukoski, K.E.E.	Acting Vice-Consul	1940
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul	1924
	Quebec, P.Q.	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul	1927
	Sydney and North Sydney, N.S.	Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul	1927
	Saint John, N.B.	Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Arder, J. E.	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Acting Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hermanson, A.	Consul	1928
	Switzerland	Montreal, P.Q.	*Jaccard, G.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto, Ont.		Oertle, J.	Consul	1939
Vancouver, B.C.		Bäschlin, E.	Consul	1928
Thailand	Winnipeg, Man.	Hauri, M.	Acting Consul	1938
	Vancouver, B.C.	Watson-Armstrong, W. J. M.	Consul General	1929
United States	Vancouver, B.C.	Bayly, C. J.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Calgary, Alta.	*Allen, C. W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Edmonton, Alta.	*Tolman, G. L.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	*Goodier, H. T.	Consul	1935
	Fredericton, N.B.	*Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Halifax, N.S.	*MacEachran, C. E.	Consul General	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	*Hicks, K. V.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Halifax, N.S.	*Hammond, B. M.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Halifax, N.S.	*Wilkins, F.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Halifax, N.S.	*Gunsaulus, E. N.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Hamilton, Ont.	*Beaumont, A.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Byington, H. M.	Consul General	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Ford, R. C.	Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Touchette, J. I.	Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Lynch, A. G.	Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Farnsworth, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Johnson, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Wellborn, A. T.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Coerr, W. DeR.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Lovell, A. H., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cromie, L. J.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*McSweeney, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Smith, B. K.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Topping, J. L.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Straus, O. S.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Barry, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cavanaugh, R. J.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Kiley, H. P.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Hayes, S. T.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Franklin, L. W.	Consul	1940
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Brown, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Murray, W. B.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Nicoll, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Simmons, J. F.	Consul General	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Peterson, A. F.	Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*O'Connor, K. E.	Vice-Consul	1940

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States—Con...	Ottawa, Ont.	*Parsons, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Jordan, R. B.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Minor, G. C.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Frederickson, O. W.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Renchard, G. W.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Quebec, P. Q.	*Winslow, R. R.	Consul	1939
	Quebec, P. Q.	*Morton, W. R.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Regina, Sask.	*Heingartner, R. W.	Consul	1939
	Regina, Sask.	*Johnson, E. H.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Saint John, N. B.	*Davis, T. D.	Consul	1937
	Saint John, N. B.	*Cyphers, D. E.	Vice-Consul	1939
	St. Stephens, N. B.	*Brist, G. L.	Vice-Consul	1925
	Sarnia, Ont.	*Payne, C. E. B.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Hengstler, H. C.	Consul General	1937
	Toronto, Ont.	*Day, S. H.	Consul	1939
	Toronto, Ont.	*Perkins, W.	Consul	1937
	Toronto, Ont.	*Beyer, R. K.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Toronto, Ont.	*Mann, F. J.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Wardlaw, A. B.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Anderson, S. G.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Bohne, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1922
	Toronto, Ont.	*Harding, R. W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Toronto, Ont.	*Hoyt, E. M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	*Trowbridge, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Josselyn, P. R.	Consul General	1938
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Reineck, W. S.	Consul	1937
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Robinson, T. H.	Consul	1938
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Cory, T. J.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Gleek, L. E., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Schwartz, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Meeks, N. P.	Vice-Consul	1928
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Owen, A. C.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Walsh, W. M.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Gnade, R. E.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B. C.	*Rossow, R., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Victoria, B. C.	*Clark, R. P.	Consul	1937
	Victoria, B. C.	*Demille, P. H.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Windsor, Ont.	*Vance, M. M.	Consul	1932
	Windsor, Ont.	*Milburne, H. L.	Consul	1936
	Windsor, Ont.	*Post, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Windsor, Ont.	*Tuthill, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Windsor, Ont.	*Smith, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Windsor, Ont.	*Sundell, C. C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Hopper, G. D.	Consul General	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Fuller, G. G.	Consul	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Colladay, M. H.	Consul	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Rutherford, M. R.	Vice-Consul	1939
Winnipeg, Man.	*Williams, E., 3rd.	Vice-Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Ferguson, C. V., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Ainsworth, H. G.	Vice-Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Heller, B. F.	Vice-Consul	1938	
Yarmouth, N. S.	*Miller, H. S.	Consul	1937	
Yarmouth, N. S.	*Taliaferro, C. H.	Vice-Consul	1938	
Uruguay	Halifax, N. S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1930
Venezuela	Halifax, N. S.	Silver, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1924
	Montreal, P. Q.	*Pacanins, F.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Aiken, M.	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B. C.	Harrison, H. F.	Consul	1929
Yugoslavia	Montreal, P. Q.	*Vukmirovic, V. M.	Consul General	1939

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

APPENDIX E

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES IN WHICH CONSULAR
OFFICERS ARE RESIDENT, WITH NAME AND
DESIGNATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER**

City	Country	Name	Designation
Calgary.....	Denmark.....	Petersen, E.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Beauchemin, L. O.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	O'Keefe, T. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	O'Keefe, T. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Allen, C. W.....	Vice-Consul.
Campbellton.....	Norway.....	Bridges, H. F. G.....	Vice-Consul.
Camrose.....	Norway.....	Christenson, I. A.....	Vice-Consul.
Charlottetown.....	France.....	Benac, E.....	Consular Agent.
Chatham, Ont.....	Netherlands.....	Dodman, G. M.....	Vice-Consul.
Copper Cliff.....	Finland.....	Johnson, H. E.....	Vice-Consul.
Edmonton.....	Belgium.....	Polet, M.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Christensen, C. E.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Chatain, J.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	Craig, W. D.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Skarin, E.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Tolman, G. L.....	Vice-Consul.
Estevan.....	Norway.....	Westergaard, H. A.....	Consul.
Fort William.....	Netherlands.....	Babe, F.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Sorensen, C.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Koivukoski, K. E. E.....	Acting Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Goodier, H. T.....	Consul.
Fredericton.....	United States.....	Johnson, F. C.....	Vice-Consul.
Halifax.....	Belgium.....	Jones, A. N.....	Consul.
	Cuba.....	Sotto, L.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Mathers, H. I.....	Consul.
	Dominican Republic.....	Quigley, J. G.....	Consul.
	France.....	Tambon, A. M.....	Consular Agent.
	Hayti.....	Fielding, R. M.....	Consul.
	Latvia.....	Whitman, P. L.....	Consul.
	Liberia.....	Hechler, P. E.....	Consul.
	Netherlands.....	Warren, F. K.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Mathers, H. I.....	Consul.
	Panama.....	Mestre, C.....	Consul.
	Spain.....	Webb, G.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Davison, J. M.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	MacEachran, C. E.....	Consul General.
Uruguay.....	Neville, J. A.....	Vice-Consul.	
Venezuela.....	Silver, R. H.....	Vice-Consul.	
Hamilton.....	United States.....	Beaumont, A.....	Vice-Consul.
Kenora.....	United States.....	Moore, R. H.....	Consular Agent.
Louisburg.....	Norway.....	Lewis, G. D. D.....	Vice-Consul.
Montreal.....	Argentine Republic.....	Tombs, G.....	Acting Consul.
	Bolivia.....	Viau, P.....	Consul.
	Brazil.....	de Murtinho-Braga, F.....	Acting Consul General.
	Chile.....	Bustos, E.....	Consul General.
	Colombia.....	de Holte-Castello, E.....	Consul General.
	Czechoslovakia.....	Pavlascek, F.....	Consul General.
	Denmark.....	Holler, G. B.....	Consul General.
	Dominican Republic.....	Battle, E.....	Acting Consul General.
	Ecuador.....	Comte, Henri.....	Consul.
	Estonia.....	Luden, G. P.....	Acting Consul.
	Finland.....	Altio, K. F.....	Consul General.
France.....	Coursier, Henri.....	Consul General.	

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident, with name and designation of principal Officer—*Continued*

City	Country	Name	Designation
<i>Montreal—Con.</i>	Greece	Tserepis, N. G.	Consul General.
	Guatemala	Hébert, L. P.	Consul.
	Hayti	Hébert, G.	Consul.
	Hungary	Winter, Dr. C.	Consul General.
	Latvia	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General.
	Mexico	Nieto, R.	Consul General.
	Monaco	Pasquin, M.	Consul.
	Netherlands	Luden, G. P.	Acting Consul General.
	Nicaragua	Viau, Paul.	Consul General.
	Norway	Steen, D.	Consul General.
	Panama	Tétrault, N.	Consul.
	Peru	Piquell, J. H.	Consul.
	Poland	Brzezinski, Dr. T.	Consul.
	Portugal	Dubeau, Dr. E.	Consul.
	Roumania	Nicolau, D.	Consul General.
	Salvador	Marcotte, L.	Consul.
	Spain	Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General.
Sweden	Löwenhard, G.	Consul General.	
Switzerland	Jaccard, G.	Consul General.	
United States	Byington, H. M.	Consul General.	
Venezuela	Pacanins, F.	Consul General.	
Yugoslavia	Vukmirovic, V. M.	Consul General.	
<i>Newcastle</i>	Norway	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Niagara Falls</i>	United States	Franklin, L. W.	Consul.
<i>Ottawa</i>	Argentine Republic	Aguilar, S.	Consul General.
	Belgium	Major, A.	Consul.
	Chile	Feliu H., L. E.	Consul General.
	China	Shih, Chao-Ying	Consul General.
	Cuba	de Leon, A.	Acting Consul General.
	Japan	Yamada, S.	Acting Consul.
	Poland	Podoski, V.	Consul General.
United States	Simmons, J. F.	Consul General.	
<i>Port Arthur</i>	Denmark	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul.
	Finland	Koivukoski, K. E. E.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Koivukoski, K. E. E.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	United States	Goodier, H. T.	Consul.
<i>Prince Rupert</i>	Belgium	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Dybbavn, J.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Quebec</i>	Argentine Republic	Corriveau, J. E.	Acting Consul.
	Belgium	Koetz, M.	Consul.
	Denmark	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Bonnafous, H.	Consul.
	Hayti	Rouillard, L.	Consul.
	Luxemburg	Keets, M.	Consul.
	Mexico	Turcot, A.	Consul.
	Netherlands	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Greig, R. D.	Vice-Consul.
	Spain	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul.
United States	Winslow, R. R.	Consul.	
<i>Regina</i>	Denmark	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Roy, I.	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul.
	Poland	McAra, J.	Consular Agent.
	United States	Heingartner, R. W.	Consul.
<i>Sarnia</i>	United States	Payne, C. E. B.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Saskatoon</i>	Denmark	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Léger, J. L.	Consular Agent.
<i>St. John</i>	Argentine Republic	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Belgium	McInerney, R. G.	Consul.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident, with name and designation of principal Officer—Continued

City	Country	Name	Designation
St. John—Con	Cuba.....	Lliraldi, M.....	Acting Consul.
	Denmark.....	Larsen, T. P.....	Vice-Consul.
	Finland.....	Magnusson, C. E.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Sandford, C.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	Stöner, G. M.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Kane, H. E.....	Vice-Consul.
	Panama.....	Cochrane, J. N.....	Consul.
	Portugal.....	Allison, H. A.....	Consul.
	Sweden.....	Ledingham, D. W.....	Vice-Consul.
United States.....	Davis, T. D.....	Consul.	
St. Stephen.....	United States.....	Brist, G. L.....	Vice-Consul.
Sydney and North Sydney	Belgium.....	Martheleur, E. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Benac, E.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	Ryan, C. D.....	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Young, J. A.....	Vice-Consul.
	Portugal.....	Hackett, W.....	Vice-Consul.
	Spain.....	Sainthill, R.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Mann, O. N.....	Vice-Consul.
Toronto.....	Belgium.....	Fennell, R.....	Consul.
	Costa Rica.....	Colquhoun, H.....	Consul.
	Czechoslovakia.....	Van Wart, H. H.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Klein, D. V.....	Consul.
	Dominican Republic.....	Douglas, A. C.....	Consul.
	Finland.....	Graham, A. K.....	Consul.
	France.....	Rochereau de la Sablière, C.E.....	Consular Agent.
	Greece.....	Moffat, F. M.....	Vice-Consul.
	Hayti.....	Gunn, J. A.....	Consul.
	Latvia.....	Bryson, R. N.....	Consul.
	Lithuania.....	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.....	Consul General.
	Netherlands.....	McRuer, J. C.....	Acting Consul.
	Norway.....	Printz, C. J.....	Vice-Consul.
	Panama.....	Le Feuvre, E.....	Consul.
	Peru.....	Echaniz, S. Q.....	Consul.
	Portugal.....	Macleon, J. B.....	Consul.
	Salvador.....	Hipwell, F.....	Consul.
	Spain.....	Robins, F. B.....	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Ander, J. E.....	Consul.
	Switzerland.....	Oertle, J.....	Consul.
	United States.....	Hengstler, H. C.....	Consul General.
	Venezuela.....	Aiken, M.....	Consul.
	Vancouver.....	Argentine Republic.....	Bernard, F. P.....
Belgium.....		Van Rickstal, J.....	Consul General.
Bolivia.....		Johnson, C.....	Consul.
Brazil.....		Watkins, A. P.....	Vice-Consul.
Chile.....		Morris, H. J.....	Consul.
China.....		Pao, C. H.....	Consul.
Colombia.....		Morris, H. J.....	Consul.
Costa Rica.....		Hamilton, J. H.....	Consul.
Denmark.....		Jessen, L. L.....	Consul.
Finland.....		Ekengren, H. A. O.....	Acting Consul.
France.....		Gallat, F. M.....	Consul.
Guatemala.....		Hacking, H. E.....	Consul.
Japan.....		Nakauchi, K.....	Consul.
Latvia.....		Savage, W.....	Consul.
Mexico.....		Alton, C. G.....	Consul.
Netherlands.....		van Roggen, M.A.....	Consul.
Norway.....		Johnson, E. G.....	Consul.
Panama.....		Colgan, H. W.....	Consul.
Paraguay.....		Mackehenie, C. A.....	Consul-General.
Peru.....		Brown, B. S.....	Consul.
Poland.....		Dalton, H.....	Consul.
Salvador.....		Bernard, F. P.....	Acting Vice-Consul.
Spain.....		Stahl, K. A.....	Acting Consul.
Sweden.....		Bäschlin, E.....	Consul.
Switzerland.....		Watson-Armstrong, W. J. M.....	Consul General.
Thailand.....		Josselyn, P. R.....	Consul General.
United States.....		Harrison, H. F.....	Consul.
Venezuela.....			

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident, with name and designation of principal Officer—*Concluded*

City	Country	Name	Designation
Victoria.....	Belgium.....	Harvey, R. O. D.....	Consul.
	Bolivia.....	Beatty, J. H.....	Consul.
	Mexico.....	Keeble, W. T.....	Consul.
	Netherlands.....	Holland, W. G. C.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	King, E. H.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Clark, R. P.....	Consul.
Windsor.....	United States.....	Vance, M. M.....	Consul.
Winnipeg.....	Belgium.....	Dale, S. J.....	Acting Consul.
	Czechoslovakia.....	Steinkopf, M. B.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Johannson, G. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	Finland.....	Hermanson, A.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Bougearel, H. P.....	Consul.
	Hungary.....	Szelle, Dr. L.....	Consul.
	Netherlands.....	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.....	Consul.
	Norway.....	Kummen, C. T.....	Consul.
	Poland.....	Szygowski, Dr. J.....	Consul.
	Sweden.....	Hermanson, A.....	Consul.
Yarmouth.....	Switzerland.....	Hauri, M.....	Acting Consul.
	United States.....	Hopper, G. D.....	Consul General.
	United States.....	Miller, H. S.....	Consul.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1941



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1942

Price, 10 cents.

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OTTAWA
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1942

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To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1941.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 7, 1942.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	5
Appendix A—Canadian Representation Abroad.....	15
“ B—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth.....	17
“ C—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	18
“ D—List of Countries Having Consular Representation in Canada.....	20
“ E—List of Cities in Which Consular Officers are Resident....	25

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the customary Annual Report of the activities of the Department for the calendar year 1941. It is with the most profound regret that I must record the death on January 28, 1941, of Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1925 to 1941. The loss of Dr. Skelton has been felt not only in the Department which he did so much to create, but throughout Canada and the community of nations. The Department also lost the services of two of its most able and trusted representatives, Mr. John Hall Kelly, Canadian High Commissioner to Ireland, who passed away in Dublin on March 9, 1941, and Mr. Loring C. Christie, Canadian Minister to the United States, whose death, following a severe illness, took place in New York on April 8, 1941.

During the past year, the constant increase in the burden of work has necessitated a reorganization of the Department on the basis of a growing measure of Divisional responsibility. At the present time the work of the Department is carried on through the following main Divisions: Diplomatic and Commercial Division under Mr. Laurent Beaudry, the Legal Division under Mr. J. E. Read, the British Commonwealth and European Division under Mr. L. B. Pearson, and the American and Far Eastern Division under Mr. H. L. Keenleyside. On June 24, 1941, Mr. L. B. Pearson and Mr. H. L. Keenleyside were named Assistant Under-Secretaries of State for External Affairs.

OFFICES ABROAD

The following is a short review of the work of the offices abroad which are under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs:—

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

During the year 1941 the activities of Canada House continued to expand as a result of war-time conditions. As in 1940, the work of the Office was conducted under exceptional circumstances owing to enemy air raids over London, although the cessation of daylight raids eased the strain on the daily routine of the Office. Canada House has again this year been fortunate enough to escape a direct hit, but the London Offices of the Department of Munitions and Supply in St. James's Square were seriously damaged, although the members of the staff managed to continue their work in part of the building, despite conditions of great difficulty.

The Office was in continuous contact with the Department of External Affairs and with the various Departments of the United Kingdom Government concerning many aspects of the joint war effort. The closest co-operation was maintained with Canadian Military Headquarters, Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters, Royal Canadian Naval Headquarters and with the London Office of the Department of Munitions and Supply. A most important field of

activity of the Office was that relating to the formulation and discussion with the appropriate United Kingdom authorities of policy related to the Canadian Armed Forces in the United Kingdom. The Office also furnished numerous detailed reports to the Department of External Affairs on various aspects of war-time policy and legislation in the United Kingdom.

The establishment of representation in London by many branches of the Canadian Government concerned with the war effort, such as the National Research Council, involved the collaboration of the Office in the setting up of the necessary administrative organization. At the outset the Office of the National Research Council was accommodated at Canada House but is now housed in alternative war-time premises at 3, St. James's Square.

During the course of the year there have been a number of visits by members of the Canadian Government to London, which have made possible a series of intimate exchanges of views between Ministers of the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments on different questions connected with the conduct of the war. The Prime Minister during his visit to the United Kingdom in August attended meetings of the War Cabinet and held important consultations with Mr. Churchill and other members of the United Kingdom Government. The following members of the Canadian Government visited the United Kingdom:— the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, the Hon. Angus Macdonald, Minister of National Defence for Naval Service, and the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health. In addition to the visits of members of the Government there were two delegations of Members of Parliament, including a group under the leadership of the Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition. Another visiting group was composed of prominent newspaper editors and proprietors; also a number of distinguished Canadian public men visited the United Kingdom to see for themselves something of the British war effort. A large number of officials have visited the United Kingdom in connection with Canada's war production and arrangements have been made for these visitors to get into touch with appropriate Government Departments and individuals.

An expanding phase of the work of the Office was that related to prisoners of war and an increasing number of enquiries continue to be received. Mr. G. Ignatieff represented the Office on the Inter-Governmental Committee known as the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee, which was set up to secure co-ordination between the Governments of the Commonwealth on Prisoners of War questions.

The past year was one of exceptional activity in matters connected with the Navy. Arrangements for the launching of the two new destroyers were made through this Office, and questions connected with priority for orders placed in Canadian shipyards by the Admiralty have been dealt with. Many Canadian shipping problems required attention, involving close relations with the Ministry of War Transport. In view of the necessity for allocating transportation for Canadians and others desiring to proceed to Canada by sea, it was found advisable to set up a Passage Priority Committee, consisting of representatives of the High Commissioner's Office, Canadian Military Headquarters, the Department of Immigration and the Department of Munitions and Supply. The work of the Committee greatly eased the problem of Canadian civilians in the United Kingdom awaiting return passages to Canada, and as a result, the difficulties which existed at the beginning of the year, particularly in relation to Canadian women and children wishing to return home, have now, for the most part, been solved.

The Committee's work also involved co-operation with the United Kingdom Passport authorities in securing the grant of exit permits to Canadians who have been resident for a considerable period. This Committee met weekly and dealt with over 860 applications for passages through the year.

The Press Office continued to expand its activities throughout the year and supplied a steady output of information regarding the Canadian war effort to the British press.

The High Commissioner received many donations for war purposes in the United Kingdom and gifts of foodstuffs, comforts and equipment from individuals and organizations in Canada, which were allocated to the most deserving objects.

Mr. L. B. Pearson, the Official Secretary, was recalled to Canada in May to assume the position of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. F. Hudd, the Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, took over the duties of Official Secretary as a war-time arrangement. At the same time, Major D. C. Unwin Simson was appointed to act as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Leon Mayrand was transferred to the Canadian Legation in Rio de Janeiro in September. Mr. David M. Johnson, solicitor to the Treasury in the Department of Finance, who had been loaned to the Department of External Affairs for the duration of the war, has taken up his duties as Attaché at Canada House, his appointment being effective from the 1st October. Dr. L. E. Howlett was appointed Chief Scientific Liaison Officer in London on behalf of the National Research Council. The very substantial increase in the work of the office in 1941 is indicated by the fact that 4,013 cables and telegrams were despatched from the office during this period as compared with 2,464 during the calendar year 1940.

Canadian Legation, United States

The Honourable Leighton McCarthy, K.C. was appointed Canadian Minister to the United States and took up his post on March 14, 1941, in succession to Mr. L. C. Christie, who died after a lengthy illness on April 8, 1941. At the same time Mr. H. H. Wrong was appointed to the Legation with the rank of Minister Counsellor, and Mr. Merchant Mahoney became Counsellor of Legation.

Throughout 1941 there was exceptionally close contact between the Canadian and United States Governments, and the entry of the United States into the war on December 7, 1941, has strengthened this cooperation in every field of government activity. The work of the Legation, as a consequence, greatly increased in volume as the year progressed.

The Agreement reached between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States at Hyde Park on April 20, 1941, for coordinating the resources of Canada and the United States, and the creation and functioning of the Materials Coordinating Committee, the Joint Economic Committees and the Joint War Production Committee, provide concrete illustrations of the closeness of the relationship between the two countries during 1941. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence set up in August 1940, continued to hold regular meetings in Canada and the United States during 1941. While such independent bodies as those referred to above were created to deal with various specific problems, a great deal remained to be done in many fields where the Legation had the responsibility of carrying on direct discussions with agencies of the United States Government. It was consequently found necessary to enlarge the staff considerably.

During the year Air Commodore W. R. Kenny, Air Attache at the Legation, was obliged to relinquish his post because of illness, while Mr. James E. Coyne who was appointed Financial Attache on March 30, 1941, returned to Ottawa in October to assume a post with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The special war problems dealt with by the Legation included every phase of wartime activity—the fighting services, economic warfare, finance, shipping, war industry, security arrangements, raw materials, publicity and many other fields. The various treaties and agreements in the negotiations for which the Legation was concerned, are listed in another section of this report.

During the year the United States immigration regulations established July 1, 1940, were supplemented in many respects, particularly from the point of view of security; thus entry to and departure from the United States of aliens was made subject to a closer supervision than before. The Legation had to answer a large number of enquiries concerning the effect of these regulations on individuals. Assistance was thus rendered to the Canadian Travel Bureau in removing misconceptions in the minds of prospective visitors to Canada. The liberal granting of border crossing cards to permanent residents of the United States facilitated travel to Canada for large numbers, particularly Canadians established in the United States.

The number of passports issued to Canadians in the United States increased over the previous year.

The volume of work in regard to the protection of Canadian interests and Canadian nationals abroad developed enormously in the course of the year and until the United States became a belligerent was dealt with by the Legation serving as liaison between the Canadian Government and the United States Government as protecting power of such interests. Now that the United States is at war the only countries in which the United States continues to represent Canadian interests are Finland and non-occupied France and various French possessions.

Canadian Legation, Japan

Increasing cooperation between Japan and the other Axis powers, which culminated in Japanese attacks on the democracies on December 7, made the year 1941 a period of great difficulty for the Legation in Tokio, of which Mr. D'Arcy McGreer has been Charge d'Affaires since 1938.

Throughout the year the Legation endeavoured to keep in touch with the development of policies and opinions in Japan and to keep the Canadian Government informed in regard to the changes that were taking place in that country. At the same time, under direction from Ottawa, further efforts were made to persuade all Canadians resident in Japan, or in other dangerous areas throughout the Far East, to return to Canada or to move to some other zone of safety.

Frequent representations were made to the Japanese Foreign Office in regard to damage to Canadian properties or injuries to Canadian personnel as a result of Japanese military operations in China. Full information was supplied to the Canadian Government in regard to the abrogation by Japan of the Pelagic Sealing Convention of 1911 and the policies adopted subsequent to that abrogation.

Following the declaration of a state of war between Canada and Japan, arrangements are now being made to facilitate the reciprocal exchange of Canadian and Japanese diplomatic and consular officials.

Canadian Legations, Belgium, the Netherlands and France

During the past year the direction of the Canadian Legations to Belgium, the Netherlands and France has been assumed by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, who maintains an office in London. Various questions arising out of the war have been discussed by the Canadian Charge d'Affaires with the Belgian and Netherlands Governments now established in London, and information has been forwarded dealing with the activities of the Belgian and Netherlands Forces now established in the United Kingdom, and whose formations are also being enlisted in Canada.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Dupuy, who was formerly on the staff of the Canadian Legation in Paris, has made several special visits to unoccupied France. Mr. Dupuy first arrived in Vichy on August 20, 1940 and returned to London on December 17. He left London again en route to Vichy on January

25, 1941, arriving back in London by March 14, 1941. A third visit to unoccupied France was made in August and September. During these visits in which Mr. Dupuy looked after the interests of Canadian nationals who were unable to leave France and acted in a general liaison capacity, he discussed with the French authorities at Vichy questions concerning Canadian and other British nationals in France, Canadians interned in the occupied zone, travel and exchange control regulations, and also reported on political developments in unoccupied France. Contact was maintained during the visits with the other diplomatic missions accredited to Vichy. While in London, the Charge d'Affaires was in frequent communication with the various United Kingdom Government Departments to whom information concerning developments in France was made available.

Canadian Legation, Brazil

The first Canadian Minister to Brazil, Mr. Jean Desy, arrived in Rio de Janeiro on September 10, 1941, accompanied by Mr. R. A. D. Ford, Third Secretary. He has since been joined by Mr. Leon Mayrand, formerly Second Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

The Chancery of the Legation was established in the Palace Hotel, pending the renting of permanent offices in the vicinity.

The Canadian Minister presented his credentials to the President of Brazil on September 30 and also transmitted to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, a personal message from the Prime Minister of Canada, expressing the satisfaction of the Canadian Government at the opening of the Canadian Legation in Rio de Janeiro.

Shortly after the establishment of the Legation in Rio, the Minister and his staff welcomed to Brazil the Canadian Trade Mission to South America. The Mission was composed of the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce; L. D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Yves Lamontagne, Director of Commercial Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce; Escott Reid, Second Secretary, Department of External Affairs; and A. C. L. Adams, private secretary of the Minister. The visit was marked by the signing of a Canadian-Brazilian Trade Agreement at the Palacio Itamaraty by the Canadian Minister and Mr. MacKinnon for the Government of Canada and by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha for the Government of Brazil.

A great volume of publicity was accorded to the Mission by the Brazilian newspapers. Many articles were published on the subject of the Trade Agreement and the presence of the Mission did much to publicise Canada in Brazil.

Since the opening of the Legation, many inquiries have been received dealing with agricultural, commercial, industrial and cultural conditions in Canada, and a considerable number of articles on Canada have appeared in the Brazilian press.

Canadian Legation, Argentina and Chile

The Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon was appointed by the Canadian Government as first Canadian Minister to Argentina in the summer of 1941. It was announced on October 9 that Mr. Turgeon would also be accredited as Canadian Minister to Chile. He arrived at Buenos Aires on October 30, accompanied by Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, First Secretary, and Mr. Gilles Sicotte, Third Secretary. Letters of Credence were presented to the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic in exercise of Executive Power, on November 13; and on the same day messages were exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A Legation residence, and Chancery quarters, were established shortly after the arrival of the Mission.

The visit to Argentina during October of the Canadian Trade Mission to South America, under the leadership of the Honourable James A. McKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, resulted in useful discussions of economic and commercial questions, and the signature of a Trade Agreement between Canada and Argentina.

On January 2, 1942, Mr. Turgeon presented his credentials to the Vice-President of Chile, Mr. Jeronimo Mendez. The new Legation's duties will be to promote still further the economic, political and cultural bonds connecting Canada with Argentina and Chile.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

The first High Commissioner for Canada in the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., left Australia for Canada on July 24 to take up his new appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. On November 6, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., as High Commissioner in succession to Mr. Burchell. Major-General Odlum arrived in Canberra on January 7, 1942. Mr. E. B. Rogers was in charge of the Office pending the arrival of the new High Commissioner.

During the year reports were sent to Ottawa on a great variety of subjects, including developments in the work of the Armed Forces, war finance, National Security Regulations, passport and immigration questions, broadcasting, post war reconstruction, rehabilitation of members of the forces, relations with Allied and neutral countries, and the changing political situation. Specific enquiries from Australian Government Departments and from other sources in Australia and Canada were dealt with. Commencing in April, a weekly bulletin of Canadian news was distributed to the press, Government Departments, Canadians resident in Australia, and others. The office continued to be a channel of communication between the Canadian and Australian Governments on matters relating to the prosecution of the war and on other questions of mutual interest. Prior to his departure, Mr. Burchell visited many parts of Australia, addressing public gatherings on Canada's war work and other subjects.

Effective co-operation was maintained during the year with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in Sydney and Melbourne.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

During 1941, the general volume of the work of the Office continued to increase, and questions arising out of the war and the special position of New Zealand in the Pacific continued to receive close attention.

Early in August the Right Honourable J. G. Coates returned from his mission to the United States and Canada and expressed his warm appreciation of the reception with which he had met in both countries, and of the arrangements which had been made in Canada for the supply of munitions and essential equipment to New Zealand. On September 15, 1941, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. P. Fraser, returned from his visit to the Middle East, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

The High Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Riddell, has continued to report on the war effort of the Dominion and on new legislation introduced into Parliament, and to provide information to the New Zealand authorities concerning the Canadian war effort.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, South Africa

Dr. H. Laureys, first High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa, has continued throughout the past year to keep the Government fully informed on the effect of the war on the political, military, and economic life of South Africa. Between January 23 and May 7, 1941, the High Commissioner

attended the Parliamentary Session at Cape Town, where the war legislation introduced by the Union Government was closely followed. At the same time, the High Commissioner has worked in cooperation with the Public Information authorities at Ottawa and at Pretoria to maintain a full exchange of information concerning the Canadian and South African war efforts. Throughout the period, the Office was in close touch with the Canadian Trade Commissioners' Offices in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

The first High Commissioner for Canada in Dublin, Mr. John Hall Kelly, who arrived in Dublin on March 8, 1940, passed away on March 9, 1941, following an operation. Mr. E. J. Garland carried on the work of the Office as Acting High Commissioner, until the appointment of Mr. John Kearney, which was announced by the Prime Minister on July 31, 1941. The new High Commissioner arrived in Dublin on August 26, when he was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. de Valera, and the President, Mr. Douglas Hyde.

Throughout the period, the Office was in close touch with the various Departments of Government, and full reports were forwarded dealing with the various defence measures, labour problems and legislation, trade and financial measures that came before the Irish authorities, as well as with the movements of public opinion following the war developments of the year under review.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

In July, 1941, the Government decided, in view of the war conditions and the share which Canada had assumed in the defence of Newfoundland, upon the advisability of appointing a High Commissioner for Canada to Newfoundland.

Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., who had been appointed as the first High Commissioner for Canada to Australia on November 1, 1939, was designated as High Commissioner in Newfoundland on July 31, 1941.

Mr. Burchell arrived in St. John's on September 11, 1941. He was accompanied by Mr. H. A. Dyde, Secretary of The Defence Council of Canada, and by Mr. A. J. Pick, Third Secretary.

The Office has become the channel of communication between the Newfoundland and Canadian Governments on matters relating to the prosecution of the war and on other questions of mutual interest. Close cooperation has been established with the Canadian Naval, Army and Air Force headquarters in Newfoundland and problems relating to each of these Services in Newfoundland and Labrador have been taken up with various Departments of the Newfoundland Government.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

Friendly relations have been maintained between the Consulate in Greenland, which was established in June, 1940, and the Greenland Administration. Canadian purchases of cryolite continue to increase and during the year Greenland obtained a considerable part of its imports from Canada.

A building for the Canadian Consulate was erected during the year and the Consulate moved into the new building in September.

On July 4, Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, the Consul, left Greenland for Canada. Mr. A. E. Porsild, who had arrived in Greenland on June 23, became Acting Consul. Mr. M. J. Dunbar, who had been appointed Vice-Consul, arrived in Greenland on October 22. When Mr. Porsild sailed on December 8 for Canada, Mr. Dunbar became Acting Consul.

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon

On August 19, 1941, it was decided to establish a Canadian Consulate at the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Mr. C. C. Eberts, who was appointed Vice-Consul and Acting Consul, arrived at St. Pierre on September 1, and on the same date was given provisional recognition by the Administrator pending the granting of an exequatur. Since the establishment of the Consulate various questions of mutual interest and concern to the Canadian Government and the Administration have been discussed among the most important of which have been shipping questions and the supply problems of the Islands. Full reports have been forwarded to the Department of External Affairs on a wide range of subjects relating to the defence, political, economic and shipping situation in St. Pierre.

TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER POWERS

I.—MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Protocol concerning the defence of Newfoundland.—This Protocol was signed at London, on March 27, 1941, by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

By this instrument it is recognized that the defence of Newfoundland is an integral feature of the Canadian scheme of defence, and it is agreed accordingly that, in all powers which may be exercised and in such actions as may be taken under the Agreement for the use and operation of United States bases, dated March 27, 1941, in respect of Newfoundland, Canadian interests in regard to defence will be fully respected.

Protocol amending the International Agreement of June 8, 1937 for the regulation of Whaling, signed at London on June 24, 1938, by the Argentine Republic, Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Ratification of this Protocol was deposited by Canada at London on July 21, 1941. The Protocol became effective for Canada on the same date.

Agreement (North American Regional Broadcasting) signed at Havana, on December 13, 1937, by Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States of America.

This Agreement, the ratification whereof Canada deposited at Havana on December 22, 1938, entered into force on March 29, 1941.

Recommendations of the North American Regional Conference of Radio-Engineering held at Washington, U.S.A., from January 14 to 30, 1941, for the purpose of harmonizing the action of the radio administrations of Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States of America, so that the assignment of frequencies to broadcasting stations in the standard broadcasting band will be in conformity with the provisions of the North American Regional Agreement signed at Havana on December 13, 1937.

These Recommendations were approved by Canada on February 4, 1941, and became effective on the date established therein.

II.—BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Argentina

Trade Agreement.—Signed at Buenos Aires on October 2, 1941. Entered provisionally into force on November 15, pending ratification.

Brazil

Trade Agreement.—Signed at Rio-de-Janeiro on October 17, 1941. Entered provisionally into force on the date of signature, pending ratification.

Chile

Trade Agreement.—Signed at Santiago on September 10, 1941, and entered provisionally into force on October 15, 1941, pending ratification.

Dominican Republic

Trade Agreement.—Signed at Trujillo on March 8, 1940.

Ratifications of this Agreement were exchanged on January 22, 1941. The Agreement entered definitely into force as from that date.

Ecuador

Exchange of Notes.—Effected at Quito on August 26, 1941, constituting a commercial "modus vivendi". This Exchange entered into force on October 1, 1941.

Japan

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.—Signed between the United Kingdom and Japan at London, July 13, 1911 and acceded to by Canada on May 1, 1913.

On July 27, 1941, Canada gave notice of the termination of this Treaty in so far as it affects this country.

New Zealand

Trade Agreement.—Signed at Ottawa and Wellington on April 23, 1932 and entered into force on May 24, 1932.

By proclamation dated September 25, 1941, this Agreement was extended for an indefinite period.

Peru

Declaration.—Signed at Lima on September 2, 1941.

By this instrument the Governments of Canada and Peru signified their intention to remain in close contact through their respective representatives with a view to arriving at a trade agreement.

United States of America

Treaty.—Signed by Canada and the United States at Washington September 6, 1940, amending in their application to Canada the provisions which concern the organization of Commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the United States on September 15, 1914.

Ratifications were exchanged at Washington on August 13, 1941. The Treaty entered at once into force.

Agreement relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development. Signed at Ottawa on March 19, 1941, and awaiting ratification.

This Agreement provides for the establishment of an International Commission to plan and supervise the construction of navigation and power works in the International Section of the St. Lawrence River, for the construction of the seaway from the head of the Lakes to Montreal, and for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin generally for navigation and power.

Declaration by the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States of America regarding cooperation for war production, made on April 20, 1941, at the conclusion of conversations held at Hyde Park.

Trade Agreement relative to fox furs and skins signed at Washington on December 13, 1940.

Ratifications of this Agreement were exchanged at Washington on August 3, 1941, and the instrument entered into force on August 14, 1941.

This Agreement amends the Trade Agreement signed on November 17, 1938, and replaces the Agreement relative to the marketing of fox furs and skins signed at Washington on December 30, 1939.

Exchange of Notes effected at Washington on May 20, 1941, relating to additional diversions of water for power purposes at Niagara Falls. This Exchange of Notes entered into force on June 12, 1941.

Exchange of Notes effected at Washington on October 27 and November 27, 1941, relating to further utilization of water for power purposes at Niagara Falls, and which became effective on November 27, 1941.

Exchange of Notes effected at Washington on November 10 and 11, 1941, providing for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis during low water periods.

The Agreement recorded in this Exchange of Notes became effective on November 11, 1941.

Exchange of Notes effected at Ottawa on May 28, 1941, relating to wheat policies.

Exchange of Notes effected at Ottawa on August 28 and September 4, 1941, constituting an arrangement governing the wearing of uniforms by members of United States forces when visiting Canada and by members of Canadian forces when visiting the United States, and which entered into force on September 11, 1941.

This Agreement supersedes the arrangement effected between the two Governments by the exchange of notes dated March 7, April 5 and June 22, 1939, as amended by the further exchange of notes dated May 17 and May 29, 1940.

Exchange of Notes effected at Washington on October 28 and December 10, 1938 concerning three arrangements regarding broadcasting resulting from the Inter-American Radio Conference held at Havana from November 1 to December 13, 1937.

These arrangements became effective on March 29, 1941.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes effected at Caracas on March 26, 1941, constituting a commercial "modus vivendi".

This Agreement came into force on April 7, 1941.

S.

PUBLICATIONS

21, 1 Among the publications issued under the authority of the Secretary of
for External Affairs in 1491 were the following:—

on J Treaty Series, 1940.

an Canadian Government Representatives Abroad and British and
Foreign Government Representatives in Canada, July, 1941.

PASSPORTS

In the year ended 31st December, 1941, there were issued 211,837 new passports and 3,420 renewals. 517 visas were granted and the income derived from passports fees, renewals, and visas granted, amounted to \$574,819.61.

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. ROBERTSON

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

APPENDIX A

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations.**Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom.**

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Acting Secretary—Frederic Hudd.

Attache—D. M. Johnson.

Second Secretary—C. S. A. Ritchie.

Acting Assistant Secretary—D. C. Unwin Simson.

Third Secretary—G. Ignatieff.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia.

STATE CIRCLE, CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Major General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

Third Secretary—E. B. Rogers.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING, WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—W. A. Riddell.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa.

BARCLAYS BANK BLDG., 206 CHURCH ST. WEST, PRETORIA.

High Commissioner—Henry Laureys.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland.

92 MERRION SQUARE WEST, DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—John D. Kearney, K.C.

Secretary—E. J. Garland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland.

CIRCULAR ROAD, ST. JOHN'S.

High Commissioner—Charles J. Burchell, K.C.

Third Secretary—A. J. Pick.

2. In Foreign Countries—**Canadian Legation, United States.**

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. Leighton
McCarthy, K.C.

Minister-Counsellor—H. Hume Wrong.

Counsellor—Merchant M. Mahoney, C.B.E.

Naval Attache—Commodore Victor G. Brodeur.

Military Attache—Brigadier H. F. G. Letson, M.C.

Air Attache—Air Commodore G. V. Walsh, M.B.E.

Financial Attache and Representative of the Wartime Prices and
Trade Board—A. F. W. Plumtre.

Commercial Attache—H. A. Scott.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD—Concluded**Canadian Legation, United States—Concluded**

Attache—Paul Reading.
 Attache—George Magann.
 Second Secretary—H. Allard.
 Second Secretary—R. M. Macdonnell.
 Assistant Naval Attache—Lt.-Commander J. G. Mackinlay, M.C.
 Assistant Military Attache—Major C. M. Drury.
 Assistant Air Attache—Wing Commander J. G. Bryans.
 Third Secretary—J. A. Chapdelaine.

Canadian Legation, France.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Brigadier
 George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C. Absent on leave.
 Charge d'Affaires—Pierre Dupuy.
 Temporary address—London, England.

Canadian Legation, Japan. (Legation closed December 7, 1941)

16 OMOTE-CHO, SANCHOME, AKASAKA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
 Charge d'Affaires—E. D. McGreer.
 Second Secretary—H. F. Feaver.
 Third Secretary—E. H. Norman.
 Asst. Commercial Secretary—M. T. Stewart.

Canadian Legation, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
 Charge d'Affaires—Pierre Dupuy.
 Temporary address—London, England.

Canadian Legation, Brazil.

METROPOLE BUILDING, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Jean Desy.
 Second Secretary—Leon Mayrand.
 Commercial Attache—Lester S. Glass.
 Third Secretary—R. A. D. Ford.
 Assistant Commercial Attache—Maurice Belanger.

Canadian Legation, Argentina and Chile.

CORNER BARTOLOME & SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. W. F. A.
 Turgeon.
 First Secretary—K. P. Kirkwood.
 Commercial Attache—J. A. Strong.
 Third Secretary—C. G. G. Sicotte.
 Assistant Commercial Attache—J. C. C. Depocas.
 Assistant Commercial Attache—W. B. McCullough.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland.

GODTHAAB.

Vice Consul—M. J. Dunbar.

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

ST. PIERRE.

Vice Consul—C. C. Eberts.

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATION IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom—Right Honourable Malcolm
MacDonald, M.P.
EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Financial Adviser—Gordon Munro, M.C.

Senior Secretary—I. M. R. MacLennan.

Assistant Secretaries—C. A. E. Shuckburgh.
C. G. Costley White.
O. L. Williams.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia—Major-General the
Honourable Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B.
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Noel Deschamps.

Assistant Secretary—Geoffrey Bridgland.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa—D. de Waal Meyer.
56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Attaché—W. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk.

IRELAND

High Commissioner for Ireland—John J. Hearne.
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—John M. Conway.

APPENDIX C

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Belgium.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Baron Silvercruchs. (January 11, 1937.)

STADACONA HALL, 395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Maurice Heyne. (Sun Life Building, Suite 709, Dominion Square, Montreal, P.Q.)

First Secretary—Jean van den Bosch.

Netherlands.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—F. E. H. Groenman.
(October 18, 1939.)

18 RANGE ROAD, OTTAWA.

France.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

René Ristelhueber. (June 3, 1940.)

42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Henri de Lageneste.

Commercial Attaché—Raymond Treuil.

Secretary—Jean du Boisberranger.

United States of America.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

The Honourable Jay Pierrepont Moffat. (June 13, 1940.)

100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Lewis Clark.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Commander Edmond W. Strother.

Military Attaché and Military Attaché for Air—

Lieutenant Colonel John S. Gullet.

Commercial Attaché—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead.

Agricultural Attaché—Clifford C. Taylor.

Second Secretary—Avery F. Peterson.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air—

Commander C. Lincoln Lothrop.

Assistant Military Attaché—Major Francis J. Graling.

Assistant Naval Attachés and Assistant Naval Attachés for Air—

Lieutenant Commander Robert D. Huntington.

Lieutenant Julius Fleischmann.

Lieutenant (J.G.) Norman B. Deuel.

Lieutenant (J.G.) Gregory S. McIntosh.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Oliver B. North.

Third Secretaries—J. Graham Parsons.

Katherine E. O'Connor.

Brazil.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
João Alberto Lins de Barros. (May 15, 1941.)
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Jacome B. de Berenguer-Cesar.

Commercial Counsellor—Edgard de Mello.

Second Secretary—Fernando de Murtinho-Braga.

Attaché—Fernando Cesar de Betancourt-Berenguer.

Argentine Republic.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz. (June 3, 1941.)
5 RIDEAU GATE, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Dr. Raul Rodriguez Araya.

Naval and Aeronautical Attaché—Captain Alberto D. Brunet.

Commercial Attaché—Dr. Hector Scarpellini.

China.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Designate—
Dr. Liu Shih Shun.
278 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

APPENDIX D

CONSULAR OFFICERS IN CANADA CLASSIFIED BY
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Argentine Republic...	Montreal, P.Q.	*Aguilar, S.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1936
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Rollino, J. C.	Consul.	1941
	Saint John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1940
Belgium.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1940
	Edmonton, Alta.	Polet, M.	Consul.	1927
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, A. N.	Consul.	1921
	London, Ont.	Legon, G.	Consular Agent.	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	Major, A.	Consul.	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul.	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.	Koetz, M.	Consul.	1931
	Saint John, N.B.	McInerney, R. G.	Consul.	1937
	Sydney, N.S.	Martheleur, E. L.	Vice-Consul.	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Fennell, R.	Consul.	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Aken, L.	Acting Consul General	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ladner, L.	Consul.	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	Harvey, R.O.D.	Consul.	1938
	Victoria, B.C.	Eekman, L. J.	Acting Consul.	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dale, S. J.	Acting Consul.	1940
Bolivia.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul.	Consul.	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, C.	Consul.	1931
	Victoria, B.C.	Beatty, J. H.	Consul.	1938
Brasil.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Vasconcellos, H. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941
	Vancouver, B. C.	Watkins, A. P.	Vice-Consul.	1929
Chile.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*Bustos, E.	Consul General.	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Feliu H., L. E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, H. J.	Consul.	1930
China.....	Ottawa, Ont.	*Chiang, Hsi-lin.	Consul.	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Ong, Ho-Ching.	Vice-Consul.	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Mok, K. Y.	Consul.	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Yu Pei-chun.	Vice-Consul.	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Holte-Castello, E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
Costa Rica.....	Montreal, P.Q.			
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, H. J.	Consul.	1925
	Toronto, Ont.	Colquhoun, H.	Consul.	1931
Cuba.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Hamilton, J. H.	Consul.	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	*Sotto, L.	Consul.	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Harrington, M.	Consul General.	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	*De Leon, A.	Consul.	1940
	Saint John, N.B.	Peraza, C. G.	Acting Consul.	1941
Czechoslovakia.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*Pavlásek, F.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Hnizdo, J.	Vice-Consul.	1931
Denmark.....	Toronto, Ont.	Van Wart, H. H.	Consul.	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.	Steinkopf, M. B.	Consul.	1937
	Calgary, Alta.	Petersen, E.	Vice-Consul.	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	Christensen, C. E.	Vice-Consul.	1931
	Halifax, N. S.	Mathers, H. J.	Consul.	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Holler, G. B.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1930
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Rechendorff, J. V.	Vice-Consul.	1936
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul.	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul.	1911
	Regina, Sask.	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul.	1933
Saint John, N.B.	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul.	1936	
Saskatoon, Sask.	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul.	1934	
Toronto, Ont.	Klein, D. V.	Consul.	1925	
Vancouver, B.C.	Jessen, L. L.	Consul.	1931	
Winnipeg, Man.	Johannson, G. L.	Consul.	1939	
Winnipeg, Man.	Fremming, C. C. S.	Vice-Consul.	1928	

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**CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued**

Year Appointed	Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
	Dominican Republic	Halifax, N.S.	Quigley, J. G.	Consul	1937	
		Halifax, N.S.	MacKenzie, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1939	
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Ricardo, J.	Consul General	1941	
		Montreal, P.Q.	Gaudreau, R.	Vice-Consul	1941	
		Toronto, Ont.	Douglas, A. C.	Consul	1927	
	Ecuador	Montreal, P.Q.	Comte, Henri	Consul	1930	
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Luden, G. P.	Acting Consul	1939	
	Estonia	Montreal, P.Q.	Beauchemin, L. O.	Consular Agent	1929	
		Calgary, Alta.	Benac, E.	Consular Agent	1936	
	France	Charlottetown P.E.I.	Chatain, J.	Consular Agent	1934	
		Edmonton, Alta.	Tambon, A. M.	Consular Agent	1938	
		Halifax, N.S.	*Coursier, Henri	Consul General	1940	
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Anfossy, A.	Vice-Consul	1939	
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Ricard, J.	Consul	1941	
		Quebec, P.Q.	Roy, L.	Consular Agent	1938	
		Regina, Sask.	Benac, E.	Consular Agent	1935	
		North Sydney, N.S.	Sandford, C.	Consular Agent	1935	
		Saint John, N.B.	Léger, J. L.	Consular Agent	1936	
		Saskatoon, Sask.	Rochereau, de la Sablière, C. E.	Consular Agent	1908	
		Toronto, Ont.	*Gallat, F. M.	Consul	1937	
		Vancouver, B.C.	*Bougearel, H. P.	Consul	1937	
		Winnipeg, Man.	*Tserepis, N. G.	Consul General	1938	
		Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	Metrakos, G. D.	Deputy Consul	1940
			Montreal, P.Q.	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.		Vlassis, G.	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938	
	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	Hébert, L. P.	Consul	1930	
		Montreal, P.Q.	Hacking, H. E.	Consul	1929	
	Hayti	Vancouver, B.C.	Fielding, R. M.	Consul	1936	
		Halifax, N.S.	Hébert, G.	Consul	1931	
		Montreal, P.Q.	Geoffrion, Dr. P.	Vice-Consul	1937	
		Montreal, P.Q.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920	
	Latvia	Quebec, P.Q.	Gunn, J. A.	Consul	1925	
		Toronto, Ont.	Whitman, P. L.	Consul	1933	
		Halifax, N.S.	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General	1940	
	Lithuania	Montreal, P.Q.	Bryson, R. N.	Consul	1939	
		Toronto, Ont.	Savage, W.	Consul	1926	
	Liberia	Vancouver, B.C.	Hechler, P. E.	Consul	1928	
		Halifax, N.S.	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1937	
	Luxemburg	Toronto, Ont.	Koets, M.	Consul	1927	
		Quebec, P.Q.	*Calderón, C. A.	Consul General	1941	
	Mexico	Montreal, P.Q.	Turcot, A.	Consul	1931	
		Quebec, P.Q.	Alton, C. G.	Consul	1936	
		Vancouver, B.C.	Keeble, W. T.	Consul	1939	
		Victoria, B.C.	Pasquin, M.	Consul	1927	
		Montreal, P.Q.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	Dodman, G. M.	Vice-Consul	1933	
		Chatham, Ont.	Hyndman, L. D.	Vice-Consul	1941	
		Edmonton, Alta.	Babe, F.	Vice-Consul	1937	
		Fort William, Ont.	Warren, F. K.	Vice-Consul (*)	1923	
		Halifax, N.S.	*Luden, G. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941	
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Vinke, A. N.	Vice-Consul	1940	
		Quebec, P.Q.	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul	1933	
		Regina, Sask.	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul	1937	
		Saint John, N.B.	Porter, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1941	
		Sydney, N.S.	Ryan, C. D.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Nicaragua	Toronto, Ont.	McRuer, J. C.	Consul	1940	
		Vancouver, B.C.	Ruardi Wichers, J. V. C.	Acting Consul	1941	
		Victoria, B.C.	Holland, W. G. C.	Vice-Consul	1933	
		Winnipeg, Man.	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.	Consul(1)	1924	
		Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul	Consul General	1927	
		Winnipeg, Man.	Bridges, H. F. G.	Vice-Consul	1932	
	Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Christenson, I. A.	Vice-Consul	1931	
		Camrose, Alta.				

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(1) With personal rank of Consul General.

(*) With personal rank of Consul.

**CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued**

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Norway—Con.	Estevan, Sask.	Westergaard, H. A.	Consul.	1937
	Fort William, Ont.	Styffe, O.	Vice-Consul.	1941
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	1906
	Halifax, N.S.	Juell, H.	Consul.	1941
	Halifax, N.S.	*Jangaard, N. K.	Vice-Consul.	1941
	Louisburg, N. S.	Lewis, G. D. D.	Vice-Consul.	1921
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Steen, D.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1934
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Lykke, K.	Vice-Consul.	1933
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.	1936
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Styffe, O.	Vice-Consul.	1941
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John.	Vice-Consul.	1918
	Quebec, P.Q.	Rrodie, W. E.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1941
	Saint John, N.B.	Kane, H. E.	Vice-Consul.	1930
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	1911
	Sydney, N.S.	*Sconhoff, T.	Vice-Consul.	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J.	Vice-Consul.	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Worsoo, H.	Consul.	1941
	Vancouver, B. C.	Bjorke, C. J.	Vice-Consul.	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	King, E. H.	Vice-Consul.	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	Kummen, C. T.	Consul.	1937
	Panama.	Halifax, N.S.	Mestre, C.	Consul.
Montreal, P.Q.		Tétrault, N.	Consul.	1920
Saint John, N.B.		Cochrane, J. N.	Consul.	1938
Toronto, Ont.		Le Feuvre, E.	Consul.	1925
Vancouver, B.C.		Johnson, E. G.	Consul.	1927
Paraguay.	Vancouver, B.C.	Colgan, H. W.	Consul.	1929
Peru.	Montreal, P.Q.	Piquell, J. H.	Consul.	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Davila, H. F.	Consul General.	1941
Poland.	Toronto, Ont.	Echanis, S. Q.	Consul.	1934
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Mackehenie, C. A.	Consul General.	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Elliott, H. M.	Vice Consul.	1940
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Brzesinski, Dr. T.	Consul.	1938
Portugal.	Ottawa, Ont.	*Podoski, V.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
	Regina, Sask.	McAra, J.	Consular Agent.	1936
	Vancouver, B.C.	Brown, B. S.	Consul.	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Szygowski, Dr. J.	Consul.	1937
	Montreal, P.Q.	Dubau, Dr. E.	Consul.	1939
Salvador.	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	Saint John, N.B.	Allison, H. A.	Consul.	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Macleane, J. B.	Consul.	1922
	Montreal, P.Q.	Marcotte, L.	Consul.	1925
Spain.	Toronto, Ont.	Hipwell, F.	Consul.	1933
	Vancouver, B.C.	Dalton, H.	Consul.	1933
	Halifax, N.S.	Webb, G.	Vice-Consul.	1935
Sweden.	Montreal, P.Q.	*Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	de Yturralde, D.	Vice-Consul.	1940
	North Sydney, N.S.	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul.	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul.	1926
	Toronto, Ont.	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Vice-Consul.	1940
	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul.	1938
	Edmonton, Alta.	Skarin, E.	Vice-Consul.	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul.	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Wijkman, P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941
Sweden.	Montreal, P.Q.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.	1925
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.	1925
	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Koreen, J.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1941
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul.	1924
	Quebec, P.Q.	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul.	1927
	Sydney and North Sydney, N.S.	Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul.	1927

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**CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Continued**

When Appointed	Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
1937	Sweden—Cons.	Saint John, N.B.	Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul	1931	
1941		Toronto, Ont.	Ander, J. E.	Consul	1939	
1906		Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Acting Consul	1940	
1941		Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Vice-Consul	1933	
1941	Switzerland	Winnipeg, Man.	Hermanson, A.	Consul	1928	
1921		Montreal, P.Q.	*Jaccard, G.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1934	
1934	United States	Montreal, P.Q.	Sembinelli, I.	Vice-Consul	1941	
1938		Toronto, Ont.	Oertly, J.	Consul	1939	
1936		Vancouver, B.C.	Bäschlin, E.	Consul	1928	
1941		Winnipeg, Man.	Hauri, M.	Acting Consul	1933	
1918		Calgary, Alta.	*Allen, Charles W.	Vice-Consul	1930	
1941		Edmonton, Alta.	*Tolman, Geo. L.	Vice-Consul	1940	
1930		Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.				
1911				*Goodier, Harvey T.	Consul	1935
1941		Fredericton, N.B.	*Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1921	
1908		Halifax, N.S.	*Kemp, Edwin C.	Consul General	1941	
1941		Halifax, N.S.	*Thompson, S. R.	Consul	1941	
1920		Halifax, N.S.	*Hammond, B. Miles.	Vice-Consul	1940	
1931		Halifax, N.S.	*Bream, Gray.	Vice-Consul	1941	
1937		Halifax, N.S.	*Gilchrist, Jas. M.	Vice-Consul	1941	
		Halifax, N.S.	*Gunsaulus, E. N.	Vice-Consul	1938	
1936		Hamilton, Ont.	*Merrell, Clay.	Vice-Consul	1941	
1920		Kenora, Ont.	Moore, Rupert H.	Consular Agent	1918	
1938		Montreal, Que.	*Byington, Homer M.	Consul, General	1935	
1925		Montreal, Que.	*Tait, George.	Consul	1941	
1927		Montreal, Que.	*Touchette, Jos. I.	Consul	1935	
1929		Montreal, Que.	*Lynch, Andrew G.	Consul	1940	
1933		Montreal, Que.	*Johnston, C. S.	Consul	1941	
1941		Montreal, Que.	*Farnsworth, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1938	
1934		Montreal, Que.	*Henry, David H. 2nd.	Vice-Consul	1941	
1940	Montreal, Que.	*Holder, Oscar C.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1940	Montreal, Que.	*Poole, Richard A.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1938	Montreal, Que.	*Bogardus, George F.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1939	Montreal, Que.	*Barry, John R.	Vice-Consul	1919		
1936	Montreal, Que.	*Callahan, Jas. E.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1937	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Franklin, L. W.	Consul	1940		
1937	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Blue, William L.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1939	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Brown, William H.	Vice-Consul	1937		
1910	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Murray, William B.	Vice-Consul	1938		
1903	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Niccoll, Frank C.	Vice-Consul	1940		
1927	Ottawa, Ont.					
1928	Ottawa, Ont.	*Clark, Lewis.	Consul	1941		
1933	Ottawa, Ont.	*Peterson, Avery F.	Consul	1939		
1933	Ottawa, Ont.	*Parsons, J. Graham.	Vice-Consul	1940		
1933	Ottawa, Ont.	*O'Connor, K. E.	Vice-Consul	1939		
1935	Ottawa, Ont.	*Jordan, R. B.	Vice-Consul	1933		
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Minor, George C.	Vice-Consul	1940		
1939	Ottawa, Ont.	*Fredrickson, O. W.	Vice-Consul	1940		
1940	Quebec, Que.	*Winslow, R. R.	Consul	1939		
1935	Quebec, Que.	*Schmitt, H. F. N.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1928	Quebec, Que.	*Hayes, Stanley T.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1939	Quebec, Que.	*Beaumont, Adam.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1940	Regina, Sask.	*Heingartner, R. W.	Consul	1939		
1938	Regina, Sask.	*Demille, P. H.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1926	Saint John, N.B.	*Davis, Thomas D.	Consul	1937		
1906	Saint John, N.B.	*Cyphers, Dudley E.	Vice-Consul	1939		
	Saint Stephen, N.B.	*Brist, George L.	Vice-Consul	1925		
1941	Sarnia, Ont.	*Payne, Chas. E. B.	Vice-Consul	1940		
	Toronto, Ont.	*Winship, North.	Consul General	1941		
1925	Toronto, Ont.	*Day, Samuel H.	Consul	1939		
	Toronto, Ont.	*Perkins, Warwick.	Consul	1937		
1941	Toronto, Ont.	*Kelsey, Easton T.	Consul	1941		
1924	Toronto, Ont.	*Clough, Ralph N.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1927	Toronto, Ont.	*Dillon, Thomas P.	Vice-Consul	1941		
1927	Toronto, Ont.	*Bohne, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1922		

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**CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada Classified by Countries
Represented—Concluded**

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States—Con...	Toronto, Ont.....	*Harding, Robert W.....	Vice-Consul.....	1930
	Toronto, Ont.....	*Hoyt, Elton M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938
	Toronto, Ont.....	*Moessner, Wallace E.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Toronto, Ont.....	*Seddicum, Paul C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Toronto, Ont.....	*Borum, Wylie G.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Josselyn, Paul R.....	Consul General.....	1938
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Jarvis, Robert Y.....	Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Reineck, Walter S.....	Consul.....	1937
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Robinson, Thos. H.....	Consul.....	1938
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Bankhead, John L.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Haupt, Alden M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Smith, Charles W.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Meeks, Nelson P.....	Vice-Consul.....	1928
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Owen, Augustus C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Walsh, Walter M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Clark, Reed Paige.....	Consul.....	1937
	Victoria, B.C.....	*Johnson, Eugene H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Donald, George K.....	Consul General.....	1940
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Milbourne, H. L.....	Consul.....	1936
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Shullaw, Harold.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Sutton, F. Lester.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Smith, H. Armistead.....	Vice-Consul.....	1934
	Windsor, Ont.....	*Sundell, Charles C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Klieforth, Alfred W.....	Consul General.....	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Fuller, George G.....	Consul.....	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*France, Leys A.....	Consul.....	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Colladay, M. H.....	Consul.....	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*MacDonald, W. V.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*O'Neill, W. Paul, Jr.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Heiler, Bernard F.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Eitrem, I. M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	*Boernstein, Ralph A.....	Consul.....	1941
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	*Taliaferro, Chas. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1938
Venezuela.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Silver, R. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1924
	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Pacanins, F.....	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1938
	Toronto, Ont.....	Aiken, M.....	Consul.....	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Harrison, H. F.....	Consul.....	1928
Yugoslavia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Vukmirovic, V. M.....	Consul General.....	1939

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APPENDIX E

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES IN WHICH CONSULAR OFFICERS ARE RESIDENT, WITH NAME AND DESIGNATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER

City	Country	Name	Designation
Calgary.....	Denmark.....	Petersen, E.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Beauchemin, L. O.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	O'Keefe, T. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	O'Keefe, T. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Allen, C. W.....	Vice-Consul.
Campbellton.....	Norway.....	Bridges, H. F. G.....	Vice-Consul.
Camrose.....	Norway.....	Christenson, I. A.....	Vice-Consul.
Charlottetown.....	France.....	Benac, E.....	Consular Agent.
Chatham, Ont.....	Netherlands.....	Dodman, G. M.....	Vice-Consul.
Edmonton.....	Belgium.....	Polet, M.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Christensen, C. E.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Chatain, J.....	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands.....	Hyndman, L. D.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Skarin, E.....	Vice-Consul.
United States.....	Tolman, G. L.....	Vice-Consul.	
Estevan.....	Norway.....	Westergaard, H. A.....	Consul.
Fort William.....	Netherlands.....	Babe, F.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Styffe, O.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Koreen, J.....	Acting Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Goodier, H. T.....	Consul.
Fredericton.....	United States.....	Johnson, F. C.....	Vice-Consul.
Halifax.....	Belgium.....	Jones, A. N.....	Consul.
	Cuba.....	Sotto, L.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Mathers, H. I.....	Consul.
	Dominican Republic.....	Quigley, J. G.....	Consul.
	France.....	Tambon, A. M.....	Consular Agent.
	Hayti.....	Fielding, R. M.....	Consul.
	Latvia.....	Whitman, P. L.....	Consul.
	Liberia.....	Hechler, P. E.....	Consul.
	Netherlands.....	Warren, F. K.....	Vice-Consul.
	Norway.....	Mathers, H. I.....	Consul.
	Panama.....	Mestre, C.....	Consul.
	Spain.....	Webb, G.....	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden.....	Davison, J. M.....	Vice-Consul.
	United States.....	Kemp, E. C.....	Consul General.
	Venezuela.....	Silver, R. H.....	Vice-Consul.
Hamilton.....	United States.....	Merrell, C.....	Vice-Consul.
Kemora.....	United States.....	Moore, R. H.....	Consular Agent.
London.....	Belgium.....	Legon, G.....	Consular Agent.
Louisburg.....	Norway.....	Lewis, G. D. D.....	Vice-Consul.
Montreal.....	Argentine Republic.....	Aguilar, S.....	Consul General.
	Bolivia.....	Viau, P.....	Consul.
	Brazil.....	de Vasconcellos, H. P.....	Consul General.
	Chile.....	Bustos, E.....	Consul General.
	Colombia.....	de Holte-Castello, E.....	Consul General.
	Czechoslovakia.....	Pavlásek, F.....	Consul General.
	Denmark.....	Holler, G. B.....	Consul General.
	Dominican Republic.....	Ricardo, J.....	Consul General.
	Ecuador.....	Comte, Henri.....	Consul.
	Estonia.....	Luden, G. P.....	Acting Consul.
	France.....	Coursier, Henri.....	Consul General.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident, with name and designation of principal Officer—Continued

City	Country	Name	Designation
<i>Montreal—Con.</i>	Greece	Tserepis, N. G.	Consul General.
	Guatemala	Hébert, L. P.	Consul.
	Hayti	Hébert, G.	Consul.
	Latvia	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General.
	Mexico	Calderón, C. A.	Consul General.
	Monaco	Pasquin, M.	Consul.
	Netherlands	Luden, G. P.	Consul General.
	Nicaragua	Viau, Paul.	Consul General.
	Norway	Steen, D.	Consul General.
	Panama	Tétrault, N.	Consul.
	Peru	Piquell, J. H.	Consul.
	Poland	Brzezinski, Dr. T.	Consul.
	Portugal	Dubeau, Dr. E.	Consul.
	Salvador	Marcotte, L.	Consul.
	Spain	Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General.
	Sweden	Wijkman, P.	Consul General.
	Switzerland	Jaccard, G.	Consul General.
	United States	Byington, H. M.	Consul General.
Venezuela	Pacanins, F.	Consul General.	
Yugoslavia	Vukmirovic, V. M.	Consul General.	
<i>Newcastle</i>	Norway	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Niagara Falls</i>	United States	Franklin, L. W.	Consul.
<i>Ottawa</i>	Belgium	Major, A.	Consul.
	Chile	Feliu H., L. E.	Consul General.
	China	Chiang, Hsi-lin	Consul.
	Cuba	Harrington, M.	Consul General.
	Peru	Davila, H. F.	Consul General.
	Poland	Podoski, V.	Consul General.
<i>Port Arthur</i>	Denmark	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Styffe, O.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Koreen, J.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	United States	Goodier, H. T.	Consul.
<i>Prince Rupert</i>	Belgium	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Dybbavn, J.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Quebec</i>	Argentine Republic	Rollino, J. C.	Consul.
	Belgium	Koetz, M.	Consul.
	Denmark	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Ricard, J.	Consul.
	Hayti	Rouillard, L.	Consul.
	Luxemburg	Koetz, M.	Consul.
	Mexico	Turcot, A.	Consul.
	Netherlands	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul.
	Norway	Brodie, W. E.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Spain	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul.
	Sweden	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul.
United States	Winslow, R. R.	Consul.	
<i>Regina</i>	Denmark	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Roy, I.	Consular Agent.
	Netherlands	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul.
	Poland	McAra, J.	Consular Agent.
	United States	Heingartner, R. W.	Consul.
<i>Sarnia</i>	United States	Payne, C. E. B.	Vice-Consul.
<i>Saskatoon</i>	Denmark	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul.
	France	Léger, J. L.	Consular Agent.
<i>St. John</i>	Argentine Republic	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Belgium	McInerney, R. G.	Consul.
	Cuba	Peraza, C. G.	Acting Consul.
	Denmark	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident, with name and designation of principal Officer—Continued

City	Country	Name	Designation	
St. John—Con.	France	Sandford, C.	Consular Agent.	
	Netherlands	Porter, H. A.	Vice-Consul.	
	Norway	Kane, H. E.	Vice-Consul.	
	Panama	Cochrane, J. N.	Consul.	
	Portugal	Allison, H. A.	Consul.	
	Sweden	Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul.	
	United States	Davis, T. D.	Consul.	
St. Stephen	United States	Brist, G. L.	Vice-Consul.	
Sydney and North Sydney	Belgium	Martheleur, E. L.	Vice-Consul.	
	France	Benac, E.	Consular Agent.	
	Netherlands	Ryan, C. D.	Vice-Consul.	
	Norway	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	
	Portugal	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.	
	Spain	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul.	
	Sweden	Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul.	
Toronto	Belgium	Fennell, R.	Consul.	
	Costa Rica	Colquhoun, H.	Consul.	
	Czechoslovakia	Van Wart, H. H.	Consul.	
	Denmark	Klein, D. V.	Consul.	
	Dominican Republic	Douglas, A. C.	Consul.	
	France	Rochereau de la Sablière, C.E.	Consular Agent.	
	Greece	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul.	
	Hayti	Gunn, J. A.	Consul.	
	Latvia	Bryson, R. N.	Consul.	
	Lithuania	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.	Consul General.	
	Netherlands	McRuer, J. C.	Consul.	
	Norway	Printz, C. J.	Vice-Consul.	
	Panama	Le Feuvre, E.	Consul.	
	Peru	Echaniz, S. Q.	Consul.	
	Portugal	Macleon, J. B.	Consul.	
	Salvador	Hipwell, F.	Consul.	
	Spain	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul.	
	Sweden	Ander, J. E.	Consul.	
	Switzerland	Oertly, J.	Consul.	
	United States	Winship, N.	Consul General.	
Venezuela	Aiken, M.	Consul.		
Vancouver	Argentine Republic	Bernard, F. P.	Acting Vice-Consul.	
	Belgium	Van Aken, L.	Acting Consul General.	
	Bolivia	Johnson, C.	Consul.	
	Brazil	Watkins, A. P.	Vice-Consul.	
	Chile	Morris, H. J.	Consul.	
	China	Mok, K. Y.	Consul.	
	Colombia	Morris, H. J.	Consul.	
	Costa Rica	Hamilton, J. H.	Consul.	
	Denmark	Jessen, L. L.	Consul.	
	France	Gallat, F. M.	Consul.	
	Guatemala	Hacking, H. E.	Consul.	
	Latvia	Savage, W.	Consul.	
	Mexico	Alton, C. G.	Consul.	
	Netherlands	Ruardi Wichers, J. V. C.	Acting Consul.	
	Norway	Worsoe	Consul.	
	Panama	Johnson, E. G.	Consul.	
	Paraguay	Colgan, H. W.	Consul.	
	Peru	Mackehenie, C. A.	Consul-General.	
	Poland	Brown, B. S.	Consul.	
	Salvador	Dalton, H.	Consul.	
	Spain	Bernard, F. P.	Acting Vice-Consul.	
	Sweden	Stahl, K. A.	Acting Consul.	
	Switzerland	Bäschlin, E.	Consul.	
	United States	Josselyn, P. R.	Consul General.	
	Venezuela	Harrison, H. F.	Consul.	
	Victoria	Belgium	Harvey, R. O. D.	Consul.
		Belgium	Eekman, L. J.	Acting Consul.
Bolivia		Beatty, J. H.	Consul.	
Mexico		Keeble, W. T.	Consul.	
Netherlands		Holland, W. G. C.	Vice-Consul.	
Norway		King, E. H.	Vice-Consul.	
United States		Clark, R. P.	Consul.	

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Cities in which Consular Officers are resident,
name and designation of principal Officer—*Concluded*

City	Country	Name	Designation
<i>Windsor</i>	United States.....	Donald, G. K.....	Consul General.
<i>Winnipeg</i>	Belgium.....	Dale, S. J.....	Acting Consul.
	Czechoslovakia.....	Steinkopf, M. B.....	Consul.
	Denmark.....	Johannson, G. L.....	Vice-Consul.
	France.....	Bougearel, H. P.....	Consul.
	Netherlands.....	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.....	Consul.
	Norway.....	Kummen, C. T.....	Consul.
	Poland.....	Szygowski, Dr. J.....	Consul.
	Sweden.....	Hermanson, A.....	Consul.
	Switzerland.....	Hauri, M.....	Acting Consul.
	United States.....	Klieforth, A. W.....	Consul General.
<i>Yarmouth</i>	United States.....	Boernstein, R. A.....	Consul.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1942



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

Price, 10 cents.

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To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1942.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1943.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	5
APPENDIX A—Canadian Representation Abroad.....	16
“ B—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth.....	19
“ C—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	20
“ D—List of Countries Having Consular Representation in Canada.....	23

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the customary Annual Report of the activities of the Department for the calendar year 1942. The past year has been marked by a continuous increase in the work of the Department as a whole and in the duties of the individual officers both at home and abroad. The Divisional organization outlined in the Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1941, has been maintained. In June, 1942, Mr. Hume Wrong who had been Minister-Counsellor in Washington, returned to the Department to assume responsibility for the work of the British Commonwealth and European Division, while Mr. L. B. Pearson was transferred to the post of Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Legation in Washington. The staff of the Department in Ottawa has been strengthened by the appointments of Mr. G. P. de T. Glazebrook, Mr. J. J. Deutsch and Mr. S. M. Scott as special war-time assistants.

It is of interest to note that prior to September 1939, there were six offices in the External Affairs Service abroad. While four of these offices were closed as a direct result of war developments, thirteen additional offices have been established in Commonwealth and foreign countries. Thus the number of External Affairs offices abroad has trebled since the outbreak of war. At the same time there has been a large increase in the number of offices in Canada representing Commonwealth and foreign countries. In addition to the Commonwealth countries each of which is represented by a High Commissioner, thirteen foreign countries now maintain Legations in Ottawa, while Consulates General have been established by Cuba and Peru.

A large part of this rapid extension of Canada's direct diplomatic relations with other Governments has taken place in the past year. On November 4, 1942, the appointment of Mr. L. D. Wilgress as Canadian Minister to the U.S.S.R. was announced. At the same time, Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., was appointed Canadian Minister to China, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis as Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, and Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., as Canadian Minister to Chile. Finally, on November 30th, Brigadier (now Major-General) George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., was designated as Canadian Minister to Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. In addition, he will act in consultation with the French National Committee in London on matters of mutual interest relating to the conduct of the war.

The following is a short review of the work of Offices abroad which are under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs:—

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION IN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

During 1942 as the war has progressed constantly changing conditions have imposed upon the staff of Canada House varied and growing responsibilities, and the volume of official correspondence and the number of cables sent and received have increased substantially over 1941. Continuous contact has been maintained with the Department of External Affairs and with the representatives of other Canadian Departments of Government in London. Close relations also continue to exist with the various Ministries of the Government of the United Kingdom and with representatives in London of foreign governments. With the establishment of the various Combined Boards in Washington and advisory bodies in London the Trade and technical Officers at Canada House have been brought still more closely into touch with the Departments concerned and employed more extensively in a liaison capacity between the High Commissioner's Office and the United Kingdom Departments dealing with matters affecting the supply of food and raw materials. Contact has also been maintained with the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and the Imperial Economic Committee. An important phase of the work of the Office is the maintenance of liaison in London with the headquarters of the three Canadian Services.

The presence in the United Kingdom of a large number of Canadian nationals gives rise to a variety of questions which have a legal aspect such as obligations for military and civilian duties. Questions of this character have increased in number and the attachment to the staff of Mr. D. M. Johnson has facilitated dealing with them.

In the past year prisoners of war questions have played an increasingly important part in the work of the Office. In addition to administrative detail connected with the welfare of Canadian prisoners of war, the Office performs the function of liaison through the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee with United Kingdom Government Departments on all matters relating to prisoners of war, both Canadian prisoners in enemy hands and enemy prisoners of war transferred to Canada. The Office is represented on the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee by Mr. G. Ignatieff.

The Office has arranged for transportation to Canada of civilian Canadians and others proceeding to Canada for essential purposes. Incidental to this is the responsibility of arranging for passports and exit permits.

The Wartime Information Board is represented by Mr. Campbell Moodie. The High Commissioner's Committee on Wartime Publicity, on which all the services and other Canadian interests in London are represented, is active in promoting a knowledge of Canada and the Canadian war effort. Mr. James Spence, the former Press Officer at Canada House, has resigned, and the position has now been filled by Captain K. Beattie.

Another aspect of the work of the Office is the allocation of gifts to British communities from Canadian municipalities, organizations and individuals. Many of these gifts have taken the form of mobile kitchens which have been given to the National Fire Service, local governmental bodies and other institutions in the United Kingdom. Arrangements were also made for the disbursement of money raised in Canada for such purposes as the provision of recreational equipment for members of the National Fire Service and the distribution of clothing to children in bombed areas in London.

During 1942 several members of the Canadian Government visited London, when opportunities were provided for an exchange of views with United Kingdom

Ministers on questions related to the conduct of the war. The visiting Ministers were:—the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air; the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply; the Hon. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster General; and the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour. A considerable number of departmental officials also visited London during the year on special missions or for discussions with the United Kingdom authorities.

Other visitors included two groups of Canadian Parliamentarians. For one of them a tour was organized by the Empire Parliamentary Association; for the other arrangements were made by the Office. Two groups of Canadian journalists also visited the United Kingdom during the year, one under the auspices of the British Council and one whose tour was arranged by Canada House and the Canadian Service Headquarters.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the senior members of the High Commissioner's staff during the year.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was appointed to succeed Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., as High Commissioner for Canada in the Commonwealth of Australia, took up his duties at Canberra on January 8. He returned to Canada on September 15 and was subsequently appointed Canadian Minister to China. On November 4 the Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Davis of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan as High Commissioner in succession to Major-General Odlum. Mr. E. B. Rogers was acting High Commissioner following the return to Canada of Major-General Odlum.

Before his departure Major General Odlum visited various parts of Australia. In the course of his trips he delivered a number of addresses and met a large number of the leading citizens of Australia.

During the year study was made of a variety of subjects including developments in the work of the armed forces, war finance, national security regulations, passport and immigration questions, broadcasting, post-war reconstruction, rehabilitation of members of the forces, relations with allied and neutral countries, treatment of enemy aliens, rationing and other economic controls, and the changing political situation. Efforts were made to trace Canadians evacuated to Australia from war areas, and the repatriation of several Canadian refugees was arranged. Assistance was rendered to other distressed Canadians. Arrangements were made with the Queen's Canadian Fund for a grant of £5,000 (Australian) to be expended by the Canadian Women's Association in Australia on the relief of war victims. Specific enquiries from Australian Government departments and from other sources in Australia and Canada were dealt with. Bulletins of Canadian news were distributed from time to time to the press, Government departments, Canadians resident in Australia and others.

The Secretary of the Office represented Canada as an observer at the British Commonwealth Telegraph Rates Conference which was held at Canberra in December.

Effective co-operation was maintained with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in Sydney and Melbourne in the handling of certain trade matters, in the distribution of Canadian Government films, in assisting Canadian refugees and distressed Canadians, in dealing with miscellaneous enquiries, and in many other ways.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

The entry of Japan into the war and its effect on the war effort of New Zealand were questions for particular study, and were the subject of many reports to the Canadian Government by the High Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Riddell.

Negotiations were carried on regarding the representation of New Zealand at the British Commonwealth Air Training Conference in Ottawa and later in connection with the visit to Canada of the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Questions affecting the sale of Canadian products particularly difficulties arising out of the shortage of shipping, were given close attention. Canadian requirements of certain essential raw materials were also given attention.

Assistance has been given to Canadians resident in New Zealand, whether permanently or temporarily, and advice given to Canadian seamen and others desiring to return to Canada.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, South Africa

The activities of the Office under the High Commissioner, Dr. H. Laureys, have continued to expand during 1942 and the office accommodation has been increased.

Circulars containing information on Canada have been sent to the principal newspapers throughout the Union, as well as to a number of private individuals. Similarly, films prepared by the National Film Board have been received and distributed to schools and various organizations.

Canadian citizens evacuated from the war areas in the Far East have been given assistance. The High Commissioner travelled to Lourenco Marques to meet the Canadians returning from Japan and China on the exchange ships.

Dr. Laureys attended the Parliamentary Session at Capetown from January to May and made a study of the legislation introduced. He has despatched numerous reports to Ottawa on political and economic conditions in South Africa and on military questions.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

During the year the High Commissioner, Mr. John D. Kearney, submitted many reports on Irish questions, including national defence, labour and other questions. Particular attention was devoted to the attitude towards the war of the Irish Government and people. Legislation and regulations concerning wartime restrictions, price control and rationing were studied and detailed reports submitted on those aspects likely to be of particular interest to Canada.

The Office, in collaboration with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, was instrumental in assisting numerous Canadians.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

The greatly expanded operations of the Canadian Armed Forces based in Newfoundland have presented manifold and unprecedented problems which have actively engaged the attention of this Office. Close contact has been maintained with and ready co-operation has been received from the Commission of Government of Newfoundland.

As Newfoundland's normal trade has been greatly affected by wartime conditions, the Department of Trade and Commerce, on July 2nd, appointed Mr. R. P. Bower as Acting Trade Commissioner in order to assist in obtaining from Canada imports essential to Newfoundland and to report the constantly changing economic condition in the Island.

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Defence matters and problems arising from the dislocation of the peacetime economy have necessitated visits of the High Commissioner, the Acting Trade Commissioner and a number of officials of the Commission of Government to Canada and of Canadian officials to Newfoundland.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Canadian Legation, United States

During 1942 the duties of the Legation were greatly increased, and their nature materially altered, as the United States was no longer a friendly neutral but an active ally whose war effort was intimately related to that of Canada. Consequently, in order to develop the closest possible liaison with the United States Government, a number of the Canadian Government Departments assigned officials to Washington, where they acted in co-operation with the Legation, though maintaining direct contacts with the corresponding United States Departments.

A Canadian Joint Staff, functioning in close relationship with the Service Attachés was established in the Legation Annex. Before the organization of the Washington Office of the Wartime Information Board in September, the press and public relations work of the Legation were centred in the same building.

During the year, the Pacific War Council, at the meetings of which the Minister represented Canada, was set up. The Legation was active in connection with the work of the Joint Defence Board, the Joint Economic Committee and other combined agencies for the conduct of the war.

Following the entry of the United States into the war, the protection of Canadian nationals and interests in enemy countries was transferred to Switzerland and action was taken to synchronize, wherever possible, the policy and practice of the United States and Canada, particularly with respect to the application of Prisoners of War Conventions, the relief of prisoners of war and interned nationals, repatriation of nationals in enemy countries and Red Cross matters.

Many, and in some cases very complicated, questions pertaining to economic warfare, censorship, taxation, communications, immigration, extradition, passports and selective service occupied a great deal of the time of the Legation staff.

Administrative duties greatly increased, the number of telegrams, for example, having expanded more than six-fold over the number for the previous year.

The various treaties and agreements concluded during 1942 between Canada and the United States are listed in another section of this report.

The following changes in personnel took place on January 9th: Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre assumed his duties as Financial Attaché and Washington representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. On April 6th, Mr. S. V. Allen took up the post of Assistant Commercial Attaché. On June 1st, Mr. John McCarthy was appointed Attaché. Upon the recall to Ottawa of Mr. Hume Wrong to assume the position of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, on June 11th, took over the duties of Minister-Counsellor.

Following the transfer in December of Mr. Ronald Macdonnell to the newly established Canadian Legation in the U.S.S.R., Mr. M. H. Wershof was transferred to Washington.

Major-General H. F. G. Letson, M.C., E.D., Military Attaché, returned in February to Ottawa, where he had been appointed Adjutant General of the Canadian Army. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Drury occupied the post from August 7th to December 3rd, when he, in turn, was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Wedd, D.S.O., M.C.

In July Rear Admiral V. G. Brodeur, R.C.N., ceased to be Naval Attaché upon his appointment as representative in Washington of the Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff on the Canadian Joint Staff in Washington. Commander H. G. Nares, R.C.N.V.R., who had taken up his duties as Assistant Naval Attaché on March 16, was promoted to the position of Naval Attaché on August 7th.

Air Commodore G. V. Walsh, M.B.E., ceased to be Air Attaché upon assuming duties as representative of the Chief of the Canadian Air Staff on the Canadian Joint Staff in Washington. He was succeeded, on August 7th, by Wing Commander F. Homer Smith, R.C.A.F.

Upon assignment to duty with the Canadian Joint Staff, Commander J. G. MacKinley, M.C., R.C.N.V.R., and Group Captain T. G. Bryans ceased to be Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Air Attaché respectively.

Canadian Legations, Belgium, The Netherlands and France

During 1942 the direction of the Canadian Legations to Belgium, The Netherlands and France has continued to be assumed by the Chargé d'Affaires Mr. Pierre Dupuy, who maintains an office in London. The trend of events during the year made more difficult relations with Vichy, and the strengthening of the German control over the unoccupied zone restricted diplomatic activities. Plans for visits to the Continent were cancelled owing to unforeseen circumstances. Mr. Dupuy's functions as Chargé d'Affaires to France ended on November 9th, when the Canadian Government declared that the Government at Vichy was no longer recognized as the *de jure* Government of France.

A number of Canadian nationals were helped out of France through the Legation's intervention with the American and French authorities and also with the Spanish and Portuguese Governments who granted transit facilities. In the case of children joining their families in London, arrangements were made for their transportation and guardianship while en route, as well as for their passages. Particular attention was given to Canadian internees from German camps in France who succeeded in reaching London. Early in May the Chargé d'Affaires was called for consultation to Ottawa, returning to London in June.

The Chargé d'Affaires continued to attend to questions concerning the relations of Canada with Belgium and the Netherlands. Through contact with officials of the Belgian and Netherlands Governments in London, he was able to obtain information on developments in those countries and their colonies. In these conversations attention was also given to the protection of Canadian interests.

Canadian Legation, Brazil

Mr. Jean Désy, first Canadian Minister to Brazil, has continued to keep the Government fully informed on the changes in Brazil's international position more especially the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis on January 28th and the declaration of war against Germany and Italy on August 22nd.

The Minister and the Second Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Leon Mayrand, represented Canada at the Eleventh Pan-American Sanitary Conference held in Rio de Janeiro from September 7th to September 18th.

The trade agreement between Canada and Brazil signed at Rio de Janeiro on October 17, 1941, was ratified by Brazil on April 15. It had been ratified by Canada on April 8. The exchange of ratifications will take place shortly.

The Legation co-operated closely in economic warfare matters with the embassies of the United Kingdom and the United States, and the Commercial Attaché has continued to assist the export control authorities of Canada in determining essential Brazilian import requirements.

Cultural relations between Brazil and Canada have been considerably strengthened during the year by the activities of the legation in showing films, arranging for radio broadcasts and exhibits of Canadian paintings and handicrafts, and in other ways.

Other matters dealt with included the issuance of passports and visas, assistance to Canadian visitors to Brazil and to Brazilian visitors to Canada and the answering of numerous enquiries concerning Canada.

Canadian Legation, Argentina

During the year 1942 the Canadian Legation in Buenos Aires maintained its diplomatic contacts with the Argentine authorities, the representatives of the American Republics, and the representatives of the United Nations. The Commercial Attaché continued to work in close relationship with the commercial offices of the Argentine Government and of the British and United States Embassies, as well as with local business interests.

Routine matters dealt with included the issuance of passports and visas, arrangements for volunteers proceeding to Canada, assistance to Canadian seamen, and others. A constant series of political, economic and commercial reports were forwarded to the interested departments in Canada. Considerable attention was given to the protection of Canadian commercial interests under the control measures and general conditions arising out of the war.

Until Switzerland took over from Argentina the protection of Canadian interests in the Far East the Legation served in a liaison capacity between the Canadian Government and the Argentine Government, which was the protecting power for Canadian interests in the Far East.

The Legation officers made trips to various parts of Argentina as well as to Chile and Uruguay. A number of visiting Canadian business men, journalists, and students were given assistance during their sojourn in Argentina.

The Legation collaborated closely with the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute, formally inaugurated in Buenos Aires in May. Several successful meetings, luncheons and lectures of that association have been held, Canadian films loaned by the Legation have been shown, and Canadian-Argentine broadcast exchanges arranged.

Canadian Legation, Chile

The first Canadian Minister to Chile, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, presented his credentials to the Vice-President and Acting President of Chile on January 2nd, 1942. Although not permanently resident in Chile, he spent a month there in January, during which time he was Canadian delegate to the International Congress of Geology and Mining Engineering. He was also in Santiago in September as head of the Canadian delegation to the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

In April, Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, First Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Buenos Aires, was in Santiago as temporary Chargé d'Affaires and Special Representative of the Canadian Government for the inauguration of the President of Chile, His Excellency, Don Juan Antonio Rios.

In May, Mr. M. J. Vechsler arrived in Chile and took up his new duties as resident Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, opening his office in Santiago.

On November 4, Mr. Warwick Fielding Chipman, K.C., was appointed as Canadian Minister to Chile, relieving Mr. Turgeon, Minister to Argentina, of his concurrent role as Minister to Chile.

The provisional application of the Canadian-Chilean Trade Agreement, signed in Santiago on September 10th, 1941, has been extended for a period of one year as from October 15, 1942.

The Department of External Affairs was kept regularly informed of general political and economic developments in Chile.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

Throughout the year friendly relations have been maintained between the Canadian Consulate and the Greenland Administration. At all times the Canadian and United States Consulates have worked in close accord.

The production of cryolite, Greenland's principal export to Canada, has increased during 1942, while Greenland's imports have come in the main from Canada.

An airmail service to the Canadian Consulate has been established through the co-operation of the United States War Department and State Department.

On July 14, Mr. A. E. Porsild returned to his post of Acting Consul. Mr. M. J. Dunbar, Vice-Consul, is at present on leave in Canada.

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon

The Consulate, which was opened in September, 1941, continued to function normally during the year and dealt with the usual consular subjects of immigration to Canada, miscellaneous inquiries of individuals, shipping and commercial matters. Special attention was given to the essential civilian import problems of the Islands and to certain defence matters. Reports were submitted on a number of economic and administrative questions.

Cordial relations continued with the local officials. Close co-operation was maintained with the United States Consul.

In June the Consulate moved to better quarters in a new building on the Rue Nielly. At the end of October, the Acting Consul, Mr. C. C. Eberts, was transferred to Ottawa, his duties being discharged temporarily by Mr. A. J. Pick, Third Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. On December 11, 1942, Lieutenant D. E. folkes Jemmett, R.C.N.V.R., took over the dual post of Acting Consul for Canada and Canadian Naval Liaison Officer at St. Pierre. The latter assignment is a new and temporary wartime appointment necessitated by the increased scale of naval co-operation between Fighting French and Canadian forces operating from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER POWERS

I.—MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Declaration by United Nations, signed at Washington, on January 1st, 1942, by Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Salvador.

Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, and subsequently acceded to by Mexico (June 5), Philippines (June 10), and Ethiopia (October 9). By this instrument each signatory Government pledges itself to employ its full resources against the parties to the Tripartite Pact signed at Berlin on September 27th, 1940, with which such Government is at war, and also to co-operate with the other signatories to the Declaration and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies. (For the text see *Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 1).

Exchange of Notes, dated April 24th, May 20th, and June 27th, 1942, between Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, bringing into effect, as from June 27th, 1942, a Wheat Agreement initialled at Washington on April 22nd, 1942. By this Agreement the signatory Governments agree to convene, as soon as time is deemed propitious, an international wheat conference for the consideration of which they have prepared a draft Convention and, in the meantime, to regard as in effect among themselves certain arrangements embodied in that draft Convention necessary to the control of production of wheat and the administration and distribution of a pool of wheat set up for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken countries and other necessitous areas of the world. (*Canadian Treaty Series* 1942, No. 11).

Agreement, concluded at Ottawa, on June 1, 1942, between Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, and concurred in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, modifying the British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement signed at Ottawa, on December 17th, 1939.

Agreement, concluded at Ottawa, on June 5th, 1942, between Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, replacing the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Agreement of December 17th, 1939, relating to training of pilots and aircraft crews in Canada and their subsequent service.

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Chile

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa, September 23rd, and October 9th and 12th, 1942, extending the provisional application of the Trade Agreement of September 10th, 1941. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 17).

Soviet Union

Agreement, signed at London, on February 5th, 1942, providing for the exchange of consuls. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 9).

Agreement, signed at London, on June 12th, 1942, providing for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations and the exchange of ministers. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 12).

Agreement, signed at London, on September 8th, 1942, providing for the extension to the Soviet Union of a credit of ten million dollars for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 13).

Agreement, signed at London, on September 8th, 1942, settling procedure and prices in respect of the supply of wheat and flour under the Canadian-Soviet Credit Agreement of September 8th, 1942. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 14).

United States

Convention and Protocol, signed at Washington, on March 4th, 1942, providing for the avoiding of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes. The ratifications of this Convention were exchanged at Washington, on June 15th, 1942. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 2).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa February 26th and March 9th, 1942, relating to the application and interpretation of the (Rush-Bagot) Agreement concerning naval forces on the Great Lakes effected by an Exchange of Notes, dated 28-29 April, 1817. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 3).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa, March 6th and March 12th, 1942, recording an agreement respecting unemployment insurance. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 4).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa, March 17th and 18th, 1942, recording an agreement providing for the construction of a military highway to Alaska. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 15).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa, March 18th and 20th, 1942, recording an agreement for the exchange of personnel between the armed forces of the two countries. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 5).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Washington, March 30th, April 6th and 8th, 1942, concerning military service. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 7).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Washington, September 30th, 1942, respecting military service of United States citizens residing in Canada. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 16).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Washington, October 5th and 9th, 1942, constituting an additional agreement for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis during low water periods. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 20).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Ottawa, November 2nd and 4th, 1942, recording an agreement respecting workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance in connection with the construction of the military highway to Alaska and other United States projects in Canada. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 18).

Exchange of Notes, dated at Washington, November 30th, 1942, recording an agreement setting forth the principles which will guide the two Governments in approaching the problem of post-war economic settlements and providing for the early commencement of conversations between themselves and with representatives of other United Nations with a view to determining the best means of attaining the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter of August 14th, 1941. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 19).

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes, dated at Caracas, April 6, 1942, renewing for one year the commercial *modus vivendi* of the 26th March, 1941. (*Canada Treaty Series* 1942, No. 8).

PUBLICATIONS

Among the publications issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1942 were the following:—

TREATY SERIES, 1941-1942

Representatives in Canada of the British Commonwealth and Foreign Governments, July, 1942.

PASSPORTS

In the year ended 31st December, 1942, there were issued 141,819 new passports and 3,329 renewals. 114 visas were granted, and the income derived from passport fees, renewals, and visas granted amounted to \$328,150.65.

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Appendix A

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations—**Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom.**

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Acting Secretary—Frederic Hudd.

Attaché—D. M. Johnson.

Second Secretary—C. S. A. Ritchie.

Third Secretary—G. Ignatieff.

Administrative Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Unwin Simson.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia.

STATE CIRCLE, CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Hon. Thomas C. Davis.

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O.

Third Secretary—E. B. Rogers.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING, WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—W.A. Riddell.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa.

BARCLAYS BANK BLDG., 206 CHURCH ST. WEST, PRETORIA.

High Commissioner—Henry Laureys.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland.

92 MERRION SQUARE WEST, DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—John D. Kearney, K.C.

Secretary—E. J. Garland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland.

CIRCULAR ROAD, ST. JOHN'S.

High Commissioner—Charles J. Burchell, K. C.

Third Secretary—A. J. Pick.

2. In Foreign Countries—**Canadian Legation, United States of America.**

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. Leighton
McCarthy, K.C.

Minister-Counsellor—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.

Counsellor—Merchant M. Mahoney, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché—Commander E. Sherwood.

Military Attaché—Lt.-Colonel W. B. Wedd, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché—Wing Commander F. Homer Smith.

Financial Attaché—A. F. W. Plumtre.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD—Continued**Canadian Legation, United States of America—Concluded**

Commercial Attaché—H. A. Scott.
 Attaché—George Magann.
 Second Secretary—H. Allard.
 Second Secretary—M. Wershof.
 Third Secretary—J. A. Chapelaine.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—S. V. Allen.
 Attaché—John McCarthy.

Canadian Legation; Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Major-General
 George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.
 First Secretary—Pierre Dupuy.

Canadian Legation, Brazil.

METROPOLE BUILDING, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Jean Désy.
 Second Secretary—Léon Mayrand.
 Commercial Attaché—Lester S. Glass.
 Third Secretary—R. A. D. Ford.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—Maurice Bélanger.

Canadian Legation, Argentina.

BARTOLOME & SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. W. F. A.
 Turgeon.
 First Secretary—K. P. Kirkwood.
 Commercial Attaché—J. A. Strong.
 Third Secretary—C. G. G. Sicotte.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—J. C. C. Depocas.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—W. B. McCullough.

Canadian Legation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—L. D. Wilgress.
 First Secretary—R. M. Macdonnell.
 Military Attaché—Brigadier H. Lefebvre.
 Assistant Military Attaché—Major G. J. Okulitch.
 Third Secretaries—A. C. Smith,
 J. A. McCordick.

Canadian Legation, China.

CHUNGKING.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Major-General
 Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Counsellor—G. S. Patterson.
 Assistant Military Attaché—Major H. F. Wooster.
 Third Secretary—R. E. Collins.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD—Concluded**Canadian Legation, Chile.**

SANTIAGO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.

Commercial Attaché—M. J. Vechsler.

Third Secretary—Jules Léger.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland.

GOTHAAB.

Vice-Consul and Acting Consul—A. E. Porsild.

Vice-Consul—M. J. Dunbar (absent).

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

ST. PIERRE.

Vice-Consul and Acting Consul—Lieutenant D. E. folkes Jemmett,
R.C.N.V.R.

Appendix B
REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom—Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
EARNSLIFFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Financial Adviser—R. Gordon Munro, M.C.

Senior Secretary—I. M. R. MacLennan.

Assistant Secretaries—C. G. Costley White.
O. L. Williams.
A. G. Maitland.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia—Major-General the Honourable Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B.
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Noel Deschamps.

Assistant Secretary—Geoffrey Bridgland.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner for New Zealand—
105 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary and Acting High Commissioner—R.M. Firth.

Assistant Secretary—W. L. Middlemass.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa—D. de Waal Meyer.
56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Attaché—W. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk.

IRELAND

High Commissioner for Ireland—John J. Hearne.
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—John M. Conway.

Appendix C

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Belgium.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Baron Silvercruys. (January 11, 1937).

STADACONA HALL, 395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Maurice Heyne.

Military Attaché—Colonel P. J. Diepenrykx.

Air Attaché and Assistant Military Attaché—Captain J. A. Ducq.

Netherlands.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—F. E. H. Groenman.

(October 18, 1939.)

18 RANGE ROAD, OTTAWA.

Secretary of Legation—J. D. van Karnebeek.

United States of America.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

The Honorable Jay Pierrepont Moffat (June 13, 1940.)

100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Lewis Clark.

Military Attaché and Military Attaché for Air—Colonel John S. Gullet.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain Glenn Howell.

Commercial Attaché—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead.

Agricultural Attaché—Clifford C. Taylor.

Second Secretary—Edward P. Lawton.

Assistant Military Attachés—

Lt.-Col. Francis J. Graling.

Lt.-Col. Robert G. Ervin.

Assistant Naval Attachés and Assistant Naval Attachés for Air—

Lieutenant-Commander Julius Fleischmann.

Lieutenant John C. McBride.

Lieutenant Norman B. Deuel.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Oliver B. North.

Third Secretaries—

J. Graham Parsons,

Katherine E. O'Connor,

John W. Tuthill,

Irven M. Eitreim.

Argentine Republic.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Dr. Pablo Santos Muñoz. (June 3, 1941.) (Absent.)

18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Dr. Raul Rodriguez Araya

Naval and Air Attaché—Captain Alberto D. Brunet. (Absent.)

Commercial Attaché—Dr. Hector Scarpellini.

China.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
Dr. Liu Shih Shun. (February 26, 1942.)
201 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Li Chao.
First-Secretary—Bing-shuey Lee.
Second Secretary—Houang Ke-Louen.
Attaché—Liu Te-yen.
Attaché—Chan Chung Yuan.
Attaché—Miss Lucy Tou
Attaché—Mao Yun-an

Poland.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
Victor Podoski. (March 27, 1942.)
333 CHAPEL STREET, OTTAWA.

Secretary of Legation—Adam Zurowski.
Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Janusz Ilinski.
Financial Counsellor—Stefan Michalski.

Norway.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942.)
25 CARTIER STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Knut Lykke.
Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Valdemar Ebbesen.
Naval Attaché—Commander Erling G. Hostvedt.

Yugoslavia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
Dr. Isidor Cankar. (May 15, 1942.)
292 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Radoje Nikolic.
Counsellor—Dr. Stojan Gavrilovic.

Greece.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
George Depasta. (June 5, 1942.)
SUITE 110, CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Czechoslovakia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Dr. Frantisek Pavlásek. (August 14, 1942.)

171 CLEWOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Brazil.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Caio de Mello Franco. (August 28, 1942.)

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Jacome B. de Berenguer-Cesar.

Commercial Counsellor—Edgard de Mello.

Second Secretary—Fernando de Murtinho-Braga.

Attaché—Fernando Cesar de Betancourt-Berenguer.

Chile.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Dr. Eduardo Grove. (September 15, 1942.)

480 MANOR ROAD, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

First Secretary—Dr. Humberto Diaz-Casanueva.

Military Attaché—Lt.-Col. Pedro N. Calderon.

Press Attaché—Carlos Reyes.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Feodor Gousev. (October 21, 1942.)

285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Gregori I. Tounkin.

First Secretary—Sergei M. Kudriavtzev.

Commercial Attaché—Ivan I. Krotov.

Second Secretary—Vitali G. Pavlov.

Third Secretary—Roman N. Ovsienko.

Attachés—Feodor I. Vidiarov,

Ivan I. Volenko,

Nikolai P. Uspenski.

Appendix D

CONSULAR OFFICERS IN CANADA

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed	
Argentine Republic	Montreal, P.Q.	*Aguilar, S.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1936	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Rollino, J. C.	Consul	1941	
	Saint John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.	*Piaggio, E. R.	Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Acting Vice-Consul	1940	
Belgium	Edmonton, Alta.	Polet, M.	Consul	1927	
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, A. N.	Consul	1921	
	London, Ont.	Legon, G.	Consular Agent	1941	
	Ottawa, Ont.	Major A.	Consul	1927	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Koetz, M.	Consul	1931	
	Saint John, N.B.	McInerney, R. G.	Consul	1937	
	Sydney, N.S.	Martheleur, E. I.	Vice-Consul	1931	
	Toronto, Ont.	Fennell, R.	Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Aken, L.	Acting Consul General	1941	
	Victoria, B.C.	Harvey, R. O. D.	Consul (absent)	1938	
Bolivia	Winnipeg, Man.	Eekman, L. J.	Acting Consul	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Dale, S. J.	Acting Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Viau, Paul	Consul	1927	
	Victoria, B.C.	Johnson, C.	Consul	1931	
Brazil	Montreal, P.Q.	Beatty, J. H.	Consul	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Vasconcellos, H. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941	
Chile	Vancouver, B.C.	Pinto da Silva, P. B.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Watkins, A. P.	Vice-Consul	1929	
	Toronto, Ont.	*Bustos, E.	Consul General	1940	
China	Toronto, Ont.	*Feliu, L. E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.	*Fung Kat-shau	Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Ong Ho-ching	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Chao-ying Shih	Consul General	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Yu Pei-chun	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Kuo Chang-lu	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Chang Wei-tze	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Tsou Chi-hua	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Colombia	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Holte-Castello, E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
	Costa Rica	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris H. J.	Consul	1925
Montreal, P.Q.		Carcaud, Wilfrid	Consul	1942	
Montreal, P.Q.		Montealegre, R. G.	Vice-Consul	1942	
Quebec, P.Q.		Calleja, V. G.	Consul	1942	
Toronto, Ont.		Colquhoun, H.	Consul	1931	
Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	Parry, G. O.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hamilton, J. H.	Consul	1937	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Sotto, L.	Consul	1939	
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Harrington, M.	Consul General	1941	
Czechoslovakia	Ottawa, Ont.	*De Leon, A.	Consul	1940	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Gardavsky, J.	Consul General	1942	
	Toronto, Ont.	VanWart, H. H.	Consul	1936	
Denmark	Winnipeg, Man.	Steinkopf, M. B.	Consul	1937	
	Calgary, Alta.	Petersen, E.	Vice-Consul	1936	
	Edmonton, Alta.	Christensen, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1931	
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Holler, G. B.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1930	
Dominican Republic	Port Arthur, Ont.	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1928	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1911	
	Regina, Sask.	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Saint John, N.B.	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul	1936	
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul	1934	
	Toronto, Ont.	Klein, D. V.	Consul	1925	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Jessen, L. L.	Consul	1931	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannson, G. L.	Consul	1939	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Fremming, C. C. S.	Vice-Consul	1928	
	Halifax, N.S.	Quigley, J. G.	Consul	1937	
	Halifax, N.S.	MacKenzie, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1939	

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
Dominican Republic	Montreal, P.Q.	*Ricardo, J.	Consul General	1941	
	—Con. Montreal, P.Q.	Gaudreau, R.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Ecuador	Toronto, Ont.	*Garcia, J. U.	Consul	1942	
	Montreal, P.Q.				
Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	*Tserepis, N.G.	Consul General	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Metrakos, G. D.	Deputy Consul	1940	
Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Toronto, Ont.	Vlassis, G.	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Hébert, L. P.	Consul	1930	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hacking, H. E.	Consul	1929	
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	Fielding, R. M.	Consul	1936	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Legault, J.	Consul	1942	
Iceland	Montreal, P.Q.	Geoffrion, Dr. P.	Vice-Consul	1937	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Cantave, P.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920	
	Toronto, Ont.	Gunn, J. A.	Consul	1925	
Latvia	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannsson, G. L.	Consul	1942	
Lithuania	Halifax, N.S.	Whitman, P. L.	Consul	1933	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.	Bryson, R. N.	Consul	1939	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Savage, W.	Consul	1926	
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, P. E.	Consul	1928	
Luxemburg	Toronto, Ont.	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1937	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Koetz, M.	Consul General	1942	
Mexico	Montreal, P.Q.	*Calderón, C. A.	Consul General	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de la Vega, J.	Vice-Consul	1942	
Monaco	Quebec, P.Q.	Turcot, A.	Consul	1931	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Alton, C. G.	Consul	1936	
	Victoria, B.C.	Keeble, W. T.	Consul	1939	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Pasquin, M.	Consul	1927	
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Chatham, Ont.	Dodman, G. M.	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Edmonton, Alta.	Hyndman, L. D.	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Fort William, Ont.	Babe, F.	Vice-Consul	1937	
	Halifax, N.S.	Warren, F. K.	Vice-Consul (*)	1923	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Luden, G. P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Vinke, A. N.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Regina, Sask.	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul	1937	
	Saint John, N.B.	Porter, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Nicaragua	Sydney, N.S.	Ryan, C. D.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.	McRuer, J. C.	Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Watson-Armstrong, W. J. M.	Consul	1942	
	Victoria, B.C.	Holland, W. G. C.	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Winnipeg, Man.	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.	Consul (1)	1924	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul	Consul General	1927	
	Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Bridges, H. F. G.	Vice-Consul	1932
		Campbellton, N.B.	Troy, J. T.	Acting Vice-Consul	1942
		Camrose, Alta.	Christenson, I. A.	Vice-Consul	1931
		Estevan, Sask.	Westergaard, H. A.	Consul	1937
Fort William, Ont.		Styffe, O.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Halifax, N.S.		Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906	
Halifax, N.S.		*Juell, H.	Consul	1941	
Halifax, N.S.		*Jangaard, N. K.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Louisburg, N.S.		Lewis, G. D. D.	Vice-Consul	1921	
Montreal, P.Q.		*Steen, D.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1934	
Norway	Montreal, P.Q.	*Lykke, K.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1936	
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hacket, W.	Vice-Consul	1910	
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Styffe, O.	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John	Vice-Consul	1918	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Clarke, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Saint John, N.B.	Kane, H. E.	Vice-Consul	1930	

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

(1) With personal rank of Consul General.

(2) With personal rank of Consul.

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Norway—Con.....	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul.....	1911
	Sydney, N.S.	*Sconhofs, T.	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Omejer, O.	Acting Vice-Consul...	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Worsoe, H.	Consul.....	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bjorke, C. J.	Vice-Consul.....	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	King, E. H.	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	Kummen, C. T.	Consul.....	1937
Panama.....	Halifax, N.S.		Consul.....	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	Tetrault, N.	Consul.....	1920
	Saint John, N.B.	Cochrane, J. N.	Consul.....	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Le Feuvre, E.	Consul.....	1925
Paraguay.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, E. G.	Consul.....	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.			
Peru.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Piquell, J. H.	Consul.....	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Davila, H. F.	Consul General.....	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Echaniz, S. Q.	Consul.....	1934
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Mogneschi, J. C.	Consul General.....	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Elliott, H. M.	Vice Consul.....	1940
Poland.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*Brzezinski, Dr. T.	Consul.....	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Zakrzewski, G.	Vice-Consul.....	1942
	Regina, Sask.	McAra, J.	Consular Agent.....	1936
	Vancouver, B.C.	Brown, B. S.	Consul.....	1937
Portugal.....	Winnipeg, Man.	*Szygowski, Dr. J.	Consul.....	1937
	Montreal, P.Q.	Dubeau, Dr. E.	Consul.....	1939
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.....	1910
	Saint John, N.B.	Allison, H. A.	Consul.....	1903
Salvador.....	Toronto, Ont.	Macleau, J. B.	Consul.....	1922
	Montreal, P.Q.	Marcotte, L.	Consul.....	1928
	Toronto, Ont.	Hipwell, F.	Consul.....	1933
Spain.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Dalton, H.	Consul.....	1933
	Halifax, N.S.	Webb, G.	Vice-Consul.....	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	de Yturralde, D.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	North Sydney, N.S.	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul.....	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul.....	1926
	Toronto, Ont.	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul...	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Kobbe, F.	Consul.....	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul.....	1938
Sweden.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Skarin, E.	Vice-Consul.....	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul.....	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Wijkman, P.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1941
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul.....	1925
	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Koreen, J.	Acting Vice-Consul...	1941
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul.....	1924
	Quebec, P.Q.	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul.....	1927
	Sydney and North Sydney, N.S.	Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul.....	1927
	Saint John, N.B.	Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Ander, J. E.	Consul.....	1939
Switzerland.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Acting Consul.....	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hermanson, A.	Consul.....	1928
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Jaccard, G.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1934
	Montreal, P.Q.	Seminelli, I.	Vice-Consul.....	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Oertly, J.	Consul.....	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bäschlin, E.	Consul.....	1928
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Hauri, M.	Acting Consul.....	1938
	Halifax, N.S.	*Vavilov, M. S.	Consul.....	1942
United States.....	Halifax, N.S.	*Kutsenko, M. V.	Vice-Consul.....	1942
	Calgary, Alta.	*Allen, Charles W.	Vice-Consul.....	1930
	Edmonton, Alta.	*Randolph, J.	Consul General.....	1942
	Edmonton, Alta.	*Tolman, Geo. L.	Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	*Goodier, Harvey T.	Consul.....	1935

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CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States—Con....	Fredericton, N.B.	*Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Halifax, N.S.	*Kemp, Erwin C.	Consul General	1941
	Halifax, N.S.	*Thompson, S. R.	Consul	1941
	Halifax, N.S.	*Gunsaulus, E. N.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Halifax, N.S.	*Taliaferro, Chas. H.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Hamilton, Ont.	*Merrell, Clay	Vice-Consul	1941
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, Rupert H.	Consular Agent	1915
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Byington, Homer M.	Consul General	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Johnson, John D.	Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Touchette, Jos. I.	Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Farnsworth, F. E.	Consul	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Johnston, C. S.	Consul	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Waller, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Bogardus, Geo. F.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Greene, J. N., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	*O'Sullivan, J. L.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Barry, John R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Hayes, Stanley T.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Callahan, Jas. E.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Vaughan, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Franklin, L. W.	Consul	1940
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Brown, William H.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Murray, William B.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Nicol, Frank C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Clark, Lewis	Consul	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Lawton, E. P.	Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Parsons, J. Graham	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*O'Connor, K. E.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Tuthill, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Eitheim, I. M.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Jordan, R. B.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Minor, George C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Chylinski, T. H.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Winslow, R. R.	Consul	1939
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Beaumont, Adam	Vice-Consul	1941
	Regina, Sask.	*Reineck, W. S.	Consul	1942
	Regina, Sask.	*Demille, P. H.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Saint John, N.B.	*Davis, T. D.	Consul	1937
	Saint John, N.B.	*Cyphers, Dudley, E.	Vice-Consul	1939
	St. Stephen, N.B.	*Brist, George L.	Vice-Consul	1925
	Sarnia, Ont.	*Payne, C. E. B.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Winship, North	Consul General	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Everett, C. T.	Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	*Perkins, Warwick	Consul	1937
	Toronto, Ont.	*Kelsey, Easton T.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Lee, A. M.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	*Bohne, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1922
	Toronto, Ont.	*Harding, Robert W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Toronto, Ont.	*Hoyt, Elton M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	*Seddicum, Paul C.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Borum, Wylie G.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Josselyn, Paul R.	Consul General	1938
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Jarvis, Robert Y.	Consul	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Allen, S.	Consul	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Bankhead, John L.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Meeks, Nelson P.	Vice-Consul	1928
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Owen, Augustus C.	Vice-Consul	1931
Vancouver, B.C.	*Walsh, W. M.	Vice-Consul	1933	
Victoria, B.C.	*Clark, Reed P.	Consul	1937	
Victoria, B.C.	*Johnson, Eugene H.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Windsor, Ont.	*Donald, Geo. K.	Consul General	1940	
Windsor, Ont.	*Belovsky, S. A.	Consul	1942	
Windsor, Ont.	*Smith, H. Armistead	Vice-Consul	1934	
Windsor, Ont.	*Sundell, Chas. C.	Vice-Consul	1940	
Windsor, Ont.	*Cobb, G. C.	Vice-Consul	1942	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Klieforth, Alfred W.	Consul General	1941	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Fuller, Geo. C.	Consul	1937	
Winnipeg, Man.	*Colladay, M. H.	Consul	1940	

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

CONSULAR OFFICERS in Canada—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Winnipeg, Man.	*O'Neill, W. P., Jr.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Usher, R. E.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Heiler, B. F.	Vice-Consul	1938
Venezuela	Halifax, N.S.	Silver, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1924
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Pacanins, F.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1938
Yugoslavia	Toronto, Ont.	Aiken, M.	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Harrison, H. F.	Consul	1929
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cabric, P.	Consul General	1942

*Consular Officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1943



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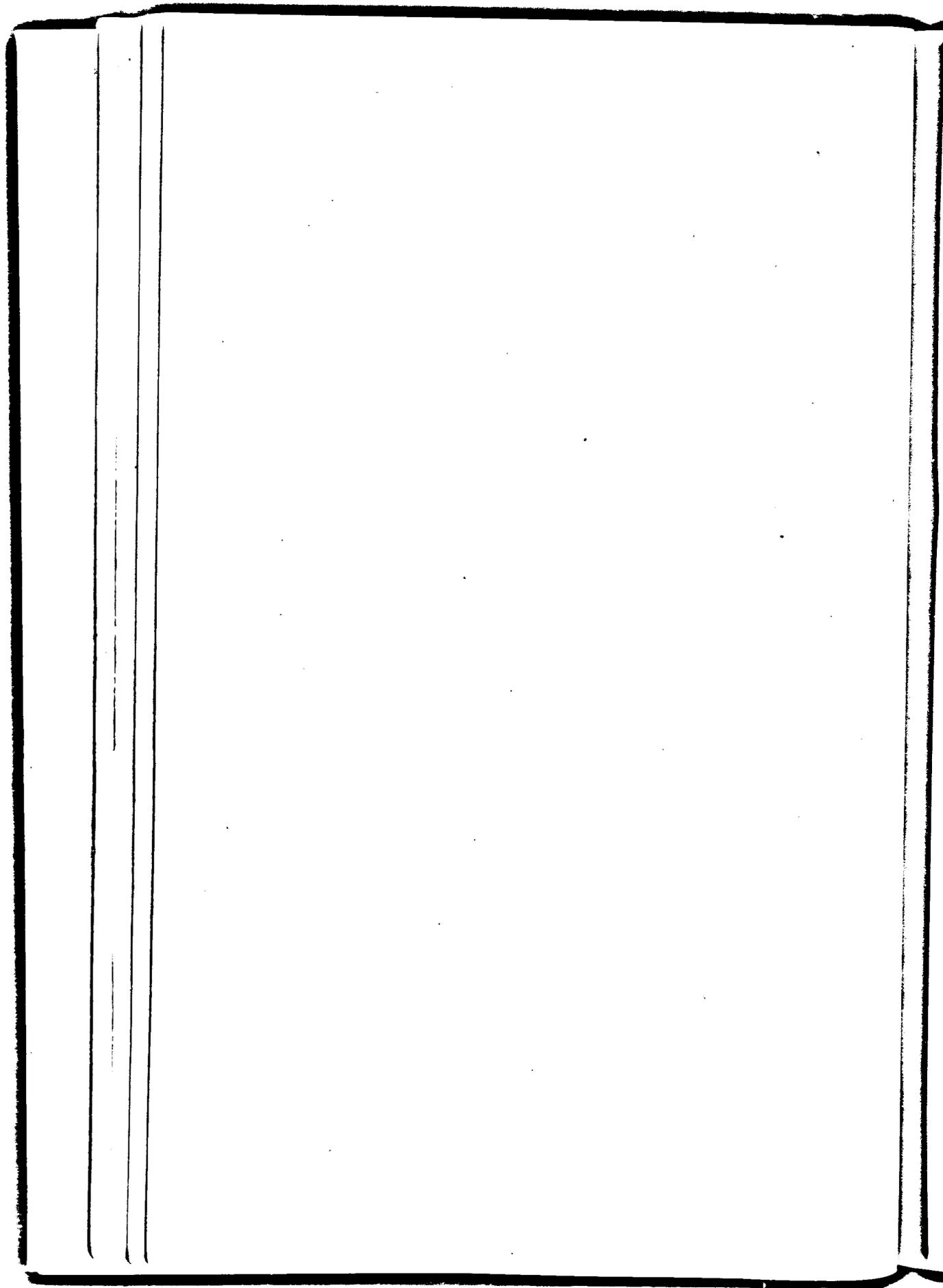
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OF THE
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DECEMBER 31, 1943



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1944



*To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1943.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1944.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	5
APPENDIX A—Reports of Offices abroad	
1. <i>In the British Commonwealth of Nations</i> —	
Canadian High Commissioner, United Kingdom.....	7
Canadian High Commissioner, Australia.....	8
Canadian High Commissioner, New Zealand.....	9
Canadian High Commissioner, South Africa.....	10
Canadian High Commissioner, Ireland.....	10
Canadian High Commissioner, Newfoundland.....	11
2. <i>In Foreign Countries</i> —	
Canadian Legation, United States.....	11
Canadian Legation, Allied European Governments.....	12
Canadian Legation, U.S.S.R.....	13
Canadian Legation, China.....	14
Canadian Legation, Brazil.....	14
Canadian Legation, Argentina.....	15
Canadian Legation, Chile.....	16
Canadian Consulate General, New York.....	17
Canadian Consulate, Greenland.....	17
Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	18
APPENDIX B—Agreements Concluded between Canada and Other Powers.....	19
APPENDIX C—Canadian Representation Abroad.....	21
APPENDIX D—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth.....	24
APPENDIX E—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	25
APPENDIX F—List of Consular Representatives in Canada.....	29
APPENDIX G—List of the United and Associated Nations.....	34

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AGE 5
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
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80
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82
83
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85
86
87
88
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92
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94
95
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99
100

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the customary Annual Report of the activities of the Department for the calendar year 1943.

An extensive increase in the work of the Department has taken place this year, which is in part due to the establishment of additional diplomatic posts abroad. In April, 1943, Major-General G. P. Vanier took up his duties as Minister to the Allied Governments in the United Kingdom and Representative of Canada to the French National Committee. The establishment of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers has now necessitated further arrangements, and General Vanier was instructed, in November, to proceed to Algiers to establish Canadian representation there. Mr. Pierre Dupuy is now Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments established in the United Kingdom. Early in 1943 the Canadian Legations in the Soviet Union and China, which had been agreed on in 1942, were established, with Mr. L. D. Wilgress as Minister to the Soviet Union, and Major-General Victor W. Odlum as Minister to China. After having been opened originally in Kuibyshev, the Legation in the Soviet Union is now established in Moscow. On June 1, 1943, the first Canadian Consulate General was opened in New York City, with Mr. H. D. Scully as Consul General.

During 1943 arrangements were reached with a number of countries for the exchange of ambassadors. The agreement with the United States was announced on November 11, 1943, and on November 19, the Hon. Ray Atherton presented to the Governor General his letter of credence as United States Ambassador to Canada. Similar agreements for the exchange of ambassadors were reached with the Soviet Union, China, Brazil and Belgium.

In August, the first Swedish Minister to Canada presented his credentials in Ottawa, and, in November, announcement was made of an agreement with Turkey for the establishment of a Turkish Legation in Canada.

Within the Department in Ottawa, additions have been made to the staff through the appointment of wartime assistants. This has helped in some measure to meet the increased work and responsibilities of the Department, but further expansion is still required to enable the Department to cope adequately with the great number of new problems with which it must deal.

Reference should be made in this Report to two conferences in 1943 with which Canada was intimately concerned, and which were, respectively, of great importance in the prosecution of the war and as a first step toward the solution of certain of the problems of peace. The Quebec Conference was an event of outstanding importance for Canada and for the world. The second conference in which Canada played a large part was that for the establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was held at Atlantic City from November 10 to December 1.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

During the year Canadian representatives have also taken part in international discussions concerning post war civil aviation, and economic and monetary policies.

During 1943 the "Treaty Series 1942" and a "General Index to the Treaty Series 1928-1940" were published under the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. New passports issued during the year totalled 31,286 and there were 30,713 renewals. Income derived from passport fees, renewals and visas amounted to \$120,177.37.

Appended hereto is a short review of the work of each office abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, together with lists of diplomatic and consular personnel, and of certain agreements concluded between Canada and other powers.

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

APPENDIX A

REPORTS OF OFFICES ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

During the year 1943 war conditions have continued to impose varied and growing responsibilities upon the High Commissioner's Office and staff. The volume of correspondence, cables and telegrams, and the number of persons interviewed by the High Commissioner or his staff have been extensive. The representational duties of the Office have required close and continuous liaison with the Dominions and Foreign Offices and other Ministries of the United Kingdom Government, covering the day-to-day conduct of relations between the United Kingdom and the Canadian Governments.

The Canadian Government have been kept informed of the important developments in the United Kingdom, particularly in the field of foreign policy and also with regard to questions relating to reconstruction. Information has been exchanged between the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments concerning plans to deal with the many questions which will arise on the termination of hostilities. On the 19th October, 1943, the High Commissioner, on behalf of the Canadian Government, signed the Third Protocol for the provision of supplies to the U.S.S.R.

The development of various United Nations organizations in London has required frequent attendance of officers of the High Commissioner's staff or of those of the Department of Trade and Commerce. For example, the Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau and its sub-committees have required the attendance of Canadian representatives and have been the subject of numerous despatches and reports. An observer from the Office attends conferences of the Allied Ministers of Education and of the Interdepartmental Committee on Further Education and Training.

Constant liaison is also maintained with the London headquarters of the Canadian services in matters involving policy or of mutual concern. The High Commissioner's staff also continues to work closely with the Offices in London of other Canadian Departments of Government, such as the Department of Munitions and Supply, the National Research Council, the Department of Immigration and the Department of Pensions and National Health. The representation of the Canadian Shipping Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has required the continued attention of officers at Canada House.

Contact has been maintained, as in previous years, with the work of such bodies as the Imperial War Graves Commission, the Imperial Economic Committee and the Imperial Agricultural Bureau.

The Office continues to make arrangements for the supply and presentation of mobile kitchens donated by various organizations in Canada. Arrangements were also made for the disposal of money and gifts received from Canada.

The Office was concerned in the arrangements for the social workers sent from Canada in 1942 and with the administration of the Canadian Corps of Firefighters in the United Kingdom. There was also liaison with the Nursing Association and the British Civil Nursing Reserve in connection with the contingent of Canadian nurses sent to the United Kingdom.

The work connected with prisoners of war and Canadian civilians interned and uninterned in enemy territory continues to grow. The co-ordination of policy and practice regarding prisoners of war matters within the Commonwealth is concentrated in London, through the Intergovernmental Prisoners of War Committee. Discussions have been held with the United Kingdom authorities on various questions of interest to Canada concerning both prisoners of war and civilians, and initial action was taken to set up an Intergovernmental Committee on civilians and civilian interests.

Negotiations with the German Government on repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners of war, merchant seamen and civilians were brought to a successful conclusion and 68 Canadian personnel returned from Germany. This Office co-ordinated arrangements between the Canadian Service Headquarters and United Kingdom authorities to look after the repatriates on their arrival in the United Kingdom.

Legal questions affecting Canadian nationals in occupied or enemy territory have grown in importance and volume. Other questions affect those who have acquired Canadian nationality through marriage and are anxious to return to Canada and these problems are naturally increasing, due to the growing number of marriages of members of the Canadian Forces.

Increased responsibilities were carried during the year in regard to the arrangement of passage by sea or air across the Atlantic Ocean. There was a further marked expansion in the work of the High Commissioner's Passage Priority Committee. As a result of changes in procedure with regard to repatriation of wives and families of R.C.A.F., R.C.N., and Canadian Merchant Navy Manning Pool personnel, the Committee is now in a position to co-ordinate practically all Canadian civilian passage requirements.

The High Commissioner and his staff continue to be active in naval and merchant seamen matters. A number of Canadian seamen, prisoners of war, have been released from Germany and have reached this country. Every assistance has been rendered and most of them have now returned to Canada.

For the past twelve months the Press Office has functioned as part of the London Office of the Wartime Information Board. There has been a marked increase in the number of enquiries and requests for Canadian information and guidance. Through the Inter-Allied Information Committee liaison has been maintained with the Allied Governments in London in so far as news and information are concerned. The Reference Library is carefully maintained, and statistics are made available to Public Relations and Press Officers and to outside callers.

During the year the following Canadian Ministers visited the United Kingdom:— the Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., M.P., Minister of National Defence; the Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P., Minister of Munitions and Supply; and the Hon. Colin Gibson, M.P., Minister of National Revenue.

The only change in the personnel of the senior members of the High Commissioner's staff during the year was the enlistment in the Canadian Forces of Mr. D. M. Johnson, Solicitor to the Treasury, who had been seconded from the Department of Finance for wartime duty in Canada House.

Office for the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

The present High Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, arrived in Australia on December 30, 1942. The work of his Office was extended, early in 1943, by the appointment of a Military Attaché, Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O., and of a Press Attaché, Mr. Paul Malone. In April the Secretary of the Office, Mr. E. B. Rogers, was transferred to the Canadian Legation in Washington and was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Pick, who came from a similar post with the Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland.

The close relations which had already been established with the Department of External Affairs and other Government Departments in Australia were continued, and information concerning a wide range of subjects was obtained from these sources. The High Commissioner also supplied material to Ministers, departmental officials and individuals concerning Government activities in Canada and Canadian methods of dealing with problems common to both Canada and Australia. Inquiries from individuals with regard to passports, immigration, repatriation and other miscellaneous matters were also dealt with. During the year the High Commissioner represented Canada at the meetings of the Allied Political Warfare Committee organized by the Australian Government.

Reports were sent to Ottawa on many aspects of Australian public affairs, notably political and constitutional developments, financial policy, economic, industrial and labour controls, Australian external relations and foreign policy, civil aviation, the rehabilitation of war veterans, post-war reconstruction, immigration and commercial policy.

During the year Mr. Davis travelled extensively throughout Australia and met many Government officials, journalists, and leading citizens. His travels took him to all the State capitals, two of which, Sydney and Melbourne, he visited on a number of occasions.

The Military Attaché established close relations with Allied General Headquarters in the South West Pacific Area. Useful facilities and courtesies were made available to him by the Australian and the United States Army and Navy authorities. A number of visits were made to forward operational areas in the South West Pacific, and reports were submitted on developments in the military situation.

The Press Attaché, who represents in Australia, under the direction of the High Commissioner, the Wartime Information Board, established contact with members of the Press Gallery in Canberra, leading journalists in the principal cities and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. He handled a large number of press releases which were carried in the daily newspapers, and prepared material for publication in weekly and monthly periodicals. He supervised the distribution of literature on the Canadian war effort to a long list of leading Australian citizens. His work also included the supplying of pictures to daily newspapers and periodicals, and the preparation of scripts for broadcast programmes. He accompanied the High Commissioner on a number of his trips, and arranged for him to meet members of the press. During the month of November a Canadian Press Delegation visited Australia at the invitation of the Prime Minister, and made a rapid tour of the entire country.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

The fourth year since the establishment of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand has been marked by steadily increasing activity.

Excellent relations have been maintained with the New Zealand Government and information has been exchanged on a number of matters, many of them of a secret or confidential nature. Arrangements were made whereby the New Zealand Government is to notify this Office of any Canadian nationals killed or injured while serving on New Zealand merchant ships sunk or damaged during the present war, and of any Canadian nationals taken prisoner of war while serving on New Zealand merchant ships. Travel priorities to Australia en route to India and China were obtained from the New Zealand Government for several Canadian medical missionaries.

The establishment of a Department of External Affairs of the New Zealand Government under a Minister of External Affairs entailed a slight modification in the channels of communication between this office and the New Zealand Government.

An exchange of information with the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia was instituted during the year.

Reports are forwarded regularly on the war effort of New Zealand and on developments in social and economic policy of interest to the several Departments of Government.

Increasing interest has been shown in the Canadian war effort and press telegrams and other material made available by the Wartime Information Board are furnished to the New Zealand press. The showing of 16 mm. documentary films on Canada has been well received.

Canadian press representatives, headed by Mr. Arthur Ford, President of the Canadian Press Association, who were visiting Australia as guests of the Australian Government, visited New Zealand as guests of the New Zealand Government early in December.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, South Africa

The High Commissioner, Dr. H. Laureys, has maintained the activities of his offices in Pretoria and also in Capetown, which he makes his headquarters while Parliament is in session from January until May. On July 1, Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Capetown, was appointed Acting Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner has kept the Canadian Government informed of political, economic and military developments in the Union affecting the progress of the war and has reported regularly on legislative and administrative policies of interest to various Departments of Government in Canada.

The High Commissioner's Office circulated to newspapers and to interested persons information about Canada which is being supplied fully and promptly by the Wartime Information Board. This information is contained in a circular letter prepared in Pretoria. The Office has now a collection of 54 16-mm. Canadian films which have been lent to schools and organizations both in the Union and in Rhodesia.

The Office devoted a considerable proportion of its time to the problems of Canadians in South Africa. Besides the considerable number of Canadian Nursing Sisters in the Union, assistance was given to Canadians evacuated from war areas or stranded in South Africa. As in 1942, the High Commissioner helped to meet the needs of Canadians on board the exchange ship "Gripsholm", which docked at Port Elizabeth on its way from the Far East.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

The office in Dublin under the High Commissioner, Mr. John D. Kearney, has looked after the interests of Canadians in Ireland, including those who wish to retain their Canadian status or to renew their Canadian passports; Canadian visitors, most of whom were from the armed forces; and Canadian airmen interned in Ireland, the release of all but one of whom has been authorized by the Irish authorities. Many enquiries were received also from persons who wished to emigrate to Canada after the war.

This was an active year in the political life of Ireland, and the High Commissioner sent numerous despatches and reports covering political developments as well as economic and defence matters.

Towards the end of the year Mr. Kearney paid a brief visit to Canada in the course of which he was able to take up directly a number of questions affecting relations between Canada and Ireland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

The work of this office continued to be active during the year. Most of the work concerned defence and related matters, but other complicated problems arose out of war conditions, such as working out arrangements to provide Newfoundland with essential civilian supplies, the recruitment of Newfoundland labour for work in Canada, and relations between the defence forces and the municipality of St. John's.

Close and harmonious relations were maintained with the various defence services; with the Acting Trade Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Bowers, who maintained an office in the High Commissioner's Office; with the Newfoundland Commission of Government; and with the Commanding Officers of United States armed forces and the United States Consul General.

The High Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Burchell, visited Ottawa on three occasions during the year for discussions on urgent problems, and various officials of the Canadian Government visited Newfoundland on business connected with their respective departments. Arrangements were also made for visits to Canada on governmental business by various members of the Commission of Government and officials of the Newfoundland Government. The High Commissioner travelled widely in Newfoundland and Labrador including a visit of inspection to Goose Airport on which he was accompanied by two members of the Commission of Government. Other centres visited by the High Commissioner were Bonavista Bay, Gander, Stephenville and Corner Brook.

Mr. A. J. Pick, Third Secretary, was transferred during the year to Australia, his post in Newfoundland being filled by Mr. J. C. Britton, of the Trade Commissioner Service, by arrangement with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of National Defence for Naval Services.

2. In Foreign Countries

Canadian Legation, United States

The work of the Canadian Legation continued to expand during 1943 with the increased collaboration between Canada and the United States in the prosecution of the war. The result of this expansion was reflected in the necessity of the Canadian Joint Staff acquiring a building of its own in place of the quarters in the Legation Annex which it had previously occupied. Among the Government agencies permanently represented in Washington were the Mutual Aid Board, of whose Washington Committee the Minister-Counsellor is a member, the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose Washington Office is headed by the Financial Attaché, the Canadian Shipping Board, the Wartime Information Board, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Censorship, which has a Liaison Officer with the United States Office of Censorship. There are also Canadian delegates to the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food Board. The heads of these agencies met with the Minister at the Legation once a fortnight to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The establishment of a Canadian Consulate General in New York on May 1, with Mr. H. D. Scully as Consul General, has been of assistance to the Legation, particularly in connection with passports and related matters

As in 1942, the Minister continued to represent Canada at the meetings of the Pacific War Council. The Minister-Counsellor attended meetings of the

International Wheat Council and the United Nations Information Board. He was also one of the Canadian delegates to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May and June. Subsequently he was appointed Chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture which was established in July. In November the Minister-Counsellor and the Financial Attaché were members of the Canadian delegation to the first meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was held at Atlantic City.

A wide variety of subjects was dealt with by the Legation during the year, including problems of economic and political warfare, relief of prisoners of war and repatriation of nationals from enemy countries, questions arising from the presence of United States forces in Canada and of Canadian forces in the United States, the construction of defence facilities by the United States in Canada, problems of immigration, extradition, selective service and registration of Canadian nationals, military and civil aviation and air travel priorities, import and export control, taxation and currency stabilization, fisheries and boundary waters. A number of reports were forwarded to the Government on political and economic developments in the United States and on the foreign relations of the United States.

The various treaties and agreements concluded in 1943 between Canada and the United States are listed in another section of this report.

During the year the following changes in personnel took place: in February Mr. Paul Tremblay was transferred to the Legation from the Department of External Affairs, and Commander Edson C. Sherwood, R.C.N., succeeded Commander H. G. Nares, R.C.N.V.R., as Naval Attaché; in March Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine was recalled to Ottawa for duties in the Department of External Affairs; in May Mr. E. B. Rogers was transferred to the Legation from the Office of the High Commissioner in Australia; in the same month Mr. H. A. Scott was promoted from the rank of Commercial Attaché to the rank of Commercial Counsellor, and Mr. W. F. Bull was appointed Commercial Attaché; in September Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Gurney, M.C., succeeded Lieut.-Col. Basil Wedd, D.S.O., M.C., as Military Attaché. In December, Mr. G. R. Patterson, formerly Animal Products Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom and a principal executive officer of the Combined Food Board, was named as an additional Commercial Attaché on the Legation Staff.

On November 11, 1943, it was announced that the Canadian Legation in Washington and the United States Legation in Ottawa would each be raised to the rank of embassy.

Canadian Legation to the Allied European Governments

During the year 1943 Canadian Legations to the Allied Governments in the United Kingdom were established in London. The Canadian Legations to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments, with Mr. Pierre Dupuy acting as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, had been transferred to London after the German occupation of Western Europe. Early in 1943 Major-General George P. Vanier presented his credentials as Minister to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments and at the same time became first Canadian Minister to the Czechoslovak, Greek, Norwegian, Polish, and Yugoslav Governments. General Vanier also became Canadian Representative to the French National Committee in London.

During the year the Legation maintained and further developed its relations with the Belgian and Netherlands authorities and established new diplomatic contacts with the Czechoslovak, Greek, Norwegian, Polish and Yugoslav Governments and with the French National Committee. The cordial relations existing

between the Legation and the other diplomatic Missions attached to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments were also maintained and friendly contacts were developed with the five diplomatic corps attached to the other Governments to which the Minister was accredited and also with the diplomatic missions attached to the French National Committee.

In the course of the year the Legation dealt with a variety of business, including the issue of travel documents, and sent to the Department a number of reports on political and other developments in the Allied Governments in London and in the French National Committee.

After the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, the Minister to the Allied Governments maintained relations with French officials in the United Kingdom. In October it was decided to establish a Canadian Mission to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers and General Vanier was appointed as Representative. Meanwhile the Governments of Greece and Yugoslavia had been transferred to Cairo and the Canadian Minister had maintained contact with them through the Ambassadors of these two Governments in London.

With the departure of Major-General Vanier for Algiers Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Counsellor of Legation, became Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments established in the United Kingdom.

Canadian Legation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. L. D. Wilgress who, late in 1942, was named first Canadian Minister to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arrived at Kuibyshev, then temporary capital of the U.S.S.R., in March of 1943 and in the same month proceeded to Moscow to present his credentials. A suitable building in Kuibyshev was placed at the disposal of the Canadian Legation by the Soviet authorities and was occupied by the middle of April. The remainder of the personnel of the Legation had, by this time, arrived and the work of the Legation was soon fully under way. In June, the Canadian Minister paid a second visit to Moscow with a view to establishing further contacts with Soviet officials and also for the purpose of locating permanent quarters in the event of the Diplomatic Corps returning to the Capital.

During the month of May the Military Attaché and the Assistant Military Attaché visited Moscow and called on the Foreign Relations Department of the Red Army. As a result of this visit and subsequent meetings, the Chief of Staff arranged for them to inspect one of the leading tank schools of the Red Army.

By early August the steady improvement in the military situation made it possible for the Diplomatic Corps to return to Moscow. The Canadian Minister with his staff left Kuibyshev on August 11th. On their arrival in Moscow, they were able to move immediately into permanent Legation premises for the use of which arrangements had already been made.

Since the establishment of the Legation in Moscow, the foundation has been laid for the development of friendly relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Contacts made during the year with Soviet officials and representatives of Soviet organizations have been developed and strengthened. Relations between the staff of the Legation and the members of other Diplomatic missions in Moscow have been most cordial. Initial progress has been made in the effort to make Canada better known to the people of the U.S.S.R. through films, newspaper articles and books.

The difficulties of establishing a diplomatic mission in the U.S.S.R. during a period of war have been varied and numerous. The progress of the Legation has, nevertheless, been highly satisfactory and it has been possible for the

Minister and his staff to establish numerous contacts in the U.S.S.R. and to provide the Canadian Government with a wide variety of useful information. In December arrangements were made for the Canadian Legation in Moscow and the Soviet Legation in Ottawa to be raised to the status of embassies.

Canadian Legation, China

The first Canadian Minister to China, Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had previously served as High Commissioner to Australia, arrived in Chungking on April 30. The sudden illness of President Lin Sen prevented him from presenting his Letters of Credence on May 11th as had been planned. When it was realized subsequently that the President's illness would prove fatal, it was decided that the credentials should be transmitted to the President through the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. K. C. Wu.

The officers of the Legation are: Dr. G. S. Patterson, Counsellor; Mr. Ralph E. Collins, Third Secretary; Brigadier O. M. Kay, E.D., (who arrived in September), Military Attaché; and Major Hiram Wooster, Assistant Military Attaché. Dr. Leslie G. Kilborn, a Canadian scholar who is Dean of the Medical School of West China Union University, assisted the Legation in the initial period of its establishment as interpreter.

The problem of accommodation in a city as crowded as Chungking proved to be a serious one. Through the good offices of the Australian Legation the Canadian Minister was able to occupy for a month the residence of the Australian Minister to China. Subsequently the entire staff of the Legation was domiciled in the Mission Hospital Compound of the United Church of Canada Mission Club. As this Compound is located on the south bank of the river away from the city proper, it made extremely difficult the necessary contacts with government offices and the Embassies and Legations of the other powers represented in China, and a small office was opened in the city proper. It is expected that in the near future the Legation will have secured quarters in Chungking itself, which will greatly facilitate the work of its officers.

In June the Minister visited the city of Chengtu, in which many of the Canadian residents in China are located. Besides meeting a considerable number of Canadians engaged in educational and missionary work, he addressed the joint convocation of the five universities temporarily established there because of war conditions. Other visits were made by the Minister to various parts of Szechuan Province, during which he was called upon to address such bodies as the Central Military Academy, the Central Political Institute and the Rural Reconstruction College. All the officers of the Legation availed themselves of every opportunity to visit such parts of the country as transportation difficulties and war conditions made possible.

To strengthen its contacts with the Canadians resident in China, the Legation established a mimeographed fortnightly news sheet—The Canadian News Bulletin—designed to acquaint Canadians with the developments in their native land.

Since its arrival in Chungking the Legation has kept the Government fully informed of developments in China's domestic and foreign policies. Special reports have also been made on agricultural, industrial and commercial matters.

In December it was announced that the Governments of Canada and China had agreed to elevate their legations to the rank of embassy.

Canadian Legation, Brazil

Throughout the year the Legation has kept the Government informed of the developments in Brazil's policy arising from increased collaboration with the United Nations and with other American countries. Special reports have been made on the problems created by the impact of the war upon Brazil's economy.

The closest contact has been maintained with the British and the United States Embassies in dealing with questions of mutual economic concern. The Commercial Attaché worked in close co-operation with officers of the United States Embassy and the Import and Export Sections of the Bank of Brazil on questions of Export Control. By an exchange of notes Canada became a party to the Brazilian-United States Agreement for the Decentralization of Export Control as from September 1st.

As in 1942, considerable stress has been placed upon the development of closer cultural relations with Brazil. The showing of Canadian films in various parts of the country, the exchange of radio broadcasts between Canada and Brazil with the co-operation of the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the presence of Canadian musicians in Brazil, the publication of books and articles written by Canadians about Canada, and the efforts made in connection with the celebration of Dominion Day to secure wide press publicity, have all contributed to a better understanding of Canada in Brazil.

During the second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, held in Rio de Janeiro from August 6 to 13, the Minister with his colleagues from Argentina and Chile constituted the Canadian delegation for which Mr. Leon Mayrand of the Legation staff served as Secretary.

During the year Mr. Désy and officers of the Legation staff visited widely separate regions of the country, including sections seldom visited by diplomats. These visits were valuable in securing personal information about the growth of new Brazilian heavy industry as a consequence of the war. On October 15 the Minister returned to Canada for consultation.

Visitors from Brazil to Canada included a party of representative journalists who spent several days in Eastern Canada as guests of the Wartime Information Board, the Brazilian Section of the Joint Brazil-United States Defence Board which inspected Canadian Military, Naval and Air establishments in October, three distinguished Brazilian scientists who were given an opportunity to examine the development of Canadian research facilities, and three Brazilian musicians.

When the exchange ship "Gripsholm", effecting the second repatriation of North and South American civilians from Japanese-held territory, called at Rio de Janeiro, the Legation co-operated with the Canadian Colony in welcoming the 220 Canadians on board and in giving them such assistance as was necessary.

The usual routine work dealt with during the year included the issuance of passports and visas, assistance to Canadian visitors to Brazil, and the answering of numerous requests for information about conditions in Canada.

Canadian Legation, Argentina

The Canadian Legation in Buenos Aires has kept the Government fully informed of the important developments in Argentina's domestic and foreign policy since the revolution of June 4. Simultaneously with the United Kingdom, the United States and several other countries, the Government of Canada recognized the administration of President Ramirez on June 11. Dr. Eduardo L. Vivot, the new Minister from Argentina to Canada in succession to Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz, arrived in Ottawa to assume his duties on December 9.

Throughout the year the Commercial Attaché has worked in close co-operation with officials of the United Kingdom and the United States Embassies, and with the appropriate authorities of the Argentine Government in dealing with the special problems created by wartime conditions and the economic controls which they necessitate. Due to shipping deficiencies and wartime

restrictions on exports of strategic materials from Canada, Canadian exports to Argentina declined in 1943, while Canadian imports from Argentina increased because of the greater demand for vegetable oils and wool.

The Legation has devoted considerable attention to furthering closer cultural relations with Argentina, and satisfactory results have been achieved in making Canada better known by means of the radio, films, the press and public lectures. In this connection the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute, established in 1942, has been helpful. With the assistance of the broadcasting authorities of the two countries, radio programmes were exchanged between Canada and Argentina. Through the efforts of the Legation, Canada was represented at the First Buenos Aires Book Fair held in April and attended by two million visitors.

Officials of the Legation visited various parts of Argentina during the year. In February the Minister and Commercial Attaché represented Canada at the inauguration of Dr. Juan Amezaga as President of Uruguay. Mr. Turgeon was also a Canadian delegate to the Second Inter-American Bar Association Conference held in Rio de Janeiro. The First Secretary visited Santiago in February to assist in the opening of the Legation there.

Visitors to the Legation in 1943 included the Canadian Ministers to Brazil and Chile, and Canadian representatives on the various Allied Purchasing Boards and other Special Missions. Visitors from Argentina to Canada included Dr. Raul Migone of the Foreign Office, and a group of outstanding editors and journalists who toured Eastern Canada in co-operation with the Wartime Information Board.

Canadian Legation, Chile

With the arrival in February, 1943, of Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C., in Santiago, Canadian representation in Chile was no longer concurrent with that in Argentina, as had been the case when the first Minister, the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon presented his credentials in January, 1942. The new Minister and his staff were soon located in permanent office quarters in the centre of the commercial section of Santiago.

Throughout the year the Legation provided the Government with full reports on Chilean domestic and foreign policies and war economic problems confronting the country. The most important development of the year was the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries on January 20.

The Commercial Attaché was a member of the Consultative Committee, which included representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States and was set up at the request of the Chilean Government to discuss problems arising from wartime economic controls. The Commercial Attaché also attended meetings established to deal with questions of economic warfare.

The initial steps were taken to further cultural relations between Canada and Chile, with the press and the motion pictures as the most effective aids. The occasion of Dominion Day was utilized for the dissemination of publicity in the press about Canada, largely the work of officers of the Legation. At the formal reception given on Dominion Day attended by several hundred guests, the occasion was honoured by the attendance of President Rios.

President Rios had intended to visit Canada in June, but pressure of administrative duties necessitated the postponement of his trip until 1944. In September the Foreign Minister of Chile, Senor Joaquin Fernandez Fernandez, visited Canada during his tour of the various American states. While in Ottawa he exchanged ratifications of the Canadian-Chilean Commercial Agreement negotiated in September 1941. Other Chilean visitors to Canada included

General Tovarias, head of the Chilean Air Force, Senor Castelblanco, President of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, three officers of the Chilean Air Force, who were the guests of the Royal Canadian Air Force for a tour of inspection and instruction, three officers of the Carabineros, who were the guests of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose organization and method of instruction they wished to study, and a group of Chilean journalists who toured Eastern Canada as guests of the Wartime Information Board.

The Canadian Minister to Chile was one of the Canadian delegates to the Second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1943. During his absence from Santiago he also visited Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

In May the Chilean Government was informed of the adherence of Canada to the Inter-American Agreement on Radio Communications signed at Santiago on the 26th January 1940.

Other questions handled by the Legation included the routine issuance of passports and visas and the answering of various enquiries about conditions in Canada.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

This Office was opened on May 1 under the direction of Mr. H. D. Scully, Consul General. Officers of his staff include two Consuls, Mr. D. S. Cole, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New York, and Miss K. A. McCloskey, and three Vice-Consuls, Mr. L. Ausman, Flight Lieutenant P. E. Morin and Mr. C. H. West. On November 1st a Canadian Consular Shipping Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Nairn, was appointed and a Canadian Military Information Centre was established in the Consulate General in charge of Major R. H. Marlow.

The territory covered by the Consulate General includes the States of New York and Connecticut and the greater part of New Jersey. Associated with the Consulate General are the New York offices of the Trade Commissioner Service, the Wartime Information Board and the National Film Board.

The usual routine matters have been dealt with, but the work pertaining to passports, naturalization and immigration has been particularly heavy, since the opening of the new Office encouraged a great many Canadians resident in this area to make enquiries about their status.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Consul General for the United Kingdom, Sir Godfrey Haggard and his staff, who were formerly responsible in New York for Canadian consular work. Their advice and assistance was freely given and materially contributed to the smooth working of the new Canadian Office.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

This consulate was established in June, 1940, because of the serious military situation. During the past year the discovery by a Greenland patrol of a German radio station in Northeast Greenland (later destroyed by United States aircraft) and the suppression of all self-government in Denmark served to emphasize the continued strategic importance of Greenland.

During the year close and most friendly relations were maintained with the Greenland Administration. In addition to a small amount of ordinary consular work, the office regularly supplied reports to the Department of External Affairs about economic and social conditions. The Acting Consul visited North Greenland settlements in August, and South Greenland later in the year; while the

Vice-Consul visited Disko Island off the west coast. From these expeditions considerable important scientific data were collected.

During the year Canada continued to be Greenland's main source of supply.

The acting Consul, Mr. A. E. Porsild, returned to Canada on leave in November, Mr. M. J. Dunbar, Vice-Consul, remaining in charge as Acting Consul.

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon

This Office is combined with that of the Canadian Naval Liaison Officer. During the year the work of the consular office included the usual consular business connected with shipping, trade, immigration and answering enquiries addressed by individuals on miscellaneous matters. In addition, questions of defence and security involved close co-operation and frequent negotiations with the local Administration, with the United States Consul, and with the newly appointed British Vice-Consul. The office was in charge of the Acting Consul, Lieutenant D. E. folkes Jemmett, during the year.

APPENDIX B

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN CANADA AND
OTHER POWERS

I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Declaration by United Nations on forced dispossession of property in enemy-controlled territory, made in Ottawa and other capitals, on January 5, 1943. This declaration contains a formal warning that the eighteen belligerents named therein reserve their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property, rights and interests which are, or have been, situated in enemy-controlled territories or which belong or have belonged, to persons resident in such territories.

Inter-American Radio Agreement, signed at Santiago-de-Chile on January 26, 1940. Notification of Canada's adherence deposited with the Chilean Government on May 8, 1943.

Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., from May 18 to June 3, 1943. (Sessional Paper 390—1943).

Protocol of an Agreement between Canada, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America concerning the provision of supplies for the prosecution of the war, signed in London on October 19, 1943.

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, signed by the representatives of forty-four nations in Washington, on November 9, 1943.

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Chile

Exchange of Notes, dated in Ottawa, October 28 and November 29, 1943, constituting an agreement for the exchange of diplomatic mail.

Trade Agreement signed at Santiago-de-Chile on September 10, 1941. Instruments of ratification exchanged in Ottawa on September 29, 1943.

Newfoundland

Exchange of Notes, dated in St. John's, Newfoundland, July 19 and 30, 1943, recording arrangements for the establishing of a Canadian Government-owned trans-Atlantic air service.

United Kingdom

Memorandum of Agreement, dated in London, April 20, 1943, amending the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Agreement signed in Ottawa on June 5, 1942, as regards financial arrangements.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Ottawa, May 25, June 23 and 28, 1943, constituting an agreement for the amendment of Appendix IV to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan of the 5th June, 1942.

Exchange of Notes, dated in London, July 15 and 16, 1943, recording arrangements for the establishing of a Canadian Government-owned trans-Atlantic air service.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Ottawa, July 7 and September 3, 1943, providing for the reciprocal exemption of persons resident in Canada and British Guiana from income tax on earnings derived from the operation of ships.

Exchange of Notes, dated in London, August 27 and October 27, 1943, recording an agreement for the waiver of claims arising from collisions between vessels of war.

United States

Exchange of Notes, dated in Ottawa, January 27, 1943, recording an agreement respecting the post-war disposition of defence projects and installations constructed in Canada by the United States Government.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Ottawa, February 22 and 23, 1943, recording an agreement respecting the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Washington, March 4, 1943, continuing in force until the end of the war the Air Transport Arrangement effected by an exchange of notes dated November 29 and December 2, 1940.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Washington, May 25 and 26, 1943, recording an agreement for the waiver of claims arising from collisions between vessels of war.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Washington, July 19, 1943, recording an agreement on the name of the Alaska Highway.

Order-in-Council (P.C. 6092) of August 3, 1943, according privileges to the United States of America with respect to jurisdiction of prizes. Similar privileges were accorded to Canada by Proclamation of the President of the United States made in Washington on September 27, 1943.

Exchange of Notes, dated in Washington, October 5 and 11, 1943, extending to October 1, 1944, the agreement for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis of November 10, 1941.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes, dated in Caracas, April 9, 1943, renewing the commercial *modus vivendi* of the 26th March, 1941.

APPENDIX C

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

1. *In the British Commonwealth of Nations—***Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom**

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Acting Secretary—Frederic Hudd.

First Secretary (local rank)—C. S. A. Ritchie.

Second Secretary (local rank)—G. Ignatieff.

Administrative Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Unwin Simson.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

STATE CIRCLE, CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O.

Third Secretary—A. J. Pick.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING, WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—W. A. Riddell.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa

BARCLAYS BANK BLDG., 206 CHURCH ST., WEST, PRETORIA.

High Commissioner—Henry Laureys.

Acting Secretary—J. C. Macgillivray.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

92 MERRION SQUARE WEST, DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—John D. Kearney, K.C.

Secretary—E. J. Garland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

CIRCULAR ROAD, ST. JOHN'S.

High Commissioner—Charles J. Burchell, K.C.

Acting Secretary—J. C. Britton.

2. *In Foreign Countries—***Canadian Embassy, United States of America**

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—Hon. Leighton
McCarthy, K.C.

Minister-Counsellor—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.

Counsellor—Merchant M. Mahoney, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché—Commander E. Sherwood, R.C.N.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD—Continued

Canadian Embassy, United States of America—Concluded

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Gurney.
 Air Attaché—Wing Commander F. Homer Smith.
 Commercial Counsellor—H. A. Scott.
 First Secretary (local rank)—H. Allard.
 Financial Attaché—A. F. W. Plumtre.
 Attaché—George Magann.
 Commercial Attaché—W. F. Bull.
 Commercial Attaché—G. R. Paterson.
 Second Secretary—M. Wershof.
 Second Secretary (local rank)—E. B. Rogers.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—S. V. Allen.
 Third Secretary—P. Tremblay.
 Attaché—John McCarthy.

Canadian Legation, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia

LONDON ENGLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C. (absent).
 Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.
 Second Secretary (local rank)—C. C. Eberts.

Canadian Legation, Brazil*

METROPOLE BUILDING, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Jean Désy, K.C.
 First Secretary (local rank)—Leon Mayrand.
 Commercial Attaché—Lester S. Glass.
 Third Secretary—R. A. D. Ford.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—Maurice Belanger.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of Brazil for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

Canadian Legation, Argentina

BARTOLOME & SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.
 First Secretary—K. P. Kirkwood.
 Commercial Attaché—J. A. Strong.
 Third Secretary—C. G. G. Sicotte.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—J. C. C. Depocas.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—W. B. McCullough.

Canadian Legation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

MOSCOW.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—L. D. Wilgress.
 Military Attaché—Brigadier H. Lefebvre.
 Assistant Military Attaché—Major G. J. Okulitch.
 Third Secretary—A. C. Smith.
 Third Secretary—J. A. McCordick.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of the Soviet Union for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD—Concluded**Canadian Legation, China***

CHUNGKING.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,—Major-General
Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Counsellor—G. S. Patterson.

Military Attaché—Brigadier O. M. Kay, E.D.

Assistant Military Attaché—Major H. F. Wooster.

Third Secretary—R. E. Collins.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of China for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

Canadian Legation, Chile

SANTIAGO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Warwick F.
Chipman, K.C.

Commercial Attaché—M. J. Vechsler.

Third Secretary—Jules Léger.

Office of the Canadian Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, Algiers

Canadian Representative to the French Committee of National
Liberation—Major-General G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel Maurice Forget.

Air Attaché—Wing Commander Jean Paul Desloges.

Second Secretary (local rank)—S. F. Rae.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTRE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Consul General—H. D. Scully.

Consul—D. S. Cole.

Consul—Miss K. A. McCloskey.

Vice-Consul—L. Ausman.

Vice-Consul—Flight Lieutenant P. E. Morin.

Vice-Consul—C. H. West.

Canadian Consulate Greenland

GOTTHAAB.

Vice-Consul and Acting Consul—A. E. Porsild.

Vice-Consul—M. J. Dunbar.

Canadian Consulate, St. Pierre and Miquelon

ST. PIERRE.

Vice-Consul and Acting Consul—Lieutenant D. E. folkes Jemmett,
R.C.N.V.R.

APPENDIX D

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom—Right Honourable Malcolm Macdonald, M.P.

EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Financial Adviser—R. Gordon Munro, M.C.

Senior Secretary—J. J. S. Garner.

Assistant Secretary—C. G. Costley-White.

Assistant Secretary—O. L. Williams.

Assistant Secretary—A. G. Maitland.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia—Major-General the Honourable Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B.

114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Dr. W. Anstey Wynes.

Assistant Secretary—Ralph Harry.

NEW ZEALAND

Acting High Commissioner for New Zealand—R. M. Firth.

105 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Assistant Secretary—W. L. Middlemass.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa—D. de Waal Meyer.

56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Attaché—W. Dirkse-van-Schalkwyk.

IRELAND

High Commissioner for Ireland—John J. Hearne.

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—John M. Conway.

APPENDIX E

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

United States of America

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—The Honourable Ray Atherton (November 19, 1943).

100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Lewis Clark.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain Glen F. Howell.

Military Attaché—Colonel Francis J. Graling.

Commercial Attaché—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead.

Agricultural Attaché—Dr. Clifford C. Taylor.

First Secretary—Edward P. Lawton.

Assistant Military Attaché for Air—Lieutenant-Colonel David H. Walker.

Assistant Naval Attachés and Assistant Naval Attachés for Air—

Lieutenant-Commander Julius Fleischmann.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. McBride.

Lieutenant Norman B. Deuel.

Assistant Military Attaché—Captain Harry C. Archer.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Oliver B. North.

Third Secretary—Miss Katherine E. O'Connor.

Third Secretary—John W. Tuthill.

Third Secretary—Irven M. Eitheim.

Third Secretary—Joseph N. Greene, Jr.

Belgium*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Baron Silvercruyts.
(January 11, 1937).

STADACONA HALL, 395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Maurice Heyne.

Military Attaché—Colonel P. J. Diepenrykx. (Absent).

Air Attaché and Assistant Military Attaché—Captain J. A. Ducq.

Secretary of Legation—Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy.

Commercial Secretary—Marcel Kittel.

Financial Secretary—Jean de Culeneer.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of Belgium for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

China*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr. Liu Shih Shun.
(February 26, 1942).

201 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Houang Ke-Louen.

Third Secretary—Chia-Chen Clarence Chu.

Attaché—Liu Te-Yen.

Attaché—Miss Lucy Tou.

Attaché—Mao Yun-an.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of China for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA—Continued

Poland

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Victor Podoski.
(March 27, 1942).

333 CHAPEL STREET, OTTAWA.

Secretary of Legation—Adam Zurowski.

Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Janusz Ilinski.

Financial Counsellor—Stefan Michalski. (Absent).

Norway

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).

192 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Knut Lykke.

Military Attaché—Major-General Birger Ljungberg.

Naval Attaché—Commander Per Scott-Hansen, R.N.N.

Yugoslavia

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr. Izidor Cankar.
(May 15, 1942).

259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Radoje Nikolic.

Greece

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—George Depasta.
(June 5, 1942).

SUITE 110, CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Pierre Depasta.

Czechoslovakia

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek
(August 14, 1942).

171 CLEMOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Military and Air Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Jan Ambrus.

Assistant Military and Air Attaché—Staff-Captain Ludevit Sozansky.

Assistant and Military and Air Attaché—Flight Lieutenant Antonin Brejcha.

Brazil*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Caio de Mello Franco.
(August 28, 1942).

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Jacome B. de Berenguer-Cesar.

Commercial Counsellor—Edgard de Mello.

Second Secretary—Fernando de Murtinho-Braga.

Attaché—Fernando Cesar de Betancourt-Berenguer.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of Brazil for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA—Continued

Chile

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr. Eduardo Grove.
(September 15, 1942).

ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Dr. Humberto Diaz-Casanueva.

Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro N. Calderon.

Sweden

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).

THE CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Torsten Bergendahl (nominated).

Attaché—Baron H. Ramel.

Attaché—Hilding Löwegren.

Argentine Republic

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr. Eduardo L. Vivot
(December 14, 1943).

18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Naval and Air Attaché—Captain Alberto D. Brunet. (Absent).

Commercial Attaché—Dr. Hector Scarpellini.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Gregori I. Tounkin.

Military Attaché—Colonel Nicolai Zabotin.

First Secretary—Sergei M. Koudriavtzev.

Commercial Attaché—Ivan I. Krotov.

Assistant Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Motinov.

Assistant Military Attaché for Air—Major Vasilii M. Rogov (nominated).

Second Secretary—Vitali G. Pavlov.

Third Secretary—Ivan I. Volenko.

Attaché—Nikolai P. Uspenski.

Attaché—Andrei S. Mandibura.

Attaché—Alexandre M. Zoubov.

* An agreement has been concluded with the Government of the Soviet Union for the elevation of the Legation to the rank of Embassy.

Netherlands

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouk
Hurgronje (nominated).

18 RANGE ROAD, OTTAWA.

Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—G. W. Boissevain.

Secretary of Legation—Jonkheer J. D. van Karnebeek (Absent).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA—Concluded**Turkey**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Shevki Alhan
(nominated).

French Committee of National Liberation

448 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Delegate—Gabriel Bonneau.

Attaché—Robert Alaterre.

Military and Air Attaché—Commandant Pierre Letu (absent).

Naval Attaché—Lieutenant LeNormand.

APPENDIX F

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Argentine Republic	Montreal, P.Q.	*Aguilar, S.	Consul General for Canada	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Ramos, J. P.	Consul	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Rollino, J. C.	Consul	1941
	Saint John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Acting Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Piaggio, E. R.	Consul	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F.P.	Acting Vice-Consul	1940
Belgium	Edmonton, Alta.	Polet, M.	Consul	1927
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, A. N.	Consul	1921
	London, Ont.	Legon, G.	Consular Agent	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	Major, A.	Consul	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.	Koetz, M.	Consul	1931
	Saint John, N.B.	McInerney, R. G.	Consul	1937
	Sydney, N.S.	Martheleur, E. I.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Fennell, R.	Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Aken, L.	Acting Consul General	1941
	Victoria, B.C.	Harvey, R. O. D.	Consul (absent)	1938
Victoria, B.C.	Eekman, L. J.	Acting Consul	1941	
Winnipeg, Man.	Dale, S. J.	Acting Consul	1940	
Bolivia	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, C.	Consul	1931
	Victoria, B.C.	Beatty, J. H.	Consul	1938
Brazil	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Vasconcellos, H. P.	Consul General for Canada	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Pinto da Silva, P. B.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Watkins, A. P.	Vice-Consul	1929
Chile	Montreal, P.Q.	*Errazuris, C.	Consul General	1943
China	Toronto, Ont.	*Fung Kat-shau	Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	*Hioia-Chu Lu	Vice-Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Li Chao	Consul General	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Ying-yu Huang	Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Kuo Chang-lu	Vice-Consul	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Chang Wei-tze	Vice-Consul	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Tsou Chi-hua	Vice-Consul	1942
Colombia	Montreal, P.Q.	*de Holte-Castello, E.	Consul General for Canada	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, H. J.	Consul	1925
Costa Rica	Montreal, P.Q.	Carcaud, Wilfrid	Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	Montealegre, R. G.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	Calleja, V. G.	Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	Colquhoun, H.	Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Parry, G. O.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hamilton, J. H.	Consul	1937
Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	*Sotto, L.	Consul	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Harrington, M.	Consul General	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	*De Leon, A.	Consul	1940
Czechoslovakia	Montreal, P.Q.	*Gardavsky, J.	Consul General	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	VanWart, H. H.	Consul	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.	Steinkopf, M. B.	Consul	1937
Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	Petersen, E.	Vice-Consul	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	Christensen, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Denmark—Cos.	Montreal, P.Q.	*Holler, G. B.	Consul General for Canada	1930
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Regina, Sask.	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Saint John, N.B.	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul	1936
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul	1934
	Toronto, Ont.	Klein, D. V.	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Jessen, L. L.	Consul	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannson, G. L.	Consul	1939
	Winnipeg, Man.	Fremming, C. C. S.	Vice-Consul	1928
Dominican Republic	Halifax, N.S.	Quigley, J. G.	Consul	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	MacKenzie, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Ricardo, J.	Consul General	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	Gaudreau, R.	Vice-Consul	1941
Toronto, Ont.	*Garcia, J. U.	Consul	1942	
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	Morrison, H. M.	Consul	1943
Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	Dodds, J. C.B.E.	Consul General	1943
	Montreal, P.Q.	Coulouridis, D.	Deputy Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Vlassis, G.	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938
Guatemala	Montreal, P.Q.	Hébert, L. P.	Consul	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hacking, H. E.	Consul	1929
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	Fielding, R. M.	Consul	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	Legault, J.	Consul	1942
	Montreal, P.Q.	Geoffrion, Dr. P.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cantave, P.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Gunn, J. A.	Consul	1925
Iceland	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannsson, G. L.	Consul	1942
Latvia	Halifax, N.S.	Whitman, P. L.	Consul	1933
	Montreal, P.Q.	Gaboury, Arthur	Consul General	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	Bryson, R. N.	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Savage, W.	Consul	1926
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, P. E.	Consul	1928
Lithuania	Toronto, Ont.	Grant-Suttie, G. L. P.	Consul General for Canada	1937
Luxemburg	Quebec, P.Q.	Koets, M.	Consul General	1942
Mexico	Montreal, P.Q.	*Calderon, C. A.	Consul General for Canada	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*de la Vega, J.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	Turcot, A.	Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	Alton, C. G.	Consul	1936
	Victoria, B.C.	Keeble, W. T.	Consul	1939
Monaco	Montreal, P.Q.	Pasquin, M.	Consul	1927
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Chatham, Ont.	Dodman, G. M.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Edmonton, Alta.	Hyndman, L. D.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Fort William, Ont.	Babe, F.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	Warren, F. K.	Vice-Consul ¹	1923
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Luden, G. P.	Consul General for Canada	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Vinke, A. N.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Quebec, P.Q.	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul	1933
Regina, Sask.	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul	1937	

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Netherlands—Con.	Saint John, N.B.	Porter, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Sydney, N.S.	Ryan, C. D.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	McRuer, J. C.	Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Watson-Armstrong, W. J. M.	Consul	1942
	Victoria, B.C.	Holland, W. G. C.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Winnipeg, Man.	van Riemsdijk, L. H. F.	Consul ¹	1934
Nicaragua	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul	Consul-General	1927
	Toronto, Ont.	Branson, W. D.	Consul	1943
Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Bridges, H. F. G.	Vice-Consul	1932
	Campbellton, N.B.	Troy, J. T.	Acting Vice-Consul	1942
	Camrose, Alta.	Christenson, I. A.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Estevan, Sask.	Westergaard, H. A.	Consul	1937
	Fort William, Ont.	Styffe, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Halifax, N.S.	*Juell, H.	Consul	1941
	Halifax, N.S.	*Jangaard, N. K.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Louisburg, N.S.	Lewis, G. D. D.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Steen, D.	Consul General for Canada	1934
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Lykke, K.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creagham, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1936
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Styffe, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Munthe, Dr. J.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	Clarke, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Saint John, N.B.	Kane, H. E.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Toronto, Ont.	*Seonhoff, T.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Omejer, O.	Consul	1942
Vancouver, B.C.	Worsoe, H.	Consul	1941	
Vancouver, B.C.	Bjorke, C. J.	Vice-Consul	1920	
Victoria, B.C.	King, E. H.	Vice-Consul	1931	
Winnipeg, Man.	Kummen, C. T.	Consul	1937	
Panama	Montreal, P.Q.	Tetraut, A.	Consul	1943
	Saint John, N.B.	Cochrane, J. N.	Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Le Feuvre, E.	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, E. G.	Consul	1927
Paraguay	Vancouver, B.C.			
Peru	Montreal, P.Q.	Piquell, J. H.	Consul	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Davila, H. F.	Consul General	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Echaniz, S. Q.	Consul	1934
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Mogneschi, J. C.	Consul General	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Elliott, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1940
Poland	Montreal, P.Q.	*Brzezinski, Dr. T.	Consul	1938
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Zakrzowski, G.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	Poznanski, Dr. T.	Consul	1943
	Regina, Sask.	Bagshaw, F. B.	Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	Brown, B. S.	Consul	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Szygowski, Dr. J.	Consul ¹	1937
Portugal	Montreal, P.Q.	Dubeau, Dr. E.	Consul	1939
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Saint John, N.B.	Allison, H. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Maclean, J. B.	Consul	1922
Salvador	Montreal, P.Q.	Marcotte, L.	Consul	1928
	Toronto, Ont.	Hipwell, F.	Consul	1933
	Vancouver, B.C.	Dalton, H.	Consul	1933

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

¹ With personal rank of Consul General.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed	
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Webb, G.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Schwartz, P. E.	Consul General for Canada	1939	
	Montreal, P.Q.	de Yturralde, D.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	North Sydney, N.S.	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul	1926	
	Toronto, Ont.	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul	1939	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1938
Edmonton, Alta.		Skarin, E.	Vice-Consul	1920	
Halifax, N.S.		Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul *	1906	
Montreal, P.Q.		*Wijkman, P.	Consul General for Canada	1941	
Newcastle, N.B.		Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1925	
Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.		Koreen, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1941	
Prince Rupert, B.C.		Hanson, O., M.P.	Vice-Consul *	1924	
Quebec, P.Q.		Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul	1927	
Sydney and North Sydney, N.S.		Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul	1927	
Saint John, N.B.		Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul	1931	
Toronto, Ont.		Ander, J. E.	Consul	1939	
Vancouver, B.C.		Stahl, K. A.	Acting-Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.		Hermanson, A.	Consul	1928	
Switzerland		Montreal, P.Q.	*Jaccard, G.	Consul General for Canada	1934
		Montreal, P.Q.	*Sembinelli, I.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Oertly, J.	Consul	1939	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Baschlin, E.	Consul	1928	
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Hauri, M.	Acting Consul	1938	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Halifax, N.S.	*Ovsienko, R. N.	Consul	1943	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Kutsenko, M. V.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Pavlov, V. G.	Consul	1943	
United States	Calgary, Alta.	*Allen, Charles W.	Vice-Consul	1930	
	Edmonton, Alta.	*English, Robert	Consul	1943	
	Edmonton, Alta.	*Seddicum, P. C.	Vice-Consul	1943	
	Port Arthur and Fredericton, N.B.	*Goodier, Harvey T.	Consul	1935	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1921	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Kemp, Erwin C.	Consul General	1941	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Thompson, S. R.	Consul	1941	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Gunsaulus, E. N.	Vice-Consul	1938	
	Halifax, N.S.	*Taliaferro, Chas. H.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Hamilton, Ont.	*Merrell, Clay	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, Rupert H.	Consular Agent	1918	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Byington, Homer M.	Consular General	1935	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Johnson, John D.	Consul	1942	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Taylor, W.	Consul	1943	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Farnsworth, F. E.	Consul	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Johnston, C. S.	Consul	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Waller, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Bogardus, Geo. F.	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Gordon, B. P.	Vice-Consul	1943	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Barry, John R.	Vice-Consul	1919	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Hayes, Stanley T.	Vice-Consul	1939	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Callahan, Jas. E.	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Vaughan, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Franklin, L. W.	Consul	1940	
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Brown, William H.	Vice-Consul	1937	
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Nicol, Frank C.	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Clark, Lewis	Consul	1941	

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

* With personal rank of Consul.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Ottawa, Ont.	*Lawton, E. P.	Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*O'Connor, K. E.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Tuthill, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Eitrem, I. M.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Jordan, R. B.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Minor, George C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Chylinski, T. H.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Greene, J. N.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Quebec, P. Q.	*Kuhholm, B. E.	Consul	1943
	Quebec, P. Q.	*Beaumont, Adam	Vice-Consul	1941
	Regina, Sask.	*Reineck, W. S.	Consul	1942
	Regina, Sask.	*Demille, P. H.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Saint John, N.B.	*Fuller, George G.	Consul	1943
	Saint John, N.B.	*Gilbert, M.	Vice-Consul	1943
	St. Stephen, N.B.	*Brist, George L.	Vice-Consul	1925
	St. Stephen, N.B.	*Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Sarnia, Ont.	*Payne, E. E. B.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Winship, North	Consul General	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Everett, C. T.	Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	*Kelsey, Easton T.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	*Bohne, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1922
	Toronto, Ont.	*Harding, Robert W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Toronto, Ont.	*Christensen, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	*Fisher, Dwight W.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	*Tolman, G. L.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Hughes, Thomas	Consul General	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Boernstein, Ralph A.	Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Bankhead, John L.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Meeks, Nelson P.	Vice-Consul	1928
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Owen, Augustus C.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Walsh, W. M.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Victoria, B.C.	*Smyth, Robert L.	Consul	1943
	Victoria, B.C.	*Johnson, Eugene H.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Windsor, Ont.	*Donald, Geo. K.	Consul-General	1940
	Windsor, Ont.	*Belovsky, S. A.	Consul	1942
	Windsor, Ont.	*Calvert, John S.	Consul	1943
	Windsor, Ont.	*Schuler, F. A., Jr.	Consul	1943
	Windsor, Ont.	*Sundell, Chas. C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Windsor, Ont.	*Newton, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Kleiforth, Alfred W.	Consul General	1941
	Winnipeg, Man.	*LaMont, G. D.	Consul	1943
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Magnuson, Erik W.	Consul	1943
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Heiler, B. F.	Vice-Consul	1938
Winnipeg, Man.	*Belton, W.	Vice-Consul	1943	
Venezuela	Halifax, N.S.	Silver, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1924
	Montreal, P. Q.	*Pacanins, F.	Consul General for Canada	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Aiken, M.	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Harrison, H. F.	Consul	1929
Yugoslavia	Montreal, P. Q.	*Cabric, P.	Consul General	1942

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF THE UNITED AND ASSOCIATED NATIONS

AS APPENDED TO THE AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION SIGNED IN WASHINGTON
ON NOVEMBER 9, 1943*

Australia	India
Belgium	Iran
Bolivia	Iraq
Brazil	*Liberia
Canada	Luxembourg
*Chile	Mexico
China	Netherlands
Colombia	New Zealand
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Panama
Dominican Republic	*Paraguay
*Ecuador	*Peru
*Egypt	Philippines
El Salvador	Poland
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
*French Committee of National Liberation	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guatemala	United States of America
Haiti	*Uruguay
Honduras	*Venezuela
*Iceland	Yugoslavia

* Those States whose names are marked with an asterisk have not yet adhered to the Declaration by United Nations regarding the prosecution of the war done at Washington on the 1st January, 1942.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1944



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1945

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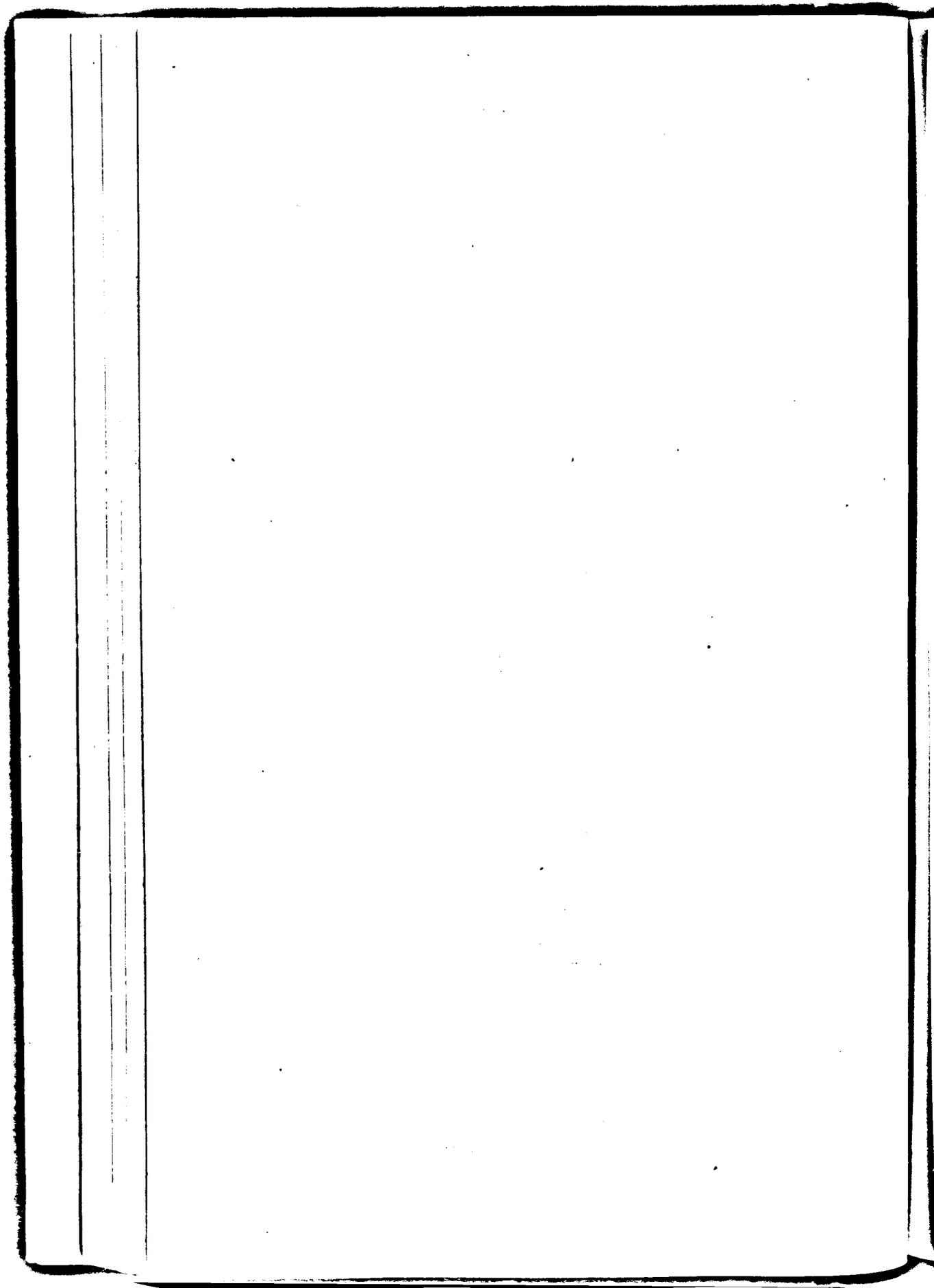
OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1944



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1945



*To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1944..

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1945.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	5
APPENDIX A—Reports of Offices abroad	
1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations—	
United Kingdom	9
Australia	11
New Zealand	12
South Africa	13
Ireland	14
Newfoundland	14
2. In Foreign Countries—	
Argentina	15
Belgium	16
Brazil	17
Chile	18
China	18
Czechoslovakia	24
France	19
Greece	24
Mexico	21
Netherlands	24
Norway	24
Peru	22
Poland	24
U.S.S.R.	24
United States	24
Yugoslavia	24
Canadian Consulate, Greenland	25
Canadian Consulate General, New York	26
APPENDIX B—Agreements Concluded between Canada and Other Countries	27
APPENDIX C—International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented	30
APPENDIX D—Canadian Representation Abroad	33
APPENDIX E—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth	36
APPENDIX F—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada	37
APPENDIX G—List of Consular Representatives in Canada	40

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities of the Department of External Affairs during the calendar year 1944.

As in recent years, the Department's work has consisted mainly of business connected with the prosecution of the war, though an increasing proportion of time is being claimed by preparations for Canada's share in the work of the peace settlement. The scope of Canadian external relations in both the political and economic fields has greatly increased. During the earlier years of the war the major issues of policy related to the part of Canada in the great alliance which has taken shape against Germany and Japan. The problems of the peace settlement have come to the front particularly during 1944 and the Department has been called upon to take a larger share in dealing with questions of international collaboration which had previously been handled mainly as service or technical matters. In addition many international discussions are proceeding, some by way of formal conference and some through diplomatic channels, on the shaping of the post-war world and the methods required to meet the pressing problems during the difficult period of transition.

Arrangements for relief and repatriation of Canadian prisoners of war and civilians in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, as well as for aid to other Canadians in distress abroad, continue to require the full-time attention of a fairly large staff. Wartime restrictions on travel, intensified during this invasion year, have also made necessary a great deal of correspondence in connection with their enforcement and with obtaining permission for movements considered to be in the interest of the war effort. The volume of work has therefore continued to be heavy.

Two important international meetings were held in Canada during 1944. The second Quebec conference on war policy and strategy, attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt with the Prime Minister of Canada as host, took place from September 11 to 16. The second meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, presided over by Mr. L. B. Pearson, head of the Canadian delegation, was held at Montreal from September 16 to 27.

Canada has also taken part in a number of international conferences held abroad. In London from May 1 to 16, a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth of Nations took place to discuss matters arising from the war. At the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, N.H., from July 1 to 22, the Canadian delegation was headed by the Hon. J. L. Ilsley and the Hon. L. S. St. Laurent.

Problems of postwar civil aviation were the subject of three conferences at which Canada was represented: the International Aviation Conference at Chicago from November 1 to December 6, attended by the Hon. C. D. Howe and Mr. H. J. Symington, K.C., and discussions in Montreal, from October 23 to 28, and again on December 9 and 10, between representatives of countries of the British Commonwealth.

Mention should also be made of the Conference of the International Labour Organization at Philadelphia from April 20 to May 13, at which the Canadian delegation was headed by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, who has submitted a report of its proceedings to Parliament.

The International Joint Commission began an investigation of the Columbia River system under a joint reference from the Governments of Canada and the United States. Representatives of the Department took part in the settlement of the terms of reference at meetings with the Commission in New York in January, and in the course of the investigation in the Columbia River Valley during the summer. Conferences were also held with the State Department and with representatives of the Government of British Columbia.

A list of agreements signed by Canada during 1944 is given in an appendix to this report. Special attention may be drawn to the agreements reached on the principles applying to provision of Canadian war supplies to various countries under the Mutual Aid Act. Thus far, agreements have been concluded with the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, the French Committee of National Liberation (now the Provisional Government of the French Republic), Australia, New Zealand and India.

Canada was visited by five heads of governments during the year. Prime Minister Curtin of Australia arrived in Canada for a brief visit on May 30; Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand on June 20; General de Gaulle on July 11; and President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in September.

In addition to the meetings of the Permanent Joint Board of Defence, Canada and the United States, which have continued at frequent intervals, numerous informal consultations have taken place with United States and British Commonwealth authorities on details of war cooperation, as well as with representatives of other members of the United Nations.

Agreements were concluded by the Governments of the British Commonwealth and the United States Government on the one hand, and the German Government on the other, which resulted in exchanges of prisoners of war at Barcelona in May, and at Gothenburg in September. The Spanish and Swedish authorities and Red Cross Societies greatly assisted in these exchanges. Mr. Magann, of the Canadian Embassy, Washington, was in charge of all Commonwealth persons being repatriated in the first exchange, and of all Canadian persons being repatriated in the second. A further exchange, to take place during the 3rd week of January, 1945, is now being negotiated. Negotiations for the repatriation of prisoners of war in the Far East have, to date, been unavailing.

Canada participated in two exchanges of civilians with Germany, one at Lisbon in July and the second at Gothenburg in September. A number of Canadians were also repatriated to Canada from France after the liberation of that country. Arrangements have been made to give relief to distressed Canadians in countries liberated from the enemy.

Liberation of enemy-occupied territory, and the steadily increasing importance to Canada of close contact with the friendly countries of Latin America, have given rise to further extensions of Canadian diplomatic representation

abroad. Two new diplomatic posts have been opened, in Mexico and Peru, and missions have been reestablished in France and Belgium. On March 20, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, formerly Canadian Minister in Argentina, was appointed Ambassador to Mexico, and on July 14, Mr. Henry Laureys, formerly High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, was appointed Ambassador to Peru. On September 7 it was announced that Mr. Pierre Dupuy, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the Legations to the Allied Governments in London, was proceeding to Brussels as Chargé d'Affaires. In November it was announced that Mr. Turgeon was being transferred from Mexico to become Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg. Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, previously an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs at Ottawa, has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

The liberation of France enabled the transfer of General Vanier and his staff from Algiers to Paris in September. On October 23, announcement was made of the recognition of General de Gaulle's administration as Provisional Government of the French Republic, and General Vanier was appointed Ambassador in Paris. In London, Mr. T. A. Stone has succeeded Mr. Dupuy as Chargé d'Affaires to the Allied European Governments still in the United Kingdom. Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., formerly High Commissioner in Newfoundland and in Australia, has become High Commissioner in South Africa, and has been succeeded in St. John's by Mr. J. S. Macdonald, previously a Counsellor in the Department at Ottawa. In Argentina, Mr. K. P. Kirkwood has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires since Mr. Turgeon's return to Canada in February.

In line with the general trend of recent years, the Canadian legations in the United States, Brazil, China, the Soviet Union, and Chile were raised to embassies during 1944.

Following the reestablishment of direct relations with Paris after the liberation of France, the Canadian Consulate at St. Pierre was closed on October 15.

In Ottawa, three new diplomatic missions were opened, from Turkey, Mexico, and Peru. The Turkish Minister, Mr. Sevki Alhan, presented his credentials on March 6, and the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. del Rio y Canedo, on May 6. Peru is represented by a Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Alvarado, pending the arrival of the Ambassador-designate, Mr. Benavides. Legations in Ottawa raised to the rank of embassy are those of Belgium, China, Brazil, the Soviet Union, and Chile. The United States Legation became an embassy in November, 1943, and the mission of the French Provisional Government will become an embassy as soon as the Ambassador-designate, Mr. de Hauteclocque, presents his credentials.

The Hon. Leighton McCarthy, who was appointed Canadian Minister in Washington in February, 1941, and presented his credentials as Ambassador in January, 1944, submitted his resignation effective on December 31. He is being succeeded as Canadian Ambassador to the United States by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Minister in the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Within the Department staff shortages have continued to present a problem, not only with regard to adequate handling of the present volume of work but also with regard to provision for the necessary establishment of new posts with the defeat of Germany and the restoration of peaceful conditions in Europe. It is hoped that both aspects of the problem may be met by recruits now being brought into the Department from eligible men in the forces who have had overseas service in this war. A joint competition for appointments was announced early in the year by the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce. A large number of applications have been received, and the process of selection is now under way.

Certain of the personnel who joined the Department on a temporary basis to assist in meeting the increase in work due to the war left during the year. Among these were Mr. J. J. Deutsch and Mr. R. A. MacDougall, who had assisted in the Economic and Legal Divisions respectively, Mr. H. S. Ferns of the American and Far Eastern Division, and Mr. C. L. Miles and Mr. C. D. Graham, both of whom had been members of the Special Division. Mr. John McCarthy, who has been on the staff of the Embassy in Washington as Attaché since 1941, resigned at the end of 1944. Lieutenant D. E. folkes Jemmett completed his work as Vice-Consul and Acting Consul in St. Pierre with the closing of our consular office there in October.

I regret to have to report the death of Wing Commander Jean-Paul Desloges, Air Attaché at the Office of the Canadian Representative in Algiers, who was killed in an airplane accident at Casablanca, Morocco, on May 8.

New passports issued during the year totalled 24,017, and there were 15,253 renewals. Income derived from passport fees, renewals, and visas amounted to \$84,436.08.

Appended hereto is a short review of the work of each office abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, together with lists of diplomatic and consular personnel, of agreements concluded between Canada and other countries, and of international conferences in which Canada has participated during the year.

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

APPENDIX A

REPORTS OF OFFICES ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

The sixth year of the war not only imposed new responsibilities upon the High Commissioner's Office and Staff, but the revival of enemy attacks on London, particularly during the period of the flying bombs, resulted in the work of the Office having to be carried on under very difficult conditions. The volume of correspondence rose considerably. The establishment of a service of three planes weekly on the Canadian Trans-Atlantic Air Service, in place of the previous intermittent service, the consequent increase in the number of official and service personnel carried, the increased number of visiting officials and others from Canada, and the care and reception of civilian repatriates from freed European countries, have added considerably to the administrative activities of the Office.

During the course of the past year the Office has maintained close contact with the United Kingdom Government upon numerous questions of concern to both Governments, including many aspects of post-war planning and the various problems which will arise on the defeat of Germany. The main trends of political, social and economic developments in the United Kingdom have been the subject of an increasing number of special reports, and the Office has given particular attention to the wide range of social legislation which is being introduced into the House of Commons.

Canadian Government representation is continued on a number of United Nations organisations in London. This includes Canadian representation in the capacity of observers at the meetings of the Allied Ministers of Education, and the exchange of news and information with the Allied Governments through the United Nations Information Organization. The Canadian Government is also represented by the High Commissioner on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. The Official Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office represents the Canadian Government on the European Regional Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Canadian Government was represented by the High Commissioner both at the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which took place in London in August, and at the London Conference on Shipping Control held on July 19. The International Whaling Conference met in London during the month of January and a Final Act was signed on January 31, 1944. A Protocol amending the International Agreement of June 8, 1937, for the regulation of whaling was signed on February 7, 1944.

The Office regularly sends representatives to attend the meetings of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and the Imperial War Graves Commission.

The Office continues to make arrangements for the distribution in the United Kingdom of Canadian gifts, whether money donations, children's clothing, or the provision and presentation of mobile kitchens, of which sixteen were donated this year by various organisations in Canada. During the past year the Office also maintained association with the Canadian Social Workers in the United Kingdom and with the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters. Members of the former group are now returning to Canada, while the Corps is at present in process of demobilization.

The presence of so many Canadian nationals in the United Kingdom and in the European theatre has placed a heavy burden on the Office during the past year. Canadian servicemen look to Canada House for the solution of many of their problems of a civil character. The Office also acts as liaison between the United Kingdom authorities and Canadian Service headquarters in most matters of other than a strictly military nature. As the war in Europe draws closer to an end, there is, moreover, an increasing preoccupation with demobilization and rehabilitation problems. This is a field where Canada House acts as a co-ordinating agent between the Service headquarters, the Immigration Branch, the Officer in charge of Rehabilitation (Department of Veteran's Welfare) and the appropriate United Kingdom Government Departments.

In order to cope with the volume of work entailed in the repatriation of wives and dependent children of members of all branches of the Canadian Forces Overseas, arrangements were made during the year for the issue of Canadian Travel Certificates to such wives and children in lieu of the normal passport and Exit Permit, and for the establishment of a Canadian Civilian Repatriation Branch at Canadian Military Headquarters, to which work hitherto carried on at Canada House was transferred. The Civilian Repatriation Branch now undertakes the actual ocean transportation of all Canadian priority passengers. The Passport Section at Canada House continues to be responsible for documentation of all "non-entitled" passengers.

There has been a large increase, in the European field, in business concerning enemy interests in Canada and the protection of Canadian nationals in enemy and liberated countries. The liberation of France and of large parts of the Low Countries and the expected collapse of Germany have necessitated preparation of arrangements for the handling of Canadian civilians in those countries, and to an extent the implementation of those arrangements. As to prisoners of war, in addition to the usual multifarious activity of the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee, there have been two exchanges with Germany, and preparations have been made for the post-hostilities repatriation of prisoners. The exchanges, upon our side, were joint Commonwealth and United States operations; the diplomatic arrangements were mainly co-ordinated in London. Operational arrangements both in London and Washington. The first exchange in May, at Barcelona, brought back 49 Canadians; the second, in September, at Gothenburg, 41 Canadian prisoners of war. On both occasions a welcome from the Canadian Government was conveyed through Canada House.

In March there came into existence, chiefly as the result of Canada's persuasions, the Commonwealth Civilians Committee. This is intended to serve in the civilian field the purposes covered in the military field by the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee. There have been civilian as well as prisoner of war exchanges, co-ordinated in London. In the first exchange, through Lisbon in August, nine Canadians returned; in the second, through Gothenburg, in September, eighteen.

The Office has continued to be active in naval and merchant seamen matters. Negotiations have been carried on with the Ministry of War Transport respecting the post-war repatriation to Canada of merchant seamen from Canadian-registered vessels who are prisoners of war in Germany.

During the past year press and information work has been carried on with excellent results. During the year, the Inter-Allied Information Committee developed into the United Nations Information Organization and the Canadian representative was invited to become Chairman of the Organization for the next period. During the year the High Commissioner opened in Edinburgh the Ministry of Information's exhibition "Meet Canada". The Reference Library at Canada House has been maintained and the staff continues to deal with enquiries regarding post-war industrial developments.

There was a great increase in the number of official visitors during the year. The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, visited London in May for the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Other visitors were Colonel J. L. Ralston, then Minister of National Defence and Colonel George Drew, Premier of Ontario. A group representative of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, headed by Mr. M. J. Coldwell, also visited London.

The High Commissioner made an official visit to Canada in February and Mr. Hudd and Mr. Ritchie visited Ottawa at later dates. Mr. G. Ignatieff returned to Ottawa for duty and Mr. Morley Scott, Mr. Marcel Cadieux and Mr. Andrew Bell were appointed to the staff of the Office in February. In September, with the transfer of Lt.-Col. D. C. Unwin Simson to Paris, he was succeeded as Administrative Officer by Col. E. H. Jones, D.C.M., V.D., seconded from Canadian Military Headquarters. In December, Mr. J. W. Holmes was transferred to Canada House from Ottawa to replace Mr. Ritchie, who will be returning to the Department early in the new year.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

The activities of the Office continued to expand during the year, with an increased volume of communications, both cables and despatches, to and from Ottawa. The High Commissioner made a number of visits to various parts of the country, including remoter areas such as the Northern Territory and Northern Queensland which had not previously been visited by a Canadian High Commissioner.

The close relations established with the Department of External Affairs and other Departments in Canberra continued, and information, views and assistance on many subjects were obtained. Reports were sent to Ottawa on a wide variety of topics including the political situation, constitutional questions, economic developments, financial policy, price control and other wartime economic controls, social legislation, rehabilitation of servicemen, reconstruction planning, manpower problems and other aspects of the Australian war effort, immigration policy, colonial policy and commercial policy. Special attention in despatches was given to developments in Australia's external policy, including relations with New Zealand, and Australian views on international civil aviation.

The Mutual Aid Agreement between Canada and Australia was signed on March 9. The Office participated in the later stages of the negotiations.

An increasing number of individual enquiries regarding immigration to Canada and problems arising out of movement generally between the two countries were received and dealt with. Information regarding governmental and administrative practices and developments in Canada were supplied on request to a number of government officials and individuals interested in Canada.

The Military Attaché continued the close relations established in the previous year with the Department of the Army and Allied General Headquarters of the South West Pacific Command. A number of inspection trips were made to forward areas in Northern Australia and New Guinea. Reports were submitted to National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, on changes in the military situation, and developments in training and the use of new equipment. Several small groups of Canadian officers and men came to Australia during the year as observers and technical personnel. Colonel Cosgrave returned to Canada in February and consulted with the Canadian military authorities in Ottawa and Washington. Lieut-Colonel C. A. Turnbull was appointed Assistant Military Attaché in June and arrived in Australia in September.

The Press Attaché distributed a large number of press releases, airmail and beam radio pictures and background material to Australian publications. He also handled the distribution of literature on Canada to Canadians resident in Australia, Australians interested in Canada and Australian Government Departments. He maintained contact with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and arranged a number of broadcasts concerning Canada. In conjunction with the Trade Commissioners in Melbourne and Sydney, he dealt with the exhibition of Canadian films on both a theatrical and non-commercial basis. Mr. Malone spent some time in Canada early in the year.

An Australian press delegation of three leading journalists made an extensive tour of Canada in May and June at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

In June, four Canadian Members of Parliament came to Australia as members of an Empire Parliamentary Delegation. In June, the Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. John Curtin, visited Ottawa and addressed the Canadian Parliament. During the year, three Australian Cabinet Ministers visited Canada, namely, the Minister for Supply and Shipping, the Hon. J. A. Beasley; the Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation, the Hon. A. S. Drakeford; and the Minister for Trade and Customs, Senator the Hon. R. V. Keane. A number of senior government officials paid visits to Canada during the year, either in company with the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, or in connection with the various international conferences held in Canada and the United States.

Close contact was maintained with the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Melbourne and Sydney. Correspondence was exchanged on a number of matters including distressed Canadian seamen in Australia, difficulties arising from the importation of certain commodities from Canada and the administration of Canadian Mutual Aid.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

During the year 1944, war conditions and the growing interest in post-war conditions have increased the responsibilities of the Office. Interviews and correspondence, have been of greater importance and the representational duties of the High Commissioner with the various Government Departments have been continuous. The High Commissioner has attended numerous State, municipal and other public functions and in November attended the opening and closing sessions of the Australian-New Zealand Conference.

The Government of Canada has been kept informed of political developments in New Zealand. Special attention was given to the relations of New Zealand and Australia under the Australian-New Zealand Agreement and to the attitude of New Zealand to Commonwealth and international organizational problems, including post-war international civil aviation.

New Zealand plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction were fully reported and considerable research and investigation was undertaken into wartime controls, the business activities of the State, the per capita cost of health insurance in New Zealand, and the administration of Family Allowances.

Close relations have been maintained with the Acting Trade Commissioner and frequent contacts have been made on his behalf with the interested New Zealand authorities in connection with trade matters.

The Office has extended the distribution of press telegrams, special releases, photographs including beam wireless photographs, documentary films and other information documents. It has been called upon continuously to supply information about Canada to Government officials, the press, students and the general public. Much interest has been taken in the Canadian Mutual Aid Act and the effect it is likely to have on trade between Canada and New Zealand.

With the growing belief that the end of the war is approaching, immigration matters have assumed larger importance. Many requests have been dealt with from both native born and naturalized Canadians who desire to return to Canada as soon as possible. Negotiations have been carried on aiming at reciprocity in the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. Merchant seamen have continued to appeal to the Office for assistance in obtaining work on ships returning to Canada.

The High Commissioner returned to Ottawa during the year for consultations, flying both ways with the Prime Minister of New Zealand who attended the Conference of Prime Ministers in London. The High Commissioner travelled extensively in New Zealand, visiting all the important cities in the North Island and making a close study of hydro-electric development and of the dairying industry. The only change in the official staff made during the year has been the appointment of Mr. J. R. Mills Walker as Second Secretary.

Office of the High Commissioner, South Africa

Throughout 1944 the activities of the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa continued to expand. Close contact and harmonious relations have been maintained with the Union Government and the Department has been kept regularly and fully informed on current political, military and economic developments.

In conformity with the usual custom necessitated by the dual capital system, the office moved to Cape Town on December 28, 1943, to be on hand for the subsequent opening of Parliament, and with the closing of the session it returned to Pretoria on June 5.

The present High Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., assumed office upon his arrival in Cape Town on March 27 and Dr. Henry Laureys left en route to Canada on April 11. Mr. J. C. Macgillivray continued as Official Secretary.

An increasing number of enquiries have been received from persons interested in immigrating to Canada as well as from Canadian nationals regarding passports and questions of citizenship. Canadian citizens residing in South Africa, or in transit, have continued to apply for various forms of assistance and advice. Among these have been Canadian Nursing Sisters attached to the South African Army Nursing Service and Canadians serving with the Union Defence Force and the R.A.F. Since July 1 the passports of non-immigrants visiting Canada have, upon request, been visaed.

Early in the year arrangements were concluded whereby dependents of members of the Canadian armed forces who are resident in the Union would be paid their allowances by this office and shortly afterwards a similar scheme was adopted covering pensioners.

All the leading newspapers and periodical publications in the country have been kept supplied with a weekly news letter, which is compiled in this office. Part of the contents have been reproduced by the recipients with the result that Canada has been receiving more publicity in the Union than ever before. In addition there has been a distribution of photographs and a number of special articles have been prepared and secured for publication in South African papers and magazines.

The same news letter is also mailed regularly to the members of the Government, heads of departments, Chambers of Commerce, banks and business houses and individuals who are interested in Canadian affairs.

Various showings of sound films supplied by the National Film Board have been undertaken and these films have also been lent extensively to clubs, study groups and others in all parts of the Union.

The High Commissioner delivered a number of addresses on Canadian topics to various organizations.

In July the High Commissioner paid an official visit to Natal and Swaziland, and in October to Johannesburg.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

In addition to reporting on important political developments, the High Commissioner's Office has kept the Government informed of the postwar planning in the economic field to which considerable attention is now being directed in Ireland. The Irish Government has shown much interest in the Canadian system of price control and the High Commissioner's Office has supplied the Irish authorities with relevant material.

The office in Dublin has been increasingly occupied with questions concerning Canadian estates, foreign exchange control, missing relatives in the Armed Forces, and passports. With the assistance of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. E. L. McColl, conferences have been held with Irish officials concerning problems of trade between Ireland and Canada. A number of enquiries have also been received concerning postwar immigration to Canada.

For the purpose of consultation with and reporting to the Department, the High Commissioner paid a short visit to Canada during the summer. In the course of the year he also made an unofficial visit to Northern Ireland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

Early in the year Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., who had been High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland since September, 1941, was transferred to the Union of South Africa. He was succeeded by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, head of the American and Far Eastern Division of the Department, as Acting High Commissioner for a few weeks. On May 1, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, head of the Economic Division of the Department, was appointed High Commissioner.

Most of the work of the office during the year had to do with defence and related matters. Mr. B. A. Rogers, Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Justice, was loaned to the office to assist in clearing up titles to defence properties in Newfoundland and Labrador acquired by the Canadian Government. Assistance has been given to Canadian firms in recruiting male and female labour in Newfoundland for war work in Canada, a procedure to protect the interests of both countries being worked out between the Office and the Newfoundland Government. With a view to preventing further congestion in the housing in the St. John's area, arrangements were made between the office, the armed services and the Newfoundland Government for limiting the number of dependents of personnel of the Canadian Armed Services coming to Newfoundland for residence. Arrangements were also made for the appointment by Newfoundland of a liaison officer to work with a representative of the Crown Assets Corporation in disposing of surplus war assets in Newfoundland.

An agreement providing for the lease of Goose Bay Air Base in Labrador to Canada for ninety-nine years for defence purposes was signed at St. John's by the High Commissioner on October 10. An agreement between Canada, the United States and Newfoundland respecting the security of information on matters of defence was signed at St. John's, September 16.

Arrangements between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland made the previous year for the procurement of food-stuffs for Newfoundland continued in force, though modified in the light of changing conditions. The working of these arrangements and procurement of other essential supplies for Newfoundland were under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Bower, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who has constantly worked in close contact with the High Commissioner.

Trans-Canada Air Lines maintained satisfactory schedules of operation despite weather conditions which were at times unfavourable. Arrangements were made for the use of Argentia as an alternate stop when weather conditions preclude landing at Torbay Airport. Permission was also procured for handling civilian and service passengers at Gander subject to compliance with security regulations.

The office has been called upon from time to time to interpret immigration regulations to prospective immigrants and to obtain rulings in difficult cases.

The High Commissioner visited various places throughout the Island as well as Goose Bay Air Base and Labrador. A visit was also made to St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Relations with the Newfoundland Government, the civic authorities in St. John's, the Officers Commanding the armed forces, the Commanding Officer of the United States army forces and the United States Consul General have been close and harmonious throughout the year.

2. In Foreign Countries

Canadian Legation, Argentina

The policy pursued by the Government of Argentina since the revolution of June 4, 1943, compelled the Canadian Government, in common with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States and most of the American Republics, to instruct its mission in Buenos Aires, on March 9, "to refrain from the present from any official contacts with the administration of General Farrell." This policy was continued throughout the year.

In January, the Minister, Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, was recalled to Canada for consultation prior to his appointment as first Canadian Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, First Secretary, became Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, continuing in this capacity throughout the remainder of the year. In April, Mr. W. B. McCullough, Assistant Commercial Attaché (Agriculture), was transferred to Trinidad to be Assistant Trade Commissioner there. In September, Mr. Gilles Sicotte, Third Secretary, was transferred to the new Canadian Embassy in Peru. No replacements were made for these officers.

Throughout the year the legation provided the Government with numerous reports describing the drastic changes in Argentina's internal and external policies, and their repercussions upon that country's relations with the United Nations and with the other republics of the Western hemisphere.

As in previous years, the Commercial Attaché worked in close co-operation with the corresponding officers of the United Kingdom and United States embassies on questions of economic policy arising from the application of war-time controls. Problems of supply, resulting in particular from war needs, and the control of materials from Canada were discussed with the appropriate agencies. The shipping difficulties which resulted in a number of Canadian travellers, chiefly missionaries and nurses, being detained at Buenos Aires while en route to South Africa, India and China required the assistance of officers of the legation on several occasions. Assistance was given to visiting Canadian business men and special agents on war or commercial missions.

In view of the suspension for most of the year of official business with the Argentine Government, it was possible for the legation to give special attention to the promotion of knowledge of Canada in Argentina by means of the press, lectures, films, exhibitions, particularly of books, and co-operation with educational institutions. With the assistance of the interested departments in Canada, which supplied appropriate material, and of such local bodies as the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute, which sponsored lectures, film showings and musicales, Canadian publicity was excellently maintained, and public interest was greatly increased. In addition to its distribution of publicity material in Argentina, the legation was able to arrange that copies of the Spanish edition of "Canada at War", produced by the Wartime Information Board, were distributed by the British Embassies in Uruguay and Paraguay.

Because of wartime restrictions on traffic and the unsettled political situation, personal contacts by Canadian visitors to Argentina were less than normal. Visitors included members of the Canadian Embassies in Brazil and Chile, a number of business men, and a group of Anglo-Argentine volunteers in the Royal Canadian Air Force returning on special leave. In connection with their commercial duties as Trade Commissioners to Uruguay, Messrs. Strong and Depocas made several brief visits to that country. Argentine visitors to Canada included government officials desirous of acquiring information in various fields of Canadian public administration.

Routine business included the issuance of passports and visas, the supplying of information in response to numerous inquiries as to regulations on admission to Canada, and the answering of a number of inquiries for information of a general character about Canada.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

Following the German occupation of Belgium in 1940, the Canadian Legation was transferred to London with Mr. Pierre Dupuy as Chargé d'Affaires. Major-General Vanier was accredited early in 1943 as Minister to the Belgian Government, as well as to the other Allied Governments which had been established in London. On General Vanier's departure for Algiers in December, 1943, Mr. Dupuy again became Chargé d'Affaires and in September, 1944, accompanied the Belgian Government on their return to Brussels after the liberation of Belgium by the Allied armies. On November 17, it was announced that Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, formerly Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, had been nominated as first Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. Mr. Turgeon left for Brussels in December and he is expected to present his credentials as Ambassador early in the new year.

The Chargé d'Affaires, having accompanied the Belgian Government on their return trip to Brussels, was able to report on the first reactions of the people of Belgium to the liberation and on the situation of the country in general. Succeeding developments have been studied and despatches sent regularly on political developments and on economic matters, such as the financial measures to cope with the inflation difficulties following the German occupation.

Due to the participation of Canadian forces in the liberation of Belgium, the prestige of Canada is particularly high at present and the Belgian press has been generous in the attention given to the part played by Canada in the war. There has been a great deal of interest in the possibility of expanding commercial relations between Canada and Belgium after the war, and the Mission has received enquiries dealing with every aspect of economic life. There have also been a great many enquiries regarding relief, emigration, and other matters.

The Mission has cooperated closely with the Canadian military authorities in Belgium, and has been of assistance in contacts with the Belgian authorities. The military authorities have, on the other hand, been of great help to the office in its establishment under the difficult conditions of the present.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

Following the announcement in December, 1943, that the Canadian Legation had been raised to the status of embassy, Mr. Désy presented his letter of credence as Canadian Ambassador to President Vargas on the 18 of January, 1944. The only change in the personnel of the embassy during the year was the transfer of Mr. Leon Mayrand as First Secretary to the Embassy in Moscow, and his replacement by Mr. E. B. Rogers, Second Secretary, formerly on the staff of the Embassy in Washington.

Throughout the year, the Embassy continued to forward reports to the Government on political, social and economic conditions in Brazil, the relations of Brazil with other countries and in particular with the other American Republics, the active participation of Brazil in the prosecution of the war, and other matters of mutual interest to Canada and Brazil.

The Commercial Attaché collaborated closely with officials of Brazil, the United States and the United Kingdom on problems of wartime trade. Much attention was given to stimulating the resumption of trade in certain commodities, made possible by an improvement in the shipping situation and the easing of some of the Canadian restrictions on production and export. On the basis of a large number of replies received to a circular sent to Canadian firms inquiring as to their interest in developing trade with Brazil, everything possible is being done to facilitate a resumption of normal trade as soon as conditions permit.

The Embassy has continued to devote much attention to the promotion of cultural relations between the two countries. In furthering this purpose, the Governments of Canada and Brazil exchanged notes on May 24 for the purpose of constituting an Agreement for the Promotion of Cultural Relations between the two countries. Canadian documentary films were widely distributed, and Canadian news stories and photographs made available to newspapers and other publications. Fourteen thousand copies of a special Portuguese edition of the handbook published by the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, and sixty-five thousand copies of a Portuguese edition of "Canada at War" were given wide circulation. An exhibition of Canadian photographs was held in Rio de Janeiro in October, and an exhibition of Canadian paintings in November. The Brazil-Canada Cultural Institute, established on June 14, is expected to be a valuable factor in furthering still closer cultural relations between the two countries.

Visitors from Canada to Brazil included a number of Canadian business men, Canadian delegates to the Consultation on Cartography and Geography, held under the auspices of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in August, and Mayor Stanley J. Lewis of Ottawa who was a guest of the Brazilian Government.

Mr. Désy and officers of the Embassy staff visited various parts of Brazil during the year. In October the Ambassador spent three weeks in the State of Rio Grande do Sul as the guest of the State Government. Mr. Belanger, Assistant Commercial Attaché, visited the principal industrial areas of the country.

Routine work dealt with during the year included the issuance of passports and visas, assistance to Canadian visitors and business men, and the handling of requests for information from both Canada and Brazil.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

On May 25 it was announced that the Governments of Canada and Chile had agreed to elevate their respective missions to the rank of embassy. The Canadian Minister to Chile, Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., presented his credentials as Ambassador to President Rios on July 8. No changes took place in the personnel of the Embassy during the year.

The Embassy has kept the Government fully informed on developments in Chilean domestic, foreign and economic policies. Special attention has been paid to Chile's relations with the United Nations, and to the problems of continental solidarity created by the trend of Argentina's policy in the past year.

The Commercial Attaché has continued to act on the Consultative Committee, with representatives from the United Kingdom and the United States, which has discussed with the Chilean Government problems arising from wartime economic controls. The anticipated relaxation of these controls as the war progresses has become a topic of increasing importance.

The Ambassador acted as Canadian delegate to the First Pan-American Conference on Criminal Jurisprudence which was held in Santiago between May 29 and June 3. At the request of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who was unable to accept an invitation to attend a meeting of parliamentary delegations on the Day of the Americas (April 14), he extended the Speaker's regrets and greetings to this inter-parliamentary conference.

The Embassy has devoted considerable attention to furthering the cultural relations between Canada and Chile through lectures, articles and films. With the co-operation of the Wartime Information Board, it has been able to provide Chilean newspapers and magazines with information and photographs about Canada, special attention being paid to the achievements of the Canadian Armed Forces. In this, the Chilean press was most co-operative. Canadian films provided by the National Film Board have been widely circulated, and it is estimated that they are seen, on an average, by 10,000 Chileans each month. The increasing demand for books on various subjects reflects the growing interest in the Canadian scene.

In January, Assistant Commissioner Hill and Inspector Hobbs of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police visited Chile in exchange for a visit to Canada in 1943 by officers of the Carabineros Force. In their tour of the more important establishments of the Carabineros, during which they were accompanied by Mr. Leger of the Embassy staff, they visited almost every part of the country, and were given a most cordial reception. Chilean visitors to Canada during the year included Major General Oscar Fuentes, Chief of the Chilean Mission to the United States, and Chilean delegates to the Bretton Woods conference on financial and monetary matters and to the Chicago conference on Civil Aviation.

The usual routine matters were dealt with during the year, including the issuing of passports and visas and the answering of numerous requests for information about conditions in Canada.

Canadian Embassy, China

On March 15, Major-General Odlum, who had been serving as Canadian Minister to China, presented his letter of credence as first Canadian Ambassador to China to President Chiang Kai-shek. Since the illness of the former President, Lin Sen, had prevented the holding of a formal ceremony in connection with General Odlum's presentation of his credentials as Minister the previous year, the ceremony of March 15 marked the first occasion on which a Canadian representative had formally presented letters of credence to the official head

of the National Government of the Republic of China. It also happened to be one of the first of such ceremonies held since the appointment of General Chiang Kai-shek as President of the National Government.

Following the presentation of credentials the first official visitors were received in the new Embassy building to which the Ambassador had moved on March 4 from his temporary residence on the south bank of the Yangtse River. The work of the Embassy was greatly assisted when all members of the staff were able to move into the new building. The opening of the building also facilitated the meeting of leaders of the Chinese Government and other prominent Chinese citizens. These contacts and the interviews which resulted were of great value and did much to promote cordial relations between China and Canada. The friendly relations with other diplomatic missions accredited to the Chinese Government were also further developed.

The Embassy sent to Ottawa numerous reports on political, economic and financial matters in China, and has kept the Government informed concerning China's foreign relations and plans for post-war reconstruction. In addition, the Embassy maintained close contact with the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Communications in connection with their plans to send students abroad for study. The help of the Embassy has also extended to a number of individual Chinese who, with Government approval, made plans to go to Canada to secure practical training in agriculture, fisheries and industry.

The signing in Ottawa on March 22 of the "Mutual Aid Agreement between Canada and China", and on April 14 of the "Treaty between Canada and China concerning the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights and the Regulation of Related Matters" was the occasion for favourable comment by Chinese Government officials and the Chungking press.

Throughout the year the Embassy maintained contact with Canadians residing in China through the fortnightly "Canadian News Bulletin", which was warmly welcomed as a timely source of news about Canada. The number of Canadians residing in China was further reduced during the year due to difficulties attendant upon the military situation. Travel documents were issued to a number of those wishing to leave China. Some twenty Canadians of Chinese race, refugees from Hong Kong and Canton, were given financial and medical assistance through the co-operation of the British Consular Offices at Kweilin and Kukong.

An asset in the development of friendly relations between China and Canada during the past year has been the assistance given by the Canadian Red Cross and the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada in providing medical and relief supplies. A member of the Embassy staff served on the advisory committee in Chungking which administers this work in China.

Members of the Embassy staff made trips during the year to Chengtu, Kiangsi and the northwest area. Advantage was taken of every opportunity for visiting places in and around Chungking which afforded an insight into developments of promise in the agricultural and industrial fields.

The Ambassador returned to Canada on leave on September 19.

Canadian Embassy, France

Following the recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation by the Canadian Government on August 27, 1943, Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., was appointed Canadian Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers. Major-General Vanier had formerly served as Minister to France and as Minister to the Allied Governments in the United Kingdom. Mr. S. F. Rae was subsequently appointed Second Secretary and Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Forget as Military Attaché

on the staff of the Canadian mission in Algiers. By arrangement with the Department of National Defence and Canadian Military Headquarters in London a military clerical staff was attached to the mission. The Canadian Representative arrived in Algiers from the United Kingdom on January 2, 1944, and was received by the President of the French Committee, General de Gaulle, on January 22, at which time it was announced that General Vanier had been given the personal rank of Ambassador.

On February 8 Wing Commander Jean-Paul Desloges arrived in Algiers to take up his appointment as Air Attaché. Mr. Yves Lamontagne, Economic Adviser, arrived in Algiers on April 15, having flown direct from Montreal to Rabat to assume his new post.

Following the arrival of the Canadian mission, reports were submitted to the Department on French political developments, the work of the Provisional Consultative Assembly, the political trials, legislation regarding the form of the Provisional Government to be established immediately following the liberation of metropolitan French territory, the French resistance movement, the re-organization of the French Committee as the result of the Ordinance of April 4 naming General de Gaulle as Chief of the Armed Forces, the adoption by the French Committee on May 16 of the designation Provisional Government of the French Republic, and the Civil Affairs agreements concluded in August between the French authorities and the United Kingdom and the United States Governments.

In view of the fact that the Advisory Council for Italy had its headquarters in Algiers during the early part of the year, the activities of the Council as well as of the Allied Control Commission were closely followed. A number of reports were also submitted on the position of refugees in North Africa and related subjects. Because of the presence of Canadian forces in the Mediterranean theatre, close contact was maintained with Canadians in the Algiers area and in Italy, and also with the small number of Canadians of civilian status in North Africa. Assistance was given in the repatriation of sick and wounded Prisoners of War on board the "Gripsholm", which arrived in Algiers on May 13. Reports from the Military Attaché were forwarded on many aspects of the training and organization of the French army and on the participation of French forces in the Italian campaign. Close contact was maintained with Allied Force Headquarters and with the French military authorities in North Africa. The Economic Adviser reported on the supply position in North Africa, kept in close touch with the work of the United Kingdom and United States members of the North African Economic Board, and dealt with a number of questions arising out of the Mutual Aid Agreement with the French Committee.

The Canadian mission in Algiers suffered a great loss in the death in an air accident of Wing Commander Desloges on May 8 while the Air Attaché was on a tour of French military and air establishments in Morocco. Wing Commander Desloges' funeral took place on May 12, at which time he was awarded posthumously the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Since Wing Commander Desloges' death, the Military Attaché has continued to maintain contact with the French Air authorities.

Following the Allied invasion of France on June 6, General de Gaulle left Algiers for Normandy on August 18, and was present in Paris on August 25, the day of the liberation of the French capital. The Canadian Representative left Algiers by Air on September 2 and arrived in Paris on September 8, where he had been preceded by Mr. Rae on September 3. In view of the increased responsibilities of the Canadian mission in France particularly with respect to the handling of the relief and repatriation of Canadian nationals in France.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Unwin Simson, formerly Official Secretary at Canada House, London, and three temporary attachés with consular duties were attached to the mission early in September. Contact was at once established with Canadians released from internment at St. Denis and Vittel, and visits were paid to each of these camps. Negotiations have been carried on with the Swiss authorities regarding the transfer to the mission of responsibility for the protection of Canadian interests in France. Major Georges Benoit, Press Attaché, and Captain E. Bellemare, assistant, arrived in Paris on October 18, to assume charge of press and information activities. Major Placide Labelle was also attached to the mission on a temporary basis for press duties.

Relations have been maintained with Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. McQueen, Officer Commanding the Canadian Military Staff, Paris, which will be responsible for the welfare of Canadian servicemen in the Paris area. Temporary accommodation has been obtained at 62 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, pending the establishment of suitable Embassy premises.

Joint action was taken by the United Kingdom, United States, Soviet and Canadian Governments to recognize the French administration as the Provisional Government of France. Formal notes to this effect was presented simultaneously by the representatives of the four Governments to M. Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on October 23. The Letter of Credence accrediting Major-General Vanier as Canadian Ambassador to the Provisional Government of the French Republic was presented on December 20.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

On January 30 it was announced that Canada and Mexico has agreed to exchange diplomatic missions which, it was subsequently decided, should be of embassy rank. The Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, who had formerly been Canadian Minister to Argentina, was appointed as Ambassador, and presented his credentials to President Camacho on April 27. Mr. Turgeon's staff consisted at the outset of Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary, who had been transferred from the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and Mr. C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, who had formerly been the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Mexico. In July Mr. C. C. Eberts, who had been on the staff of the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments in London, assumed his duties as Second Secretary. Ill health necessitated the retirement of Mr. Turgeon from his post in September, and Mr. Allard became Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. In November, it was announced that Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, had been appointed to replace Mr. Turgeon, and would take up his duties early in 1945. The Chancery of the Embassy was established in the International Building, which had formerly housed the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

The Embassy has provided the Government with reports on Mexico's domestic and foreign policies, and upon the economic problems created by the war. It has inaugurated a program of developing closer cultural relations between Canada and Mexico through the dissemination of information about Canada, the showing of Canadian films and the distribution of several thousand copies of the Spanish edition of "Canada at War."

Visitors from Canada to Mexico included a group of one hundred and twenty-five Canadian students, drawn chiefly from the Universities of Montreal and McGill, who attended the summer session of the National University of Mexico between June 23 and August 14. The students were given a cordial welcome by the Mexican authorities, and were the recipients of generous

hospitality. At the third meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association in Mexico City from July 31 to August 8, the Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., a member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Bar Association. Other delegates included Mr. Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court of Canada and Senator Moraud. Visitors from Mexico to Canada included civil servants and scholars studying Canadian administrative problems, business men and Senor Vincente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, who was a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades & Labour Congress Annual Conference.

On February 29, 1944, the Canadian and Mexican Governments concluded, by an exchange of notes, an agreement in respect of conscription for military service in Canada and Mexico.

Routine matters dealt with during the year included the issuance of passports and visas, the answering of inquiries about enlistments in the Canadian Armed Forces, regulations governing the movement of immigrants to Canada, and other topics.

Canadian Embassy, Peru

On January 30, it was announced that Canada and Peru had agreed to exchange diplomatic missions. Subsequently, it was decided that the missions should be of embassy rank. Dr. Henry Laureys, who had previously served as Canadian High Commissioner to South Africa, presented his credentials as Ambassador to President Prado of Peru on October 21.

Officers of the Embassy include Mr. William G. Stark, Commercial Secretary, who had previously served as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner for Peru and Ecuador, and Mr. Gilles Sicotte, Third Secretary, who was transferred from the Canadian Legation in Argentina. The chancery has been located in the quarters previously occupied by the Trade Commissioner, and is being extended to provide the accommodation required.

The Embassy has begun to forward to the department reports upon political and economic developments of importance in Peru.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Canadian mission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was raised from a Legation to an Embassy on February 29, 1944, when Mr. L. D. Wilgress, who since March 18, 1943, had been Canadian Minister to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials as Canadian Ambassador to Mr. M. I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

One of the important events of the year in Soviet-Canadian relations was the signing of the Mutual Aid Agreement of February 11 between Canada and the Soviet Union. On March 25 Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, gave an official luncheon in honour of the event at which the Canadian Ambassador and the members of the staff of the Embassy were guests. The text of the Mutual Aid Agreement was published prominently in the Soviet newspapers of March 23, and evoked a great deal of favourable comment respecting the assistance accorded by Canada to the Soviet Union in the war against Germany.

The discussions for an Armistice Agreement with Finland, which took place in Moscow during the month of September, gave rise to the question of compensation for the nickel properties in the District of Petsamo which under the Armistice was to be transferred to Soviet jurisdiction. Tripartite negotiations took place between representatives of the Canadian, Soviet and United Kingdom Governments as a result of which a Protocol to the Armistice Agreement with

Finland was signed in Moscow on October 8th, 1944, the Canadian Ambassador signing for the Government of Canada. Under this agreement the Soviet Government will pay during the course of six years the sum of twenty million United States dollars as full and final compensation to the owners of the nickel properties operated in the District of Petsamo. This Agreement was made public on October 20.

The work of the Embassy continued to be directed toward the development and strengthening of friendly relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Numerous contacts have been maintained by the Ambassador and his staff with Soviet officials and representatives of Soviet institutions, and the Embassy has provided Departments of the Canadian Government with many reports on the political, economic, social, scientific and reconstruction problems in the Soviet Union. Arrangements have been made by the Embassy for the exchange of information between the two countries on such matters as agricultural research, medicine, forestry, meteorology, firefighting methods, development of the Arctic regions, industrial hygiene, etc. Special attention has been paid to the possibilities of developing post-war trade between Canada and the Soviet Union.

A careful check is made by the Embassy of items regarding Canada which are published in the Soviet press, and it has been interesting to note that more items are published regularly about Canada than about any other country except the United Kingdom and the United States. The Embassy has attempted to meet the desire of the Soviet people to know more about Canada. Booklets and other literature are regularly distributed to a selected list of Soviet institutions and libraries. By arrangement with the Wartime Information Board articles about various features of Canadian life, accompanied by photographs, are distributed to newspapers and periodicals published in the Soviet Union. Books on Canadian music, literature and art have been donated to appropriate Soviet institutions. The National Film Board has co-operated with the Embassy in transmitting materials on Canada to the Soviet film authorities. A presentation of Canadian paintings took place on October 13, as a tribute by Canadian artists to the fortitude of the people of Leningrad during the historic siege of that city.

During the year Mr. Wilgress and members of his staff visited various parts of the Soviet Union. In January, a visit of inspection was paid to the distribution centre for relief supplies received from charitable organizations abroad, including the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund and the Canadian Red Cross. In June the Ambassador, as a member of the first party of foreign diplomats to visit Leningrad since the lifting of the siege, spent four days in that city inspecting the damage which had been caused by the enemy. Earlier in the year, the Military Attaché and the Assistant Military Attaché, were given an opportunity to visit the Ukrainian front and to obtain a close view of the operations of the Red Army. They arrived in time to witness the final stages of the battle for Tarnopol early in April, 1944.

Certain changes have taken place during the year in the staff of the Embassy. Mr. L. Mayrand arrived in Moscow from Rio de Janeiro on August 23, to assume the duties of First Secretary of the Embassy. Shortly after his arrival Mr. J. A. McCordick, Third Secretary, returned to the Department of External Affairs. On October 9 Lieutenant-Colonel Okulitch, Assistant Military Attaché, left Moscow for London to report for duty to Canadian Military Headquarters there.

From January 1 to November 15 the Embassy issued 83 visas to Soviet citizens proceeding to Canada and 552 transit visas to Soviet citizens travelling through Canada en route to other countries. A considerable number of laissez-passer were also issued to Soviet diplomatic officers and couriers proceeding to Canada.

Canadian Embassy, United States

The year 1944 was marked by continued close integration of Canada's war effort with that of the United States. This is reflected in the increased amount of work performed by the Embassy and the numerous Canadian agencies associated with it in the conduct of Canada's relations with the United States Government.

The Legation assumed its new status as an embassy this year when Mr. McCarthy presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on January 12, 1944. The appointment of Mr. L. B. Pearson as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary took effect from July 1, 1944. On December 16 it was announced that Mr. McCarthy's resignation had been accepted as from December 31, 1944, and that Mr. Pearson had been appointed Ambassador to succeed him.

During the year the Embassy provided a chairman for the following organizations: United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture; the Council, the Committee on Supplies, and the Agricultural Rehabilitation Committee of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Embassy was also active in connection with the work of the various Combined Boards, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, the Civil Affairs (Supplies) Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Canadian Claims Commission, and the United Nations Information Organization.

Although the Canadian Consulate General in New York is relieving the Embassy of considerable work, consular activities have occupied a good deal of time. For example, more than 900 passports were renewed during the year.

A wide variety of subjects was dealt with by the Embassy during the year including: diplomatic reporting on relations of the United States with other countries and United States plans on world organization; political and economic developments in the United States; economic and political warfare; information questions; censorship; taxation matters; telecommunications; civil aviation; immigration; selective service and manpower problems; fisheries; price control and rationing; relief of prisoners of war and interned nationals in enemy countries; repatriation of nationals from enemy countries; Red Cross matters; passports and visas; postwar planning in domestic affairs; relief and rehabilitation; refugees; customs; mutual aid; import and export control; registration and protection of Canadian nationals; United States defence projects in Canada; nationality; extradition and other legal matters.

A Press Clipping and Analysis service under the joint direction of the Wartime Information Board and the Embassy has been established.

The following changes in personnel took place: Mr. Escott Reid was transferred to the Embassy from the Department of External Affairs as First Secretary on March 2; Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary, was transferred to Mexico City on March 21; Mr. Max Wershof, Second Secretary, left Washington on July 8 and was transferred to the Department of External Affairs; Mr. E. B. Rogers, Second Secretary, was transferred to Rio de Janeiro on September 5; Mr. Paul Beaulieu was transferred to the Embassy from the Department of External Affairs on April 27; Mr. A. E. Ritchie was appointed Third Secretary on July 24.

Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments, London

The Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments has, since 1943, carried on Canadian relations with the Governments of the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece and Norway and, until September, 1944, with the

Government of Belgium. Major-General Vanier, who had been accredited as Minister to those governments early in 1943, left on December 30th of that year to take up his post in Algiers as Canadian Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, leaving Mr. Pierre Dupuy as Chargé d'Affaires in London. The liberation of Belgium enabled the Government of that country to return to Brussels early in September, 1944, and on September 3 Mr. Dupuy proceeded to Brussels as Chargé d'Affaires of the legation there, accompanied by Lt. Col. Charles Hebert, Military Attaché. Mr. T. A. Stone succeeded Mr. Dupuy in London as Chargé d'Affaires, and has continued to handle the relations of Canada with the Governments remaining there. The gradual decline in the number of Governments to which the Legation is accredited is a reflection of the increasing success of Allied arms in Europe. The liberation of Greece and Yugoslavia and the prospective liberation of still other countries will further reduce the number of Governments in exile.

During the course of the year, the Legation has maintained cordial relations between the Mission and the various governments to which it is accredited, and friendly contacts with the other members of the Diplomatic Corps attached to those governments.

The Legation has dealt with a variety of matters during the past year and has continued to report fully on political and other developments of interest which have occurred in the governments or in their occupied territories in Europe.

On May 26, 1944, Captain John Starnes was seconded to the Legation by the Army to take over the duties of Secretary from Mr. Christopher Eberts, who left for Canada on June 12. On May 29, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hebert was appointed as Military Attaché to the Mission. He has now proceeded to Brussels as Military Attaché there.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

Established in June, 1940, following the German occupation of Denmark, this office has continued during the past year to maintain very close and friendly relations with the Wartime Greenland Administration established at Godthaab. The Consulate has been able on many occasions to facilitate the procurement of essential supplies from Canada for the people of Greenland. The export to Canada of cryolite, a flux used in the Aluminum industry, has decreased very considerably since 1942, but Greenland continues to obtain approximately one-half of her supplies from Canada.

Canada publicly recognized the strategic importance of Greenland by recommending the award of the British Empire Medal to a member of the Danish North-East Greenland Patrol for outstanding work in locating a German radio station in that area.

The amount of visa, passport and shipping work is small, but has increased considerably since 1943. In addition, regular reports on conditions in Greenland, have been supplied to the Department of External Affairs. The Acting Consul had an opportunity to visit the Disko Bay area in north Greenland in June, and the collection of scientific material for later publication has continued throughout the year. A visit was made to south Greenland in November.

The Acting Consul, Mr. M. J. Dunbar, returned to Canada in November, having turned over the office to the incoming Acting Consul, Mr. Trevor Lloyd.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

The Consulate General continued in its second year to deal with an increasing volume of regular consular business as well as serving as a general clearing house and information bureau for all types of questions relating to Canada. The increase in the volume and complexity of business may be attributed to the fact that knowledge of the Consulate General's existence and functions is steadily widening with a corresponding rise in the number of enquiries received.

The representational work of the Consulate General continued to grow and there were added responsibilities to meet in the way of providing Canadian speakers for groups and organizations. Arrangements were made for addresses by visiting Canadian officials and others while the Consul General and members of his staff undertook a large number of speaking engagements.

The work of the Canadian military representative began to decline about July 1 for a number of reasons, including new arrangements between the Canadian and United States Governments with regard to the enlistment of United States citizens in the Canadian Armed Forces, and the temporary cessation of recruiting for the Navy and Air Force in Canada. The staff of the military representative was consequently reduced.

Officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce in charge of trade promotion and related activities, of the National Film Board and of the War-time Information Board continued to be associated with the Consulate General.

The following changes in personnel took place during the year. Mr. D. S. Cole, Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner, was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa and was replaced by Mr. B. C. Butler, who was appointed Consul and Trade Commissioner.

APPENDIX B

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN CANADA AND
OTHER POWERS

I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Final Act of the International Whaling Conference held in London from January 4, 1944, signed on January 31, 1944.

Protocol amending the International Agreement of 8th June, 1937, for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at London, February 7, 1944.

Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods (New Hampshire, U.S.A.), from July 1, 1944, signed on July 22, 1944.

Convention regarding International Exhibitions signed at Paris, November 22, 1928, denounced by Canada on July 31, 1944.

Agreement between Canada, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America on principles having reference to the continuance of co-ordinated control of merchant shipping, signed at London, August 5, 1944.

Agreement between Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States of America, respecting security of information concerning matters of defence, signed at St. John's, Newfoundland, September 16, 1944.

Armistice agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, acting on behalf of the United Nations which are at war with Finland, on the one hand, and Finland, on the other hand, signed at Moscow, September 19, 1944. War was declared by Canada on Finland on December 7, 1941.

Protocol between Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, providing for the payment by the Soviet Union of compensation to Canada for nickel mines at Petsamo, Finland, signed at Moscow, October 8, 1944.

Final Act of the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago from November 1, 1944, and signed on December 7, 1944.

Agreement establishing a Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.*

Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.*

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Australia

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to the Commonwealth of Australia under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, March 9, 1944.

Brazil

Exchange of Notes (Rio de Janeiro, May 24, 1944), for the promotion of cultural relations between the two countries.

China

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to China under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, March 22, 1944.

Treaty concerning the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights and the regulation of related matters, signed at Ottawa, April 14, 1944.*

France

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to the French Committee of National Liberation under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, April 14, 1944.

India

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to India under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943 and 1944, signed at Ottawa, November 17, 1944.

Mexico

Exchange of Notes (Mexico City, February 29, 1944), recording an agreement in respect of conscription for military service in Canada and Mexico.

Newfoundland

Exchange of Notes (St. John's, Newfoundland, January 24 and February 7, 1944), constituting an agreement for the settlement of claims arising out of traffic accidents involving Canadian and Newfoundland vehicles.

Exchanges of Notes (St. John's, Newfoundland, March 1 and 2, 1944), prolonging for a further period of one year the agreement for a commercial air service to Newfoundland by Trans-Canada Air Lines effected by an Exchange of Notes of February 6, 7, 9, and 27, 1942, already extended for one year by an Exchange of Notes of March 27 and 30, 1943.

Exchange of Notes (St. John's, Newfoundland, March 1 and 10, 1944), recording an agreement concerning the wives and other dependents of Canadian Service personnel resident in Newfoundland.

Exchange of Notes (St. John's, Newfoundland, May 1, 6 and 15, 1944), recording permission for Canadian fishing vessels to land salt and fish in Newfoundland for temporary storage in bond during the calendar year 1944.

Memorandum of Agreement relating to the establishment of an air base at Goose Bay, Labrador, signed at St. John's, Newfoundland, October 10, 1944.

New Zealand

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to New Zealand under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, June 28, 1944.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Agreement on the principles applying to the provisions by Canada of Canadian war supplies to the Soviet Union under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, February 11, 1944.

United Kingdom

Agreement on the principles applying to the provision by Canada of Canadian war supplies to the United Kingdom under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act of Canada, 1943, signed at Ottawa, February 11, 1944.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, November 5 and 25, 1943, and January 17, 1944), on the construction and operation of radio broadcasting stations in northwestern Canada.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, June 12, 1943, and January 26 and February 21, 1944), renewing Canada's permission to Pan American Airways Incorporated to fly over Canada between Juneau (Alaska) and Seattle (Washington).

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, March 1 and 23, 1944), constituting an agreement for the settlement of claims arising out of traffic accidents involving Canadian and United States vehicles.

Exchange of Notes (Washington, May 3, 1944), constituting an agreement for a temporary diversion of water at Niagara for power purposes.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, April 27 and May 8, 1944), regarding permission for the planes of American Export Airlines Incorporated to stop at Halifax (N.S.), Shediac (N.B.), and Gander (Newfoundland) for refuelling and on account of weather.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, June 7, 1944), recording an agreement concerning the discovery and development of oil fields in northwestern Canada.

Convention for avoiding double taxation and preventing fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties, signed at Ottawa, June 8, 1944.*

Exchange of Notes (Washington, June 23 and 27, 1944), constituting an agreement respecting the payment of expenditures on defence installations in Canada and in Labrador.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, June 27 and 29, 1944), providing for the renewal of arrangements for the exchange of agricultural labour and farm machinery made in 1942 and 1943.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, July 19 and 22, 1944), renewing Canada's permission to Pan American Airways Incorporated to fly over Canada between Juneau (Alaska) and Seattle (Washington).

Exchange of Notes (Washington, July 21 and August 5, 1944), recording an agreement to facilitate the ascent of salmon in the Hell's Gate Canyon and elsewhere in the Fraser River system.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, September 1 and 2, 1944), recording Canada's permission to Pan American Airways Incorporated to fly into, through and away from Canada and to use the airports at Botwood (Newfoundland) in connection with the operation of its Atlantic services.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, September 1 and 2, 1944), recording Canada's permission to Pan American Export Airlines Incorporated to fly into, through and away from Canada and to use the airports at Botwood and Gander Lake in Newfoundland in connection with the operation of its Atlantic services.

Exchange of Notes (Washington, August 31 and September 7, 1944), extending the agreement for the temporary raising of the level of Lake St. Francis of November 10, 1941.

Exchange of Notes (Ottawa, August 29 and September 8, 1944), amending Canada's permission to Pan American Airways Incorporated to fly over Canada between Juneau (Alaska) and Seattle (Washington).

* Subject to ratification.

APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AT WHICH
CANADA WAS REPRESENTED DURING 1944*International Whaling Conference*

London, January, 1944.

Attended by—Mr. E. J. McLeod,
Office of the High Commissioner, London.

First West Indian Conference

Held under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.
Barbados, March 21, 1944.

Attended by—Mr. G. A. Newman (as observer),
Canadian Trade Commissioner, Trinidad.

International Labour Organization Conference

Philadelphia, April 20–May 13, 1944.

Attended by—Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

Mr. Paul Martin,
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour.

Hon. Brooke Claxton,
then Parliamentary Assistant to the President of the
Privy Council.

Mr. W. C. Coulter,
Coulter Copper and Brass Co., Toronto.

Mr. Percy R. Bengough,
Trades and Labour Congress.

Mr. Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Mr. Vincent MacDonald,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Mr. A. V. Rive and Mr. P. E. Renaud of the Department of External Affairs were technical advisers to the Canadian Delegation.

Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers

London, May 1-16, 1944.

Members of the Department of External Affairs who accompanied the Prime Minister were: Messrs. N. A. Robertson, J. W. Pickersgill and J. W. Holmes.

United Nations Monetary Conference

Bretton Woods, N.H., July 1-22, 1944.

Attended by—Hon. J. L. Ilesley,
Minister of Finance.

Hon. L. S. St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice.

Mr. D. C. Abbott,
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Lionel Chevrier,
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Munitions
and Supply.

Mr. J. A. Blanchette, M.P.

Mr. W. A. Tucker, M.P.

Mr. W. C. Clark,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Mr. G. F. Towers,
Governor, Bank of Canada.

Mr. W. A. Mackintosh,
Department of Finance.

Mr. L. Rasminsky,
Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Mr. A. F. W. Plumtre,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Mr. J. J. Deutsch,
Department of External Affairs.

Mr. P. T. Tremblay of the Embassy in Washington acted as secretary.

Conference on Shipping Control

London, July 19–August 9, 1944.

Attended by—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner in London.

Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum,
Chairman, Canadian Shipping Board.

Mr. A. L. Lawes,
Canadian Shipping Board.

Mr. B. A. Macdonald,
Secretary, Canadian Shipping Board.

Mr. J. A. Langley,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

London, August 14-17, 1944.

Attended by—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner in London.

Mr. R. G. Robertson,
Department of External Affairs.

Second Quebec Conference

Quebec, September 11-16, 1944.

Members of the Department of External Affairs who accompanied the Prime Minister were: Messrs N. A. Robertson, H. H. Wrong and J. A. Gibson.

Meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Montreal, September 16-26, 1944.

Attended by—Mr. L. B. Pearson,
then Minister, Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Hon. Brooke Claxton,
then Parliamentary Assistant to the President of the
Privy Council.

Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, M.P.

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams.

Mr. H. F. Angus,
Department of External Affairs.

Dr. J. G. Bouchard,
Department of Agriculture.

Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine, of the Department of External Affairs, acted as secretary.

Commonwealth Air Conversations

Montreal, October 23-28, 1944.

Attended by—Mr. H. J. Symington,
President, Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Mr. R. A. C. Henry,
Chairman, Air Transport Board.

Montreal, December 9-10, 1944.

Attended by—Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Reconstruction.

Mr. H. J. Symington,
President, Trans-Canada Air Lines.

International Civil Aviation Conference

Chicago, November 1-December 7, 1944.

Attended by—Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Reconstruction.

Mr. H. J. Symington,
President, Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Mr. J. A. Wilson,
Department of Transport.

A number of advisers also attended the air conferences. Those from the Department of External Affairs were Mr. Escott Reid (of the Canadian Embassy in Washington), and Mr. R. M. Macdonnell. Mr. J. Fournier, also of the Department, acted as secretary.

APPENDIX D

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

1. In the British Commonwealth of Nations—**Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom**

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Acting Secretary—Mr. Frederic Hudd.

Attaché—Mr. S. Morley Scott.

Second Secretary—Mr. J. W. Holmes.

Third Secretaries—Mr. M. Cadieux.

Mr. A. B. M. Bell.

Press Attaché—Mr. Campbell Moodie.

Administrative Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Jones.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

STATE CIRCLE, CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O.

Assistant Military Attaché—Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Turnbull.

Second Secretary (local rank)—Mr. A. J. Pick.

Press Attaché—Mr. Paul Malone.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING, WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—Mr. W. A. Riddell.

Second Secretary—Mr. J. R. M. Walker.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa

BARCLAYS BANK BLDG., 206 CHURCH ST., WEST, PRETORIA.

High Commissioner—Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C.

Acting Secretary—Mr. J. C. Macgillivray.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

92 MERRION SQUARE WEST, DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C.

Secretary—Mr. E. J. Garland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

CIRCULAR ROAD, ST. JOHN'S.

High Commissioner—Mr. J. Scott Macdonald.

Acting Secretary—Mr. J. C. Britton.

2. In Foreign Countries**Canadian Legation, Argentina**

BARTOLOME AND SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES.

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. K. P. Kirkwood.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. J. A. Strong.

Assistant Commercial Attachés—Mr. J. C. C. Depocas.

Mr. W. B. McCullough.

APPENDIX E

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

High Commissioner—Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Mr. Stephen L. Holmes, C.M.G., M.C.

Financial Adviser—Mr. R. Gordon Munro, M.C.

Economic Advisor—Mr. A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C.

Senior Secretary—Mr. J. J. S. Garner.

Assistant Secretaries—Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce.

Mr. O. L. Williams.

Mr. A. G. Maitland.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Acting High Commissioner—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Dr. W. Anstey Wynes.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. Ralph Harry.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner—Honourable David Wilson.
105 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Mr. R. M. Firth.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. W. L. Middlemass.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Acting Accredited Representative—Mr. Robert Jones.
56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Attaché—Mr. Herbert Neethling.

IRELAND

High Commissioner—Mr. John J. Hearne.
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Mr. John M. Conway.

APPENDIX F

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Argentine Republic

Minister—Dr. Eduardo L. Vivot (December 14, 1943).

18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Commercial Attaché—Dr. Hector Scarpellini.

Belgium

Ambassador—

STADACONA HALL, 395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. Maurice Heyne.

Military and Air Attaché—Captain J. A. Ducq.

Secretary of Embassy—Mr. Louis Couvreur.

Commercial Secretary—Mr. Marcel Kittel.

Financial Secretary—Mr. Jean de Ceuleneer.

Brazil

Ambassador—Mr. C. de Freitas-Valle (April 6, 1944).

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Mr. Mario da Cunha e Silva.

Commercial Counsellor—Mr. Edgard de Mello.

Attachés—Mr. W. de Amaral Murtinho.

Mr. Fernando Cesar de Bittencourt-Berenguer.

Chile

Ambassador—

ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Dr. Humberto Diaz-Casanueva.

China

Ambassador—Dr. Liu Shih Shun (February 26, 1944).

(Minister from February 26, 1942, to February 26, 1944).

201 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Mr. Tien Pao-Sheng.

Second Secretary—Mr. Houang Ke-Louen.

Third Secretary—Mr. Chia-Chen Clarence Chu.

Attachés—Mr. Liu Te-Yen.

Mr. Mao Yun-an.

Mr. Sun Tse Ping.

Czechoslovakia

Minister—Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek (August 14, 1942).

171 CLEMOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Military and Air Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Jan Ambrus.

Assistant Military and Air Attaché—Staff-Captain Ludevit Sozansky.

France

Ambassador—Mr. Jean d'Hauteclocque (nominated).

42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Delegate—Mr. Gabriel Bonneau.

First Secretary—Mr. Gérard Raoul-Duval.

Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché—Mr. Guillaume Paul-Boncour.

Military and Air Attaché—Commandant de MacMahon.

Second Secretary—Mr. Emmanuel d'Harcourt.

Naval Attaché—Lieutenant de Vaisseau Le Normand.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Gérard Dubois.

Attaché—Mr. Alexis Anfossy.

Greece

Minister—Mr. George Depasta (June 5, 1942).

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Mexico

Ambassador—Dr. Francisco del Rio y Cañedo (May 6, 1944).

87 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Dr. Antonio Méndez Fernandez.

Third Secretaries—Dr. Crisóforo Peralta Rodriguez.

Dr. José Calvillo Treviño.

Attaché—Dr. Alberto Lenz.

Netherlands

Minister—Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje (April 13, 1944).

213 LAURIER AVENUE WEST, OTTAWA.

Secretary of Legation—Mr. H. S. Hallo.

Norway

Minister—Mr. Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).

192 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Mr. Ditlef Knudsen.

Military Attaché—Major-General Birger Ljungberg.

Attaché—Mr. Arthur M. Hansson.

Peru

Ambassador—Mr. Alfredo Benavides (nominated).

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Minister Counsellor, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Dr. Luis Alvarado G.

Naval Attaché—Captain Arturo Jimenez P.

Air Attaché—Colonel César Alvarez, C.A.P.

Military Attaché—Colonel Carlos A. Miñano.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Francisco Pardo de Zela G.

Poland

Minister—Mr. Wacław Babinski (September 8, 1944).

333 CHAPEL STREET, OTTAWA.

Secretary of Legation—Mr. Adam Zurowski.

Sweden

Minister—Mr. Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).
 720 MANOR AVENUE, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.
 First Secretary—Mr. Torsten Bergendahl.
 Attachés—Mr. Bo Jarnstedt.
 Mr. Hilding Lowegren.

Turkey

Minister—Mr. Sevki Alhan (March 6, 1944).
 CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.
 First Secretary—Mr. Rifki Zorlu.
 Third Secretary—Dr. Orhan Conker.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador—Mr. G. N. Zaroubin (June 8, 1944).
 285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.
 Commercial Counsellor—Mr. Ivan I. Krotov.
 Military Attaché—Colonel Nicolai Zabotin.
 First Secretary—Mr. Nikolai Belokhovostikov.
 Assistant Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Motinov.
 Assistant Military Attaché for Air—Major Vasiliy M. Rogov.
 Second Secretaries—Mr. Vitali G. Pavlov.
 Mr. Petr Goussarov.
 Third Secretary—Mr. Ivan I. Volenko.
 Attachés—Mr. Andrei S. Mandibura.
 Mr. Alexandre M. Zoubov.
 Mr. Evgeni V. Sobolev.
 Mr. Alexandre V. Alexashkin.

United States of America

Ambassador—Honourable Ray Atherton (November 19, 1943).
 (Minister from August 3, 1943, to November 19, 1943).
 100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.
 First Secretary—Mr. Lewis Clark.
 Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain Glenn F. Howell.
 Military Attaché—Colonel Francis J. Graling.
 Military Air Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Jay P. Thomas.
 Commercial Attaché—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead.
 Agricultural Attaché—Dr. Clifford C. Taylor.
 Second Secretaries—Mr. Robert English.
 Mr. John C. Shillock, Jr.
 Miss Katherine E. O'Connor.
 Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air—Lieutenant
 Jack K. McFall.
 Assistant Military Attachés—Major Walter A. Wood.
 Major Harry C. Archer.
 Captain William P. Hastings.
 Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air—Lieutenant
 Jason Paige, Jr.
 Assistant Commercial Attaché—Mr. Oliver B. North.
 Third Secretary—Mr. William Belton.

Yugoslavia

Minister—
 259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.
 Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. Pero Cabric.

APPENDIX G

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Argentine Republic...	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Aguilar, S.....	Consul General for Canada.....	1936
	"	*Ramos, J. P.....	Consul.....	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.....	*Rollino, J. C.....	Consul.....	1941
	Saint John, N.B.....	McLean, H. H.....	Acting Vice-Consul.....	1940
	Toronto, Ont.....	*Piaggio, E. R.....	Consul.....	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Bernard, F.P.....	Acting Vice-Consul.....	1940
Belgium.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Polet, M.....	Consul.....	1927
	Halifax, N.S.....	Jones, A. N.....	Consul.....	1921
	London, Ont.....	Legon, G.....	Consular Agent.....	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Major, A.....	Consul.....	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Collart, T.....	Vice-Consul.....	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Koetz, M.....	Consul.....	1931
	Saint John, N.B.....	McInerney, R. G.....	Consul.....	1937
	Sydney, N.S.....	Martheleur, E. I.....	Vice-Consul.....	1931
	Toronto, Ont.....	Fennell, R.....	Consul.....	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Van Aken, L.....	Acting Consul General.....	1941
	Victoria, B. C.....	Harvey, R. O. D.....	Consul (absent).....	1938
	"	Eekman, L. J.....	Acting Consul.....	1941
Winnipeg, Man.....	Dale, S. J.....	Acting Consul.....	1940	
Bolivia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Viau, Paul.....	Consul.....	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Johnson, C.....	Consul.....	1931
	Victoria, B.C.....	Beatty, J. H.....	Consul.....	1938
Brasil.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*de Oliveira, F. G.....	Consul General for Canada.....	1944
	"	*Vasconcellos, A.....	Deputy Consul.....	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Watkins, A. P.....	Vice-Consul.....	1929
Chile.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Errazuris, C.....	Consul General.....	1943
	"	Siordet, D. L.....	Consul.....	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Morris, H.....	Consul.....	1926
China.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lu Hwai-chun.....	Vice-Consul.....	1943
	"	Liu Tsong-wu.....	Vice-Consul.....	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.....	*Li Chao.....	Consul General.....	1943
	"	*Ying-yu Huang.....	Consul.....	1943
	"	*Chang Wei-tze.....	Vice-Consul.....	1942
	"	*Tsou Chi-hua.....	Vice-Consul.....	1942
	"	*Wei Hsien-Tsung.....	Vice-Consul.....	1944
	Winnipeg, Man.....	*Wen-Tao Weng.....	Consul.....	1944
"	*Shan-Taeng King.....	Vice-Consul.....	1944	
Colombia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Rocha-Schloss, D. R.....	Consul General for Canada.....	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Morris, H. J.....	Consul.....	1925
Costa Rica.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Carcaud, Wilfrid.....	Consul.....	1942
	"	Montealegre, R. G.....	Vice-Consul.....	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Calleja, V. G.....	Consul.....	1942
	Toronto, Ont.....	Colquhoun, H.....	Consul.....	1931
	"	Parry, G. O.....	Vice-Consul.....	1942
Vancouver, B.C.....	Hamilton, J. H.....	Consul.....	1937	
Cuba.....	Halifax, N.S.....	*Sotto, L.....	Consul.....	1939
	Ottawa, Ont.....	*Harrington, M.....	Consul General.....	1941
	"	*Rodriguez Leon, A.....	Vice-Consul.....	1944
Czechoslovakia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	*Gardavsky, J.....	Consul General.....	1942
	Toronto, Ont.....	VanWart, H. H.....	Consul.....	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Steinkopf, M. B.....	Consul.....	1937

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	Petersen, E.	Vice-Consul	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	Christensen, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Holler, G. B.	Consul General for Canada	1930
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Strange, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Regina, Sask.	James, F. J.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Saint John, N.B.	Larsen, T. P.	Vice-Consul	1936
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Stilling, L.	Vice-Consul	1934
	Toronto, Ont.	Klein, D. V.	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Jessen, L. L.	Consul	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannson, G. L.	Consul	1939
		Fremming, C. C. S.	Vice-Consul	1928
Dominican Republic	Halifax, N.S.	Quigley, J. G.	Consul	1937
	"	MacKenzie, O. F.	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Oviedo, L.	Consul General	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Gaudreau, R.	Vice-Consul	1941
		*Garcia, J. U.	Consul	1942
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	Morrison, H. M.	Consul	1943
El Salvador	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cevallos, A. B.	Consul General	1944
	"	Marcotte, L.	Consul	1928
	Toronto, Ont.	Hipwell, F.	Consul	1933
	Vancouver, B.C.	Flynn, T. L. F.	Consul	1944
France	Montreal and Quebec	*Moeneclay, P.	Consul General	1944
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Alaterre, P.	Consul	1944
	Winnipeg, Man.	des Gautries, A.	Consul	1944
Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	Dodds, J. C.B.E.	Consul General	1943
	"	Coulouridis, D.	Deputy Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	Moffat, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1938
	"	Vlassis, G.	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938
Guatemala	Montreal, P.Q.	Hébert, L. P.	Consul	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.	Hacking, H. E.	Consul	1929
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	Fielding, R. M.	Consul	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	Legault, J.	Consul	1942
	"	Geoffrion, Dr. P.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Cantave, P.	Consul General for Canada	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	Rouillard, L.	Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Gunn, J. A.	Consul	1925
Iceland	Winnipeg, Man.	Johannsson, G. L.	Consul	1942
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, P. E.	Consul	1928
Luxemburg	Quebec, P.Q.	Koets, M.	Consul General	1942
Mexico	Montreal, P.Q.	*Trejo, E. M.	Consul General for Canada	1944
	"	*Avila, A. G.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Gonzalez, M. A.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	Turcot, A.	Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	Alton, C. G.	Consul	1936
	Victoria, B.C.	Keeble, W. T.	Consul	1939
Monaco	Montreal, P.Q.	Pasquin, M.	Consul	1927
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Chatham, Ont.	Dodman, G. M.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Edmonton, Alta.	Hyndman, L. D.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Fort William, Ont.	Babe, F.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Halifax, N.S.	Warren, F. K.	Vice-Consul ¹	1923

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed
Netherlands—Con.	Montreal, P.Q.	*Middelburg, D. G. E.	Consul General for Canada	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	Percival, W. P.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Regina, Sask.	Thom, D. J.	Vice-Consul	1937
	Saint John, N.B.	Keirstead, R. D.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Sydney, N.S.	Ryan, C. D.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	Myers, H. C.	Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Watson-Armstrong, W. J. M.	Consul	1942
	Victoria, B.C.	Holland, W. G. C.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Winnipeg, Man.	van Riemsdijk, L. J. F.	Consul ¹	1934
	Nicaragua	Montreal, P.Q.	Viau, Paul.	Consul-General
Toronto, Ont.		Branson, W. D.	Consul	1943
Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Bridges, H. F. G.	Vice-Consul	1932
	"	Troy, J. T.	Acting Vice-Consul	1942
	Camrose, Alta.	Christenson, I. A.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Estevan, Sask.	Westergaard, H. A.	Consul	1937
	Fort William, Ont.	Styffe, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	"	*Juell, H.	Consul	1941
	Louisburg, N.S.	Lewis, G. D. D.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Steen, Hon. D.	Consul General for Canada	1934
	"	*Knudsen, D.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creagham, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1936
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Styffe, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Munthe, Dr. J.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	Clarke, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Saint John, N.B.	Kane, H. E.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, R. F.	Vice-Consul	1944
"	*Seonhoft, T.	Vice-Consul	1941	
Toronto, Ont.	*Ormejer, O.	Consul	1942	
Vancouver, B.C.	Worsoe, H.	Consul	1941	
"	Bjorke, C. J.	Vice-Consul	1920	
Victoria, B.C.	King, E. H.	Vice-Consul	1931	
Winnipeg, Man.	Kummen, C. T.	Consul	1937	
Panama	Montreal, P.Q.	Tetrault, A.	Consul	1943
	Saint John, N.B.	Cochrane, J. N.	Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Le Feuvre, E.	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, E. G.	Consul	1927
Peru	Montreal, P.Q.	*Pinedo del Aguila, O.	Consul General	1944
	Toronto, Ont.	Echaniz, S. Q.	Consul General	1934
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Mogneschi, J. C.	Consul General	1942
"	Elliott, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1940	
Poland	Montreal, P.Q.	*Brzezinski, Dr. T.	Consul	1938
	"	*Zakrzewski, G.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	Poznanski, Dr. T.	Consul	1943
	Regina, Sask.	Bagshaw, F. B.	Consul	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.	Brown, B. S.	Consul	1937
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Synowiecki, Dr. A.	Consul ¹	1944
Portugal	Montreal, P.Q.	Dubeau, Dr. E.	Consul	1939
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Saint John, N.B.	Allison, H. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Macleam, J. B.	Consul	1922
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Webb, G.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Espelius, P. M. ²	Consul General for Canada	1944
	"	de Yturralde, D.	Vice-Consul	1940
	"	*Martinez Campos, L.	Vice-Consul	1944
"	(Count of Santovenia).			

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

¹ With personal rank of Consul General.

² In charge of Japanese interests.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Spain—Con.	North Sydney, N.S.	Sainthill, R.	Vice-Consul	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	Coulombe, H.	Vice-Consul	1926
	Toronto, Ont.	Robins, F. B.	Acting Vice-Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bernard, F. P.	Vice-Consul	1940
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	O'Keefe, T. L.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Edmonton, Alta.	Skarin, E.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul ¹	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Wijkman, Hon. P. ²	Consul General for Canada	1941
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, D. S.	Vice-Consul	1925
	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Koreen, J.	Acting Vice-Consul	1941
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O., M.P.	Vice-Consul ¹	1924
	Quebec, P.Q.	Dunn, G.	Vice-Consul	1927
	Sydney and North Sydney, N.S.	Mann, O. N.	Vice-Consul	1927
	Saint John, N.B.	Ledingham, D. W.	Vice-Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	Ander, J. E.	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahl, K. A.	Acting-Consul	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hermanson, A.	Consul	1928
Switzerland	Montreal, P.Q.	*Jaccard, G. ³	Consul General for Canada	1934
	"	*Seminelli, I.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	Oertly, J.	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	Baschlin, E.	Consul	1928
Winnipeg, Man.	*Hauri, M.	Acting Consul	1938	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Halifax, N.S.	*Ovsienko, R. N.	Consul	1943
	"	*Kutsenko, M. V.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Pavlov, V. G.	Consul	1943
United States of America	Calgary, Alta.	*Allen, Charles W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	Edmonton, Alta.	*Streeper, R. B.	Consul	1944
	"	*Seddicum, P. C.	Vice-Consul	1943
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	*Goodier, Harvey T.	Consul	1935
	Fredericton, N.B.	*Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1921
	Halifax, N.S.	*Kemp, Erwin C.	Consul General	1941
	"	*Withey, H. F.	Consul	1944
	"	*Gunsaulus, E. N.	Vice-Consul	1938
	"	*Taliaferro, Chas. H.	Vice-Consul	1942
	Hamilton, Ont.	*Merrell, Clay	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	*Lawler, E. J.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, Rupert H.	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Winship, N.	Consul General	1944
	"	*Johnson, John D.	Consul	1942
	"	*Taylor, L. W.	Consul	1943
	"	*Johnston, C. S.	Consul	1941
	"	*Waller, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1942
	"	*Barry, John R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	"	*Hayes, Stanley T.	Vice-Consul	1939
	"	*Callahan, Jas. E.	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	*White, B.	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	*Pepin, H. T.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	*Franklin, L. W.	Consul	1940
	"	*Brown, William H.	Vice-Consul	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	*Clark, Lewis	Consul General	1944
	"	*English, R.	Consul	1944
	"	*Shillock, J. C., Jr.	Consul	1944
"	*O'Connor, Miss K. E.	Vice-Consul	1939	
"	*Belton, W.	Vice-Consul	1944	
"	*Jordan, R. B.	Vice-Consul	1933	
"	*Minor, George C.	Vice-Consul	1940	
"	*Teall, G.	Vice-Consul	1944	

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

² In charge of Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian interests.

³ In charge of Bulgarian, German and Siamese interests.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States of America— <i>Con.</i>	Quebec, P.Q.	*Kuniholm, B. E.	Consul	1943
	"	*Beaumont, Adam	Vice-Consul	1941
	Regina, Sask.	*Reineck, W. S.	Consul	1942
	"	*Cyphers, D. E.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Saint John, N.B.	*Donaldson, H. M.	Consul	1944
	"	*Betts, P. C.	Vice-Consul	1944
	St. Stephen, N.B.	*Brist, George L.	Vice-Consul	1925
	Sarnia, Ont.	*Payne, C. E. B.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*Frost, A. C.	Consul General	1944
	"	*Everett, C. T.	Consul	1942
	"	*Kelsey, Easton T.	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	*Bohne, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1922
	"	*Harding, Robert W.	Vice-Consul	1930
	"	*Macy, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1943
	"	*Fisher, Dwight W.	Vice-Consul	1943
	"	*Tolman, G. L.	Vice-Consul	1943
	"	*Gilbert, M.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Hughes, Thomas L.	Consul General	1943
	"	*Boernstein, Ralph A.	Consul	1943
	"	*Bankhead, John L.	Consul	1944
	"	*Meeks, Nelson P.	Vice-Consul	1928
	"	*Owen, Augustus C.	Vice-Consul	1931
	"	*Walsh, W. M.	Vice-Consul	1933
	Victoria, B.C.	*Smyth, Robert L.	Consul	1943
	"	*Johnson, Eugene H.	Vice-Consul	1941
	Windsor, Ont.	*Donald, Geo. K.	Consul-General	1940
	"	*Gotlieb, B.	Consul	1944
	"	*Stephan, C. H.	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	*Sundell, C. C.	Vice-Consul	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Klieforth, Alfred W.	Consul General	1941
	"	*Magnuson, Erik W.	Consul	1943
"	*McKinney, W. H.	Consul	1944	
"	*Heiler, B. F.	Vice-Consul	1938	
"	*Smith, C. W.	Vice-Consul	1944	
Uruguay	Montreal, P.Q.	*Talay, E. K.	Consul	1944
Venezuela	Halifax, N.S.	Silver, R. H.	Vice-Consul	1924
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Pacanins, F.	Consul General for Canada	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Aiken, M.	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	Harrison, H. F.	Consul	1929
Yugoslavia	Montreal, P.Q.	*Cabric, P.	Consul General	1942

* Consular officers of career who are citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any business or profession other than their consular duties.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1945



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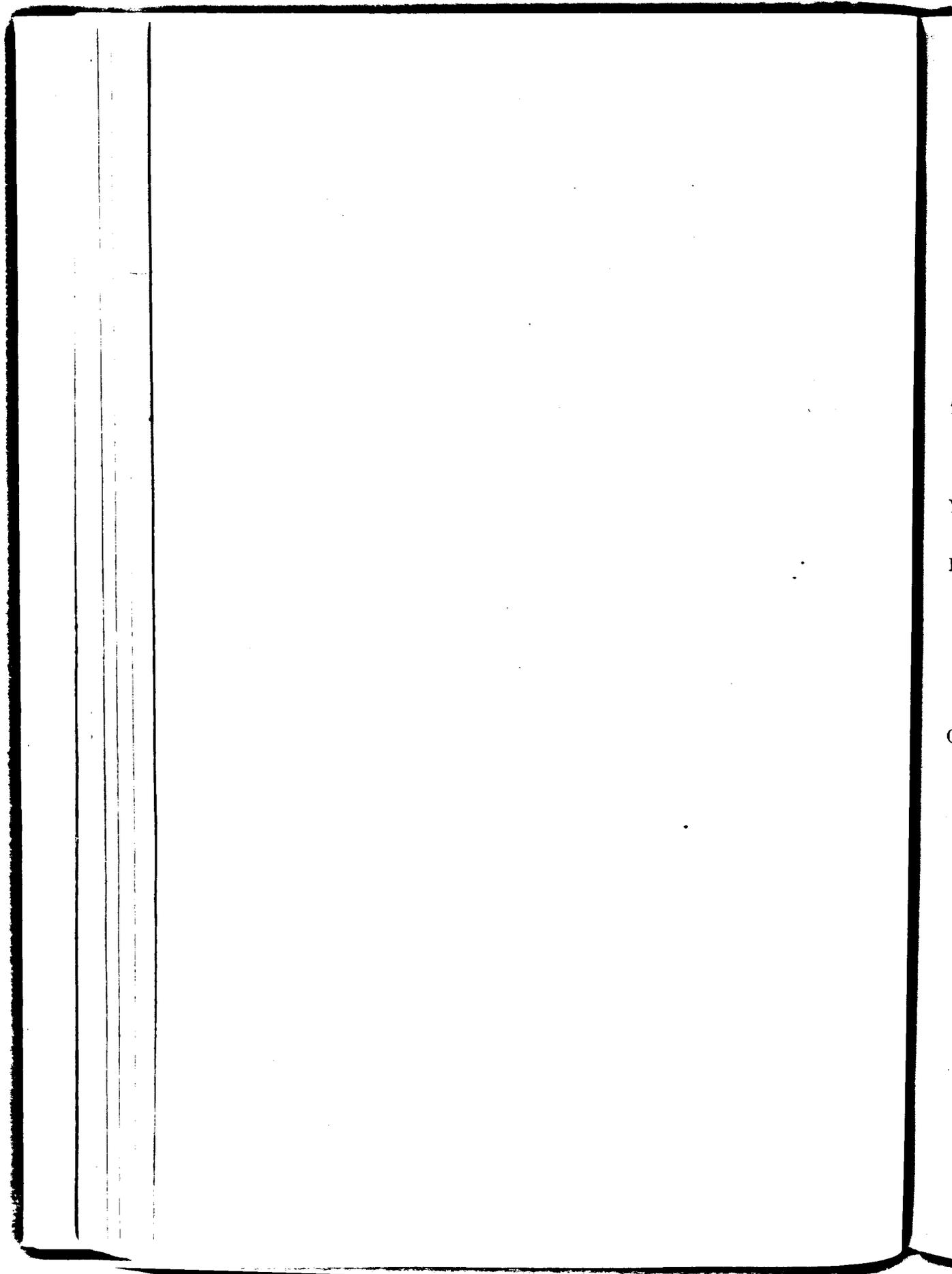
OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1945



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1946



*To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1945.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

OTTAWA, January 2, 1946.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	5
APPENDIX A—Reports of Offices abroad	
1. In the Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations—	
United Kingdom.....	9
Australia.....	11
New Zealand.....	12
South Africa.....	13
Ireland.....	14
Newfoundland.....	15
2. In Foreign Countries—	
Argentina.....	16
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	17
Brazil.....	17
Chile.....	18
China.....	19
Cuba.....	20
France.....	21
Greece.....	23
Mexico.....	24
Netherlands.....	25
Peru.....	25
U.S.S.R.....	26
United States.....	28
Legation to the Allied Governments, London.....	28
Canadian Consulate General, New York.....	29
Canadian Consulate, Greenland.....	30
APPENDIX B—Agreements Concluded between Canada and Other Countries.....	31
APPENDIX C—International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented.....	33
APPENDIX D—Postings in Canada and Abroad.....	43
APPENDIX E—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth.....	48
APPENDIX F—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	49
APPENDIX G—List of Consular Representatives in Canada.....	52

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities of the Department of External Affairs during 1945.

In the field of international affairs, the principal events of the year were the successful conclusion of the war with Germany on May 8, and with Japan on August 15, and the foundation of the United Nations Organization to ensure world peace and security and to deal with other problems of international relations. The change from war to peace has brought about a corresponding change in the nature of the Department's work. As the year began this still consisted in large part of business connected with the prosecution of the war, though an increasing proportion of time was being claimed by preparations for Canada's share in the work of the peace settlement. Needless to say, the problems which the war had raised did not disappear overnight with the surrender of Germany and Japan, but the amount of attention required by them has been rapidly diminishing. Even before hostilities in Europe had ended the San Francisco Conference on world security had commenced its sittings, and since that time the work of the Department, in both the political and the economic field, has been more and more largely concerned with the United Nations Organization and its auxiliaries. At the same time many other international discussions, mostly by way of informal consultation and through diplomatic channels, have been proceeding on the problems of the peace settlement.

The principal task of the San Francisco Conference was the revision and completion of the United Nations Charter drafted at Dumbarton Oaks. This Charter was approved by the Canadian Parliament on October 19 and the ratification, signed by the King, was deposited at Washington on November 10. In preparation for carrying out its provisions, the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission met in London in August, and a meeting of the Preparatory Commission followed in October. The first Assembly of the United Nations was called to meet in London on January 10, 1946.

The Prime Minister, who led the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference, also visited the United Kingdom in October, accompanied by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, for consultation with the United Kingdom authorities on a number of questions of Commonwealth and international concern. While he was unable to carry out his original plan to visit the Continent, he met the heads of Canadian missions in western Europe at his London headquarters. From London he went to Washington, where consultations took place with the United Kingdom Prime Minister and the President of the United States on the establishment of machinery to deal with atomic energy. On November 15 the three conferees issued their agreed declaration on atomic energy, which was later approved by the Canadian Parliament.

Two major international meetings were held in Canada during 1945: the first meeting of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, and the first session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In this, the first meeting of the first of the United Nations organizations to be launched in pursuance of the programme for international peacetime co-operation, Canada had the honour of acting as host. The meeting opened with the signature of the F.A.O. constitution; Mr. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, signed on behalf of Canada.

Canada has also taken part in a number of international conferences held abroad, including the third session of the UNRRA Council in London, from August 7 to 21; the Conference of the International Labour Organization in Paris, from October 15 to November 6; and a conference in London which met on November 1 to consider a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and which established a commission to prepare a constitution for such a body. Canada was also represented at a plenary session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which met in Paris on November 20.

Questions arising from the administration of former enemy countries have required attention. A conference was held in Paris on November 11 to allocate reparation receipts from the western zone of Germany and to prepare recommendations for the establishment of an inter-Allied reparations agency. To deal with problems resulting from the surrender of Japan, a Far Eastern Advisory Commission was established in Washington, on which the powers with Pacific interests are represented. Canada's representative is Mr. L. B. Pearson, the Canadian Ambassador to the United States. The first meeting of the Commission was held in Washington on October 30.

Arrangements for relief and repatriation of Canadian prisoners of war and civilians rescued from enemy or enemy-occupied territory, as well as for aid to other Canadians in distress abroad, have continued to require the full-time attention of a fairly large staff; by the end of the year, however, most civilians from Europe and the Far East had been repatriated. Shortly after the capitulation of Japan a Canadian mission, headed by Mr. E. H. Norman, was despatched to the Philippines to oversee the repatriation of Canadians in the Far East, and Mr. J. A. McCordick was stationed in San Francisco to see to arrangements on the Pacific Coast.

Problems of post-war civil aviation were the subject of a number of conferences at which Canada was represented. In January there were some discussions between Canada and the United States in New York. On August 15, in Montreal, the first meeting of the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) was held. The 28th Plenary Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation met in London on August 21.

Questions of communication by cable and wireless also required attention. Subsequent to the visit of the United Kingdom mission led by Lord Reith to Ottawa in March, 1945, a Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference was held in July in London. In September the Third Inter-American Radio-communications Conference took place at Rio de Janeiro, and in November a telecommunications conference, bringing together the United States and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was held at Hamilton, Bermuda.

In addition to the meetings of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence established by Canada and the United States, which have continued during the year, numerous informal consultations have taken place with officials of the United States and of Commonwealth countries on a variety of subjects, as well as with representatives of other members of the United Nations.

Among these might be mentioned the Canada-United States Conference on the Conservation of Fisheries Resources of the Great Lakes, held in Ottawa in September; the discussions on customs procedure at the Canada-United States boundary; and the talks held in Ottawa in early December with the officials who had negotiated the United States loan to the United Kingdom and discussed the United States proposals for expansion of world trade and employment.

Canada was visited by three heads of state during the year. H.R.H. Prince Abdul Ilah, Regent of Iraq, stopped in Canada on his return from San Francisco. General de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, came to Ottawa on August 28 after a visit to Washington. President Rios of Chile made a brief visit to Ottawa in late October. Canada also welcomed visits by the Prime Minister of South Africa, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, on June 28, and by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee, on November 17; both addressed joint meetings of the Houses of Parliament. Another welcome visitor was the Prime Minister of China, Dr. T. V. Soong, who came to Ottawa on September 2, the day of the signature of the formal surrender of Japan in Tokyo Bay. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, should further be mentioned among outstanding members of foreign governments who came to the this country during the year; he visited Ottawa on April 4.

Liberation of enemy-occupied territory permitted the return to the Netherlands of the Canadian mission; Mr. Pierre Dupuy, whose appointment as Minister to the Netherlands was announced on March 8, 1945, re-established the Legation at The Hague on October 29. On September 28, Major-General the Hon. L. R. LaFlèche assumed his duties as Canadian Ambassador to Greece. The Canadian mission to the Allied Governments in London was closed with the return to their own country of the foreign offices of the liberated countries of Europe. In December it was announced that Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., until recently High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland, would be the first Canadian Minister in Norway, taking up his duties early in January. Mr. Merchant Mahoney, who for many years has been stationed in Washington and was until recently Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy there, was appointed High Commissioner in Dublin to succeed Mr. Kearney, and took up his post in late December.

During the year Canada established diplomatic relations with Cuba: on May 8 Mr. Emile Vaillancourt took up his duties as Canadian Minister at Havana, and on September 2 Dr. Mariano Brull presented his letter of credence as first Minister of Cuba in Canada.

In line with the general trend of recent years, the Canadian Legation in Argentina was raised to the rank of Embassy when Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., formerly Ambassador to Chile, presented his letter of credence as first Ambassador to Argentina on October 1.

In Ottawa, with the elevation of the Legations of Greece and of Argentina to the rank of Embassy, H. E. Constantine Sakellaropoulos became the first Ambassador of Greece to Canada. Mr. Sakellaropoulos succeeded Mr. George DePasta, the first diplomatic representative of Greece in Canada, whose death in Ottawa was deeply regretted by his many friends in the Diplomatic Corps and public services. Dr. H. Leguizamon Pondal became the first Ambassador of Argentina on the transfer from Ottawa of Dr. Eduardo Vivot. On the departure of Dr. Eduardo Grove, H. E. Pedro Castelblanco took up the position of Chilean Ambassador. H. E. A. Paternotte de la Vaillée replaced Baron Silvercruys as Belgian Ambassador on the latter's appointment to Washington. H. E. C. de Freitas-Valle was appointed Brazil's representative at the United Nations Organization, and his successor, Dr. A. N. Paes, is expected in Ottawa early in the new year.

There have been two changes in appointments at Ottawa of British Commonwealth High Commissioners. Hon. Alfred Stirling, O.B.E., was appointed High Commissioner for Australia and arrived on July 13. Dr. F. R. Viljoen arrived on September 10 to replace Mr. D. de Waal Meyer, who returned to South Africa, as High Commissioner for that country.

An announcement was made in November of an agreement to establish direct diplomatic relations with Switzerland; Dr. Victor Nef, who has been nominated as Minister of Switzerland, is expected in Ottawa early in the new year.

During the war years, formal recruiting for entry to the diplomatic ranks of the Department was postponed. In the spring of 1944, however, it became apparent that a strengthening of the diplomatic personnel was essential if the growing burdens of the Department were to be met adequately. With the concurrence of the Departments of National Defence and the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission, we have been able to recruit young men of suitable academic preparation who have seen service overseas with the Army, Navy and Air Force. Under these arrangements, 32 appointments as Foreign Service Officers had been made up to December 31, 1945. This intake of men from the Forces has had the effect in less than two years of almost doubling the strength of our diplomatic ranks. More are being selected through examinations held from time to time during the year.

With the termination of the war a number of officers of the Department who had agreed to serve during the emergency returned to their private pursuits. Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., resigned from his post as High Commissioner in South Africa; Professor H. F. Angus returned to the University of British Columbia. To these and other wartime assistants who left during the year the Department is grateful for the contribution they made to the service of Canada.

Early in the year, authorization was given to the offices of Canadian High Commissioners to issue passports to Canadian nationals, following the practice in use in Embassies, Legations and Consulates. New passports issued during the year totalled 35,151, and there were 15,797 renewals. Income derived from passport fees, renewals, and visas amounted to \$126,769.57.

Appended hereto is a short review of the work of each office abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Appendix A), together with lists of agreements concluded between Canada and other countries (Appendix B), of international conferences in which Canada has participated during the year (Appendix C), and of diplomatic and consular personnel at home and abroad (Appendices D, E, F and G).

It gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties. In particular, with the close of the war, a special tribute of appreciation might be paid to those who, in offices abroad exposed to enemy action or to the hardships of countries in the war zone, have, during these last years, carried on their work in conditions of unusual difficulty, with unflinching diligence and devotion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

APPENDIX A

REPORTS OF OFFICES ABROAD

1. In the Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

There has been a heavy increase in the work of this Office in almost all respects during the past year. Problems, which for the previous six years were basically Service ones, have assumed a semi-civilian complexion. Canada House has been the natural projection of the Canadian Government administration overseas in terms of over-all planning and the complex problems of demobilization and rehabilitation. Then too, this Office has been the gateway to a so-recently liberated Europe.

Not for many years has London been so important as a centre of diplomatic activity. In April, prior to the San Francisco Conference, a meeting was held of Commonwealth representatives to discuss world organization. From mid-August to mid-October, the United Nations Executive Committee met in London. Members of the staff of Canada House assisted the Canadian delegates at all these meetings. Since then, the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations has been in session in London, and there have been meetings of both the European Advisory Commission and the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Office has reported fully on all matters of interest to Canada arising out of these meetings.

During the year the important developments in British domestic and foreign policy have been studied. With the end of the war in Europe, financial and commercial problems have assumed an added importance, and full reports have been sent to the Canadian Government on the financial and commercial policy of the United Kingdom. Negotiations with the United Kingdom on a number of special financial problems have been carried on. The work of the I.L.O. and the World Trade Union Conference, which met in London in January and February respectively, and also the labour and man-power problems and policies of the country have been the subject of an increasing number of reports.

Close relations on a multiplicity of matters have been maintained between this Office and the other agencies of the Canadian Government in London. Canada House acts as liaison between the United Kingdom authorities and Canadian Service Headquarters in most matters of other than a strictly military nature. Thus, in terms of purely Canadian policy and practice, this Office has served to co-ordinate the over-all Canadian organization in the United Kingdom. As examples of this function the Committee on Education Overseas, under the chairmanship of the High Commissioner, was set up during the year, and the High Commissioner has also acted as chairman of the Canadian War Artists Overseas Advisory Committee.

An additional responsibility has been the solution of the many problems of a civilian character of the Canadian serviceman and his dependents. Many of these persons have quite properly looked to Canada House for guidance and help. In co-operation with Canadian Service Headquarters and social welfare agencies, an effort has been made to provide a measure of financial help in deserving situations. A similar responsibility has existed with respect to the personal problems of the many Canadian nationals who have been serving in the British Forces.

Prior to the termination of hostilities, negotiations with enemy countries continued for the exchange of Canadian prisoners of war and civilian internees. Negotiations with Germany, carried on in London, led to an exchange in January in which 81 Canadian servicemen were repatriated. The conversations with Germany continued towards exchanges of sick and wounded prisoners of war and long-term prisoners, but these plans, however, were overtaken by events. A small exchange of German and British Commonwealth civilians took place at Liverpool resulting in the repatriation of eight Canadians. In all these negotiations, Canada House played a considerable part. So long as the fighting lasted, the sub-committees of the Imperial Prisoners of War Committee in London continued to be very active in the protection of Canadian prisoners of war and in matters concerning enemy prisoners in Commonwealth hands. In anticipation of the collapse of Germany, this Office was instrumental in setting up the Canadian Overseas Committee on Prisoners of War under the chairmanship of a member of the staff of the High Commissioner's Office. The purpose of this Committee was to co-ordinate activities in connection with the repatriation of Canadian prisoners of war.

The liberation of enemy-occupied countries in Europe and the collapse of Germany put to the test the careful preparations made in Ottawa for the handling of Canadian civilians released from internment or otherwise recovered. In the early months of this activity, Canada House acted as clearing-house for the whole of Europe. As Canadian diplomatic missions opened on the Continent, however, the burden on this Office declined. Nevertheless, there remained a measure of activity in regard to cases in Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe.

Nearly all of the civilian repatriates have passed through the United Kingdom. Their reception and onward movement have been the combined responsibility of this Office and the Canadian Commissioner of European Emigration. At the end of the war, Canadian civilian repatriates were reaching the United Kingdom from the southern parts of the Far East theatre of war, and every effort was being made to ensure their speedy return home.

The High Commissioner has continued to represent the Canadian Government on the Executive Committee of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

Early in the year, the High Commissioner was named as the Canadian member on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Because of the stringent limitations on shipping space, the continuation of the High Commissioner's Passage Priority Committee, whose function is to grant suitable priority of passage to all "non-entitled persons", has been necessary during 1945. The Office has also continued to be responsible for allotting priorities for passages on the Canadian Government Trans-Atlantic Air Service. Both Canadian Government officials and businessmen travelling to Europe with official Canadian authorisation have made their travel arrangements through this Office. Effective as from March 1st, this Office was authorized to grant passports to Canadian nationals in the United Kingdom. As a result, 818 new passports have been issued during the year, and 1,079 have been renewed.

As in previous years, press and information work has been carried on with excellent results. Arrangements have been made for Canadian lectures on a variety of subjects and requests for details about Canadian life have been met as fully as possible. During the year, the library of Canada House has been thoroughly reorganized. Thus, with the coming of more normal times, it will be possible readily to provide Canadian visitors with general information they may need, as well as specialized statistical data on Canada. On the official side, Canada has been represented on the United Nations Information Organization

and on the Documentary and Educational Sub-Committee. The purpose of this Organization is, of course, to foster an interchange of useful information between the agencies of the United Nations in London.

In this Report, a large number of Conferences in which Canada participated have been mentioned. They do not indicate, however, the complete picture. Another significant meeting was the Commonwealth and Empire Radio for Civil Aviation Conference in July. There also met in July the Commonwealth Air Transport Council and the High Commissioner was the senior Canadian delegate. In August, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference met and the High Commissioner was the chief Canadian representative.

The pressure of work and shortage of personnel have rendered impossible the usual visits of staff to Ottawa. The High Commissioner, however, returned to Canada on leave in August. During the year, Mr. D. V. Lapan was appointed to London as Second Secretary and Mr. D. B. Hicks as Third Secretary. Acting Commander (S.B.) R. C. Wilcox, R.C.N.V.R. was attached as Naval Controller (Overseas) to the staff of the High Commissioner. Captain W. F. Hoogendyk and Captain J. R. Robillard were, in addition, seconded from the Canadian Army Overseas to assist with prisoners of war and internee problems.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

The year was marked by the sudden cessation of active hostilities in the Pacific. In this connection the Military Attache, Colonel Cosgrave, went to Manila to make arrangements for the recovery and repatriation of Canadian prisoners of war, and represented Canada at the signing of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender in Tokyo Bay on September 2.

During the course of the year the High Commissioner made a number of extensive tours and delivered a large number of speeches. In January, he went on a personal visit to New Zealand. Later in the year he toured the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, Tasmania and the northern coastal area of New South Wales. He went to Sydney and Melbourne on numerous occasions on business or to fulfil speaking engagements. At the end of July Mr. Davis flew to Canada for a visit of two months, for consultation with the Government.

Reports were sent to Ottawa on a large number of subjects including the political situation, constitutional issues, wartime economic controls, financial policy and banking legislation, social security measures, press and radio developments, plans for the rehabilitation of servicemen and reconstruction, economic developments and immigration policy. Despatches were written on both the political and economic aspects of Australian foreign policy.

Close relations were maintained with the Department of External affairs and other government departments, with which information was exchanged.

A substantial volume of enquiries from individuals desirous of migrating to Canada was dealt with. For the first time, passports were issued by the Office to Canadian nationals.

The Military Attache maintained close relations with the Department of the Army and the Command authorities. Reports on technical developments were prepared for National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa. The Assistant Military Attache made an extensive tour of the principal training establishments in Australia. Arrangements were made for the exchange of technical officers between Canada and Australia. In February the first Canadian Special Wireless Group arrived in Australia and was established in the Darwin area. Following the end of hostilities, preliminary arrangements were made for the return to Canada of the individuals or units attached or seconded to the Australian forces.

The Military Attache undertook the arrangements for the movement to Canada of the Australian wives of Canadian servicemen. Early in the year, the High Commissioner welcomed the first Canadian cruiser to visit Australian waters. On October 10 Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull became Military Attache when Colonel Cosgrave was transferred to Canada for demobilization and return to the Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Press Attache continued to distribute press releases, beam pictures, and background material to the Australian daily newspapers and other publications. He arranged for the despatch of material on Canada to Canadian service personnel stationed in Australia. He also rendered assistance to Canadian press correspondents. He represented the High Commissioner at an International Week held in Tasmania in October. Negotiations were completed resulting in the visit to Australia as a guest of the Australian Broadcasting Commission of the Canadian conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan. A large collection of photographic material on Canada was brought to Australia and placed on exhibition.

Close contact was maintained with the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Sydney and Melbourne. In October Mr. C. M. Croft was appointed Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, to be associated with this Office in the capacity of Commercial Counsellor.

The former Director of Air Services, Mr. J. A. Wilson, paid a visit to Australia in May. Mr. Ralph Foster came to Australia in April as representative of the National Film Board to deal with the commercial and non-theatrical distribution of Canadian documentary film material.

The Office handled the voting of service personnel for the General Election in June.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

The year 1945, marking as it did the beginning of the transition from a war to a peace economy, saw considerable changes in the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

These changes were especially seen in the increasing interest in Canadian plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation which led to inquiries from Government officials, organizations and private citizens. Before the surrender of both Germany and Japan, Canadians in New Zealand began to inquire about and ask for assistance concerning their early return to Canada. Many men who trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan inquired regarding their return to Canada for permanent residence or to marry. This involved an increase in correspondence, interviews, and passport activities.

Close contact and harmonious relations have been maintained with the New Zealand Government and reports have been submitted to the Department on political, social, economic and financial matters. In view of the new social legislation in Canada, special attention was given to health insurance and family allowances, also to the New Zealand policy in relation to full employment, rehabilitation, price and wage stabilization, trade, and international organization, particularly the United Nations Charter. Negotiations with the Government of New Zealand were carried on in connection with matters arising out of the state of the war, trade relations, and certain phases of double taxation.

In view of the rapidly growing demand for information on Canada, much time was devoted to the distribution of publicity material including press telegrams, films, silk screen prints, posters, pamphlets, and other publications. The demand for this service was especially urgent from universities, libraries, teachers' training colleges, and schools.

The High Commissioner made a complete tour of the South Island of New Zealand, making official visits to a number of cities and towns and delivering addresses, some of which were broadcast over the national network. During the tour, the High Commissioner visited hydro-electric plants, as well as agricultural, mining and lumbering industries. In the North Island, in addition to his official and social duties in the capital, the High Commissioner visited a number of agricultural districts meeting many of the leading agriculturalists and getting first hand information of the problems of the meat, wool, dairy and fruit farmers.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, South Africa

During 1945 all phases of activity in the Office of the High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa showed a marked increase in comparison with any preceding period. Close and cordial contact has been maintained with the members of the Union Government and the various departments of Government. The Department of External Affairs has been supplied with reports on all major developments in the Union including such subjects as politics, the military situation, demobilisation, post-war reconstruction, social security, industrial development, post-war trade and commercial policy, public finance, shipping and transportation, pan-Africanism, the Indian question, mining, agriculture, and special topics such as the proceedings of the Southern Africa Air Conference. Information was also submitted regarding the policy and point of view of the Union Government on matters of common interest and on public opinion on questions affecting Commonwealth and international relationships.

Canadian interests were watched when legislation was being passed by the House of Assembly which affected non-South African insurance companies doing business in this country. Notes were exchanged with the Union Government relative to the temporary waiving of the preference granted by Canada on South African oranges.

Canadian publicity has included the building up of both the volume and the circulation of a weekly news letter which is based on regular press cables received from Ottawa and excerpts from which have been used extensively by newspapers and other publications. This has been supplemented by the systematic distribution of Wartime Information Board publications such as "Canada at War". Canadian photographs have also been widely distributed chiefly to local newspapers and other periodicals.

An active circulation of sound films, supplied by the National Film Board, has been maintained. These are lent to schools, societies, study groups, clubs, hospitals and similar bodies through which Canada, as depicted on the screen, has been brought before a representative cross-section of the population. In conjunction with the National Gallery, reproductions of Canadian paintings were presented to the Public Art Galleries in Cape Town and Durban and to the Art Centre in Pretoria where a successful exhibition of Canadian pictures was held.

Although the number of Canadian visitors calling at the Office fell below that of last year when many Canadian Service personnel stopped off at the Union en route, the Office provided direct services for many Canadians and other individuals. An increasing number of Canadian nationals temporarily resident in the Union, or in transit, have applied for assistance in getting passage to Canada. With the helpful co-operation of the United States War Shipping Administration it has been possible to assist in the repatriation of a considerable number of these, including some Royal Canadian Air Force personnel and their dependents. Monthly allowances have been paid to the dependents of Canadian Service personnel who are resident in the Union. Through the medium of the local authorities Canadian pensioners domiciled in South Africa have also been

paid. Since early in the year passports have been issued and renewed as far as Canadian nationals are concerned. All of these have expressed their appreciation of this new departure and their desire to maintain their Canadian identity by the possession of a Canadian passport. The practice of issuing, upon request, non-immigrant visas to businessmen and others proceeding to Canada for limited periods was continued and the number of applicants was more than double that of 1944. With the end of the war the inflow of enquiries from persons desirous of proceeding to Canada to take up permanent residence showed a marked upward trend with a consequent increase in routine correspondence.

Information regarding government and administrative practice, industrial development and the resources of Canada was supplied upon request to various government officials and private individuals. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg. He has been kept informed and given assistance in connection with Government purchases of commodities such as wheat and ships which are obtainable from Canadian sources.

In accordance with the usual custom, made necessary by the dual capital system, the Office was moved to Cape Town with the Government early in January for the session of Parliament.

In June the High Commissioner paid official visits in Port Elizabeth, East London and the Native Territories in the Eastern Province.

Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., who assumed the office of High Commissioner in the Union in March 1944, left Pretoria on August 10 en route to Canada to return to private life. He was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Official Secretary, as Acting High Commissioner.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

Throughout the year 1945, the friendly relations established with the Irish Department of External Affairs and other Departments of the Irish Government continued. During this period the High Commissioner's Office has kept the Department fully informed on political, social and economic developments.

The conclusion of the war in Europe has further increased representational duties, and the routine work of the Office grows. New responsibilities include the issuing and renewal of Canadian passports, and in this connection a number of Canadians have used the services of this office. Several visas, chiefly of an official character, were also granted. There is a growing interest in Ireland in the possibility of emigrating to Canada and many inquiries concerning employment opportunities in Canada have been dealt with by this office.

This Office has rendered assistance on a number of occasions to the wives of Canadian Service men who desired to join their husbands in Canada and proposed to travel under the Canadian Wives' Repatriation Scheme.

The number of Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force personnel on leave in Ireland is constantly increasing. This Office has arranged hotel accommodation, financial assistance, information and other services for many of these visitors. In addition, members of the staff have seen to it that personnel taken ill when on leave were supplied with efficient medical care, and that their personal needs were supplied. Those men who were obliged to stay for a time in Dublin hospitals were visited by members of the High Commissioner's Office. This has, of course, meant a good deal of additional work which the staff has most willingly undertaken.

Conferences with the officials of the Departments concerned in Trade matters have continued, and the co-operation of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. E. L. McColl, has been most valuable.

A celebration of Canada's National Day was held by the High Commissioner and invitations were extended to Canadians resident in Ireland and to the large number of Canadian service personnel who were spending their leave in Dublin.

The High Commissioner paid a short visit to Canada during the year for the purposes of consultation.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

The work of the Office this year, as in previous years, centered largely around questions of defence. In April the Honourable H. A. Winter, Commissioner for Justice and Defence, paid a visit to Ottawa where he discussed with officers of the interested Departments of the Canadian Government various legal matters relating to the acquisition of lands in the areas where defence installations have been established. With the termination of hostilities in Europe the Office has had to deal with questions arising out of the gradual withdrawal of Canadian naval, military and air forces and with arrangements respecting the care and maintenance of the defence installations. Negotiations were also undertaken, in collaboration with the representative of the War Assets Corporation, with the Newfoundland authorities for the disposal of hospitals, workshops and other surplus war assets in Newfoundland.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Newfoundland authorities on questions of civil re-establishment of returned men who wished to obtain special training in Canada. Steps were also taken to facilitate the release, wherever possible, of Newfoundlanders serving in the Canadian forces whose services were specially required by the Public Health or other services of the Newfoundland Government.

Questions of commercial aviation called for increasing attention. Early in the year the Newfoundland Government announced its adherence to the Agreement concluded at Chicago granting the right to aircraft of all countries signing the Agreement to fly over Newfoundland territory and land for refuelling and emergency purposes. In March the franchise granted to the Trans-Canada Air Lines was extended for a further period. At the end of the Clipper season in October the United States and Swedish civil air lines commenced trans-Atlantic flights, using land planes, through the Newfoundland Airport at Gander and the Royal Canadian Air Force, which is controlling operations on this base at the request of the Newfoundland authorities, has arranged for the provision of facilities to make the flights possible.

An arrangement was made with the Newfoundland Government to permit Canadian fishing vessels, operating on the Grand Banks, to land salt and fish in Newfoundland for temporary storage, in bond, during the year 1945.

The Office has been called upon, almost daily, to interpret immigration regulations for Newfoundlanders desiring to emigrate to Canada and to obtain rulings from the immigration authorities in Ottawa in difficult cases. Consequent upon the authorization granted to High Commissioners to issue passports to Canadian nationals resident in their territories the Office dealt with a considerable number of applications for passports and for renewals of passports.

Mr. J. C. Britton, who since May, 1943, had been on loan from the Department of Trade and Commerce, succeeded Mr. R. P. Bower as Trade Commissioner. His place, as Official Secretary, was taken by Mr. P. A. Bridle.

Arrangements made during the war to ensure the provision of sufficient food stuffs and other essential supplies for Newfoundland continued in force though modified in the light of changing conditions. The carrying out of these arrangements was under the direct supervision of Mr. R. P. Bower, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and his successor, Mr. J. C. Britton, both of whom have worked in the closest co-operation with the High Commissioner.

Relations with the Newfoundland Government have been close and harmonious throughout the year. Public opinion continues to show an increasing interest in the question of the constitutional future of the country which has been under a Commission form of Government for the past twelve years.

2. In Foreign Countries

Canadian Embassy, Argentina

The policy of the Canadian Government initiated on March 9, 1944, in common with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States and most of the American Republics, of having its mission in Buenos Aires "refrain for the present from any official contacts with the administration of General Farrell" was continued into the early part of 1945. As a result of Argentina's declaration of a state of war with Germany and Japan, Canada resumed normal diplomatic relations with Argentina on April 9, along with the other states which had refrained from official contacts since March, 1944.

Following the resumption of normal relations, negotiations took place between the Argentine and Canadian Governments which resulted in an agreement to raise the respective missions from Legation status to Embassy status. An exchange of notes to this effect took place in Buenos Aires on July 27.

Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., Canadian Ambassador to Chile, was appointed Ambassador to Argentina on August 7. Mr. Chipman arrived in Buenos Aires on August 22 and assumed charge of the Embassy on October 1 upon presentation of his letters of credence to President Farrell. (Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, who had acted as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* until October 1, remained as Counsellor of the Embassy.) Mr. J. A. Strong, Commercial Attaché, left Argentina on July 17 on leave of absence to Canada before being transferred to a new post. On his departure, Mr. J. C. Depocas, formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché, became Acting Commercial Secretary. Mr. Jean Fournier arrived in Buenos Aires on November 17 to assume his duties as Second Secretary.

Extensive reports were submitted on political, social and economic developments in Argentina. In view of the Argentine declaration of war on the Axis powers, the commitments accepted in connection with the Chapultepec and San Francisco Conferences, the Cabinet changes, the forthcoming elections, and changing relations with the United Nations and the other American republics, these reports were particularly numerous.

The office of the Commercial Secretary, as in the past, co-operated with the corresponding officials of the United Kingdom and United States Embassies on questions of wartime economic policy of common interest. It also dealt with many matters concerning Canadian business interests in Argentina and provided assistance for visiting Canadian business men. Mr. Strong and Mr. Depocas made periodic visits on duty to Uruguay.

Despite the reduced staff during most of the year, activities of a cultural nature were maintained. Canadian material in the Spanish language supplied by agencies of the Canadian Government was made available to the press and widely distributed through other channels. The Chargé d'Affaires gave a number of lectures on Canada. The Canadian tenor, Mr. Raoul Jobin of the Metropolitan Opera, visited Argentina and gave a Canadian song recital in Buenos Aires. The circulation of Canadian films was increased over that of previous years.

Owing to the continuance of wartime restrictions on travel facilities throughout most of the year, relatively few visitors from Canada visited Argentina. The number of business men arriving increased noticeably however, after the

cessation of hostilities. In November, the members of the Canadian delegation to the Inter-American Bar Association Conference in Chile passed through Buenos Aires on their return journey to Canada.

Other matters dealt with included the issuance of passports and visas, answering enquiries concerning Canadian immigration regulations, national status, estates, missing relatives and the rendering of assistance to Canadian visitors to Argentina.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, who was appointed Canada's first Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in November, 1944 took up his duties early in the year. He presented his Letters of Credence to H.R.H. the Grand Duchess in London on January 3rd and to H.R.H. the Prince Regent in Brussels on January 16th.

Economic and political developments in Belgium have been studied and reported upon regularly. Discussions have been carried on with the Belgian Government concerning financial matters of mutual concern, such as the sale of surplus equipment by the Canadian Army, and the unfreezing of assets in Canada and in Belgium.

As a result of the part played by the Canadian Army in the liberation of Belgium, a marked interest in Canada and Canadian affairs has been shown by the Belgian public. Particular interest has been evinced in the possibility of resuming trade relations and of migrating to Canada.

Routine business included the issuance of passports, the granting of visas and the repatriation of and aid to distressed Canadian nationals in Belgium.

The Embassy also carried out a number of duties in connection with the marriage of some 200 Canadian soldiers to Belgian nationals. It is expected that this work will be taken over at an early date by representatives of the Canadian Wives Bureau.

As in the months immediately succeeding the liberation of Belgium, close relations have been maintained during the year between the Mission and the local Canadian Garrison.

Changes in the staff during the year included the transfer from Brussels of M. Pierre Dupuy to become Minister to the Netherlands. Mr. E. D. McGreer was appointed Counsellor to the Embassy and Mr. M. Cadieux was appointed as Second Secretary. Mr. B. A. Macdonald was appointed as Commercial Secretary. Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Hébert remained as Military Attaché but assumed the additional duty of Military Attaché to the Canadian Mission to the Netherlands.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

The year 1945 was marked by important political developments in Brazil, commencing with the restoration of freedom of the press and of political activity and ending with the election of a new president and of a parliament on December 2. The Embassy reported fully on these developments and on political, social and economic conditions generally. Reports were also prepared on the part played by Brazil in the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City and the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and on various other aspects of Brazil's foreign relations.

The office of the Commercial Secretary was extremely active during the year. The close of hostilities, the inauguration late in the year of what is expected to be a direct shipping service between Eastern Canada and Southern Brazil and the application of the Export Credit Insurance Act, all contributed to increased interest in trade between Canada and Brazil. A great many enquiries were received, many of which are already bearing fruit.

As in former years, a great deal of attention was given to fostering cultural relations between Canada and Brazil. The exhibition of Canadian Painting which had been held in Rio de Janeiro in November and December 1944 was transferred in January 1945 to São Paulo, where the success of its initial presentation was repeated. The Embassy collaborated with the Government of Brazil in the awarding of five fellowships to Canadians for study in Brazil, and with the Canada-Brazil Fund in connection with the granting of scholarships to several Brazilians for study in Canada. Canadian documentary films were widely distributed, and Canadian news stories and photographs were made available to the daily and periodical press. Sixty-five thousand copies of a booklet, in Portuguese, entitled "Canada—The War Reveals a Nation" were sent to a selected mailing list.

Assistance was rendered to the Canadian delegation to the Third Inter-American Radio Communications Conference, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in September, and to numerous Canadian visitors. The latter included some of the Canadian delegates to the Inter-American Bar Association Conference in Santiago, Chile, and a large number of business men.

Routine business included the issuance of passports and visas and the answering of many enquiries from Canada and Brazil for information on a multitude of subjects.

Mr. Désy attended the United Nations Conference as an adviser to the Canadian delegation and subsequently went on leave in Canada, being absent from April 15 to September 9. In his absence, Mr. E. Benjamin Rogers, Second Secretary, was Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Lester S. Glass, Commercial Attaché, left Rio de Janeiro in May, proceeding to Canada for a new posting. He was succeeded by Mr. Maurice Bélanger, who had been Assistant Commercial Attaché, and became Commercial Secretary in August. Mr. Wayland Gibson Smith took up his duties as Assistant Commercial Secretary in September. Mr. Robert A. D. Ford, Second Secretary, left Rio de Janeiro in September, proceeding to Canada on leave preparatory to a new posting. Mr. Ford was succeeded by Mr. Roger Chaput, Third Secretary, who was transferred from the Department of External Affairs and arrived in October.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

It was announced on August 2 that the Canadian Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., was being appointed Ambassador to Argentina. Since his departure from Chile on August 21, Mr. Jules Léger has acted as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. On October 9, Mr. Raineau-Emile Gravel reached Santiago to assume his duties as Assistant Commercial Secretary.

The Embassy furnished the Government with numerous reports on developments in the political, economic and social fields in Chile. These reports covered, among other topics, the Chilean declaration of war on Japan, the participation of Chile in the Chapultepec and San Francisco Conferences, the Chilean ratification of the United Nations Charter, relations with Argentina and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere, and the opening of diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Commercial Secretary, Mr. M. J. Vechsler, continued co-operating with his United Kingdom and United States colleagues in administering wartime economic controls, although the volume of this work has decreased progressively with the cessation of hostilities against Germany and Japan. The usual activities in connection with trade development were pursued. Mr. Vechsler left for Canada in November to attend a conference of the representatives of the Department of Trade and Commerce who are stationed in Latin America.

The Ambassador left Santiago in April to attend the preliminary Conference of Jurists in Washington to prepare the statute of the International

Court of Justice. Mr. Chipman then proceeded to San Francisco where he joined the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Following this Conference, the Ambassador spent a short time in Canada and arrived back in Santiago on July 22.

Although operating with a reduced staff for the greater part of the year, the Embassy devoted considerable attention to cultural relations between Canada and Chile. Canadian material supplied to newspapers and magazines was widely used by the recipients. The Ambassador gave a number of lectures on different aspects of Canadian life and the Embassy supplied material on Canada to Chilean lecturers. The circulation of Canadian films was increased, with approximately 10,000 persons per month viewing them. Material on Canada in the Spanish language supplied by Canadian Government agencies was widely distributed. A start was made in organizing an exchange of scholarships between Canadian and Chilean universities.

Four delegates from the Province of Quebec attended the Inter-American Congress of Catholic Action in Santiago in June. In October, Mr. John McCague and Mr. George Clemons, of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada visited Santiago at the request of the local Agricultural Societies to act as judges at the annual Cattle Show. The Fourth Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, which was held in Santiago from October 18 to October 30, was attended by six delegates from Canada, Senator L. Moraud and Mr. D. L. McCarthy being the official representatives of the Canadian Bar Association. In addition to the official visit to Canada of President Rios of Chile in October, visits of a number of other prominent Chileans to Canada occurred in the course of the year.

The Embassy handled the usual routine matters of issuing passports and visas, dealing with immigration questions, answering a wide variety of enquiries and protecting Canadian interests in general.

Canadian Embassy, China

The work of the Embassy continued to be directed toward the strengthening of friendly relations between Canada and China. The Ambassador and his staff maintained close relations not only with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War, but also with Government officials and heads of other ministries, particularly Economics, Finance, Communications, Agriculture and Education.

Reports were transmitted on military, political, economic and financial questions and on China's foreign relations. Special attention was given to plans for post-war reconstruction, and many interviews were held with commercial and industrial organizations desirous of establishing contacts with Canadian firms. Mr. F. H. Palmer, a senior officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, spent three months with the Embassy as Commercial Counsellor surveying the prospects of post-war trade. A great deal of preliminary work has been done preparatory to the early appointment of commercial representatives.

The shipment of munitions from Canada to China under the terms of the Mutual Aid Agreement signed in Ottawa on March 22, 1944, involved extended negotiations in Chungking. For this aid from Canada, the Chinese press continued to express warm appreciation.

The Embassy kept up its representation on the Advisory Committee in Chungking which assumed responsibility for the distribution of relief funds and supplies contributed through the Canadian Red Cross and the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada.

An exhibition of photographs prepared by the Wartime Information Board depicting Canada's wartime industries received favourable publicity. The Chinese press expressed amazement "at the greatness of Canada's contribution to

the Allied war against aggression" and referred to her ample reserves for peacetime expansion, particularly in shipbuilding, lumber, newsprint and wheat. The Canadian News Bulletin, originally published by the Embassy to bring information on Canada to Canadians cut off from home news, gradually changed its objective to that of spreading knowledge of Canada in important Chinese official, industrial and business circles.

Help was extended to increasing numbers of Chinese officials visiting Canada during the year. Negotiations were also continued with the Ministry of Education looking toward the establishment of a plan which might bring larger numbers of Chinese students to Canada. Officials of the Ministry recognize the advantages which Canada offers to their students. Only lack of adequate financial assistance has prevented an expansion of their plans.

Brigadier Kay, the Military Attaché, was the first Canadian to reach Hong Kong after the termination of hostilities. There he made arrangements for the repatriation of Canadian Prisoners of War and later, at Shanghai, co-operated with a representative sent directly from Canada, in the repatriation of civilians who had been interned. The Embassy extended aid to many Canadians in China who were forced to leave the country during the later months of 1944 and early in 1945 because of developments in the military situation. Continued attention was also given to the needs of Canadians of Chinese race who were refugees from Hong Kong and Canton.

Plans were made for the removal of the Embassy from Chungking to Nanking as soon as the capital returns to its former site.

The Ambassador, Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., returned to his post in Chungking on March 22, after a leave spent in Canada. During the year the following members of the staff returned to Canada: Mr. George S. Patterson, Counsellor; Mr. Ralph E. Collins, Second Secretary; Brigadier O. M. M. Kay, Military Attaché; and Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Wooster, Assistant Military Attaché. There have been assigned to the Embassy, Mr. C. A. Ronning, First Secretary; Mr. P. G. R. Campbell, Third Secretary; Brigadier W. M. Bostock, Military Attaché.

Canadian Legation, Cuba

On March 16, it was announced that Canada and Cuba had agreed to exchange diplomatic missions, and that Mr. Emile Vaillancourt had been appointed as first Canadian Minister to Cuba. Mr. Vaillancourt arrived in Havana on April 25, accompanied by Mr. A. R. Menzies, Second Secretary. The staff of the Legation was completed by the appointment of Mr. J. L. Mutter, former Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Havana, as Commercial Secretary. Mr. Vaillancourt presented his credentials to the President of Cuba, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin on May 8.

A suitable house was found for the Minister's residence, and a First of July reception was held there shortly after its occupation by the Minister. Temporary office accommodation close to the offices occupied by the former Canadian Government Trade Commissioner was made available for a period of two months through the courtesy of the Supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada in Cuba, and on July 10 more permanent accommodation was secured.

After a period of observation and adjustment the Legation has begun the preparation of reports on political and economic developments in Cuba and on Cuban foreign policy. Routine matters dealt with included such items as the issue of passports to Canadian nationals, the granting of visas to Cuban citizens and other persons desiring to visit Canada, care for the interests of Canadian seamen visiting Cuban ports, immigration matters, answering enquiries, the dissemination of Canadian publicity, and the distribution of tourist information.

Mr. Vaillancourt gave a luncheon on August 31 in honour of Dr. Mariano Brull y Caballero, before the latter's departure for Ottawa to assume his post as Cuban Minister to Canada.

Conversations were held with Commodore José Aguila Ruiz, Chief of Staff of the National War Navy of Cuba in connection with the latter's interest in purchasing in Canada a number of corvettes for the Cuban Navy and other equipment for the Cuban Government.

On November 10, Mr. J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary, returned to Canada for leave and a new posting.

Canadian Embassy, France

On March 15, His Majesty the King received Major-General Vanier following his appointment as Ambassador to France; and in the course of the year the Ambassador travelled to many parts of France to obtain a first-hand view of conditions in the provinces. He visited notably Dieppe, Calais, Boulogne, Caen, Lisieux, Rouen, Rennes, Angers, Dijon, Marseilles, Grenoble, Strasbourg, and scores of other towns and villages throughout France. Special ceremonies were held to commemorate the landings at Dieppe in August 1942 and in Normandy in June 1944. A service was also held at the Vimy Memorial on April 9 attended by the Ambassador, the Army Commander, Lieutenant-General H. D. G. Crerar and other Canadian military and civil representatives. In August, the President of the Provisional Government, General de Gaulle, paid a visit to Ottawa, for which the Ambassador returned to Canada where he remained until September 11 for consultation with the Department.

Shortly after the liberation of the concentration camp at Buchenwald, the Ambassador visited the camp for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the Canadians executed there. After following the preliminary meetings held in Paris in June, Mr. S. F. Rae attended the Twenty-Eighth Session of the International Commission of Air Navigation held between August 21 and 25, in London. Mr. G. L. Magann, Counsellor of the Embassy, was named Canadian representative at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees which started in Paris on November 20.

Reports were made to the Department covering a wide range of subjects relating to French domestic and foreign policy and to the general problems of international organization. Studies were made of the municipal elections held on April 29, the cantonal elections held on September 28 and 30 and subsequently the general elections and referendum of October 21 leading to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. These general elections were the first to be held in any of the liberated countries. The year was also marked by a number of important political trials including those of Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval and reports on these trials were sent to the Department.

The Embassy has given considerable attention to the furthering of cultural relations between Canada and France. Close co-operation between the Canadian Army authorities, the Canadian Legion Educational Services and the Embassy made it possible to reopen the Maison Canadienne at the Cité Universitaire as a hostel for members of the Canadian Armed Forces on educational leave in Paris. In view of the generous offer by the French Government of forty scholarships to Canadians, arrangements for the accommodation of a certain number of scholarship students at the Maison Canadienne have been under consideration. Assistance has been extended to Canadian publishers in their effort to promote the publication of Canadian books in France and also the exchange of books between Canada and France. Contacts have been renewed with French cultural organizations and views were exchanged as to ways and means of arranging exchanges of students and lecturers.

The Consular Section early in the year took over from the Protecting Power the administration of relief payments to Canadian nationals. Lieut.-Col. D. C. Unwin Simson paid two visits to the British Consulates in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nice and Lyon to discuss the questions of relief and repatriation and to make arrangements for the transfer of duties formerly carried out by the Swiss authorities. Financial assistance was granted to 165 persons and monthly statements with regard to relief were forwarded to Ottawa. War pensions which had been suspended during the Occupation of France were re-established in 100 cases.

Routine matters dealt with included: the issuance and renewal of passports and certificates of identity; the granting of courtesy and diplomatic visas; interviews regarding Canadian status, naturalization and immigration; revocation of naturalization certificates and acceptance of notices of retention of Canadian domicile; applications for birth and death certificates; tracing of Canadian nationals; enquiries regarding personal property left in France in 1940 and estates of deceased Canadians; legalization of documents and witnessing of individual signatures. 128 Canadians were repatriated and necessary arrangements for their transportation to Canada were made by the Embassy, while the necessary documentation was also provided for wives of Army personnel travelling to Canada. Early in January Major J. Hébert of the Embassy proceeded to Italy to report on the welfare of Canadian nationals.

The work of the Embassy during the year has involved close liaison with the French and Canadian military authorities and with Supreme Allied Headquarters which for a considerable period had its centre in Paris. The Military Attaché visited Alsace, Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, and accompanied the Ambassador during the latter's visit to the French front where, from March 22 to 28, he was a guest of its Commander, General de Lattre de Tassigny. In a liaison capacity close relations were maintained with the French Service Departments in connection with the disposal of Canadian Army surplus stores and equipment in accordance with the Government's program. Inquiries concerning missing Canadian service personnel were dealt with by the Embassy.

The Embassy dealt with numerous requests from French firms and individuals desirous of trading with Canada, both for imports and exports, and with similar enquiries emanating from Canadian firms. Other enquiries dealt with included such matters as the publication in Canada of French books; the releasing of French holdings in Canada held by the Custodian of Enemy Property; the transfer of funds; Canadian customs regulations; Canadian patent and trade mark regulations, etc. Reports were prepared on the economic situation in France; on French legislation providing for the declaration of property and funds held in Canada by French citizens and persons of foreign nationality established in France; and on financial and trade agreements concluded between France and other countries.

The Embassy has been active in establishing contacts with French press and radio circles. Thousands of copies of publications such as "Canada at War", "Canada 1945", and "Canadian Affairs" were distributed to public libraries, newspapers and to the general public, while articles on Canada were published by leading French writers. Several broadcasts devoted to Canada were made. Relations were established with distributors in the theatrical and non-theatrical fields, and with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Cinématographiques. In addition, films on Canada were loaned to cultural, tourist, trade-union and rural organizations. Arrangements for the visit of French newspapermen and writers to Canada were also made by the Embassy. Three photographic exhibitions on Canada were held in Clermont-Ferrand, Paris and Lyon. The Paris exhibition was opened by the Ambassador in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the heads of diplomatic missions, and was seen by thousands of visitors. At the request of the French Government Canada also participated in an exhibition displaying the activities of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and Canada in the field of war finance.

The following changes in personnel have taken place during the year: Mr. D'Arcy McGreer served as Counsellor for a brief period pending his transfer to the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, at which time Mr. G. L. Magann was appointed to this post. Mr. P. A. Beaulieu was transferred from the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Mr. J. M. Côté was appointed Third Secretary in October. Major A. Morin, Major J. Hébert, and Captain R. Beullac who had been attached to the Embassy for special duties have returned to Canada. At the end of the year, Group Captain D. M. Edwards took up his post as Air Attaché.

Canadian Embassy, Greece

In June arrangements were completed for the appointment of Major-General the Honourable Léo Richer LaFlèche, D.S.O., as first Canadian Ambassador to Greece and for the elevation by Greece and Canada of their respective missions to the rank of Embassy. Major-General LaFlèche arrived in Greece on September 12 with members of the Embassy staff, consisting of Mr. James George, Third Secretary, and Mr. M. Bruce MacLachlan, Attaché. On September 28 Major-General LaFlèche presented to the Regent of Greece, His Beatitude Archbishop Damaskinos, the Letter of Recall of Major-General G. P. Vanier, appointed in 1943 to serve in London as Canadian Minister to the Greek Government in exile, and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador.

The first Canadian diplomatic mission in the capital of a country of South-eastern Europe or of the Eastern Mediterranean was given a warm reception by Greeks of all shades of political opinion, and it was evident that Canada's humanitarian aid to Greece during and since the war, in gifts of wheat and other supplies, had already established Canada in the hearts of the Hellenes.

The task of finding suitable accommodation for the Embassy and its staff under the conditions prevailing in Athens proved to be extremely arduous. Open market prices quoted on civilian properties were prohibitive, and at the close of the year the work of the Embassy was still being carried on in difficult circumstances in a small and gloomy apartment borrowed from the British Army.

The Embassy had scarcely been established when Canadians who had spent the war years in Greece began to find their way to its doors. These persons, nearly all of whom are of Greek origin, number about 350 in the whole of Greece. By the end of the year 64 of 180 applications for repatriation or re-admission to Canada had been approved, and in spite of the serious shortage of sea transport to Canada and the United States, the Embassy had been able to arrange passage for 31 of the applicants.

Like all who lived in Greece during the occupation, members of the Canadian community suffered from privation. Few died or were killed by the Germans, but all showed signs of their sufferings and a score have been dependent on relief paid by the Canadian Government. The number of these cases is being reduced as rapidly as possible.

The Embassy has handled requests for information regarding the whereabouts and the welfare of Canadians in Greece or of their relatives in Canada. There have also been a number of requests from Canadians for the Embassy's help in releasing their Canadian accounts from the charge of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Regular payments are made by the Embassy to nine pensioners of the Canadian Armed Forces of the First World War.

From Greek subjects there has been a constant barrage of requests for facilities to emigrate to Canada or to visit Canada for study or for business reasons. The shortage of shipping space has prevented most of these requests from being met.

The Embassy has received many requests from Greek firms wishing to be put in touch with Canadian companies interested in the export trade, particularly in forest products and newsprint, cereals, ships, boots, blankets and clothing.

Most products required by Greece have been in short supply in Canada, however, and the UNRRA program has necessarily had a virtual monopoly of imports into Greece. The links between Canadian exporters and Greece, who formerly carried on a trade exceeding \$10,000,000 a year, are nevertheless being re-established in preparation for the day when shipping and other restrictions will no longer interfere with the normal exchange of goods between the two countries.

Because of the prominent interest Canada has in the work of UNRRA, the Embassy has kept in close touch with UNRRA operations in Greece, which has been the largest single recipient of UNRRA aid in 1945. Nearly all the wheat, many of the trucks, and large quantities of other supplies imported by UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation in Greece were products of Canada.

The Third Secretary made trips to Crete and elsewhere to acquaint the Embassy with conditions prevailing outside the capital. Full reports were sent to Ottawa on the economic and political crises through which Greece has been passing in its struggle to recover from the physical and psychological devastation resulting from German occupation and the ensuing civil war.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, former Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, whose appointment as Canadian Ambassador to Mexico had been announced in November, 1944, arrived in Mexico City early in February. He presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor, the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, and his own Letters of Credence to President Camacho on February 15. Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary, acted as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* until this date. Mr. Douglas S. Cole, former Chief Trade Commissioner and Consul in New York City, was transferred to Mexico in August as Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy. Mr. C. S. Bissett, former Commercial Secretary of the Embassy was transferred to Caracas, Venezuela, as Trade Commissioner. In September, Mr. A. W. Evans assumed his duties as Assistant Commercial Secretary of the Embassy. Miss B. M. Meagher arrived in Mexico early in December to serve as Third Secretary on the staff of the Embassy. Mrs. Irene Baird, representative of the National Film Board, arrived in Mexico in March where she worked in close co-operation with the Embassy.

The Embassy has kept the Government informed of political, economic and social developments in Mexico during the year. Topics dealt with included political alignments in connection with the presidential elections to be held in 1946, the Chapultepec Conference held in Mexico from February 25 to March 7, and the Second Session of the Permanent Committee of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in July, at which Canada was officially represented by the Ambassador.

The Office of the Commercial Secretary was active in promoting contacts with Mexican officials and the business community. Discussions were held in connection with a proposed commercial treaty between Canada and Mexico. A treaty concerning the establishment of shipping lines between Canada and Mexico was also under consideration.

In the cultural domain the Embassy's activities were increased. The National Film Board representative co-operated in extending the distribution of Canadian films. Spanish language material furnished by Canadian Government agencies was widely distributed and material on Canada made available to the Mexican press evoked a ready response. A two-week exhibit of Canadian photographs was officially opened on November 5 by the Minister of the Interior at the Palace of Fine Arts. The exhibit was taken to Pueblo and Vera Cruz in December, where the Ambassador opened the exhibition in the course of an official visit.

Visitors from Canada included two groups of Canadian students who followed special courses at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. Cardinal Marie-Rodrigue Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, visited Mexico in

Papal Legate on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Coronation of the Virgin of Guadalupe. He was accompanied by the Rector of Laval University, the late Monsignor Cyrille Gagnon, and other members of the Canadian clergy. In August, the Mexican Minister of Marine, General Heriberto Jara, paid an official visit to Canada.

The Ambassador returned to Canada late in June for consultations. In December, he paid an official visit to the states of Pueblo, Vera Cruz and Yucatan. The Commercial Counsellor was called to Ottawa in November to attend a conference of the representatives in Latin America of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Agreement in respect of Military Service in Canada and Mexico, which had been effected by an exchange of notes on February 29, 1944, through the British Embassy, before the establishment of the Canadian Embassy, was amended by an exchange of notes between the Canadian Embassy and the Mexican Government of April 12 and May 7, 1945, which clarified certain provisions of the agreement and made it an entirely Canadian-Mexican understanding.

The volume of routine business, such as the issuing of passports and visas, immigration questions, assistance to distressed Canadians, notarial work and various related problems, increased very substantially during 1945.

Canadian Legation, The Netherlands

Mr. Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G., was appointed Canadian Minister to the Netherlands early in the year, returning to London from Brussels on March 4 to take up his post. He presented his Letters of Credence to Queen Wilhelmina in London on April 1st. Following the end of hostilities in Europe it was found impossible to re-establish immediately the Legation in The Hague and the Mission remained in London. The minister made a number of visits to various parts of Holland and on October 29th the Legation was finally transferred to The Hague. Pending the establishment of suitable Chancery premises temporary accommodation was obtained at the Hotel des Indes in The Hague.

During the year the Legation has provided the Government with reports on the Netherlands' domestic and foreign policies and upon the many economic matters arising out of the war. Cordial relations have been maintained between the Mission and the Netherlands Government and with other members of the Diplomatic Corps attached to that Government.

Routine matters dealt with during the year included the issuance of passports and visas, the answering of enquiries about enlistment in the Canadian Armed Forces, regulations governing the movement of immigrants to Canada and other related topics.

Cordial relations with the Canadian Army have been maintained and considerable attention has been given to the many questions arising out of the presence in Holland of a large number of Canadian troops.

The following changes in personnel took place: Mr. T. A. Stone had to return to Canada early in the year for reasons of ill health and Mr. J. K. Starnes became Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. H. F. Feaver arrived in London to take up his post as First Secretary on March 4th. Mr. J. A. Langley was appointed Commercial Counsellor in July and at the same time Colonel C. P. Hébert was appointed as Military Attaché while continuing as Military Attaché to the Canadian Embassy in Brussels.

Canadian Embassy, Peru

The Embassy, which had occupied temporary quarters for several months after its opening on October 21, 1944, was established in suitable new quarters early in 1945. The Chancery of the Embassy is located in the Edificio Boza, the offices being shared with the Commercial Secretary and his staff.

The staff of the Embassy consists of Mr. W. G. Stark, Commercial Secretary, Mr. F. M. Tovell, Third Secretary, and Mr. C. J. Van Tighem, Assistant Commercial Secretary. Mr. Tovell assumed his duties in Lima on February 25, and Mr. Van Tighem on October 2.

The Canadian Ambassador, with the officers of his staff, comprised a special Canadian Mission which attended the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President, Dr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

Throughout the year the Embassy has forwarded to the Department reports on political, social and economic developments in Peru.

The Commercial Secretary collaborated closely with officials of Peru, the United States and the United Kingdom on questions of economic policy arising from the application of wartime controls. The normal work of maintaining and promoting contacts with Peruvian officials and the business community was continued actively. The subject of the possible acquisition by Peru of Canadian ships and aircraft was canvassed. The signing of a Commercial Agreement with Peru was discussed but the presidential elections caused its consideration to be postponed.

In the field of cultural relations, the Embassy was active in making available to the press a large amount of material on Canada which was extensively used. Close liaison was maintained with the Latin-American Section of the Wartime Information Board (later the Canadian Information Service). The Embassy published a monthly Canadian News Bulletin which was distributed to Canadians in Peru. Canadian films supplied by the National Film Board were distributed as widely as possible. Spanish and English editions of the Handbook on Canada published by the Department of Trade and Commerce and eight thousand copies of the Spanish editions of "Canada at War" were given wide circulation, together with other general literature on Canada. A collection of Canadian books provided by the Canadian Authors' Association was presented to the Peruvian National Library as a Canadian contribution towards its reconstruction.

The Embassy arranged with the Canadian Post Office Department, on behalf of the Peruvian Government, for Canadian experts to be made available to advise on the reorganization of the Peruvian Postal and Telegraph System.

Visitors from Canada to Peru included Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C., Ambassador to Chile, en route to attend the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, Mr. H. M. Scott of the Canadian War Assets Corporation, members of the Canadian delegation to the Inter-American Bar Association Conference in Chile, Mr. Clifford Gibson of the Ontario Mining Association and a number of Canadian business men.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Tovell, visited the many Canadian employees of the International Petroleum Company resident at Talara in September.

Other matters dealt with included the issuance of passports and visas, assistance to Canadian visitors to Peru and to Peruvian visitors to Canada, immigration and nationality questions and the compiling of a register of Canadians resident in Peru.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The importance of the activities of the Canadian Embassy in Moscow was enhanced during the year 1945 by reason of the numerous conferences and negotiations of international importance which took place within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Allied plans covering the final stages of the war together with an outline of procedure for the immediate post-war period were determined at the Conference at Yalta in February, attended by Mr. Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Stalin. Moscow was the scene of

important negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic, which led to the conclusion of a Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship and Alliance in August. There were also important agreements concluded between the Soviet Union on the one hand and Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary on the other. The Allied Commission on Reparations also met in the Soviet capital in June. The Canadian Embassy in Moscow was able to provide direct information concerning all these international events which took place within the area of its responsibility.

The 220th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the occasion of an international gathering of scientists who assembled in Moscow and Leningrad between June 15th and 28th. Three Canadian delegates who attended at the invitation of the Soviet Government were Professor Harold A. Innis of the University of Toronto, Dr. Hans Selye of McGill University, and Mr. A. E. Porsild of the National Herbarium in Ottawa.

The Embassy was instrumental during the year in arranging for an extensive exchange of scientific and technical information between Soviet and Canadian authorities. Agriculture, forestry, food sanitation, geological and aerial photography, mining processes and other subjects were amongst the subjects concerning which information was obtained by the Embassy from the Soviet authorities and forwarded for distribution to the appropriate departments of government in Canada.

The rapid advance of the Soviet armies into Eastern Germany resulted in the liberation of a number of Canadian prisoners-of-war, whose repatriation through the Soviet Union was arranged by the Military Attaché, Brigadier H. Lefebvre, assisted for this purpose by Major Nelson Darling and Squadron Leader E. Leafloor.

Publicity about Canada was fostered by the distribution of photographs, newspaper articles, pamphlets, plays, recordings and films. Thus the Embassy forwarded articles and photographs to "Britansky Soyuznik", the Russian-language newspaper published in Moscow by the Press Section of the British Embassy. The TASS agency was supplied with prints for reproduction in Soviet newspapers. A selection of Canadian plays was offered to VOKS in Moscow. This society was also supplied with radio recordings of music by contemporary Canadian composers, together with photographs and biographical data. Issues of Wartime Information Board publications were circulated. As regards films, eight Canadian newsreel films were given to the Soviet Film Committee (INTORGKINO) in Moscow while background material and photographs were supplied to the Soviet authorities engaged in the production of the Soviet film version of Jack London's "White Fang".

During the absence of the Ambassador, between April 6 and September 17, while he was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and again at the end of the year while he led the Canadian Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization in London, Mr. Leon Mayrand acted as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Arnold Smith and Mr. George Power, both of whom had been in the Soviet Union since the establishment of the Canadian Legation in 1943, returned to Ottawa during the year for assignment to new duties. At the end of the year Mr. J. H. Thurrott (Third Secretary) arrived in Moscow to join the staff of the Embassy.

Canadian Embassy, United States of America

The work of the Canadian Embassy continued to expand during 1945 although the end of hostilities in Europe and Asia has necessitated a reorganization of most of the Canadian agencies associated with the Embassy in the conduct of Canada's relations with the United States Government.

Mr. L. B. Pearson was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States and presented his Letters of Credence to the President on January 22nd.

The Embassy took an active part in the work of the various Combined Boards, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Combined Liberated Areas Committee, the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Canadian Claims Commission, the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture of which the Ambassador was Chairman, the Council and the Central Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Embassy was also active in connection with the work of the Committee on Supplies and the Agricultural Rehabilitation Committee of UNRRA.

A wide variety of subjects was dealt with by the Embassy during the year, including the following:— diplomatic reporting on relations of the United States with other countries and on developments in the United States; economic and political warfare; information and public relations; income tax problems and United States Revenue legislation; surplus war property disposal; telecommunications; international civil aviation; selective service and manpower problems; fisheries; boundary waters; price control and rationing; relief and repatriation of Canadian prisoners-of-war and civilians; Red Cross matters; treatment and repatriation of enemy prisoners-of-war and aliens held in Canada; passport, immigration, visa and nationality questions; military relief; refugees; customs matters; import and export problems; registration and protection of Canadian nationals; international educational matters; extradition and other legal matters.

The following changes in personnel took place:— Mr. Merchant Mahoney, Counsellor of the Embassy was transferred to Ireland to assume the post of Canadian High Commissioner to that country; Mr. T. A. Stone was transferred from London and is now serving as Counsellor of this Embassy; Mr. Escott Reid was transferred to London to serve on the Canadian Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations in London; Mr. George Magann left this Embassy on March 26th to take up duties as Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris; Mr. Graham Morrow was appointed First Secretary at the Embassy on February 12th; Mr. Ralph E. Collins joined the staff of the Embassy as Second Secretary on October 1st; Mr. J. R. Murray was transferred to the Embassy as Third Secretary from the Department of External Affairs on October 25th; Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Second Secretary, left Washington on August 31st to take up his duties at the Canadian Embassy in Paris; Mr. H. H. Carter was appointed to this Embassy as Third Secretary on April 30th and was subsequently transferred to the Department of External Affairs on October 23rd.

Acting Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.V.R. has been appointed Naval Attaché to succeed Captain Edson Sherwood, R.C.N.; Colonel W. C. Dick, O.B.E. has been appointed Military Attaché to succeed Colonel Guy V. Gurney, M.C. on October 15th; Mr. A. F. W. Plumpton, Financial Attaché terminated his duties and left Washington on March 6th.

Canadian Legation to The Allied Governments, London

During the year the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments has carried on Canadian relations with the Governments of the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway and Yugoslavia. The course of the war in Europe caused the number of Allied Governments in London to diminish until, with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, they had all left the United Kingdom to return to their own capitals. In July the Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments was designated the Canadian Legation to the Netherlands, remaining as Canadian Legation to the Allied Governments in formal character only.

During the course of the year the Legation maintained the cordial relations existing between the Mission and the various governments to which it was accredited and friendly contacts with the other members of the Diplomatic Corps attached to those governments.

The Legation has dealt with a variety of matters and reported fully on diplomatic and other developments of interest which occurred in the governments or in their countries. Routine matters dealt with included the issuance of a number of visas to officials of the Allied Governments travelling to Canada.

There were a number of changes in the personnel of the Legation. At the beginning of the year, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, remained the accredited Canadian Minister to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia. In January, the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. T. A. Stone returned to Canada and was subsequently posted to Washington; Mr. J. K. Starnes, Secretary of the Legation became Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. On March 3, Mr. Pierre Dupuy returned from the Embassy in Brussels to become Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation. He subsequently was appointed Canadian Minister to the Netherlands and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Legation to the Allied Governments. Mr. H. F. Feaver was appointed as First Secretary to the Canadian Legation to the Netherlands and arrived in London to take up his post on March 3. Mr. S. G. MacDonald was appointed Commercial Secretary to Norway and took up his duties in London on June 12. Mr. J. K. Starnes was transferred to the Department of External Affairs on July 23. In August Mr. MacDonald visited Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen in connection with economic matters generally and in particular with the establishment of the Canadian Legation in Oslo. In October, Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland, was appointed Canadian Minister to Norway. The Canadian Legation to the Netherlands was established in the Hague on October 29.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

There has been a steady growth in the volume of regular Consular activities in the Consulate during its third year.

Passport, immigration and naturalization work increased considerably over the high level of the previous year. There has been a noticeable gain in the number of enquiries received and dealt with by letter, and also a substantial increase in the number of callers at the office.

Authentication of documents and legal work in connection with estates, has again grown in volume and more letters are received every day of a quasi-legal character. A new important development in the work of this division is concerned with passing on to beneficiaries the proceeds of estates of merchant seamen who lost their lives due to enemy action on the high seas. In addition, the Consulate General distributes accrued wages, compensation for loss of clothing, etc., owing to sailors who are lost. It would appear that this work will be of major importance for at least a year. The increase in this work has been offset to some extent by the decline in the Custodian work resulting from the partial freeing from control of securities when hostilities ceased.

The representational duties of the Consul General continue to increase. These are shared by the Consuls and Vice Consuls. The demand for speakers on Canadian subjects declined with the ending of hostilities, but prior to that time more speeches were made by members of the Consular staff than at any previous period in the history of the office.

Trade activities have been at a higher level than ever throughout the past year and require the full time of a Consul and two Vice Consuls. As of July 1, Mr. B. C. Butler, who had been Consul and Trade Commissioner for ten months

returned to Ottawa to become Director of Publicity in the Department of Trade and Commerce. He has been succeeded by Mr. James A. Strong, who took up his duties on November 26.

As forecast in the last report there has been a continual decline in the activities of the Canadian Military Representative. After VE Day and VJ Day, the number of members of the Canadian Armed Forces who were here on furlough and their consequential problems became almost negligible, as did enquiries about enlistment in the Canadian forces from non-Canadians. There have been a limited number of enquiries about discharge benefits, pension rights, etc., but it has been decided that the office should be closed as of December 15th.

Representatives of the Wartime Information Board, later the Canadian Information Service, and the National Film Board continued to work in close conjunction with the Consulate General.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

During a year of transition from war to peace in the course of which connections between Greenland and Denmark were resumed, the Consulate has continued to submit reports to the Department on developments in Greenland. Close relations continued to be maintained with the administration in Godthaab and a variety of problems treated, including the education of Greenland children in Canada, Canada-Greenland trade and shipping between Greenland and foreign ports. Canadian documentary films have been given a wide circulation, including showings during the journey which the Acting Consul made up the coast to Upernavik when a portable power plant and projector were used.

Mr. Trevor Lloyd who had been Acting Consul since October 1944 left Greenland in November 1945 and was replaced by Mr. M. J. Dunbar.

APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Agreement concerning an Armistice between the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, "acting on behalf of all the United Nations which are in a state of war with Hungary", on the one hand, and Hungary on the other, signed at Moscow, January 20, 1945.

Act of Surrender of German and other forces under the command of the German Commander-in-Chief South West to the Supreme Commander, Mediterranean theatre of operations, signed at Caserta, April 29, 1945.

Act of Surrender of all German armed forces in Holland, in northwest Germany including all islands, and in Denmark, to the Commander-in-Chief of the 21st Army Group, signed May 4, 1945.

Act of Surrender of German Forces to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, signed by General Oberst Jodl in Reims, May 7, 1945.

Act of Surrender of German forces to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, signed by General Field-Marshal Keitel, General Admiral von Friedeburg and General Oberst Stumpf in Berlin, May 8, 1945.

Declaration regarding the defeat of Germany and the assumption of supreme authority with respect to Germany by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, made by the representatives of the Supreme Commands of these countries, "acting in the interests of the United Nations", signed at Berlin, June 5, 1945, together with other documents, including a statement by which the aforesaid signatories announce their intention to consult with the Governments of other United Nations in connection with the exercise of this authority.

Charter of the United Nations, including the Statute of the International Court of Justice, signed at San Francisco, June 26, 1945.

Provisional Arrangements establishing the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco, June 26, 1945.

Act of Surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese armed forces, signed for Japan, the United Nations, the United States of America, China, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, in Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945.

Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, signed at Quebec, October 16, 1945.

Declaration on Atomic Energy by the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the Prime Minister of Canada, signed at Washington, November 15, 1945.

Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in London from the 1st to the 16th November, 1945.

Instrument establishing a Preparatory Educational, Scientific and Cultural Commission, signed at London, November 16, 1945.

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London, November 16, 1945.

Protocol between Canada, Australia, Denmark, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, governing pelagic whaling for the season 1946-47, signed at London, November 26, 1945.

Agreement on Telecommunications Questions between Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, and the United States of America, signed at Hamilton, Bermuda, December 4, 1945.

Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, signed at Washington, December 27, 1945.

Articles of Agreement of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, signed at Washington, December 27, 1945.

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Australia

Agreement with respect to the loan to the Government of Australia of vessels owned by the Government of Canada, signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945.

Brazil

Exchange of Notes recording an agreement relating to military service, signed at Rio de Janeiro, February 9, 1945.

Czechoslovakia

Exchange of Notes relating to the resumption of trade relations, dated at Ottawa July 19 and 24, 1945.

Iceland

Exchange of verbal notes, dated at Reykjavik, October 25, 1944, and January 13, 1945, between the United Kingdom and Iceland and recording a temporary agreement for the continued validity of all agreements between the two countries in force at the time of the dissolution of the Union between Iceland and Denmark, pending the conclusion of any new agreements between the two countries. Some of the agreements the validity of which is continued are applicable to Canada.

Mexico

Exchange of Notes, dated at Mexico, April 12 and May 7, 1945, amending the Agreement in respect of conscription for military service effected by an Exchange of Notes dated February 29, 1944.

Newfoundland

Exchange of Notes concerning the operation of commercial air service by Trans-Canada Air Lines, dated at St. John's, Newfoundland, March 13 and 16, 1945.

United Kingdom

Agreement with respect to the loan to the Government of the United Kingdom of vessels owned by the Government of Canada, signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945.

Agreement supplemental to the foregoing, signed at Ottawa, August 17, 1945.

Agreement for air services, signed at Hamilton, Bermuda, December 21, 1945.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes recording an agreement for civil air transport, effected at Washington, February 17, 1945.

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement concerning the so-called Canol Project, effected at Ottawa, February 26, 1945.

Protocol annexed to the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals which was concluded at Washington on April 29, 1942, signed at Ottawa, October 3, 1945.

APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AT WHICH CANADA WAS REPRESENTED DURING 1945

United Nations War Crimes Commission

London, March, 1945.

Attended by—Rt. Hon Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.***Canada-United States-United Kingdom Discussions of Food Supplies***

Washington, April, 1945.

H. F. Angus,
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs represented the Department at
these meetings.***Meeting of Commonwealth Government Representatives on
International Organization***

London, April, 1945.

Attended by—Rt. Hon Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.
H. H. Wrong,
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs.***Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Jurists To Draw up a
Draft Statute for the International Court of Justice***

Washington, April 9-20, 1945.

Attended by—J. E. Read, K.C.,
Legal Adviser of the Department of External Affairs.
R. Chaput,
Department of External Affairs.***United Nations Conference on International Organization***

San Francisco, April 25-June 26, 1945.

Attended by:

*Delegates—*Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada; President of the Privy
Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs;
Chairman of the Delegation.Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.
Deputy Chairman of the Delegation.The Hon. J. H. King, M.D.,
Leader of the Government in the Senate.The Hon. Lucien Moraud, LL.D., K.C.,
Member of the Senate.Gordon Graydon, M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

United Nations Conference on International Organization—Continued*Delegates—Concluded*

M. J. Coldwell, M.P.,
President and Parliamentary Leader of the
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.
Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, M.P.,
Member of Parliament.

Senior Advisers and Alternate Delegates—

N. A. Robertson,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
H. H. Wrong,
Associate Under Secretary of State for External
Affairs.
L. B. Pearson,
Ambassador to the United States.
Jean Désy, K.C.
Ambassador to Brazil.
L. D. Wilgress,
Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.
Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.
Ambassador to Chile.
Major General M. A. Pope, C.B., M.C.
Military Staff Officer to the Prime Minister; Military
Secretary to the Cabinet War Committee and
Member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Special Advisers—

P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.
L. Rasminsky,
Assistant to the Governor of the Bank of Canada.
Escott Reid,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
C. S. A. Ritchie,
Department of External Affairs.
Miss Elizabeth MacCallum,
Department of External Affairs.
R. Chaput,
Department of External Affairs.

Press and Information Officers—

A. D. Dunton,
General Manager, Wartime Information Board.
J. H. Campbell,
Wartime Information Board (Canadian Embassy,
Washington).
N. J. Anderson,
Wartime Information Board.

Secretary—

R. G. Robertson,
Department of External Affairs.

Assistant Secretaries—

Miss M. Bridge,
Department of External Affairs.
J. L. Delisle,
Department of External Affairs.

Secretariat of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs—

W. J. Turnbull,
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
J. W. Pickersgill,
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.
J. A. Gibson,
Department of External Affairs.
Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Wallace,
Office of the Prime Minister.
J. E. Handy,
Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Secretaries to Delegates—

M. Bernier—Secretary to Mr. St. Laurent.
M. Jack—Secretary to Mr. Graydon.
A. B. Macdonald—Secretary to Mr. Coldwell.

Commonwealth Air Transport Council

London, July 9–13, 1945.

Attended by—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.
Air Marshal G. O. Johnson
Group Captain C. C. Wyatt.
Group Captain Rutledge,
Department of National Defence (Air).
D. B. Hicks,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United
Kingdom.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference

London, July, 1945.

Attended by—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.
Walter Rush,
Controller of Radio, Department of Transport.
F. H. Soward,
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs.
Lt. Col. E. W. T. Gill,
Privy Council Secretariat.

UNRRA Council—3rd Session

London, August, 1945.

Attended by—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States. Member of the
Council for Canada and Chairman of the Delegation.
Maj.-Gen. the Hon. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O.,
Ambassador-Designate to Greece.
Pierre Dupuy,
Minister to Netherlands.
H. F. Angus,
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.
Lt.-Col. A. Murray McCrimmon,
Mutual Aid Administration.
R. P. Bower,
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, London,
Secretary of the Delegation.

**Interim Council of Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization
(PICAO)**

Montreal, August 15, 1945.

Attended by—Anson C. McKim,
Canadian member of the Council.
R. M. Macdonnell,
Department of External Affairs.
A. D. McLean,
Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport.
Air Vice-Marshal A. Ferrier,
Member, Air Transport Board.
P. G. R. Campbell,
Department of External Affairs.
Claude Châtillon,
Department of External Affairs.

Executive Committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission

London, August 16–October 27, 1945.

Attended by—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.
Ambassador to the United States.
Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon,
Ambassador to Belgium.
Escott Reid,
Department of External Affairs.
D. Lapan,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

International Commission for Air Navigation—28th Plenary Session

London, August, 1945.

Attended by—S. F. Rae,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

International Wheat Council

London, August 31–September 1, 1945.

Canadian Representative—R. V. Biddulph,
European Commissioner of the Canadian
Wheat Board.

Third Inter-American Radio Communications Conference

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 3–27, 1945.

Attended by—Mr. F. H. Soward,
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Chairman of the Delegation.
Donald Manson,
Assistant General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting
Corporation.
W/C S. R. Burbank,
Acting Director of Signals, Department of National
Defence for Air.
W. A. Rush,
Controller of Radio, Department of Transport.
J. W. Bain,
Senior Radio Engineer, Department of Transport.
C. J. Acton,
Supervising Radio Inspector, Department of Transport.

Observers—W. D. Richardson,
Transmission Development Engineer, Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation.
S. S. Stevens,
Superintendent of Communications, Trans-Canada
Air Lines.
K. A. MacKinnon,
Consulting Radio Engineer, All-Canada Radio
Facilities.
Henry S. Dawson,
Chief Engineer, Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

***Canada-U.S.A. Conference on Conservation of Fisheries Resources of
the Great Lakes***

Ottawa, September 18-19, 1945.

Attended by—J. E. Read, K.C.

Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs,
Chairman, Canadian delegation.
R. M. Macdonnell,
Department of External Affairs.
E. R. Hopkins,
Department of External Affairs.
D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
A. J. Whitmore,
Department of Fisheries.
D. H. Sutherland,
Department of Fisheries.
S. V. Ozere,
Department of Fisheries.
D. J. Taylor,
Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries.
H. H. MacKay,
Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries.
C. Chatillon,
Department of External Affairs, Secretary, Canadian
Delegation.

International Labour Conference—(27th Session)

Paris, October 15, 1945.

Attended by—

Delegates—Gray Turgeon,
Vancouver, B.C.
Alfred Rive,
Department of External Affairs.

Alternate—V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour.

Secretary—T. L. Carter,
Department of External Affairs.

*Provincial government representatives accompanying the government
delegation—*

Hon. Antonio Barrette,
Minister of Labour, Quebec.
Jean-Pierre Després,
Department of Labour, Quebec.
Hon. Charles Daley,
Minister of Labour, Ontario.
Hon. C. C. Williams,
Minister of Labour, Saskatchewan.

International Labour Conference—(27th Session)—Concluded*Employers' delegate—*

Mr. Harry Taylor,
Personnel Manager of Canadian National Carbon
Company and Member of the Industrial Relations
Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Associa-
tion, Toronto.

Technical Adviser—

Mr. Allan Ross,
Ross-Meagher, Ltd., Ottawa.

Workers' delegate—

Mr. J. Arthur D'Aoust,
Vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of
Canada, and Vice-president of the International
Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Montreal.

Technical advisers—

Mr. Birt Showler,
Vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of
Canada, and President of Vancouver, New West-
minster and District Trades and Labour Council,
Vancouver.

Mr. Norman H. Dowd,
Executive Secretary of Canadian Congress of Labour,
Ottawa.

Mr. Alfred Charpentier,
President of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation
of Labour, Montreal.

**First Meeting of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations**

Quebec City, October 16–November 1, 1945.

*Attended by—**Member of the Conference—*

Hon. James G. Gardiner, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture; Chairman of Delegation.

*Alternate—*G. S. H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Chairman
of Delegation.

L. B. Pearson,
Ambassador to the United States, Chairman of the
Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture;
Chairman of the Conference.

*Associates—*E. S. Archibald,
Director, Experimental Farms Service, Department
of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Georges Bouchard,
Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Agri-
culture, Ottawa.

A. T. Cameron,
Chairman, Fisheries Research Board, Department of
Fisheries; Professor of Biochemistry, University of
Manitoba, Winnipeg.

D. Roy Cameron,
Dominion Forester, Department of Mines and
Resources, Ottawa.

Associates—Concluded

- S. A. Cudmore,*
Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.
- D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.
- H. H. Hannam,
President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture,
Ottawa.
- George McIvor,
Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board,
Winnipeg.
- F. S. Parney,
Chief, Industrial Hygiene Division, Department of
National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Advisers—

- L. R. Andrews,
Ottawa Representative, British Columbia Lumber and
Shingle Manufacturing Association, Ottawa.
- J. F. Booth,
Associate Director of Marketing, Economics Division,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- R. S. Hamer,
Director of Production Service, Department of Agri-
culture, Ottawa.
- J. D. B. Harrison,
Chief, Economics Division, Dominion Forest Service,
Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
- A. Koroleff,
Director of Woodlands Research, Pulp and Paper
Research Institute, Montreal.
- J. A. Marion,
Vice-President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture;
President, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs,
Montreal.
- T. A. McElhanney,
Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratory, Depart-
ment of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
- C. A. Morrell,
Assistant Chief Dominion Analyst, Department of
National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.
- C. J. Morrow,
President, Fisheries Council of Canada, Lunenburg,
Nova Scotia.
- S. K. Murray,
Chairman, Salmon Cannery Operating Committee,
Vancouver.
- W. J. Parker,
Vice-President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture;
President, Manitoba Wheat Pool, Winnipeg.
- G. R. Paterson,
Executive Officer, Combined Food Board, Canadian
Embassy, Washington.
- L. B. Pett,
Nutrition Division, Department of National Health
and Welfare, Ottawa.

* Died October 17, 1945, while attending the First Session.

First Meeting of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Concluded

Advisers—Concluded

Georges Prefontaine,
Professor of Biology, University of Montreal.
J. B. Rutherford,
Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of
Statistics, Ottawa.

Joint Secretaries—

Jean-Louis Delisle,
Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Ottawa.
Mark McClung,
Assistant Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Ottawa.

Press Relations—

Fred James,
Assistant Director, Publicity and Extension Division,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Bruce West,
Acting Representative, Canadian Information Service,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Far Eastern Advisory Commission —(First Meeting)

Washington, October 30, 1945.

Canadian Representative—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States.

*Advisers—*R. E. Collins,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
Brig. E. N. Rogers,
Canadian Joint Staff Mission, Wash-
ington.

Conference to Consider United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

London, November 1, 1945.

Attended by—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom,
Chairman.

Delegates—

Principal R. C. Wallace,
Queen's University, Kingston.
Edmond Turcotte,
Editor, Le Canada, Montreal.

Advisers—

Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot,
Department of External Affairs.
Dr. J. G. Malloch,
Senior Liaison Officer of the National Research Council
in the United Kingdom.
Dr. J. E. Robbins,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Plenary Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees

Paris, November, 1945.

Attended by—G. L. Magam,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.
S. Morley Scott,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United
Kingdom.

International Conference re the Allocation of Reparations Receipts from the Western Zones of Germany and To Prepare Recommendations re the Establishment of an Inter-Allied Reparations Agency

Paris, November 9-December 21, 1945.

Canadian Representative—Lieut-General Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.,
Head of the Canadian Military Mission,
Germany.

Advisers—

Major-General D. E. Dewar,
Representative of the Department of Reconstruction
in London.
G. W. McPherson,
Representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property.
S. F. Rae,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.
D. Lapan,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United
Kingdom.

International Whaling Conference

London, November 20, 1945.

Attended by—Mr. E. J. MacLeod,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United
Kingdom, London.

U.S.A.-British Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference

Hamilton, Bermuda, November 19-21, 1945.

Attended by—F. H. Soward,
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Chairman of Delegation.
W. A. Rush,
Controller of Radio, Department of Transport.
W. E. Connelly,
Department of Transport.
C. J. Acton,
Department of Transport.
Col. W. L. Laurie,
Department of National Defence (Army).
Group Captain C. J. Campbell,
Department of Reconstruction.
Lieut.-Col. E. W. T. Gill,
Privy Council Secretariat.

The Three Canadian companies engaged in telecommunications were also represented.

Canadian Marconi—
A. H. Ginman,
President.

Canadian National Telegraphs—
W. M. Armstrong,
General Manager.

Canadian Pacific Telegraphs—
W. M. Thomson,
Assistant General Manager, Communications.

Perparatory Commission of the United Nations Assembly

London, November–December, 1945.

Attended by—L. D. Wilgress,
Ambassador to U.S.S.R., Chairman of Delegation.
Hon. Senator A. K. Hugessen.
H. W. Winkler, M.P.
Gordon Graydon, M.P.
L. P. Picard, K.C., M.P.
S. H. Knowles, M.P.

Advisers—

Escott Reid,
Department of External Affairs.
L. Malania,
Department of External Affairs.
E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.
T. L. Carter,
Department of External Affairs.
A. F. W. Plumptre,
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Consultants—

A. Rive,
Department of External Affairs.
D. Lapan,
Office of the High Commissioner to the United
Kingdom.

Canada-United Kingdom-Newfoundland, Conference on Civil Aviation

Bermuda, December 17-22, 1945.

Attended by—Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Munitions and Supply, Chairman,
Canadian Delegation.
H. J. Symington,
President, Trans-Canada Airlines.
A. D. McLean,
Director of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport.
J. R. Baldwin,
Privy Council Secretariat.
R. A. MacKay,
Department of External Affairs.

Technical Adviser—

B. Rawson,
Trans-Canada Airlines.

APPENDIX D

POSTINGS IN CANADA AND ABROAD

as of January 1, 1946

1. In the DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, Ottawa—

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—

N. A. Robertson.

Secretary—Miss M. McKenzie.

Assistant to Under-Secretary—J. A. Chapdelaine.

Chief Clerk—J. F. Boyce.

Associate Under-Secretary—H. H. Wrong.

FIRST POLITICAL DIVISION

C. S. A. Ritchie, G. Ignatieff, J. H. Warren.

SECOND POLITICAL DIVISION

G. P. Glazebrook, R. A. MacKay, R. G. Riddell, R. A. D. Ford,
L. Malania, G. G. Crean, J. K. Starnes, Miss E. P. MacCallum,
C. C. E. Châtillon, H. H. Carter, P. T. Molson, Miss A. M. Ireland.

THIRD POLITICAL DIVISION

R. M. Macdonnell, F. H. Soward, G. S. Patterson, G. W. Hilborn,
R. A. J. Phillips.

Deputy Under-Secretary and Legal Adviser—J. E. Read, K.C.

LEGAL DIVISION

P. E. Renaud, E. R. Hopkins, L. de la C. Audette, E. A. Côté.

SPECIAL SECTION

M. H. Wershof, J. A. McCordick, J. A. Irwin, Mrs. N. W. McKinley.

Assistant Under-Secretary—L. Beaudry.

DIPLOMATIC DIVISION

W. H. Measures, C. G. G. Sicotte, T. B. B. Wainman-Wood, H. B. O.
Robinson, Miss H. Reid.

PASSPORT OFFICE

Passport Officer—J. J. Connolly

ECONOMIC DIVISION

S. D. Pierce, A. C. Smith, G. A. Rau, J. D. M. Weld, Miss H. D.
Burwash.

INFORMATION DIVISION

T. W. L. MacDermot, L. A. D. Stephens, Miss M. Q. Dench.

On Duty with the Prime Minister

J. W. Pickersgill, J. A. Gibson, R. G. Robertson, J. L. Delisle,
W. R. Martin.

Administrative Branch

Chief Administrative Officer—W. D. Matthews (on sick leave).

Administrative Officer—S. D. Hemsley.

2. In the Countries of the BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS—**Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom**

CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

High Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C.

Acting Secretary (on sick leave)—Frederic Hudd.

Acting Secretary—A. Rive.

2nd Secretary—J. W. Holmes.

2nd Secretary—D. Lapan.

3rd Secretary—D. B. Hicks.

Press Attaché—C. Moodie.

Acting Administrative Officer—Col. E. H. Jones.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

STATE CIRCLE, CANBERRA.

High Commissioner—Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.

Commercial Counsellor—C. M. Croft.

Military Attaché—Col. C. A. Turnbull.

Press Attaché—P. Malone.

2nd Secretary—A. J. Pick.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING, WELLINGTON.

High Commissioner—W. A. Riddell.

2nd Secretary—J. R. M. Walker.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa

BARCLAYS BANK BLDG., 206 CHURCH ST., WEST, PRETORIA.

Acting High Commissioner—J. C. MacGillivray.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

92 MERRION SQUARE WEST, DUBLIN.

High Commissioner—M. M. Mahoney, C.B.E.

Secretary—E. J. Garland.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

CIRCULAR ROAD, ST. JOHN'S.

High Commissioner—J. S. Macdonald.

3rd Secretary—P. A. Bridle.

3. In FOREIGN COUNTRIES—**Canadian Embassy, Argentina**

BARTOLOME AND SAN MARTIN, BUENOS AIRES.

Ambassador—W. F. Chipman, K.C.

Counsellor—K. P. Kirkwood

Acting Commercial Secretary—J. C. Depocas.

2nd Secretary—J. Fournier.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

BRUSSELS.

Ambassador—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.

Counsellor—E. D. McGreer.

Military Attaché (Also Netherlands)—Col. C. Hébert.

Commercial Secretary—M. B. A. Macdonald.

2nd Secretary—M. Cadieux.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

METROPOLE BUILDING, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ambassador—J. Desy, K.C.

2nd Secretary—E. B. Rogers.

Commercial Secretary—M. Belanger.

3rd Secretary—R. Chaput.

Asst. Commercial Secretary—W. G. Smith.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

SANTIAGO.

2nd Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—J. Léger.

Commercial Secretary—M. J. Vechslor.

Asst. Commercial Secretary—R. E. Gravel.

Canadian Embassy, China

CHUNGKING.

Ambassador—Maj. Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Military Attaché—Brig. W. M. Bostock, C.B.E.

1st Secretary—C. A. Ronning.

3rd Secretary—P. G. R. Campbell.

Canadian Legation, Cuba

HAVANA.

Minister—E. Vaillancourt.

2nd Secretary—A. R. Menzies.

Commercial Secretary—R. G. C. Smith.

Canadian Embassy, France

PARIS.

Ambassador—Maj. Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.

Counsellor—G. L. Magann.

Military Attaché—Lt. Col. M. Forget.

Air Attaché—G/C D. M. Edwards, A.F.C.

Commercial Secretary—Y. Lamontagne.

2nd Secretary—S. F. Rae.

2nd Secretary—P. A. Beaulieu.

3rd Secretary—J. J. M. Côté.

Asst. Commercial Secretary—D. W. Jackson.

Special Attaché—Col. D. C. Unwin-Simson.

Asst. Press Attaché—Capt. E. R. Bellemare.

Canadian Embassy, Greece

ATHENS.

Ambassador—Maj. Gen. the Hon. L. R. Lafèche, D.S.O.

3rd Secretary—J. George.

Attaché—M. B. MacLaehlan.

Canadian Legation, Luxembourg

Minister—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

MEXICO CITY.

Ambassador—H. L. Keenleyside.

Commercial Counsellor—D. S. Cole.

1st Secretary—H. Allard.

2nd Secretary—C. C. Eberts.

3rd Secretary (local rank)—Miss B. M. Meagher.

Asst. Commercial Secretary—A. W. Evans.

National Film Board Representative—Mrs. I. Baird.

Canadian Legation, Netherlands

THE HAGUE.

Minister—P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
 Commercial Counsellor—J. A. Langley.
 Military Attaché (also Belgium)—Col. C. Hébert.
 1st Secretary—H. F. Feaver.

Canadian Legation, Norway

OSLO.

Minister—J. D. Kearney, K.C. (Nominated).
 Commercial Secretary—S. G. MacDonald (Nominated).
 3rd Secretary—R. Campbell (Nominated).

Canadian Embassy, Peru

LIMA.

Ambassador—H. Laureys.
 Commercial Secretary—W. G. Stark.
 3rd Secretary—F. M. Tovell.
 Asst. Commercial Secretary—C. J. Van Tighem.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MOSCOW.

Ambassador—L. D. Wilgress.
 Military Attaché—Brig. J. V. Allard, D.S.O.
 1st Secretary—L. Mayrand.
 3rd Secretary—J. H. Thurrott.

Canadian Embassy, United States of America

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ambassador—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.
 Counsellor—T. A. Stone.
 Commercial Counsellor—H. A. Scott.
 Naval Attaché—Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton.
 Military Attaché—Col. W. C. Dick.
 Air Attaché—G/C F. Homer-Smith, O.B.E.
 1st Secretary—G. G. Morrow, O.B.E.
 Commercial Secretary—G. R. Paterson.
 Commercial Secretary—S. V. Allen.
 2nd Secretary—R. E. Collins.
 2nd Secretary—P. Tremblay.
 2nd Secretary—A. E. Ritchie.
 3rd Secretary—J. R. Murray.
 Asst. Commercial Secretary—Mr. W. D. Wallace (Nominated).
 Administrative Officer—J. W. L. H. Lavigne.

Canadian Military Mission to Allied Control Commission, Germany

Head of Mission—Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.
 Attaché—S. Morley Scott.
 Economic Adviser—Roy Geddes.
 Special Adviser on Custodian questions—G. W. McPherson.

Special Assignments

Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Assembly, London
 Counsellor—E. Reid.
 3rd Secretary—T. L. Carter.
 Far Eastern Commission, Japan—E. H. Norman.
 Portland, Me., Vice-Consul—J. D. Foote.

CANADIAN CONSULATES—

Canadian Consulate General, New York

Consul-General—H. D. Scully.
Consul—Miss K. A. McCloskey.
Consul—J. A. Strong.
Vice-Consul—L. Ausman.
Vice-Consul—C. H. West.
Vice-Consul—P. E. Morin, D.F.C.

Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon

Acting Consul-General—L. S. Glass.

Canadian Consulate, Greenland

Vice-Consul—M. J. Dunbar.

APPENDIX E

**REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH****UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

High Commissioner—Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald.
EARNSCLYFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Stephen L. Holmes, C.M.G., M.C.

Financial Adviser—R. Gordon Munro, C.M.G., M.C.

Economic Adviser—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C.

Senior Secretary—J. J. S. Garner.

Assistant Secretaries—E. L. Sykes.

G. R. Bell.

Miss E. J. Emery.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner—Alfred Stirling, O.B.E.
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Dr. W. Anstey Wynes.

Assistant Secretary—G. A. Richardson.

Press Attaché—Melbourne Pratt.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner—Honourable David Wilson.
105 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—R. M. Firth.

Air Attaché—Group Captain T. W. White, C.B.E., E.D.

Assistant Secretary—W. L. Middlemass.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner—Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.
15 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Attaché—Herbert Neethling.

IRELAND

High Commissioner—John J. Hearne,
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—John M. Conway.

APPENDIX F

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Argentine Republic

Ambassador—Dr. Honorio Leguizamón Pondal (November 1, 1945).

18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Dr. Hugo Bunge Guerrico (Nominated).

First Secretary—Martín Luís Drago.

Attaché—G. Eduardo Leguizamón.

Belgium

Ambassador—A. Paternotte de la Vaileée (July 20, 1945).

395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Maurice Heyne.

Military and Air Attaché—Major J. A. Ducq.

First Secretary—Louis Couvreur.

Commercial Secretary—Marcel Kittel.

Financial Secretary—Jean de Ceuleneer.

Brazil

Ambassador—Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes (Nominated).

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—João Emilio Ribeiro.

Second Secretary—W. de Amaral Murтинho.

Attaché—Fernando Cesar de Bittencourt-Berenguer.

Chile

Ambassador—Pedro Castelblanco (August 13, 1945).

ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretaries—Dr. Humberto Díaz-Casanueva.

Humberto Brañes.

Air Attaché—Wing Commander Felix Olmedo.

China

Ambassador—Dr. Liu Shih Shun (February 26, 1944).

(Minister from February 26, 1942 to February 26, 1944.)

201 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Tien Pao-Sheng.

Military Attaché—Col. Tseng Ching-Chi (Nominated).

Second Secretary—Houang Ke-Louen.

Third Secretary—Dr. Chiachen Clarence Chu.

Attachés—Liu Te-yen.

Mao Yun-an.

Cuba

Minister—Dr. Mariano Brull y Caballero (November 2, 1945).

499 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Miss Silvia Shelton.

Czechoslovakia

Minister—Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek (August 14, 1942).

171 CLEMOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Military Attaché—Col. Karel Lukas.

Air Attaché—Col. Alexander Hess.

France

Ambassador—Count Jean de Hauteclocque (February 21, 1945).
42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Count Bernard de Menthon.

Commercial Counsellor and Acting Financial Attaché—Bernard LeChartier.

Military and Air Attaché—Lt.-Col. Henri Mesnet.

Naval Attaché—Lieutenant-Commander Pierre de Bellaigue.

Second Secretary—Emmanuel d'Harcourt.

Assistant Military and Air Attaché—Captain Didier de Fossey.
Attaché—Michel Dumont.

Commercial Attaché (Montreal)—Gérard Dubois.

Commercial Attaché (Ottawa)—Jacques Humbert.

Attachés—Charles de Guyon de Pampelonne (Nominated).
Alexis Anfossy.

Greece

Ambassador—Constantine Sakellaropoulos (November 12, 1945).
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Philon A. Philon.

Mexico

Ambassador—Dr. Francisco del Río y Cañedo (May 6, 1944).
87 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Dr. Antonio Méndez Fernández.

Third Secretary—Dr. Crisóforo Peralta Rodríguez.

Attachés—Dr. Alberto Lenz.

Armando González-Mendoza.

Netherlands

Minister—Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje (April 13, 1944).
213 LAURIER AVENUE WEST, OTTAWA.

Norway

Minister—Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).
192 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Knut Orre.

Military Attaché—Major-General Carl Johan Erichsen.

Attaché—Arthur M. Hansson.

Peru

Ambassador—Alfredo Benavides (March 29, 1945).
240 NELSON STREET, OTTAWA.

Minister Counsellor—Dr. Luís Alvarado G.

Air Attaché—Colonel César Alvarez, C.A.P.

Military Attaché—Colonel Carlos A. Miñano.

First Secretary—William Fry.

Third Secretary—Dr. Alvaro Rey de Castro.

Commercial Attaché—Francisco Pardo de Zela G.

Sweden

Minister—Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).
720 MANOR AVENUE, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

First Secretary—Torsten Bergendahl.

Attaché—Bo Jarnstedt.

Switzerland

Minister—Dr. Victor Nef (Nominated).

Turkey

Minister—Şevki Alhan (March 6, 1944).

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Rifki Zorlu.

Third Secretary—Dr. Orhan Conker.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador—G. N. Zaroubin (June 8, 1944) (Absent).

285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

Commercial Counsellor—Ivan I. Krotov.

Military Attaché—Colonel Nicolai Zabotin.

First Secretary—Nikolai Belokhvostikov (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Assistant Military Attaché—Lt.-Col. Gregori Popov.

Assistant Military Attaché for Air—Major Vasiliy M. Rogov.

Second Secretaries—Vitali G. Pavlov.

Petr Goussarov.

Ivan I. Volenko.

Attachés—Andrei S. Mandibura.

Alexandre M. Zoubov.

Evgeni V. Sobolev.

Alexandre V. Alexashkin.

Mikhail Loukianov.

United States of America

Ambassador—Honourable Ray Atherton (November 19, 1943).

(Minister from August 3, 1943, to November 19, 1943).

100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Lewis Clark.

Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs—Col. H. M. Bankhead.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain Glenn F. Howell.

Military Attaché—Colonel Francis J. Graling.

Military Air Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Jay P. Thomas.

Agricultural Attaché—Dr. Clifford C. Taylor.

Commercial Attaché—Homer S. Fox.

Attaché—Paul H. Norgren.

Civil Air Attaché—George S. Roper.

Second Secretaries—John C. Shillock, Jr.

Edward A. Dow.

Robert W. Rinden.

Assistant Military Attaché—Major Walter A. Wood.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air—Lieutenant

Commander Henry N. Groman.

Assistant Military Attaché—Major Harry C. Archer.

Assistant Military Air Attaché—Major William P. Hastings.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Oliver B. North.

Assistant Agricultural Attaché—William Belton.

Attaché—Russell B. Jordan.

Yugoslavia

Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Pero Cabric.

259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

APPENDIX G

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Argentina	Montreal, P.Q.		Consul General for Canada	1943
	"	Jorge Peralta Ramos	Consul	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	Juan C. Rollino	Consul	1941
Belgium	Saint John, N.B.	*H. H. McLean	Acting Vice-Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	*E. P. Bernard	Acting Vice-Consul	1940
	Edmonton, Alta.	*M. Polet	Consul	1927
	Halifax, N.S.	*A. N. Jones	Consul	1921
	London, Ont.	*G. Legon	Consular Agent	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	*A. J. Major	Consul	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	*T. Collart	Vice-Consul	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.	*M. Koetz	Consul	1931
	Saint John, N.B.	*R. G. McInerney	Consul	1937
	Sydney, N.S.	*E. I. Martheleur	Vice-Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	*R. Fennell	Consul	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	*L. Van Aken	Acting Consul General	1941
	"	*R. O. D. Harvey	Consul (absent)	1938
	Victoria, B.C.	*L. J. Eekman	Acting Consul	1941
Winnipeg, Man.	*S. J. Dale	Acting Consul	1940	
Bolivia	Montreal, P.Q.	*Paul Viau	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	*C. Johnson	Consul	1931
	Victoria, B.C.	*J. H. Beatty	Consul	1938
Brazil	Montreal, P.Q.	C. S. de Ouro-Preto	Consul	1945
	Vancouver, B.C.	*A. P. Watkins	Vice-Consul	1929
Chile	Montreal, P.Q.	C. Errazuriz	Consul General	1943
	"	D. L. Siordet	Consul	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Morris	Consul	1926
China	Toronto, Ont.	Yin Tso Hsiung	Consul General	1945
	"	Yen Tsu Hung	Consul	1945
	"	Liu Tsong-wu	Vice-Consul	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.	Li Chao	Consul General	1943
	"	Ying-uy-Huang	Consul	1943
	"	Chang Wei-tze	Vice-Consul	1942
	"	Wei Hsien Tsung	Vice-Consul	1944
	Winnipeg, Man.	Wen-Tao Weng	Consul	1944
"	Shan-Tseng King	Vice-Consul	1944	
Colombia	Montreal, P.Q.	R. Rocha-Schloss	Consul General for Canada	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. J. Morris	Consul	1925
Costa Rica	Montreal, P.Q.	*Wilfred Carcaud	Consul	1942
	"	*R. G. Montealegre	Vice-Consul	1942
	Quebec, P.Q.	*V. G. Calleja	Consul	1942
	Toronto, Ont.	*H. Colquhoun	Consul	1931
	"	*G. O. Parry	Vice-Consul	1942
Cuba	Vancouver, B.C.	*J. H. Hamilton	Consul	1937
	Ottawa, Ont.	M. Harrington	Consul General for Canada	1941
"	Alberto Rodriguez Leon	Vice-Consul	1944	
Czechoslovakia	Montreal, P.Q.	Dr. J. Kotrly	Consul General	1945
	Toronto, Ont.	*H. H. VanWart	Consul	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.	*M. B. Steinkopf	Consul	1937

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	*E. Petersen	Vice-Consul	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.	*C. E. Christensen	Vice-Consul	1931
	Montreal, P.Q.	G. B. Holler	Consul General for Canada	1930
	"	Vigo Theiss-Nielson	Vice-Consul	1945
	Port Arthur, Ont.	*O. F. Strange	Vice-Consul	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	*W. H. Petry	Vice-Consul	1911
	Regina, Sask.	*F. J. James	Vice-Consul	1933
	Saint John, N.B.	*T. P. Larsen	Vice-Consul	1936
	Saskatoon, Sask.	*L. Stilling	Vice-Consul	1934
	Toronto, Ont.	*D. V. Klein	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	*L. L. Jessen	Consul	1931
	Winnipeg, Man.	*G. L. Johannson	Consul	1939
	"	*C. C. S. Fremming	Vice-Consul	1928
Dominican Republic	Halifax, N.S.	*J. G. Quigley	Consul	1937
	"	*O. F. MacKenzie	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	E. Estrella	Consul General	1945
	"	*R. Gaudreau	Vice-Consul	1941
	Ottawa, Ont.	B. L. de Hostos	Consul General	1945
	Quebec	*Dr. G. A. Hostos	Consul	1945
	Toronto, Ont.	J. U. Garcia	Consul	1942
"	D. Brugal Alfau	Consul	1945	
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. M. Morrison	Consul	1943
France	Ottawa, Ont.	Philippe Cravat	Vice-Consul	1945
	Montreal, P.Q.	"	Consul General	"
	"	R. Alaterre	Consul	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	Paul Pierre Lorion	Consul General	1945
	Winnipeg, Man.	P. Adigard des Gautries	Consul	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.	Charles Claudon	Consul	1945
	Toronto, Ont.	*Captain M. P. Tuteur	Consular Agent	1945
Halifax, N.S.	*A. F. Bérenger	Consular Agent	1945	
Greece	Montreal, P.Q.	*J. Dodds, C.B.E.	Consul General	1943
	"	*D. Coulouridis	Deputy Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	*F. M. Moffat	Vice-Consul	1938
	"	*G. Vlassis	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938
Guatemala	Montreal, P.Q.	*L. P. Hébert	Consul	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. E. Hacking	Consul	1929
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	*R. M. Fielding	Consul	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.	*J. Legault	Consul	1942
	"	*Dr. P. Geoffrion	Vice-Consul	1937
	Ottawa, Ont.	Philippe Cantave	Consul General for Canada	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Dr. A. Couture	Consul	1945
Toronto, Ont.	*J. A. Gunn	Consul	1925	
Iceland	Winnipeg, Man.	*G. L. Johannsson	Consul	1942
	Halifax, N.S.	*F. K. Warren	Vice-Consul	1945
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Lorentz H. Thorlaksson	Vice-Consul	1945
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	*P. E. Hechler	Consul	1928
Luxembourg	Quebec, P.Q.	*M. Koets	Consul General	1942
Mexico	Montreal, P.Q.	Luis L. Duplan	Consul General for Canada	1944
	"	A. Genis Avila	Consul	1944
	Ottawa, Ont.	A. Gonzalez M.	Vice-Consul	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	*A. Turcot	Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	C. G. Alton	Consul	1936
	Victoria, B.C.	*W. T. Keeble	Consul	1939
Monaco	Montreal, P.Q.	*M. Pasquin	Consul	1927

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Ap- pointed	
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	*T. L. O'Keefe	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Chatham, Ont.	*G. M. Dodman	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Edmonton, Alta.	*L. D. Hyndman	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Fort William, Ont.	*F. Babe	Vice-Consul	1923	
	Halifax, N.S.	*F. K. Warren	Vice-Consul ¹	1923	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Dr. A. Sevenster	Consul General for Canada	1945	
	"	J. Polderman	Vice-Consul	1945	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*W. P. Percival	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Regina, Sask.	*D. J. Thom	Vice-Consul	1937	
	Saint John, N.B.	*R. D. Keirstead	Vice-Consul	1941	
	Sydney, N.S.	*C. D. Ryan	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Toronto, Ont.	*H. C. Myers	Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*W. J. M. Watson-Arm- strong	Consul	1942	
	Victoria, B.C.	*W. G. C. Holland	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Winnipeg, Man.	*L. H. F. van Riemsdijk	Consul ²	1934	
	Nicaragua	Montreal, P.Q.	*Paul Viau	Consul General	1927
		Toronto, Ont.	*W. D. Branson	Consul	1943
Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	*J. T. Troy	Acting Vice-Consul	1942	
	Camrose, Alta.	*I. A. Christenson	Vice-Consul	1931	
	Estevan, Sask.	*H. A. Westergaard	Consul	1937	
	Fort William, Ont.	*J. Styffe	Acting Vice-Consul	1943	
	Halifax, N.S.	H. Juell	Consul	1941	
	Louisburg, N.S.	*G. D. D. Lewis	Vice-Consul	1921	
	Montreal, P.Q.	H. E. Daniel Steen	Consul General for Canada	1934	
	"	K. Orre	Vice-Consul	1945	
	Newcastle, N.B.	*D. S. Creaghman	Vice-Consul	1936	
	North Sydney, N.S.	*W. Hackett	Vice-Consul	1910	
	Port Arthur, Ont.	*J. Styffe	Acting Vice-Consul	1943	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	*Dr. J. Munthe	Vice-Consul	1943	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*F. W. Clark	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Saint John, N.B.	*H. E. Kane	Vice-Consul	1930	
	Sydney, N.S.	*R. F. Young	Vice-Consul	1944	
	Toronto, Ont.	O. Ormejer	Consul	1942	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Worsoe	Consul	1941	
"	*C. J. Bjarke	Vice-Consul	1920		
Victoria, B.C.	*C. A. Ridout	Vice-Consul	1945		
Winnipeg, Man.	*C. T. Kummen	Consul	1937		
Panama	Montreal, P.Q.†				
	Saint John, N.B.	*J. N. Cochrane	Consul	1938	
	Toronto, Ont.	*E. Le Feuvre	Consul	1925	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*E. G. Johnson	Consul	1927	
Victoria, B.C.	*Dr. R. de Boyrie	Vice-Consul	1945		
Paraguay	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Richmond	Consul	1945	
Peru	Montreal, P.Q.	O. Pinedo del Aguila	Consul General	1944	
	Toronto, Ont.	*S. Q. Echaniz	Consul	1934	
	Vancouver, B.C.	J. C. Mognaschi	Consul General	1942	
	"	*H. M. Elliott	Vice-Consul	1940	
Portugal	Montreal, P.Q.	*Dr. E. Dubeau	Consul	1939	
	North Sydney, N.S.	*W. Hackett	Vice-Consul	1910	
	Saint John, N.B.	*H. A. Allison	Consul	1903	
	Toronto, Ont.	*J. B. Maclean	Consul	1922	
E. Salvador	Montreal, P.Q.	Roberto Imberton	Consul General	1945	
	"	*L. Marcotte	Consul	1928	
	Toronto, Ont.	*F. Hipwell	Consul	1933	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Thomas J. F. Flynn	Consul	1944	

* Consular officers who are *not* officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

² With personal rank of Consul General.

† The Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal has taken charge of the archives of the Consulate of Panama.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	*G. Webb	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Montreal, P.Q.		Consul General for Canada	1945	
	"	L. Martinez Campos (Count of Santovenia)	Consul	1944	
	"	*Daniel de Yturralde	Vice-Consul	1940	
	North Sydney, N.S.	*R. Sainthill	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*H. Coulombe	Vice-Consul	1935	
	Toronto, Ont.	Col. F. B. Robins	Vice-Consul	1939	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*F. P. Bernard	Vice-Consul	1940	
	Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	*T. L. O'Keefe	Vice-Consul	1938
Edmonton, Alta.		*E. Skarin	Vice-Consul	1920	
Halifax, N.S.		*J. M. Davison	Vice-Consul ¹	1906	
Montreal, P.Q.		His Excellency Per Wijkman	Minister and Consul General for Canada ²	1941	
Newcastle, N.B.		*D. S. Creaghan	Vice-Consul	1925	
Port Arthur and Fort William		*J. Koreen	Acting Vice-Consul	1941	
Prince Rupert, B.C.		*O. Hanson, M.P.	Vice-Consul ¹	1924	
Quebec, P.Q.		*G. Dunn	Vice-Consul	1927	
Sydney, N.S.		*O. N. Mann	Vice-Consul	1927	
Saint John, N.B.		*D. W. Ledingham	Vice-Consul	1931	
Toronto, Ont.		*J. E. Ander	Consul	1939	
Vancouver, B.C.		*K. A. Stahl	Acting Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.		*A. Hermanson	Consul	1928	
Switzerland		Montreal, P.Q.	G. Jaccard ³	Consul General for Canada	1934
		"	I. Sembinelli	Vice-Consul	1941
		Toronto, Ont.	*J. Oertly	Consul	1939
		Vancouver, B.C.	*E. Baeschlin	Consul	1928
	Winnipeg, Man.	M. Hauri	Acting Consul	1938	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Halifax, N.S.	R. N. Ovsienko	Consul	1943	
	Ottawa, Ont.	M. V. Kutsenko	Vice-Consul	1942	
United States of America	"	V. G. Pavlov	Consul	1943	
	Calgary, Alta.	Charles W. Allen	Vice-Consul	1930	
	Edmonton, Alta.	Robert B. Streep	Consul	1944	
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	P. C. Seddicum	Vice-Consul	1943	
	Fredericton, N.B.	Harvey T. Goodier	Consul	1935	
	Halifax, N.S.	F. C. Johnson	Vice-Consul	1921	
	"	H. F. Withey	Consul-General	1944	
	"	Keld Christensen	Vice-Consul	1945	
	"	Chas. H. Taliaferro	Vice-Consul	1942	
	Hamilton, Ont.	Robert English	Consul	1945	
	"	E. J. Lawler	Vice-Consul	1944	
	Kenora, Ont.	*Rupert H. Moore	Consular Agent	1918	
	Montreal, P.Q.	N. Winship	Consul-General	1944	
	"	John D. Johnson	Consul	1942	
	"	L. W. Taylor	Consul	1943	
	"	Stephen B. Vaughan	Vice-Consul	1945	
	"	F. E. Waller	Vice-Consul	1942	
	"	John R. Barry	Vice-Consul	1919	
	"	Stanley T. Hayes	Vice-Consul	1939	
	"	James E. Callahan	Vice-Consul	1941	
"	B. White	Vice-Consul	1944		
"	H. T. Pepin	Vice-Consul	1944		
"	J. M. Macfarland	Vice-Consul	1945		
"	T. J. Griffin	Vice-Consul	1945		

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

² In charge of Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian interests.

³ In charge of Bulgarian, Japanese and Siamese interests.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Concluded

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
United States of America—Concluded.	Montreal, P.Q.	C. O. Thompson	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	William J. Miller	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Charles T. Warner	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Edwin S. Coleman	Vice-Consul	1945
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	G. M. Graves	Consul	1945
	"	William H. Brown	Vice-Consul	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	Lewis Clark	Consul-General	1944
	"	John C. Shillock, Jr.	Consul	1944
	"	Robert W. Rinden	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	R. B. Jordan	Vice-Consul	1933
	"	George C. Minor	Vice-Consul	1940
	"	G. Teall	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	Edward A. Dow, Jr.	Consul	1945
	Quebec, P.Q.	J. Kenley Bacon	Consul	1945
	"	B. E. Kuniholm	Consul	1943
	"	Adam Beaumont	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	William Curtis Lakeland	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Stanley T. Hayes	Vice-Consul	1945
	Regina, Sask.	W. S. Reineck	Consul	1942
	"	D. E. Cyphers	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	James R. Riddle	Vice-Consul	1945
	Saint John, N.B.	H. M. Donaldson	Consul	1944
	"	Paul C. Betts	Vice-Consul	1944
	St. Stephen, N.B.	George L. Brist	Vice-Consul	1925
	"	Benjamin L. Sowell	Vice-Consul	1945
	Sarnia, Ont.	C. E. B. Payne	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	A. C. Frost	Consul-General	1944
	"	C. T. Everett	Consul	1942
	"	Easton T. Kelsey	Consul	1941
	"	Grant C. Isaacs	Consul	1945
	"	F. A. Bohne	Vice-Consul	1922
	"	Robert W. Harding	Vice-Consul	1930
	"	R. H. Macy	Vice-Consul	1943
	"	Charles F. Johnson	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	G. L. Tolman	Vice-Consul	1943
	"	M. Gilbert	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	H. T. Dwyer	Vice-Consul	1945
	Vancouver, B.C.	Edwin F. Stanton	Consul General	1945
	"	Ralph A. Boernstein	Consul	1943
	"	Orrey Taft, Jr.	Consul	1945
"	Nelson P. Meeks	Vice-Consul	1928	
"	Augustus C. Owen	Vice-Consul	1931	
"	W. M. Walsh	Vice-Consul	1933	
Victoria, B.C.	Troy L. Perkins	Consul	1945	
"	Eugene H. Johnson	Vice-Consul	1941	
Windsor, Ont.	Bernard Gotlieb	Consul	1944	
"	John L. Bankhead	Consul	1945	
"	C. B. Stephen	Vice-Consul	1945	
"	C. C. Sundell	Vice-Consul	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.	W. H. McKinney	Consul General	1945	
"	Eric W. Magnusen	Consul	1943	
"	B. F. Heiler	Vice-Consul	1938	
"	Joseph W. Sowell	Vice-Consul	1945	
Uruguay	Montreal, P.Q.	Alvaro Guillot Munos	Consul	1945
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Roberto Korner	Consul	1945
Venezuela	Halifax, N.S.	*R. H. Silver	Vice-Consul	1924
	Montreal, P.Q.	F. Pacanins	Consul General for Canada	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	*M. Aiken	Consul	1927
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. F. Harrison	Consul	1929
Yugoslavia	Montreal, P.Q.	Pero Cabric	Consul General	1942

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1946



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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1947

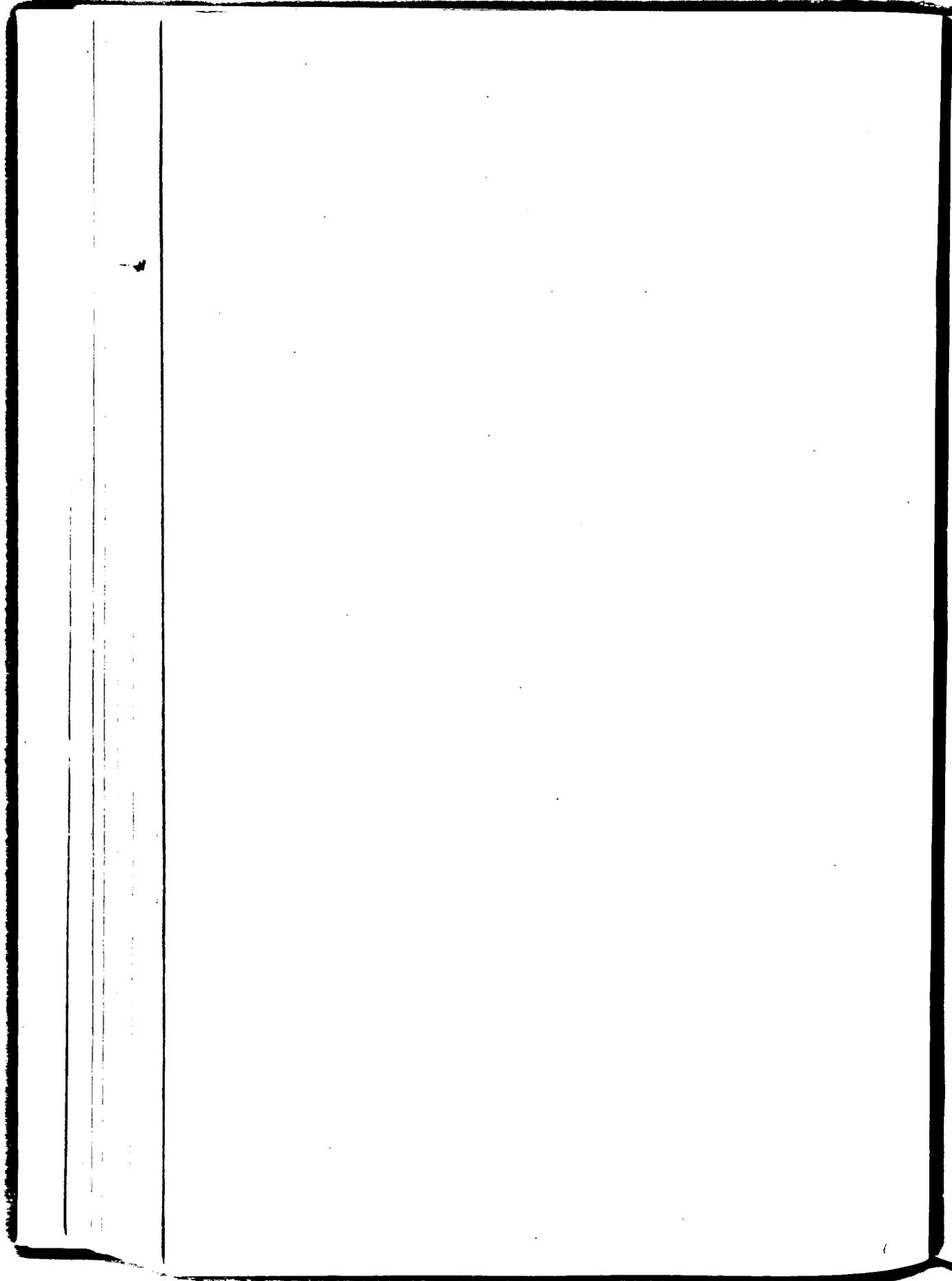
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1946



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1947



To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable the Viscount Alexander
of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the
Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1946.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 4, 1947.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	5
APPENDIX A—Reports of Offices abroad	
1. In the Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations—	
United Kingdom.....	11
Australia.....	12
New Zealand.....	13
South Africa.....	14
Ireland.....	14
Newfoundland.....	15
2. In Foreign Countries—	
Argentina.....	16
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	17
Brazil.....	18
Chile.....	19
China.....	19
- Cuba.....	20
- Denmark.....	21
France.....	21
Greece.....	23
Mexico.....	24
Netherlands.....	24
Norway.....	25
Peru.....	26
U.S.S.R.....	27
United States of America.....	27
Canadian Military Mission, Germany.....	28
Canadian Liaison Mission, Japan.....	29
Canadian Consulate, Caracas.....	30
Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon.....	30
Canadian Consulate General, New York.....	31
APPENDIX B—Agreements Concluded between Canada and Other Countries.....	32
APPENDIX C—International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented.....	36
APPENDIX D—Postings in Canada and Abroad.....	68
APPENDIX E—Representation in Canada of the Governments of the British Commonwealth.....	74
APPENDIX F—Diplomatic Representatives in Canada.....	75
APPENDIX G—List of Consular Representatives in Canada.....	79

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Right Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1946.

The year was marked by an increase in departmental activities especially in the field of international conferences. Canada took part in many such conferences, notably in the two parts of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the three sessions of the Economic and Social Council, in the meetings of the Specialized Agencies and in the Paris Conference to consider the draft treaties for the German satellite states. These conferences (a list of which will be found in Appendix C) together with an increase in Canada's representation abroad, have placed a heavy burden on the personnel and facilities of the Department.

The Prime Minister led the Canadian delegation to Paris where the Council of Foreign Ministers presented to twenty-one allied states draft peace treaties with Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The amendments to these drafts and recommendations made by the Conference have been submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

To discuss implications of developments in atomic energy and to examine certain responsibilities of defence within the British Commonwealth, a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held in London in April and May. Attention was also given to problems which would confront the international conference on Trade and Employment. The Communiqué issued on May 23 at the conclusion of the meetings stressed the flexible nature of the machinery of discussion and consultation among Commonwealth governments.

You led both delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations, the first to London in January and the second to New York in October. At both meetings Canada assumed its full responsibilities. The Economic and Social Council, to which Canada was elected, first met in London in January, its sittings running concurrently with those of the first part of the First Session of the General Assembly. The Council held its second session in May and the third session in September, both in New York.

Of special interest to Canada was the establishment, by resolution of the General Assembly dated February 14, 1946, of the Atomic Energy Commission. The members of the Commission are the eleven members of the Security Council and Canada. General A. G. L. McNaughton was appointed as Canada's representative on the Commission which has been in almost continuous session since June 14. A report of its discussions and of proposals for the control of atomic energy was submitted to the Security Council on December 31, 1946.

In addition, a number of international organizations were established in 1946 under the auspices of the United Nations. Among them the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (springing from the Bretton Woods Agreement) and the United Nations

Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. In the course of the second part of the First Session of the General Assembly, the International Labour Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, were brought into relationship with the United Nations as specialized agencies. The Constitution of the World Health Organization and that of the International Refugee Organization were both signed by Canada in the course of the year; the former was approved by the Canadian Parliament.

In October the Preparatory Conference on Trade and Employment met in London to discuss the possibilities of establishing an International Trade Organization as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Department of External Affairs was represented by the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom and by other members of the Department from Ottawa.

In the course of the year, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization selected Montreal as its permanent headquarters. Montreal is also the provisional headquarters of the International Labour Organization.

Canada continued to play an active role in UNRRA Council meetings on which it was represented by myself. The termination of UNRRA activities on March 31, 1947, does not, however, necessarily mean the end of the provision of international relief. A Special Committee of Experts was appointed by the second part of the First Session of the General Assembly in December, 1946, to investigate world relief needs and report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by January 15, 1947. Canada is represented on this Committee.

The Assembly of the League of Nations held its final session in Geneva in April and disposed of its assets, for the most part, to the United Nations. Canada was represented at this final session by Mr. H. H. Wrong, at that time Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Alfred Rive.

During 1946 Canada was visited by a foreign head of state and cabinet ministers of various countries. His Excellency, Ing. Mariano Ospina Perez, President of Colombia, visited Ottawa in June before assuming office. In the same month, Colonel Macedo Soares, Brazilian Minister of Communications and Public Works, was also welcomed in Canada. In April, the Right Hon. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa. His visit was followed by that of the Right Hon. Viscount Addison, P.C., M.D., F.R.C.S., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the United Kingdom, and by that of the Honourable Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer. In April, M. Léon Blum, who was travelling in the United States on a special mission for the Government of France, visited Ottawa; in October, Messrs. Robert Schumann, Minister of Finance, and Robert Prigent, Minister of Population of France, paid a visit to Ottawa and other Canadian cities.

The Right Hon. Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand visited Ottawa in July. Mr. Paul Kronacher, Minister of Imports and Supplies of Belgium, Mr. Konstanty Dabrowski, Minister of Finance of Poland and General Chang-Chun, Governor of Szechwan Province of China, were guests of the Government in October.

In January, Canada received an official visit by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of the Staff of the United States Army and in August by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Canada's representation abroad has seen an increase and a number of changes. In January, 1946, Mr. Merchant Mahoney, C.B.E., arrived in Dublin, Ireland, to assume his duties as High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland. Mr.

Mahoney, one of the best loved and most experienced members of the External Affairs service died in Dublin on May 4, 1946. In November, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C., former Canadian Ambassador in Belgium, was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland.

In April, Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., former Canadian High Commissioner in Ireland, presented Letters of Credence to the King of Norway and to the King of Denmark as Canadian Minister to each of these countries.

Canada established a Military Mission accredited to the Allied Control Council in Germany. The main function of this Mission is to protect Canadian interests in Germany and to conduct the necessary liaison between the Canadian Government and the Allied Control Council. Lieutenant-General Maurice Pope, head of this Mission, arrived in Berlin with his staff in January. In August, Mr. E. H. Norman, of the Department of External Affairs, opened a Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo which is responsible for the protection of Canadian interests in Japan.

The Right Hon. Vincent Massey returned from London in May, 1946, and tendered his resignation after more than ten years of outstanding service as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. He was succeeded in September by Mr. N. A. Robertson, former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Changes in the Canadian diplomatic service abroad include appointments in the United States of America, Belgium and Luxembourg, China and Chile. Mr. H. H. Wrong, formerly Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was appointed Canadian Ambassador in the United States of America.

Mr. Victor Doré, C.M.G., formerly Superintendent of Education in the Province of Quebec, was appointed Canadian Ambassador in Belgium and Canadian Minister in Luxembourg. Major-General Victor W. Odum, Canadian Ambassador in China since December, 1942, has been succeeded by Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, K.C., former High Commissioner for Canada in Australia. Mr. Davis will arrive in Nanking early in 1947. Mr. C. Fraser Elliott, C.M.G., was appointed Ambassador to Chile in November and he will take up his post early in 1947.

Mr. A. Rive, a career officer of the Department of External Affairs, was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand and left Canada for New Zealand in July. Mr. E. D'Arcy McGreer, formerly Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa. In December, Canada appointed its first High Commissioner to India in the person of Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C. presently Canadian Minister to Norway and Denmark. It is expected that the Indian Government will reciprocate in the near future.

The Canadian Consular Service abroad has increased during the year. Mr. L. S. Glass, former Commercial Attaché to the Canadian Embassy in Brazil, arrived in Lisbon to assume his duties as Acting Consul General for Canada in Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

In January, Mr. C. S. Bissett, Trade Commissioner in the Department of Trade and Commerce, was appointed Acting Consul General for Canada in Venezuela and arrived in Caracas in April.

In April, Mr. A. Lafleur, a Canadian citizen residing in the United States, was appointed Honorary Vice-Consul for Canada in Portland, Maine.

The Consulate for Canada in Godthaab, Greenland, was closed on June 21.

At the United Nations General Assembly in London on February 6th, Mr. J. E. Read, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, was elected Judge of the International Court of Justice. Judge Read has taken up his duties at The Hague. He will be greatly missed in the Department.

A number of officers of the Department returned to their pre-war occupations. Mr. G. de T. Glazebrook returned to the University of Toronto, Mr. R. A. MacKay to Dalhousie and Mr. E. H. Soward to the University of British Columbia. All of the above gave invaluable and skilful assistance to the Department during the difficult war years. Dr. W. A. Riddell resigned after many years service to take up a post at the University of Toronto as Professor of International Relations.

The policy of extending preference to veterans of the Second World War was continued during the year and of the 30 newly recruited officers, 28 were former members of one of the three services. In order to admit these Foreign Service Officers, four Civil Service examinations were held and additional examinations are being held from time to time.

Changes in the representation of foreign governments in Canada have also taken place during the year. In March, Dr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo, Mexican Ambassador, left Ottawa and was succeeded by Dr. Luis I. Rodriguez. In April, Dr. Acyr Paes arrived in Ottawa to assume his duties as Ambassador of Brazil; he succeeded Mr. C. de Freitas-Valle. The Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. H. Leguizamon Pondal, was transferred to another post and pending the arrival of his successor, Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez, the Embassy has been in charge of Dr. Ernesto J. Diehl, Counsellor. The Legation of Czechoslovakia has been in charge of Mr. Karel Sakh, Counsellor since the departure of Dr. F. Pavlasek, in June. The Government of Czechoslovakia have recently nominated a new Minister, Dr. Frantisek Nemeec, who has not yet arrived in Ottawa. After the departure of the Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Canada, Mr. George N. Zaroubin, the Embassy has been in charge of Mr. Nikolai D. Belokhovostikov, Counsellor.

The following countries have opened diplomatic missions in Ottawa:

Denmark—with the appointment of Mr. G. B. Holler, as Minister, in March.

Switzerland—with the appointment of Dr. Victor Nef, as Minister, in April.

Poland—with the appointment of Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, as Minister, in May.

In April, the Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, left Ottawa for England. He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C., who arrived in May.

During the war, 55,471 new passports were issued and 16,340 renewed. These figures show that approximately 20,000 more passports were issued or renewed in 1946 than in 1945. There were also 706 visas issued. The total receipts from passports, renewals and visas were \$189,819.80.

New passport regulations and passport forms were prepared in order to be applied from January 1, 1947, when the Citizenship Act became operative. This task has entailed considerable work, but has been done in sufficient time for approval and circulation to all missions.

During the Second Session of the Twentieth Parliament a Bill was presented by the Government making provision for naming a minister other than the Prime Minister as Secretary of State for External Affairs. This Bill was adopted and received royal assent. On September 4 you assumed office as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Appended hereto is a short review of the work of each office abroad (Appendix A), together with lists of agreements concluded between Canada and other countries (Appendix B), of international conferences in which Canada has participated during the year (Appendix C), and of Canadian and Foreign diplomatic and consular personnel in Canada and abroad (Appendices D, E, F and G).

In the course of the year Canada was represented at 98 international conferences and meetings. Canada was represented at 17 international conferences and meetings in 1939. Members of the Department have borne a heavy burden in the discharge of additional duties which conferences of this character entail.

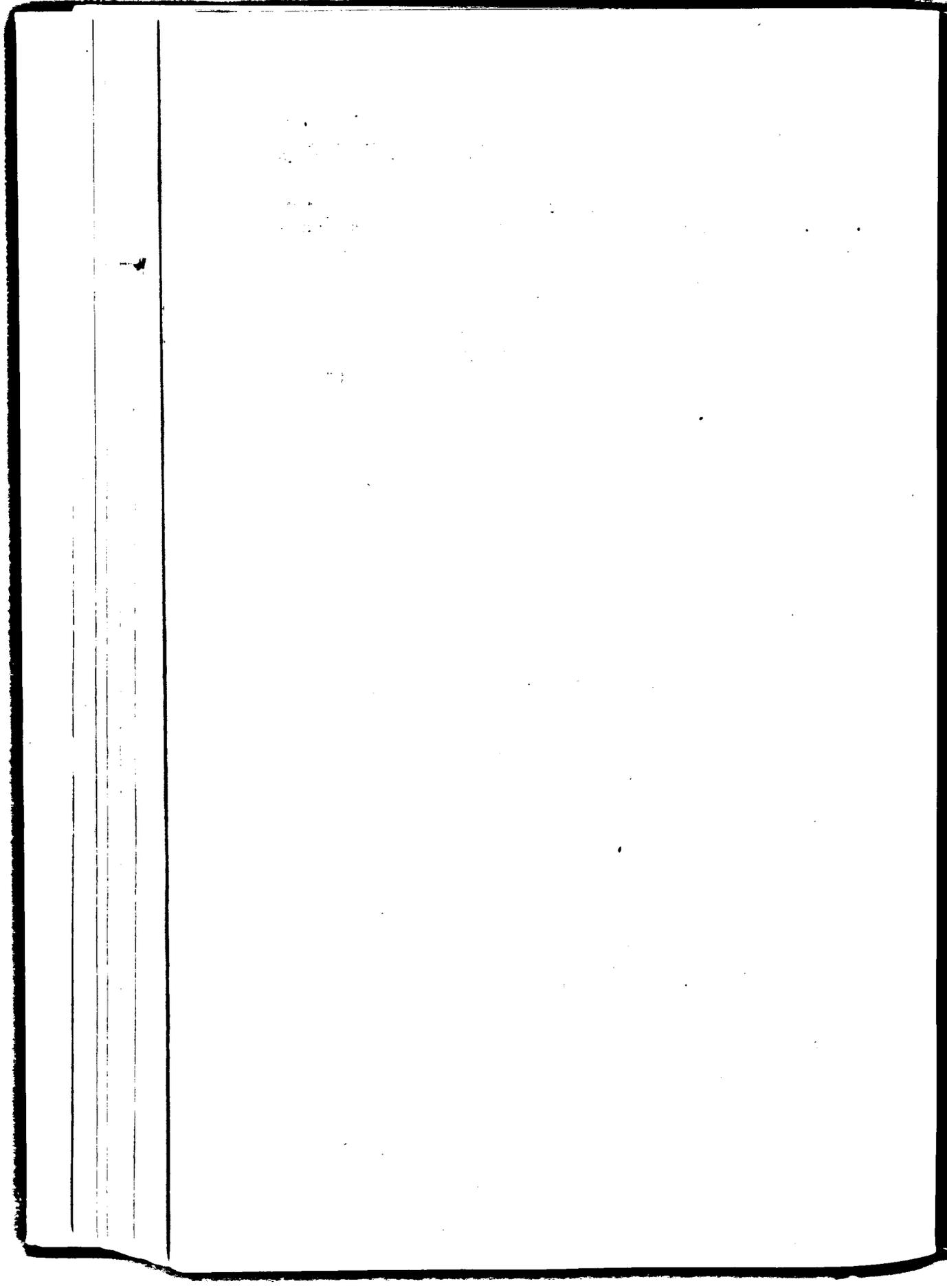
I should like to close this report with a tribute to all the members of the staff of the Department at home and abroad for their effective and conscientious work during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. B. PEARSON,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.



APPENDIX A

REPORTS OF OFFICES ABROAD

1. In the Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

During 1946, Canada House was freed for the first time in many years from the strain of wartime conditions and the possibility of enemy action. Its wartime responsibilities were also reduced by the contraction of Canadian service headquarters and the repatriation of servicemen. The Office was therefore able to reorganize itself for the effective representation in the United Kingdom of Canada and Canadian interests in the post-war period.

Since the end of the war, there have been important developments in the foreign policy of the United Kingdom which required careful study. London has also been the centre of many international conferences which were attended by members of the staff of the High Commissioner's office. The principal gathering was the first part of the United Nations General Assembly in January and February. Other conferences were the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the first session of the Economic and Social Council only. The special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons and the Sub-Commission for the Reconstruction of Devastated Areas also met in London. The International Trade talks were held in the capital, preceded by Commonwealth discussions. There was also a series of Commonwealth conferences on scientific questions. While London remained the headquarters of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its various committees, a member of the High Commissioner's staff attended all meetings. The Office was also represented on the War Crimes Commission and the Imperial War Graves Commission, as well as on the Canadian Advisory Targets Committee, charged with the responsibility of securing scientific information and equipment from Germany for research and development. Discussions were held with the United Kingdom authorities on the work and future of the United Maritime Consultative Committee.

Agreements were reached with the United Kingdom on double taxation with respect to income tax and estate duties and on the transfer of Polish ex-servicemen to Canada as farm labourers.

Problems of distressed Canadians and of properties of Canadians in certain European countries where there is no direct Canadian representation occasioned frequent consultation with the Foreign Office.

Considerable attention has been paid by members of the High Commissioner's staff to the problems of refugees and displaced persons. A representative was sent to all meetings of the Executive Committee and to the Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and also to a conference on travel documents.

Attention was given to the requirements of servicemen and merchant seamen and arrangements were made with the United Kingdom Government for priority release and repatriation of many Canadians serving in the United Kingdom forces.

There were many inquiries on legal matters and requests for advice from students in regard to university facilities in Canada or the United Kingdom.

The London office of the Canadian Information Service has been responsible for the information, press and public relations work of the High Commissioner's Office.

There has been a constant demand for information on Canada from the general public. The Reading Room, where Canadian newspapers and magazines are available, has been widely used. In addition, a Canadian Information and Reference Library has been organized. Close liaison has been maintained with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board. Press conferences have, as in the past, been arranged for visiting ministers, and the High Commissioner holds periodic conferences with Canadian newspaper correspondents.

During the year ending December 1, 1946, 3,526 new passports were issued and 2,680 renewed.

The Canadian Passage Priority Committee, which during the war assisted Canadians returning to Canada, was dissolved on July 1, and its responsibilities transferred to the shipping companies operating through the North Atlantic Passage Committee. The meetings of this body are now attended by a representative of the High Commissioner's Office. Individual sponsorship by the Office of certain categories of Canadians whose presence in Canada is urgently required, such as businessmen, university professors and technicians, ceased at the end of 1946. Applicants for this sponsorship will now apply to the steamship lines and will receive the same special consideration given to United Kingdom businessmen.

Over 49,000 persons called at the Office during the year. There was a considerable increase in the number of official visitors. The Prime Minister visited London for the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and again at the time of the Paris Conference. Other visitors were the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Veterans Affairs, National Defence for Air, National Health and Welfare, the Secretary of State of Canada and a number of deputy ministers and officials.

A number of changes in personnel occurred. The Right Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner since 1935, returned to Canada in June to retire; before leaving, he was invested by the King with the Order of the Companion of Honour. Mr. N. A. Robertson succeeded him in October; Mr. Frederic Hudd acted as High Commissioner in the interim. Mr. A. Rive acted as Official Secretary during Mr. Hudd's absence on leave in January and February. Mr. D. B. Hicks returned to Ottawa for duty in March. Mr. P. T. Molson and Mr. H. R. Horne were appointed to the staff early in the year. In September Mr. J. P. Sigvaldason arrived to take over the duties of Administrative Secretary, replacing Col. E. H. Jones, who returned to Canada.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

Reports to Ottawa increased in volume during 1946 as post-war policies of the Australian Government became defined. These reports were concerned principally with Commonwealth legislation, economic, financial and labour trends, rehabilitation and social security measures, immigration policies, post-war plans generally, the Commonwealth elections and referenda on Constitutional questions.

Immigration and passport work increased materially as shipping conditions improved. One of the major problems in this connection was the arrangement for transport and entry to Canada of Australian brides of Canadian servicemen. Considerable time and effort were spent in connection with the disposal of Canadian surplus war equipment in Australia.

Exchange of information with the Trade Commissioners in Sydney and Melbourne increased as a result of the arrival early in the year of a Commercial

Counsellor, Mr. C. M. Croft. Trade Commissioner personnel were also attached to the Office with the ranks of Commercial Secretary and Assistant Commercial Secretary. Close contact was maintained with Commercial representatives of other countries and representatives of Australian trade organizations. An increasing number of Canadian commercial representatives consulted the Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioners.

In the course of the year the Press Attaché (who assumed additional duties as a Second Secretary) contributed to the improvement of facilities for coverage of Canadian news by the main Australian news agency. Material provided by the Canadian Information Service was distributed throughout the Commonwealth. A weekly news service for provincial publications interested in Canadian agricultural developments was inaugurated. Pictorial exhibitions were arranged in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Hobart. Close contact with the Australian Broadcasting Commission was maintained. In co-operation with the Commercial Counsellor, plans were advanced for the Canadian exhibit for the Royal Show to be held in Sydney next year. The Canadian Clubs in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane were assisted in their activities.

After more than three years in Australia, Mr. Justice Davis, completed his mission and returned to Canada at the end of May. Before leaving, he visited some of the main cities. He also delivered a farewell broadcast over a national network. Government officials and the press paid warm tributes to his services. The Commercial Counsellor undertook the duties of Acting High Commissioner on the departure of Mr. Justice Davis.

Following the departure of Canadian military units which had been attached to the Australian forces, the Military Attaché's office was closed on April 1. Mr. A. J. Pick, Second Secretary, was transferred to South Africa in January. Mr. G. A. Rau, Third Secretary, arrived in March.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

Dr. W. A. Riddell, the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand, left Wellington on May 17 and returned to Canada. Until the arrival on October 21 of Mr. A. Rive, the new High Commissioner, Mr. J. R. M. Walker served as Acting High Commissioner for Canada.

Reports were sent to the Department of External Affairs on such subjects as the New Zealand policy concerning health insurance and family allowances, New Zealand policy in relation to full employment, rehabilitation, price and wage stabilization, and matters of trade.

The office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Auckland was closed on October 14 and the staff was transferred to Wellington. The Trade Commissioner, Mr. P. V. McLane, took over his duties as Commercial Secretary at Wellington on October 16, with Mr. M. R. M. Dale as Assistant Commercial Secretary.

The Civil Aviation Conference, called at the invitation of the New Zealand Government, opened in Wellington on February 28 and ended on March 6. The Conference was attended by representatives of New Zealand, Great Britain, Australia and Fiji. Canada was invited as an observer and was represented by the High Commissioner. The Conference decided to recommend the establishment of a South Pacific Air Transport Council, with a permanent secretariat located in Australia.

In view of the rapidly growing demand for information on Canada, arrangements have been made with the New Zealand National Film Library for extending the distribution of Canadian films supplied by the National Film Board.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, South Africa

Throughout 1946 close relations were maintained with the Department of External Affairs and other Departments of the South African Government. The temporary suspension of the margin of tariff preference granted to South Africa by Canada on wool tops and combed wool, paper makers' felts, oranges and carpet wools was effected this year by an Exchange of Notes.

The High Commissioner's reports to the Department discussed such topics as the demobilization and reconstruction, the development of secondary industries, commercial policy, immigration policy, public finance, civil aviation and other aspects of transportation, broadcasting, bilingualism, agriculture, the future of South West Africa, the Indian question, and political and industrial aspects of Native policy.

The weekly Canadian News-Letter continued to be distributed to all daily newspapers, other publications, Canadians residing in South Africa, officials and organizations interested in Canadian affairs. This constituted the principal publicity activity of the Office. In addition, information of a special character and articles dealing with subjects of interest to this country were distributed to the press, institutions and individuals. Canadian documentary films supplied by the National Film Board continued to be circulated from Pretoria but the most effective distribution of such films was made from the libraries of the Commercial Offices in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Attention was given to the interests of Canadians residing in South Africa and Canadian visitors. A number of passports were issued or renewed and many South Africans were given Canadian visitors' visas and immigration visas. Assistance was given to persons seeking ocean and air transportation to Canada.

In June Mr. J. H. English was appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in South Africa. He is to be associated with the High Commissioner's Office in the capacity of Commercial Counsellor. Mr. D. S. Armstrong was also appointed Assistant Commercial Secretary in Johannesburg and subsequently Mr. Stanley Allen arrived as Commercial Secretary in Cape Town. Relations with the Trade Officers have continued to be close and mutually helpful.

Mr. A. J. Pick, who came directly from his post in Australia at the end of February, became Second Secretary under Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, the Acting High Commissioner. Mr. Macgillivray returned to Canada in the middle of July, when Mr. Pick was appointed Acting High Commissioner, in which capacity he remained until the end of the year. Mr. E. D. McGreer has meanwhile been appointed to the office of High Commissioner.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

Close contact and harmonious relations have been maintained with the Irish Department of External Affairs and with other Departments of Government. Reports were submitted to the Department of External Affairs on all important political, economic and cultural development in Ireland during the year including such subjects as exchanges of diplomatic representation; air agreements entered into by Ireland; the Industrial Relations Act; the disastrous weather conditions during the harvest; the supplies position; taxation; the Irish Labour Party; housing and agriculture.

During the war and subsequently, many Canadians on duty in the United Kingdom married Irish girls; when the men were repatriated a number of the wives returned to their Irish homes to await transportation and this resulted in many calls on this Office for assistance and advice. Up to July, 1946, a large number of Canadian service personnel visited Ireland and this Office assisted many of them. There has also been a marked increase in the number of

Canadians, other than service men, who have come to Ireland for business reasons or to visit relatives. Many of these visitors did not appreciate the difficulty of securing return passage and this Office has been almost continuously occupied with the problems of their repatriation. During the year 27 new passports were issued, 9 were renewed and 66 visas were issued to persons travelling to Canada.

Since the end of hostilities there has been increased interest shown in the possibilities of trade with Canada and the work of Mr. E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Ireland, has been most valuable. Interest in emigration to Canada continues and more than 600 enquiries have been received by this Office.

The National Film Board supplied this Office with a projector, screen and library of Canadian films which have been shown to members of the Diplomatic Corps, to many professional and business men, teachers and small gatherings of the general public.

Two international meetings took place in Dublin in 1946—the Regional Conference of PICAQ which met in March and the 29th Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation which was held in October. At the latter meetings Canada was represented by the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. E. J. Garland.

During the year the property known as St. Brigid's Clonskeagh, on the outskirts of Dublin, was purchased as a residence for the use of the High Commissioner for Canada.

Mr. Merchant M. Mahoney, C.B.E., who took up his duties as High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland in December, 1945, died in Dublin on May 4, 1946. Mr. E. J. Garland was named Acting High Commissioner shortly thereafter and Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C. was appointed High Commissioner in November, 1946.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

The work of the Office during the past year has been largely concerned with matters arising out of the transition from war to peace. Concurrent with the withdrawal of Canadian armed forces, extensive negotiations took place during the year with the Newfoundland authorities for the disposal of surplus properties and installations. Consideration was also given to continuing arrangements for defence to replace the agreements and understandings reached during the war.

A Conference on these questions was held in St. John's between representatives of Canada, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom; an agreement was reached with respect to the air bases at Torbay and Gander and the seaplane bases at Gleneagles and Botwood. This agreement provided for continued co-operation in defence between Canada and Newfoundland.

A Conference was later held at Gander, attended by representatives of interested departments of the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, to consider arrangements for the provision of air navigation facilities and services to replace the system established and operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force during the war. As a result of this Conference and of subsequent negotiations with United States authorities, a system of service to all concerned with air operations in Newfoundland will be put into operation early in 1947. For the present a limited system is being operated.

An Agreement regulating Air Transport between Canada and Newfoundland was signed on July 29, 1946. The Agreement deals with the air services between Canada and Newfoundland and the use of Newfoundland air fields in trans-Atlantic civil aviation; it places traffic rights for both services on a permanent basis subject to cancellation by either country on twelve months' notice.

Since the withdrawal of the Canadian armed forces this Office has been responsible for the care and maintenance of the graves of Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen buried in Newfoundland.

The Office has been called upon almost every day to interpret immigration regulations for Newfoundlanders who desire to immigrate to Canada and to obtain rulings from the Immigration authorities at Ottawa in difficult cases.

Mr. P. A. Bridle was transferred to Ottawa in August and was succeeded as Official Secretary by Mr. A. E. L. Cannon.

Mr. J. C. Britton continued as Trade Commissioner in 1946. The principal problem with which the Trade Commissioner was concerned was that of supply, and, with few exceptions, the flow of essential goods and commodities from Canada to Newfoundland continued uninterrupted throughout the year.

2. In Foreign Countries

Canadian Embassy, Argentina

The Embassy provided extensive political and economic reports on the internal and international affairs of Argentina. The Consular work also continued, and there was considerable correspondence arising from general enquiries concerning Canada.

Cultural activities were fostered by the Embassy (in some cases with the co-operation of the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute) through lectures, films and a wide distribution of the Spanish edition of the handbook "Canada" and other literature, including tourist pamphlets. During the six months (winter season) April 1 to October 1, 71 film showings before audiences totalling 18,590 were made through the Embassy film library; the expanded Chancery premises now include a special projection salon. Film strips were also made available to the public and proved very popular in primary schools. An exhibition of Graphic Art, arranged by the Embassy in co-operation with the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute, was held in Buenos Aires from October 28 to November 9.

Among the Canadian visitors to the Embassy were the Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General, Mr. Walter Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General, and a delegation of members of the Federal Chambers of Commerce in the Province of Quebec, accompanied by Msgr. Olivier Maurault, Rector of the Université de Montréal.

The Ambassador, Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C., was appointed Special Ambassador for the inauguration of President Perón. Mr. Felix Walter, O.B.E., First Secretary of the Embassy in Buenos Aires was appointed a member of the Special Ambassador's Mission for the Inauguration.

Mr. Chipman returned to Canada on furlough during the mid-year; and in October-November went to Santiago to attend in the capacity of Special Ambassador the inaugural ceremonies of the new President of Chile. During his absences, Mr. Walter (who arrived to take up his post on May 23) acted as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*. Mr. J. C. Depoeas, Acting Commercial Secretary, left on June 21 for leave and reposting and Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, Counsellor, left on July 15 to assume new duties in the Department. Mr. G. H. Maguire arrived on March 12 to take up the appointment of Assistant (and Acting) Commercial Secretary; Mr. W. B. McCullough was transferred from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires as Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for a temporary period, and Mr. William Ranger, of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, who came to negotiate the purchase and shipment of vegetable oils from the Argentine Government, was appointed temporarily to the Embassy staff as Economic Attaché.

In July additional space was obtained for the Chancery and Commercial Offices, which had been necessitated by the increased staff and expanded activities of both offices.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

The rapid progress of Belgium's recovery after five years of occupation was followed closely and reports were submitted to the Department on political, economic, and social developments and on constitutional problems and foreign affairs.

Information material prepared by various agencies in Canada was distributed to the press and other means of public information. Special arrangements were made to have films from the National Film Board shown in public schools. Liaison was maintained with the *Association Belgique Canada*, organized in Flanders in the latter part of the year and the Embassy was represented at a number of its meetings. In co-operation with the Embassy, the *Association* sponsored several ceremonies in commemoration of Canadian soldiers at the Canadian military cemetery of Adegheem, near Ghent.

The Canadian Wives' Bureau, which was located in the Embassy buildings, supervised the movement to Canada of over 600 wives of Canadian ex-servicemen. It was closed in November, together with the Graves Registration Bureau (which was also accommodated in the Embassy) and the other Canadian Army units in Brussels. Shortly afterwards, Mr. J. A. Mitchell of the Immigration Branch arrived to issue visas to fiancées of Canadian ex-servicemen and to open an office in Brussels at the beginning of 1947. During the year the Embassy dealt with a number of enquiries on immigration matters and issued visitors' visas to Belgian business men and officials.

The Ambassador, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C., was appointed Canadian delegate to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, which started work in Brussels in February. Colonel G. W. MacPherson of the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin, was appointed Alternate and concerned himself particularly with the subject of German external assets. Six sessions of the Assembly of the Agency were held in 1946 and reports have accordingly been submitted.

During the year Brussels was visited by a number of prominent Canadians, including the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, the Hon. James G. Gardiner and the Hon. Brooke Claxton. In November meetings of two technical committees of the International Labour Organization took place in Brussels.

The Economic and Commercial divisions of the Embassy co-operated closely with Belgian Government departments in securing supplies of Canadian foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods required for the economic recovery of Belgium and in procuring Belgian commodities needed in Canada. The connections of most of the Canadian firms which did business with Belgium before the war have been restored and many new ones formed. A number of firms have been assisted in obtaining payment of, or in safeguarding, commercial debts which were owing before the war. Aid was given to a number of Belgian industrialists who are considering establishing industries in Canada.

During the year, the Commercial Secretary was seconded for special duties in connection with the Shipping Committee of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels. He also served as a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Allied Maritime Consultative Council in London and Amsterdam and, together with the Second Secretary, Mr. M. Cadieux, of the Canadian Delegation to the Paris Conference.

Mr. Victor Doré, C.M.G., was appointed Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in November to succeed the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C., now High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland. Mr.

E. D'Arcy McGreer, appointed High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa on November 6, was replaced as counsellor by Mr. Hector Allard, who arrived in Brussels on November 26. The Military Attaché, Colonel C. P. Hébert left Brussels on April 28 and was subsequently appointed Counsellor at the Embassy in Washington. Captain M. A. Cardinal, formerly of the Canadian Army Staff, Brussels, replaced Colonel Hébert as Acting Assistant Military Attaché from May 20 to October 15, when he left for Canada to be demobilized. Mr. T. Le M. Carter, Third Secretary, arrived in Brussels on February 22; Mr. A. B. Brodie, Assistant Commercial Secretary, on July 2.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

The Embassy continued its regular diplomatic and political reporting and the performance of consular duties. The commercial office was responsible for an increase of business between Canada and Brazil. With the co-operation of the Exhibition Commission, a series of window displays was initiated in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The Commercial News Service was continued by the commercial office with the help of the Canadian Information Service and the Director of Publicity of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Cultural relations were effectively promoted through a series of lectures, an exhibition of Canadian graphic arts, the showing of Canadian documentary films and the preparation of magazine and newspaper articles on Canada. Thirty thousand copies of the Handbook on Canada, in Portuguese, were distributed. With the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, recorded material of Canadian music was given to Brazilian radio stations and was used in some fifty broadcasts. A number of scholarships, both Brazilian and Canadian, were arranged for school essay competitions on Canada, and special Canada-Brazil medals were awarded to the winners. Through the efforts of the Embassy, two well known Canadian musicians, Sir Ernest Macmillan and Claude Champagne, visited Brazil, the former conducting the Brazilian Symphony Orchestra in a series of concerts and the latter conducting the Orchestra and giving some lectures in the National School of Music.

In January General A. G. L. McNaughton visited Brazil as Special Ambassador attending the inauguration of President Dutra, the Canadian Special Mission also including members of the Embassy staff. Other visitors were the Postmaster General and Canadian delegates to the Postal Congress of the Americas and Spain which met in Rio de Janeiro in September. Mr. H. V. Eardley Wilmot, Canadian delegate to the Pan-American Mining Congress held at Petropolis in October, representatives of Trans-Canada Air Lines, who made a survey flight in September, a delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Province of Quebec, which visited Brazil in April and a number of businessmen and tourists. In April, H.M.C.S. *Uganda* spent a week at Rio de Janeiro, and two days at Recife.

During the year the Ambassador visited the States of Sao Paulo, Goiaz and Mato Grosso. He visited Canada on official business in September-October. In his absence, Mr. E. B. Rogers, First Secretary, was Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Roger Chaput, Third Secretary, left Brazil on October 2 on transfer to the Department, and was succeeded on November 30 by Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle, Third Secretary. The Commercial Secretary, Mr. Maurice Bélanger, made an extended trip through Canada between June 1 and October 20 and during his absence Mr. W. Gibson Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary, was in charge of the office. Mr. W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) was temporarily attached to the Embassy on September 11.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

Besides reporting regularly on political and economic developments in Chile, the Embassy gave considerable attention to Canadian publicity, principally by preparing articles for press releases, by circulating Canadian films especially among educational organizations and institutions, by distributing books and pamphlets and by the loan of recordings of Canadian music. Several Canadian radio broadcasts were relayed over local networks. Arrangements were completed for six Chilean students to proceed to Canada on special research scholarships.

The Commercial Office continued its work of commercial study and reporting and trade promotion resulted in an increase in value and volume of export-import trade.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the new President of Chile, Sr. Gabriel Gonzalez Videls, Canada was represented by Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C. who, as Special Ambassador, headed the Canadian delegation which also included the three officers of the Embassy.

From March 10 to 15 H.M.C.S. *Uganda* visited Valparaiso, during its South American training cruise and created a very favourable impression locally. Canadian visitors to Chile included members of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General (accompanied by Mr. L. G. Prevost of the Canadian Pacific Railway) and Mr. John McGague of the Holstein-Frisian Association of Canada. Mr. John Clifford of Ottawa won the ski championship on September 15 at Chile's Eleventh National Ski Competition at Portillo.

The Commercial Secretary, Mr. M. J. Vechsler, left Santiago on April 1 for Canada and Mr. R. E. Gravel was Acting Commercial Secretary until the arrival on July 18 of a newly-appointed Commercial Secretary, Mr. J. L. Mutter. On November 13 Mr. Paul Tremblay arrived to replace Mr. Jules Léger as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Léger sailed on November 26 for Canada for reposting.

Mr. C. Fraser Elliott, C.M.G. was named Canadian Ambassador to Chile on November 6, and is expected to arrive at his post early in 1947.

Canadian Embassy, China

Probably the most important event of the past year, as far as the Canadian Embassy in China is concerned, was the move from Chungking to Nanking. Preparations for the move began in November, 1945, when Brigadier O. M. M. Kay proceeded to Nanking to secure accommodation for the Embassy. A house was secured at the end of February, 1946, and the Canadian representatives took up residence in it on March 1. During the course of the next month a second house was secured and leases were signed for one year for each of these houses. The Ambassador, Major-General Victor W. Odlum, left Chungking for Nanking by air on April 24. The Embassy premises and buildings in Chungking were sold and Mr. C. A. Ronning (the last member of the staff to leave Chungking) arrived in Nanking on May 29.

In view of the exorbitant rental for houses in Nanking, an effort was made to locate a site in the city where the Canadian Embassy could erect its own buildings. An excellent site was eventually found on Hankow Road, west of Ginling College. Negotiations for the purchase of this site were carried on with the Municipal Government of Nanking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Executive Yuan and the Land Bureau of the National Government. These negotiations are not yet complete.

The Embassy furnished the Government with reports on political, military, and economic affairs in China, as well as on the various aspects of Canadian-Chinese relations. The strengthening of commercial ties between Canada and China was marked by the agreement signed in Ottawa on February 7, 1946, under which Canada would provide a credit of \$60,000,000 to the Government of China, to enable it to purchase Canadian-made goods required by China for reconstruction purposes during the years 1946 and 1947.

On September 26, at a formal ceremony held in the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, the Canadian Ambassador and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, signed an exchange of notes agreeing to a commercial *modus-vivendi*.

In November the Canadian Government signed an agreement guaranteeing a credit of approximately \$12,000,000, under Part II of the Export Credits Insurance Act, to the Ming Sung Industrial Corporation for the building of ships in Canada and the purchase of other industrial equipment and services. This agreement concluded negotiations which had been carried on in Chungking and Ottawa for over a year.

On February 5 Mr. P. G. R. Campbell was officially appointed Vice-Consul for Shanghai. Mr. Campbell had been carrying on consular duties in Shanghai since December, 1945, and his official appointment was deemed necessary owing to the increased volume of consular work.

Major-General V. Odlum left Nanking on October 4, to return to Canada, leaving Mr. C. A. Ronning as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

On November 7 the Prime Minister announced the resignation of General Odlum as Canadian Ambassador to China and the appointment to that post of Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, K.C., formerly High Commissioner for Canada in Australia.

Mr. L. Moore Cosgrave arrived in Shanghai in November to take up his duties as Commercial Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in China and in December Dr. G. S. Patterson left Ottawa to resume his post as Counsellor of the Embassy.

Canadian Embassy, Cuba

Throughout 1946, reports were forwarded to the Department on political, social and economic developments in Cuba.

Havana received a number of distinguished Canadian visitors during this period. These included the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. E. P. Murphy, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Mr. C. F. Sise, Chairman of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Mr. T. T. Hogg, M.C., President of the Hydro-Electric Commission of the Province of Ontario and Mr. F. H. Brown, Financial Adviser to the Minister of Reconstruction. A delegation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul E. Poirier and sponsored by the Chambers of Commerce of the Province of Quebec paid a short visit to Cuba. Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, M.P., and Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, C.M.G., LL.D., respectively the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Commons, were in Havana during the month of November. Dr. Gaspard Fauteux addressed the Cuban House of Representatives gathered in an extraordinary session upon an invitation extended by the Cuban Congress. Six Canadian physicians attended the Second Pan-American Congress of Radiology.

An increasing role was taken by the Legation in circulating Canadian information in the form of printed material in the Spanish language supplemented by many booklets on Canadian-Cuban historical topics written by the Minister and edited by *La Revista de La Habana*. Recordings of Canadian music and films of the National Film Board were put to good use. The Minister gave a number of addresses on aspects of Canadian life.

With the re-opening of Canadian tourist travel to Cuba and due to the growing number of Canadian seamen who make Havana their main port of call, the Consular work of the Mission increased considerably during the year. Preliminary negotiations are being made with a view to obtaining reciprocity in immigration matters from the Cuban Government in respect to temporary visitors.

On January 20, Mr. R. G. C. Smith took up his post as Commercial Secretary. On April 20, Mr. T. Wainman-Wood, Third Secretary, arrived to replace Mr. Arthur R. Menzies, Second Secretary, who returned to the Department. On October 1, Miss Bessie E. McGregor was appointed as Canadian Vice-Consul with jurisdiction in the Republic of Cuba. The Minister, Mr. Emile Vaillancourt, visited Canada on furlough in October.

Canadian Legation, Denmark

On December 5, 1945, Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., Canadian Minister to Norway (see p. 25), was appointed also as Canada's first Minister to Denmark. On April 4, 1946, he was received by H.M. King Christian X and H.M. Queen Alexandrine of Denmark and presented his Letters of Credence to the King. Owing to shortage of personnel it has not yet been possible to appoint resident officers in Denmark, but the Minister has maintained close contact by regular visits to Copenhagen throughout the year.

During September the Minister was in Copenhagen as a member of the Canadian Delegation to the F.A.O. Conference, on which a special report was made to the Department. Political, economic, and social developments in Denmark have been recorded, and reports have been submitted also on the constitutional issues in Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and South Slesvig. An analysis of legislation on cartels and monopolies was made for both Denmark and Sweden.

Tentative arrangements have been made for an exchange of documentary films between the National Film Board of Canada and *Statens Filmcentral* of Denmark.

The Commercial Secretary, who in 1945 had made arrangements to provide Denmark with certain Canadian products during the initial post-war period, has continued his efforts towards the expansion of trade between Canada and Denmark.

Canadian Embassy, France

The first complete year since the cessation of hostilities, saw an increase in contacts, both official and private, between Canada and France. The main event of the year was the Conference, fittingly held in Paris, to draft treaties of peace with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and Finland. The Prime Minister led the Canadian delegation for the first month of the Conference. Before leaving France, he visited Dieppe and the battlefields of Normandy, which are enduringly associated with Canadian participation in the war. The Ambassador was a delegate to the Conference and accompanied the Prime Minister in his tour of the battlefields. Mr. Rac of the Embassy Staff acted as Secretary-General of the delegation at the Conference; the Military and Air Attachés participated in the work of the Military Commission. All the Embassy personnel had, in their own field of activity, many opportunities of giving assistance to the delegation.

UNESCO held its first meeting in the latter part of the year. The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. Victor Doré, recently appointed Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg. Mr. P. A. Beaulieu of the Embassy was an adviser to the delegation.

The Embassy has seen a great increase in the number of Canadians who have come to Paris, both in an official and in private capacity. The repatriation of Canadian civilians interned during the war was completed.

The presence of the Ambassador at ceremonies in various French centres and the visits of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret and of various members of the Cabinet, have been occasions for public expression of friendship between Canada and France.

Political developments in France were followed closely throughout the course of an eventful year. Reports were forwarded to the Department on the resignation of General de Gaulle, on the constitutional referenda of May 5 and October 13, on the election of the new Constituent Assembly on June 2 and on the elections to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Reports were submitted also on the diplomatic relations of France with other countries and on the French economic situation, with special attention to the nationalization of gas and electric companies, the national solidarity tax and the question of war damages and reparation.

The Office of the Commercial Secretary dealt with numerous enquiries pertaining to trade between Canada and France, French North Africa and Switzerland. It gave assistance and advice to Canadian and French business men engaged in work of interest to both countries and prepared reports on economic conditions in France and Switzerland and on financial and trading agreements between France and other countries.

The Military Attaché attended several memorial ceremonies at which the French Government and people gave renewed expression to their affection for Canada and their gratitude to the Canadian people. He made surveys in metropolitan France and visited North Africa under the auspices of the French High Command. His office dealt with the departure of the last remaining Canadian military units in France. It also maintained close liaison with the various services of the French Army as well as with the offices of the Military Attachés of foreign countries.

The Air Attaché, who arrived late in 1945, devoted the early part of the year to office organization. Routine matters attended to included arrangement for air transportation for officials, the granting of assistance to former R.C.A.F. personnel in France and the continuation of the search for Air Force personnel missing as a result of the war. Liaison visits were made to various Belgian and French units and to Air Attachés in Paris, Brussels, Berlin, London, and Athens.

The work of the Information Service has further increased in all three branches: distribution, services, and public relations. Among the special events requiring coverage this year were the visits of the Right Hon. L.-S. St. Laurent, the Right Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the Hon. Brooke Claxton and the Hon. C. Gibson, the Paris Conference, the Prime Minister's visit to Normandy, the UNESCO Conference and Chief Justice Rinfret's sojourn in France as the guest of the French Information Service. To the daily news bulletin circulated in the Embassy were added special press reviews and a clipping service.

There were a number of changes in the personnel of the Embassy during the year. The Counsellor, Mr. G. L. Magann, proceeded to Canada on home leave in May and has since been posted to the Department. Mr. Jean Chapdelaine was appointed First Secretary and Mr. James Weld, Third Secretary, while Mr. S. F. Rae and Mr. J. J. M. Côté returned to Ottawa. Mr. Antoine Monette was added to the staff temporarily as Attaché. Mr. Douglas Jackson was appointed Assistant Commercial Attaché and Mr. J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Attaché for Agriculture.

Canadian Embassy, Greece

The Embassy's first full year of operation was marked by modest growth. In February a move was made from the small suite occupied during the winter of 1945-46 to less unsuitable but still somewhat cramped space in the Embassy quarter of the city. Nine months later the Embassy was finally installed in a dignified building, centrally located between the United Kingdom and United States Embassies. Here accommodation was available for the Commercial Secretary, Mr. T. J. Monty, who arrived in Athens on October 20 and for an Information Room and a library of Canadiana which is now being collected.

The Ambassador visited Salonika during the year and the Third Secretary visited Western Macedonia and made short trips outside the capital. Full reports on the position of Greece in international life and on domestic developments in the political, economic and social spheres were prepared for the information of the Canadian Government.

The restoration of trade between Canada and Greece, a process which has only begun as yet, occupied a good part of the attention of the Embassy staff even before the arrival of Mr. Monty. The distribution of Canadian relief supplies was observed by the Embassy staff, which kept in close touch with UNRRA, the Greek Central Clothing Committee, the Greek Red Cross and other organizations. The Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund (of which the Greek War Relief Fund of Canada is a prominent member organization) have continued to give active aid throughout the year. The Embassy itself extended direct relief in the form of clothing and food parcels to a few needy Canadians. It was estimated that by the end of 1946 the dollar value of Canadian aid to Greece since 1942 totalled \$7,634,445 worth of donated clothing and supplies and \$22,464,583 worth of Government-donated wheat and other foodstuffs, in addition to the Canadian share of the total UNRRA donations to Greece which are expected to reach \$420,000,000 worth of goods and services.

The Embassy continued to deal with Government-assisted repatriation cases, of whom all but nine had left Greece by the end of the year. Of other Canadians in Greece when war broke out only some 57 remained. Visas were granted to 104 Greeks wishing to visit Canada, but applications for permission to emigrate to Canada had to be refused daily. Matters relating to the release of assets under the control of the Canadian Custodian and other unfinished business left over from the war also occupied the attention of the Embassy.

The Embassy obtained from Canada technical reference material for various groups, including the Blood Donors Group of the Greek Red Cross, the doctors of the Cyclades, the Greek Bar Association, Greek co-operatives and members of the University of Athens staff. Material produced by the Canadian Information Service and the National Film Board was distributed and attention was drawn to the International News Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which is appreciated by the limited number of persons owning short-wave receiving sets.

On July 1, 1946, when the anniversary of Canadian Confederation was celebrated for the first time by a Canadian diplomatic mission in Greece, the occasion was marked by an address in the Chamber of Deputies and the adoption by the Deputies of a resolution of greeting to Canada and of thanks for Canadian aid to Greece. On the same day the City of Athens gave the name of Mackenzie King to the beautiful and historic street formerly known as Lycabettus.

The Embassy had the pleasure of welcoming the Hon. Brooke Claxton, on October 22, after the close of the Paris Conference.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

The Embassy reported regularly on political, social and economic developments but dealt with a large volume of routine consular matters.

Conferences held in Mexico during the year with Canadian representatives in attendance were the Third Labour Conference of the American States Members of the International Labour Organization (at which the Canadian delegates were the Ambassador and Second Secretary of the Embassy), the Fifth American Congress of Teachers, the International Radio Broadcasting Conference, the Annual Convention of the Mexican Bankers' Association and the International Congress of Cardiologists.

Among cultural activities the Embassy aided the Canadian participation in the Fourth Mexico City Book Fair in June, after which the Canadian book pavilion was presented to the Federal District and in November was converted into a children's library. The Embassy also assisted in preparing a Canadian Photographic Exhibit shown in various cities in the distribution of Canadian books and tourist literature, in an educational exposition, in the widespread distribution of films of the National Film Board and in an amount of press publicity.

The inauguration of the new President of Mexico, Lic. Miguel Aleman, took place on December 1. The Canadian Special Mission consisted of the Ambassador, Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, the Commercial Counsellor Mr. D. S. Cole; the Second Secretary, Mr. C. C. Eberts and Captain Frank L. Houghton, Commanding Officer of the aircraft carrier H.M.C.S. *Warrior*, which together with the cruiser H.M.C.S. *Uganda* and destroyer H.M.C.S. *Crescent* was at that time engaged in manœuvres off Acapulco. A contingent of one hundred naval personnel from the Canadian vessels participated in the parade held in Mexico City on December 1 as part of the inauguration ceremonies.

A trade treaty between Canada and Mexico was signed on February 9 by the Canadian Ambassador and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of Canada, and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Mexico. Following this treaty the volume of trade between the two countries substantially increased.

The Ambassador made numerous tours through various parts of Mexico during the course of the year. The Commercial Counsellor also made some visits which resulted in valuable trade connections. In January, the Ambassador was called to Ottawa for consultation and in October and November he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York.

Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary of the Embassy returned to Canada in September for leave prior to repositing. On November 18, Mr. G. H. Hilborn arrived to take up his duties as Second Secretary and Consul. In November, Mrs. Irene Baird, the representative in Mexico of the National Film Board and the Canadian Information Service, visited Canada and was later appointed Attaché of the Embassy. During the Ambassador's various absences, Mr. D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, acted as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

Canadian Legation, The Netherlands

The last twelve months have produced in the Netherlands a remarkable recovery from the effects of the war and the German occupation. The Legation has observed and described its most significant aspects and has reported also on political developments including the May elections; on foreign policy with respect to the United Nations, the negotiation of peace treaties, and territorial claims against Germany and on the important deliberations regarding the future status of Indonesia.

In the economic field reports have covered a wide variety of subjects including the Netherlands-Belgium-Luxembourg Customs Union, the future of Netherlands-Germany trade relations, the increase of Netherlands import and export trade, the use of the Canadian commercial credit, the establishment of the Central Planning Bureau, developments pertaining to rations, wages and commodity prices, the restoration of transportation facilities and rehabilitation in general.

In view of the rapidly growing demand for commercial information concerning Canada, a great deal of time has been devoted to the distribution of trade publicity material and in affording assistance to the establishment of Netherlands products on the Canadian market, as well as to preparing for the gradual restoration of Canadian exports to the Netherlands.

Much of the Mission's time has been devoted to the solution of problems arising directly out of the war. The marriage of approximately 2,000 Canadian servicemen to Dutch girls necessitated the opening in The Hague of a Canadian Wives' Bureau with which the Legation co-operated closely, especially on the consular side, as all travel documents for wives moved to Canada under the auspices of the Bureau were issued by the Mission. The Department of National Defence and the Canadian Red Cross Society gave valuable assistance in caring for the needs of servicemen's dependents and fiancées.

The purchase by the Netherlands Government of surplus Canadian military equipment and the settlement of accounts following the repatriation of the Canadian Army involved protracted negotiations in which the Mission participated by establishing the necessary contacts and later in formalizing the agreement.

A ceremony in commemoration of the Canadians who lost their lives in the liberation of the Netherlands, held under the auspices of the Legation at the Canadian Military Cemetery at Bergen-op-Zoom, was but one of many occasions on which the Dutch Government and people have demonstrated their gratitude to the Canadian Army. It is intended that this ceremony shall become an annual event to take place in rotation at the various Canadian military cemeteries in the Netherlands on May 5, the date on which Lt.-Gen. Foulkes received the German surrender.

The Mission was glad to welcome on brief visits to the Netherlands the Canadian Ministers of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce and National Health and Welfare.

In the absence of a Press Attaché an effort has been made to transmit surveys of Netherlands press opinion on all important issues. Since the appointment in October of Mr. Ross Kinneard as Provisional Representative of the National Film Board, requests for the presentation of Canadian films have increased considerably.

The only change in the diplomatic staff during the year was caused by the departure for Canada of the Military Attaché, Colonel C. P. Hébert, since appointed Counsellor in Washington. During January and February, while the Minister attended the first part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Mr. H. F. Feaver was in charge of the Legation.

Canadian Legation, Norway

Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., appointed Canada's first resident Minister to Norway on September 11, 1945, arrived in Oslo on February 7, 1946, accompanied by Mr. Ross Campbell, Third Secretary. On February 11, he presented to H.M. King Haakon VII of Norway the Letter of Recall of Major-General G. P. Vanier and his own Letters of Credence. (For Mr. Kearney's appointment also as Minister to Denmark, see page 21.)

Throughout the year the Legation has kept the Government informed on Norwegian foreign and domestic policies. Among the more important topics treated were housing, labour and food conditions, price and wage control, budget reports, epuration measures, income, corporate and capital taxes, state trading and bulk purchasing and social legislation.

Emigration matters played a prominent part in the activities of the Mission. Arrangements have now been made for the establishment early in 1947 of facilities for the inspection of eligible categories of prospective emigrants. About forty of the three hundred Canadian-born girls married to Norwegian airmen who trained in Canada sought assistance from the Legation in obtaining re-admission to Canada with their husbands and families. As in all liberated countries, there were many naturalized Canadians in Norway whose national status required clarification and about seventy such cases have been dealt with to date. To facilitate the handling of these and similar problems, the relevant files of British Consular Officers, the United States Embassy and the representatives of the Protecting Power (Switzerland) were taken over soon after the Mission was established.

The Legation has rendered assistance in connection with the release of Norwegian assets which had been placed under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property and has carried on negotiations with the Norwegian Government to reach a simplified release procedure.

The distribution of Canadian literature through schools, clubs, and other means has been arranged and documentary films from the National Film Board have been shown in Oslo and elsewhere.

During 1945 the Commercial Secretary, Mr. S. G. MacDonald, had made extensive preliminary arrangements between the Norwegian Government and authorities in Ottawa, Montreal, New York, Washington and London for the financing and supply of a number of Canadian products to Norway during the initial post-war period and the activities of his office have been devoted to the consolidation of this work and to the development of channels of trade between Canada and Norway.

Mr. Kearney's appointment as Canada's first High Commissioner to India was announced on December 23.

Canadian Embassy, Peru

During the past year the Canadian Embassy forwarded reports on all important developments, in particular those relating to Peruvian foreign policy, Peru's position in the post-war world, in the United Nations and specialized agencies, in Pan-American affairs, the policies of the new administration and matters of mutual interest to Canada and Peru. Cultural relations were fostered through the Embassy's use of the press, films, lectures, radio broadcasts and distribution of books and other publications. A collection of volumes on Canada was presented to the National Library as a contribution towards its reconstruction.

Among important visits were those of the Postmaster General of Canada the Hon. Ernest Bertrand and of the cruiser H.M.C.S. *Uganda* under the command of Captain Mainguy during her South American training cruise.

The matter of sale of Canadian warships and merchant ships to the Peruvian Government was discussed and one former R.C.N. tanker H.M.C.S. *Preserver* was purchased and renamed the *Mariscal Castilla*. Discussions with the Government also resulted in increased facilities for the importation of Canadian goods into Peru, although negotiations for a trade agreement between the two countries remain pending.

The Ambassador, Dr. Henry Laureys, returned to Canada on furlough in December and Mr. F. M. Tovell became Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The year 1946 was marked by important developments in Soviet policy both within the Union and in international affairs. Immense efforts were made to repair the ravages of war and to strengthen the national economy. A new Five Year Plan was launched. In external affairs there were the prolonged and often difficult negotiations over the treaties of peace with Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Finland. At the end of the year, although agreement had been reached regarding these treaties, important questions remained on which the Allies had not been able to reconcile their views. The Embassy reported fully to the Canadian Government on these and other matters affecting the Soviet Union.

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, the Ambassador, was a member of the Canadian delegation to the first part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which met in London, as well as to the second part, which met in New York. He was also one of the delegates to the Conference of Paris.

During the Ambassador's absence from Moscow, Mr. Léon Mayrand acted as Chargé d'Affaires until his transfer to Ottawa in November, when Mr. R. A. D. Ford took over these duties.

The Military Attaché, Brigadier J. V. Allard, D.S.O., arrived in Moscow in February. He returned to Canada in June and resumed his post in October.

A considerable amount of consular work was done on behalf of Canadian citizens or former residents of Canada. Approximately eighty visas were issued to Soviet citizens travelling to Canada. The cases of nearly thirty-five pensioners of the Government, dependents of Canadian soldiers of the first World War, were investigated for the War Pensions Commission and payments were recommended in appropriate cases.

Canadian visitors to the Soviet Union included Mr. Stanley Knowles, M.P., Mr. L. A. Skeoch (who was a member of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine) and Professor P. E. Corbett.

It was not found possible to do as much in regard to the dissemination of information about Canada as had been done in the previous year. The Embassy continued to supply material to *Britansky Soyuznik*. The Soviet film "White Fang", for which the Embassy had supplied much of the background material, appeared in the course of the year. In response to a request from the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., a memorandum on Canadian forests was prepared by the Department of Mines and Resources and transmitted by the Embassy. It is hoped that an exchange of such information can be arranged.

Canadian Embassy, United States of America

During the year the Embassy maintained close contact with other Canadian agencies in Washington, including the Canadian Joint Staff and the local representatives of the Departments of Finance, Reconstruction and Supply and Agriculture, the Canadian Information Service, the Canadian Wheat Board and the National Film Board. The Washington offices of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Canadian Shipping Board were closed in November and their remaining activities were transferred to the Embassy. Members of the Embassy staff took an active part in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Emergency Food Council, the Far Eastern Commission, the International Wheat Council and other international bodies meeting in Washington. Officers of the Embassy represented the Canadian Government on four UNRRA committees, as well as on the seven committees, the Steering Committee and the Full Commission which together constitute the Far Eastern Commission.

Mr. L. B. Pearson was Chairman of the Canadian delegation to the Fourth Meeting of the Council of UNRRA held in Atlantic City from March 15 to March 29 and also attended the Fifth Meeting in Geneva during August.

The wide variety of subjects dealt with by the Embassy during the year included diplomatic reporting on the relations of the United States with other countries and the United Nations and internal political and economic developments in the United States, Canadian and U.S. joint defence questions, relief, food and refugee problems, various matters relating to the control of atomic energy, international commercial policy and tariff questions, import and export problems, information questions, shipping, international civil aviation, telecommunications, international petroleum and rubber problems, fisheries and boundary waters, passport, visa and naturalization matters, veterans' enquiries, tourist information, repatriation, taxation and legal matters.

Mr. H. H. Wrong, whose appointment to succeed Mr. L. B. Pearson as Canadian Ambassador to United States was announced on September 4, presented his credentials to President Truman on November 8. The promotion of Mr. T. A. Stone, Counsellor of the Embassy, to the rank of Minister at the Embassy, was announced on November 7.

In addition, the following changes in personnel took place: Mr. G. G. Morrow, O.B.E. resigned as First Secretary on July 8; Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Second Secretary, resigned to join the Secretariat of United Nations on June 14; Mr. Paul Tremblay, Second Secretary, left Washington on November 9 on transfer to the Embassy in Chile; Mr. C. P. Hébert joined the staff of the Embassy as Counsellor on July 1; Messrs. H. H. Wright and R. L. Rogers were transferred from the Department of External Affairs as Third Secretaries on February 1 and August 12 respectively; Mr. L. H. Lavigne joined the staff as Administrative Officer on February 2; Mr. G. Ignatieff was transferred to the Embassy from Ottawa as First Secretary with effect from October 1 and detached for duty in New York with the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. G. R. Paterson, Commercial Attaché, was appointed Commercial Secretary from September 9. Mr. W. D. Wallace, Mr. B. J. Bachand and Mr. F. T. Cook were appointed to the Staff of the Commercial Counsellor's office as Assistant Commercial Secretaries on January 1, February 23 and September 11 respectively. Group Captain H. M. Carscallen was appointed to succeed Group Captain Homer Smith as Air Attaché from July 15.

Canadian Military Mission, Germany

The official functions of the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin, commenced on January 21, 1946, when Lt. General Maurice Pope was presented to the four members of the Allied Control Council. Prior to the arrival in Germany of the Chief of Mission, administrative arrangements were made for the establishment of the Mission in Berlin by an advance party in co-operation with Canadian Army units.

During the year the Mission prepared reports on the economic and political developments within occupied Germany and informed the Canadian Government of the decisions and policies of the Allied Control Council.

The consular work of the Mission consisted of handling requests for recognition, repatriation and other forms of assistance from persons in Germany claiming Canadian status. By the end of May the consular section of the Mission had arranged to deal with such matters from all parts of Germany. Preliminary preparation was undertaken during the latter part of the year for the emigration to Canada of certain categories of refugees and displaced persons who were near relatives of Canadian citizens, under the program approved by the Canadian Government.

In July all files dealing with the claims of Canadian citizens holding property in Germany were transferred from Canada House to the Mission in Berlin.

The Custodian of Enemy Property section of the Mission headed by Colonel G. W. MacPherson was located at Frankfurt-am-Main and reported direct to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

The Prime Minister paid a visit to Berlin in August and the Hon. Brooke Claxton was a guest of the Mission during September.

In October Lt. General Pope was elected Dean of the Heads of the Allied Missions, with the result that the Canadian Mission is first, in order of precedence, of all the Allied Missions.

The original members of the Mission were:

Lt. General Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.,
Colonel J. G. McQueen,
H/Col. S. M. Scott,
H/Col. G. W. MacPherson,
H/Major P. M. Roy,
Captain A. W. Clabon.

The following changes have taken place during the year:

In March Col. Roy Geddes joined the Mission for a four month period, as Economic Adviser and in July Mr. J. A. McCordick arrived from Canada. Major Roy, of the Custodian of Enemy Property Section, returned to Canada because of ill health in May and was replaced by Major J. A. Philip. Mr. E. Wadley of the Canadian Commercial Corporation was temporarily attached to the Mission as Economic Adviser at the end of November.

Canadian Liaison Mission, Japan

Following an exchange of notes in May, 1946, between the Department of State and the Canadian Embassy in Washington, a Canadian Civilian Liaison Mission, accredited to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, was organized. Mr. E. H. Norman, who was then serving on the Far Eastern Commission in Washington, was named Head of the Mission. Mr. J. E. Kenderdine, the special representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, was named as Economic Adviser.

The Mission arrived in Tokyo on August 14 and was able to take up quarters and office space in the residence and chancery of the former Canadian Legation. By an agreement with the Australian Government, provisions and supplies for the Mission are purchased from Australian Army stores in Tokyo.

Excluding Canadian officers attached to the Occupation Force and Canadian repatriates of Japanese origin, the number of Canadians in Japan by the end of November was 79. These Canadians are missionaries and their residence in Japan is contingent upon their ability to be entirely self-supporting in regard to food and finance. The Liaison Mission has been of some assistance to them in helping in such problems as bank accounts frozen by the Japanese Government, channels by which finance from their home headquarters can be forwarded to them and the restitution and reparation of property seized or damaged during the war years by the Japanese authorities.

Because of the nature of the Occupation, no Canadian or other Allied concerns have yet been re-established in Japan. The Economic Adviser of the Mission has been acting as the representative in Japan of the Canadian Commercial Corporation. On the invitation of the Far Eastern Commission, all states represented on the Commission were invited to send restitution teams to Japan. These teams are to be attached to their respective Missions and will study the losses suffered by various foreign interests in matters of industrial plants and building establishments or by reason of financial policies of the Japanese Government. It is expected that the restitution team will arrive in Japan early in 1947.

The Canadian Section of the British Commonwealth War Cemetery at Hodogaya, near Yokohama, in which there are 137 Canadian graves, was dedicated at a service held on November 6.

In the trials of Japanese military and civilian leaders as war criminals, Canada is represented on the International Military Tribunal of the Far East by Mr. Justice E. H. McDougall and on the Prosecution by Brigadier H. G. Nolan. In the "minor" war crimes trials held in Yokohama, Commissions were in progress, trying prison camp commanders and officers charged with the serious mistreatment of Canadian prisoners of war.

The Mission sent various reports covering changes in the Japanese political scene in the months since the Mission was established. Among other matters, these reports covered constitutional and labour reforms.

Matters that require liaison with the Japanese Government are handled through the intermediary of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Canadian Consulate General, Caracas

The Consulate-General was officially opened on April 6, upon the arrival of the Acting Consul-General, Mr. C. S. Bissett, who was accompanied and assisted at that time by Mr. M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogota, Colombia. Actual operation of the new consulate was delayed somewhat until suitable office premises were located, furnished and equipped and because of difficulties of staffing. Permanent office space, of five rooms, was obtained in May in a central district of the capital. Cordial relations were established with the Venezuelan government officials and commercial contacts were made and many enquiries concerning business opportunities with Canada were dealt with.

The Acting Consul-General attended as Canadian delegate the meeting of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History held in Caracas from August 22 to September 3.

Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon

A Canadian Consulate-General was opened in Lisbon on January 15 with Mr. L. S. Glass, formerly Trade Commissioner to Brazil, as Acting Consul-General and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and Mr. P. E. Morin as Vice-Consul. Mr. Glass was also appointed Trade Commissioner to Spain, Gibraltar and Spanish Morocco.

The activities of the Consulate have increased steadily throughout the year. The Portuguese are very much interested in doing business with Canada and about four-fifths of the work of the Consulate has been devoted to the promotion of trade.

The Mission assisted in the negotiation of a Civil Air Transport Agreement with Portugal which will be signed early in 1947. The Portuguese Military Aviation authorities were grateful for the permission, obtained through the Consulate, to translate and use the Canadian aviation handbook "Meteorology for Pilots and Navigators."

Other matters dealt with included the issuance of passports and visas, the distribution of 4,000 copies of the Portuguese edition of the Handbook on Canada and the showing of Canadian films.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

The volume of regular consular activities continued to expand, especially in passport, immigration and naturalization work. Assistance continued to be given to Canadian officials, business men and tourists visiting or passing through New York. The office also assisted large numbers of tourists proceeding to Canada. Enquiries concerning Canadian customs, sales tax, income tax and other related subjects preliminary to opening branch business offices in Canada were of such increasing importance that the Department of National Revenue agreed to open a special Customs information office at the Consulate-General.

A considerable extra burden was placed upon the office arising from the various international conferences which were held in New York during the year. The facilities of the Consulate-General were placed at the service of the several Canadian delegations.

The trade activities of the Commercial Consul and Vice-Consul covered a wider range than in any previous year, with satisfactory results.

The representational work of the Consul-General and of the Consuls and Vice-Consuls increased and requests for speakers on Canadian subjects continued.

In January, Mr. P. E. Morin, who had been Vice-Consul in charge of the Passports, Immigration and Naturalization Division since 1943, was transferred to Lisbon. He was replaced by Mr. Claude E. Châtillon. In July Mr. Leland H. Ausman, Vice-Consul and Trade Commissioner who was transferred to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, was replaced by Mr. John A. Stiles as Vice-Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner. There were also some changes in the clerical staff.

There was continued close cooperation with the Canadian Information Service and the National Film Board offices in New York.

APPENDIX B

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN CANADA AND
OTHER STATES

I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Interim Agreement to regulate the use of the standard broadcast band in the North American region. Signed at Washington, February 25, 1946.

Supplementary Protocol to the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937, extending beyond March 24, 1946, the whaling season for 1945-46. Done in London, March 15, 1946.

Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work, adopted by the International Labour Conference on June 20, 1938. Canadian ratification deposited on April 6, 1946.

Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, adopted by the International Labour Conference on April 27, 1932. Canadian ratification deposited on April 6, 1946.

Protocol to prolong the International Sanitary Convention of 1944 modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926. Signed at Washington, April 23, 1946.

Protocol to prolong the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944 modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933. Signed at Washington, April 23, 1946.

Agreement respecting defence installations in Newfoundland. Signed at St. John's, April 8, and at London, May 3, 1946.

Acts of the International Health Conference, held in New York from June 19 to July 22, 1946. Done at New York, July 22, 1946, viz:

- (a) *Final Act of the Conference*;
- (b) *Constitution of the World Health Organization*. Instrument of Acceptance by Canada signed at Ottawa, August 21, 1946;
- (c) *Arrangement* concluded by the Governments represented at the Conference;
- (d) *Protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène publique*. Instrument of Acceptance by Canada signed at Ottawa, August 21, 1946.

Acceptance by Canada of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization signed at London, November 16, 1945. Signed at Ottawa, August 21, 1946.

Denunciation by Canada of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation signed at Paris, October 13, 1919. Deposited with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, September 18, 1946.

Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, adopted at Paris, November 5, 1945 and brought into force September 26, 1946. Canadian ratification deposited with the International Labour Office, July 22, 1946.

Final Act of the Conference of Representatives of Certain Governments Members of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency to consider the question of the treatment of German-owned patents, held in London, July 15-27, 1946. Signed at London, July 27, 1946.

Agreement between certain Government members of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency concerning German-owned patents, done at London on July 27, 1946. Signed in London on behalf of Canada on December 30, 1946.

Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to ratification by States Members.

Convention concerning medical examination for fitness for employment in industry of children and young persons. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to ratification by States Members.

Convention concerning medical examination of children and young persons for fitness for employment in non-industrial occupations. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to ratification by States Members.

Convention concerning restriction of night work of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to ratification by States Members.

Recommendation concerning the medical examination for fitness for employment of children and young persons. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to endorsement by States Members.

Recommendation concerning the restriction of night work of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations. Adopted by the 29th International Labour Conference at Montreal, October 9, 1946, subject to endorsement by States Members.

Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on January 23, 1912, at Geneva on February 11, 1925, February 19, 1925 and July 13, 1931, at Bangkok on November 27, 1931 and at Geneva on June 26, 1936. Signed at Lake Success (N.Y.) on December 11, 1946.

Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. Opened for signature at Flushing Meadows (N.Y.) on December 15, 1946.

Ratification by Canada of the International Whaling Protocol signed at London on November 26, 1945. Deposited on December 31, 1946.

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Australia

Agreement for air services between Canada and Australia. Signed at Ottawa, June 11, 1946.

Exchange of Notes amending for the period August 13 to December 31, 1946 the Trade Agreement between the two countries of July 8, 1931 as regards duty on oranges imported in Canada. Signed at Canberra, July 19 and August 13, 1946.

Belgium

Financial Agreement, with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa, May 2, 1946.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement in settlement of war claim Signed at Brussels, May 21 and July 13, 1946.

China

Financial Agreement, with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa February 5, 1946.

Exchange of Notes constituting a commercial *modus vivendi* between the two countries. Signed at Nanking, September 26, 1946.

Colombia

Trade Agreement, signed at Bogota, February 20, 1946. Instrument of Ratification by Canada signed at Ottawa, October 15, 1946.

France

Financial Agreement, with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa April 9, 1946.

Exchange of Notes concerning the release of private property from Government control. Signed at Ottawa, February 12, March 22, 23 and 27 and April 3, 1946.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement with respect to financial settlement between Canada and the franc area, signed on August 23 and September 11, 1945. Terminated as from January 1, 1947, by a Note from the French Ambassador dated at Ottawa, December 18 and acknowledged by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on December 23, 1946.

Mexico

Trade Agreement, signed at Mexico, February 8 1946. Instrument of Ratification by Canada signed at Ottawa, October 15, 1946.

Netherlands

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement concerning the resumption of trade relations. Signed at Ottawa, February 1 and 5, 1946.

Financial Agreement, with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa, February 5, 1946.

Newfoundland

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the training in Canada of ex-service personnel of Newfoundland. Signed at St. John's, February 14 and 27, 1946.

Exchange of Notes prolonging the Agreement for Commercial Service to Newfoundland by Trans-Canada Air Lines entered into by an Exchange of Notes in February, 1942. Signed at St. John's, March 18 and April 12, 1946.

Agreement on Air Transport between Canada and Newfoundland. Signed at St. John's, July 29, 1946.

New Zealand

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the reciprocal exemption of certain agency profits from income tax. Signed at Wellington, November 3, 1945 and January 30, 1946.

Nicaragua

Trade Agreement, signed at Managua, December 20, 1946.

Union of South Africa

Exchange of Notes amending for the period May 1 to December 31, 1946, the Trade Agreement between the two countries of August 20, 1932, as regards wool imported into Canada. Signed at Cape Town, April 16 and May 14, 1946.

Exchange of Notes amending for the period June 1 to December 31, 1946, the Trade Agreement between the two countries of August 20, 1932, as regards shafty wool for papermakers' felt imported into Canada. Signed at Cape Town, June 12, 1946.

Exchange of Notes amending for the period August 1 to December 31, 1946, the Trade Agreement between the two countries of August 20, 1932, as regards duty on oranges imported into Canada. Signed at Pretoria, July 31, 1946.

Exchange of Notes amending for the period September 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947 the Trade Agreement between the two countries of August 20, 1932 as regards carpet wool imported into Canada. Signed at Pretoria, October 22, 1946.

United Kingdom

Financial Agreement, with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa, March 6, 1946.

Agreement on the settlement of war claims. Signed at Ottawa, March 6, 1946.

Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed in London, June 5, 1946.

Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to duties on the estate of deceased persons. Signed in London, June 5, 1946.

Agreement for the purchase of Canadian wheat. Signed at Ottawa, July 24, 1946.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes concerning the disposal of storage and loading facilities at Prince Rupert. Signed at Ottawa, December 21, 1945 and January 3, 1946.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the subject of war surpluses and related matters. Signed at Ottawa, March 30, 1946.

Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries. Signed at Washington, April 2, 1946. (Subject to ratification).

Exchange of Notes concerning the disposal of war surpluses and related matters. Signed at Ottawa, July 11 and 15, 1946.

Exchange of Notes recording an Agreement for the waiver of claims arising from maritime collisions involving vessels of the two countries. Signed at Washington, September 28 and November 13 and 15, 1946.

Exchange of Notes relating to the application and interpretation of the (Rush-Bagot) Agreement of 1817 concerning the naval forces on the Great Lakes. Signed at Washington, November 18 and December 5, 1946.

Supplementary Exchange of Notes regarding the disposal of the Canol project. Signed at Ottawa, November 7 and December 30, 1946.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes renewing the commercial *modus vivendi* of March 26, 1941. Signed at Caracas, April 9, 1946

APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AT WHICH CANADA WAS REPRESENTED DURING 1946

International conferences and meetings have been grouped together as follows:

- PART I —Conferences and meetings under the auspices of the United Nations.
- PART II —Peace Conference and conferences concerning reparation and similar problems.
- PART III—Commonwealth conferences.
- PART IV—Miscellaneous conferences.

PART I—CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

London, January 10—February 14, 1946.

Representatives

- The Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, M.P.,
Minister of Justice.
- The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture.
- The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada.
- The Right Hon. Vincent Massey,
High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
- H. H. Wrong,
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Alternate Representatives

- J. E. Read, K.C.,
Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.
- L. D. Wilgress,
Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.
- Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.,
Canadian Minister to the Netherlands.
- Gordon Graydon, M.P.
- S. H. Knowles, M. P.

Advisers

- Alfred Rive,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.
- L. Rasminsky,
Bank of Canada.

Advisers—Continued

- Escott Reid,
Department of External Affairs.
- C. S. A. Ritchie,
Department of External Affairs.
- G. C. Andrew,
Canadian Information Service.
- J. W. Holmes,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.
- R. A. D. Ford,
Department of External Affairs.
- J. E. Jones,
Department of Finance.
- E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.
- D. V. LePan,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.

Press Officers

- G. C. Andrew,
Canadian Information Service.
- C. Moodie,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.

Secretary-General

- L. Malania,
Department of External Affairs.

Assistant Secretary

- T. L. Carter,
Department of External Affairs.

Administrative Officer

- Miss M. Robertson,
Department of External Affairs.

Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

Flushing Meadows and Lake Success, N.Y., October 23—December 15, 1946.

*Representatives**

- The Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Justice,
Chairman of the Delegation.
- The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada.
- Senator the Hon. W. McL. Robertson,
Minister Without Portfolio.
- John Bracken, M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.
- M. J. Coldwell, M.P.,
Parliamentary Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth
Federation.

* On October 23, 1946, the Prime Minister arrived in New York to attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nation.

Alternate Representatives

- Senator the Hon. J. T. Haig,
Leader of the Opposition in the Senate,
H. L. Keenleyside,
Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.
George J. McIlraith, M.P.,
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Reconstruction
and Supply.
M. W. Mackenzie,
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
L. D. Wilgress,
Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Advisers

- G. C. Andrew,
Canadian Information Service.
H. J. Armstrong,
Department of Finance.
Miss H. D. Burwash,
Department of External Affairs.
H. H. Carter,
Department of External Affairs.
E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.
G. E. Cox,
Department of External Affairs.
E. R. Hopkins,
Department of External Affairs.
G. Ignatieff,
Department of External Affairs.
R. M. Macdonnell,
Department of External Affairs.
Escott Reid,
Department of External Affairs.

Secretary-General

- E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.

Secretaries

- G. E. Cox,
Department of External Affairs.
B. M. Williams,
Department of External Affairs.

Information Officers

- G. C. Andrew,
Director, Canadian Information Service.
T. F. Newton,
Canadian Information Service.

Security Council of the United Nations

New York, March 25—May 14, 1946.

Attended as an observer by—

- C. S. A. Ritchie, Department of External Affairs.

Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations

New York, June 14—December 31, 1946.

Representative

General the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Advisers at the June session

Dr. G. C. Laurence,
National Research Council.
G. Ignatieff,
Department of External Affairs.
G. Sicotte,
Department of External Affairs.

Advisers at subsequent meetings

Dr. G. C. Laurence,
National Research Council.
Dr. Robert Solandt,
Director General of Defence Research.
G. Ignatieff,
Department of External Affairs.
G. Bateman,
Department of Reconstruction and Supply.
G. M. Jarvis,
Department of Reconstruction and Supply.
J. D. Stewart,
National Research Council.

*Secretary*G. E. Cox,
Department of External Affairs.**Economic and Social Council of the United Nations—(First Session)**

London, January 23—February 18, 1946.

*Representative*The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada.*Alternate*Louis Rasminsky,
Foreign Exchange Control Board.**Economic and Social Council of the United Nations—(Second Session)**

Hunter College, the Bronx, New York, May 25—June 21, 1946.

*Representative*The Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and
Welfare.*Alternate Representative*Dr. W. A. Mackintosh,
Director General of the Economic Research Branch, Depart-
ment of Reconstruction and Supply.*Advisers*

Dr. G. B. Chisholm,
Deputy Minister of National Health.
R. G. Riddell,
Department of External Affairs.
J. H. McDonald,
Department of National Health and Welfare.

Secretary

L. Malania,
Department of External Affairs.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations—(Third Session)

Lake Success, New York, September 11-October 3, 1946.

Representative

The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Alternative Representative

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh,
Dean of Arts, Queen's University.

Advisers

Dr. G. F. Davidson,
Deputy Minister of National Welfare.
Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Sharman,
Canadian representative to the United Nations Narcotic
Commission.
R. G. Riddell,
Department of External Affairs.

Secretary

B. M. Williams,
Department of External Affairs.

Special Committee of the Economic and Social Council on Refugees and Displaced Persons

London, April 8-June 1, 1946.

Representative

J. G. Turgeon.

Alternative Representative

R. G. Riddell,
Department of External Affairs.

Adviser

Gordon Blair,
Department of External Affairs.

Sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

London, July 29-September 13, 1946.

Representative

J. G. Turgeon.

Committee of the Economic and Social Council on the Finances of the International Refugee Organization

London, July 6-20, 1946.

Representative

J. G. Turgeon,
Chairman of the Committee.

Adviser

Gordon Blair,
Department of External Affairs.

Economic and Employment Commission of the Economic and Social Council

New York, April 29, 1946.

Representative

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh,
Director-General of Economic Research, Department of
Reconstruction.

***Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council—
(First Session)***

Lake Success, New York, November 27-December 13, 1946.

Representative

Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Sharman.

Advisers

J. A. Rodd,
Director of Fish Culture, Department of Fisheries.
Dr. J. R. Dymond,
Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

***Joint Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International
Monetary Fund and of the Board of Governors of the International
Bank for Reconstruction and Development***

Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Georgia, March 8-18, 1946.

Attended as Canadian Governor of both institutions by—
The Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley,
Minister of Finance.

Fund Alternate

G. F. Towers,
Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Bank Alternate

Dr. W. C. Clark,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

also by

Louis Rasminsky,
Alternate Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.
A. E. Ritchie,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

International Monetary Fund Executive Directors—(First Meeting)

Washington, May 6, 1946.

Representative

Louis Rasminsky,
Alternate Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

***International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Executive
Directors—(First Meeting)***

Washington, May 7, 1946.

Representative

R. B. Bryce,
Department of Finance.

First Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Washington, September 27-October 4, 1946.

Attended by

The Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley,
Minister of Finance, as Governor of both institutions.

Alternate

G. F. Towers,
Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—(UNESCO)

London, July 5-12, 1946.

Delegate

Frederic Hudd,
Acting High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

Alternates

D. V. LePan,
Office of the High Commissioner, London

P. T. Molson,
Office of the High Commissioner, London

Dr. J. G. Malloch,
Senior Liaison Officer of the National Research Council in the
United Kingdom.

General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—(First Session)

Paris, November 19-December 19, 1946.

Delegates

Dr. Victor Doré, C.M.G., Chairman of the Delegation, Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec.

Dr. G. Fred McNally,
Chancellor of the University of Alberta.

Edmond Turcotte,
Editor of "Le Canada".

Herman Voaden,
President of the Canadian Arts Council.

Dr. E. Floyd Willoughby,
Principal of Kelvin High School, Winnipeg.

Alternate Delegates

Miss Margaret S. Gill,
Librarian of the National Research Council.

Dr. R. K. Larmour,
Representative in the United Kingdom of the National
Research Council.

Miss Elizabeth Wyn Wood,
Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of Canadian Arts
Council.

Advisers

- P. A. Beaulieu,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.
Miss Kathleen Fenwick,
Curator, National Gallery, and Assistant to the Director.
L. A. D. Stephens,
Department of External Affairs.

Secretary

- L. A. D. Stephens,
Department of External Affairs.

Technical Preparatory Committee of the International Health Conference

Paris, March 18-April 5, 1946.

Representative

- Dr. G. B. Chisholm,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

International Health Conference

New York, June 19-July 22, 1946.

Delegates

- The Hon. Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National Health and Welfare.
Dr. G. B. Chisholm,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Advisers

- Dr. A. Groulx,
Director of the Health Department of the City of Montreal.
Dr. C. W. MacMillan,
President of the Canadian Public Health Association.
Dr. T. C. Routley,
General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association.
Mr. E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.

Interim Commission of the World Health Organization—(First Meeting)

New York, July 19, 1946.

Representative

- Dr. G. D. W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Welfare.

Alternates

- Dr. T. C. Routley,
Secretary, Canadian Medical Association.
Dr. Adélar Groulx,
Director of the Department of Health, City of Montreal.
Dr. C. W. MacMillan,
President Canadian Public Health Association.

Adviser

- E. A. Côté,
Department of External Affairs.

Interim Commission of the World Health Organization—(Second Meeting)

Geneva, November 4-13, 1946.

Delegate

- Dr. T. C. Routley,
General Secretary, Canadian Medical Association.

Advisers

Dr. H. A. Ansley,
Department of National Health and Welfare.
J. A. Chapdelaine,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

U.N.R.R.A. Council—(First part of 4th Session)

Atlantic City, March 15-29, 1946.

Attend by—

L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States, Council Member for Canada
and Chairman of the delegation.
R. G. Riddell,
Department of External Affairs.
M. W. Sharp,
Department of Finance.
J. W. Lewis,
Assistant Executive Officer for Canada Combined Food Board.

Secretary

J. R. Murray,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

U.N.R.R.A. Council—(Second part of 4th Session)

Washington, May 9, 1946.

Representative

L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States and Council Member for
Canada.

U.N.R.R.A. Council—(5th Session)

Geneva, August 5-16, 1946.

Delegate

The Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley,
Minister of Finance, Council Member for Canada.

Alternate

L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States.

Advisers

H. M. Sinclair,
Canadian representative on the European Regional Committee
of UNRRA.
J. A. Chapdelaine,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

U.N.R.R.A. Council—(6th Session)

Washington, December 1-14, 1946.

Representative

L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Food and Agriculture Organization Conference—(2nd Session)

Copenhagen, September 2-13, 1946.

Delegates

- The Hon. J. G. Gardiner,
Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Dr. G. S. H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Alternate Chairman.
- J. D. Kearney, K.C.,
Canadian Minister to Norway and Denmark.
- Dr. E. S. Archibald,
Director of Experimental Farms Service.
- D. R. Cameron,
Dominion Forester, Department of Mines and Resources.
- Dr. J. F. Booth,
Associate Director of Marketing, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.
- J. B. Rutherford,
Chief, Agricultural Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- Dr. A. W. H. Needler,
Director, Atlantic Biological Station, Department of Fisheries,
St. Andrews, N.B.
- A. Gosselin,
Agricultural Economist, Economics Division, Department of
Agriculture.
- H. H. Hannam,
President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
- Clive Planta,
Secretary-Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada.

Advisers

- Col. J. G. Robertson,
Agricultural Commissioner, Canada House, London.
- Col. Douglas Roe,
Timber Trade Commissioner, Canada House, London.
- Lt.-Col. J. H. Tremblay,
Trade Commissioner (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian
Embassy, Paris.
- H. A. Gilbert,
Commodity Officer, Foods Division, Department of Trade
and Commerce.

Secretary

- Dr. W. C. Hopper,
Principal Economist, Economics Division, Marketing Service,
Department of Agriculture.

**Preparatory Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization
to Study World Food Board Proposals—(1st Meeting)**

Washington, October 28, 1946—January, 1947.

Delegates

- Dr. G. S. H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Dr. J. F. Booth,
Department of Agriculture.

Delegates—Continued

- Dr. S. C. Hudson,
Department of Agriculture.
- Dr. C. F. Wilson,
Department of Trade and Commerce.
- M. W. Sharp,
Department of Finance.
- G. R. Patterson,
Commercial Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Secretary

- J. R. Murray,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Food and Agriculture Organization—Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems

Washington, May 20-28, 1946.

Attended by—

- The Hon. J. G. Gardiner,
Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the Delegation.
- The Hon. H. F. G. Bridges,
Minister of Fisheries.
- L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States.
- Dr. G. S. H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
- Dr. D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
- Dr. J. G. Bouchard,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
- Dr. J. F. Booth,
Department of Agriculture.
- I. S. McArthur,
Department of Fisheries.
- Dr. L. B. Pett,
Department of National Health and Welfare.
- Dr. C. F. Wilson,
Department of Trade and Commerce.
- G. R. Paterson,
Canadian Executive Officer on the Combined Food Board.
- J. B. Rutherford,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- M. G. Glassco,
Privy Council Office.

International Labour Conference—(29th Session)

Montreal, September 19—October 9, 1946.

*Representing the Government**Delegates*

- The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Alternate

Paul Goulet,
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.
Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.

Technical Advisers

V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour.
A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour.
M. M. Maclean,
Department of Labour.
S. H. McLaren,
Department of Labour.
E. Stangroom,
Department of Labour.
H. C. Hudson,
Department of Labour.
C. R. McCord,
Department of Labour.
Miss Margaret Mackintosh,
Department of Labour.

Secretary

John Mainwaring,
Department of Labour.

Representing Provincial Governments

Hon. L. D. Currie,
Minister of Labour, Nova Scotia.
Hon. S. E. Mooers,
Minister of Labour, New Brunswick.
Douglas Cochrane,
Deputy Minister of Labour, New Brunswick.
Hon. Antonio Barrette,
Minister of Labour, Québec.
Gérard Tremblay,
Deputy Minister of Labour, Québec.
J. P. Després,
Director of Services, Department of Labour, Québec.
Hon. Charles Daley,
Minister of Labour, Ontario.
Hon. C. R. Smith,
Minister of Labour, Manitoba.
Hon. C. C. Williams,
Minister of Labour, Saskatchewan.

*Representing the Employers**Delegate*

Harry Taylor,
Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Advisers

E. R. Complin,
Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal.
C. E. Shumaker,
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., New Toronto.

- H. W. Macdonnell,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.
- Allan C. Ross,
Vice-President, Canadian Construction Association, Ottawa.
- C. Niderost, K.C.,
Assistant Manager, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Montreal.
- George V. V. Nicholls,
Manager, Business Research Department, Canadian Chamber
of Commerce, Montreal.

*Representing the Workers**Delegate*

- Gustave Francq,
Secretary, Québec Federation of Labour, Montréal.

Advisers

- Hugh Henderson,
Vice-President, Halifax District Trades and Labour
Council.
- Victor Anderson,
Secretary, Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.
- Eugene A. Forsey,
Director of Research, Canadian Congress of Labour,
Ottawa.
- A. Andras,
Assistant Editor, Canadian Railway Employees Monthly,
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and
other Transport Workers, Ottawa.
- Gérard Picard,
General Secretary, Canadian and Catholic Confederation
of Labour, Québec.
- W. L. Best,
Secretary, Dominion Joint Legislative Committee, Rail-
way Transportation Brotherhoods, Ottawa.

Constitutional Committee

- Dr. P. E. Renaud.
A. H. Brown.
E. Stangroom.

Young Workers' Committee

- Miss Margaret Mackintosh.
H. C. Hudson.

Substitute

- M. M. Maclean.

Committee on Application of Conventions

- Paul Goulet.
V. C. Phelan.

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—(98th Session)

Montreal, May 23-27, 1946.

Government Representatives

- Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.
Paul Goulet,
Department of Labour.

V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour.

A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour.

H. F. Davis,
Department of External Affairs.

Workers' Representative

Percy R. Bengough,
President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—(99th Session)

Montreal, September 16-18, 1946.

Attended by—

Mr. Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.

Paul Goulet,
Department of Labour.

A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour.

E. Stangroom,
Department of Labour.

V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour.

C. McCord,
Department of Labour.

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—(100th Session)

Montreal, October 7, 1946.

Government Member

Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.

Assisted by

Paul Goulet,
Department of Labour.

E. Stangroom,
Department of Labour.

V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour.

***Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—
Employment Committee***

Montreal, May 14, 1946.

Attended by—

Paul Goulet,
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dr. O. J. Firestone,
Department of Reconstruction.

W. K. Rutherford,
Acting Chief Employment Officer, National Employment
Service.

***Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—
Finance Committee***

Montreal, May 17, 1946.

Attended by—

Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.C. R. McCord,
Department of Labour.E. B. Armstrong,
Department of Finance.***International Labour Organization—Finance Committee***

Montreal, September 14, 1946.

Attended by—

Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.C. R. McCord,
Department of Labour.***International Labour Organization—Industrial Committee on Building,
Civil Engineering and Public Works***

Brussels, November 25-December 3, 1946.

*Government Members—*Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.Joseph A. Meindl,
Employment Adviser, Unemployment Insurance Commis-
sion, St. Boniface, Manitoba.*Employer Members*J. Clark Reilly,
General Manager, Canadian Construction Association,
Mansonville, Brome Co., P.Q.John N. Flood,
Flood Construction Co. Limited, Saint John, N.B.*Worker Members*Ernest Ingles,
Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electric
Workers, London, Ont.M. Osias Filion,
President, Building Trades Federation, Montreal, P.Q.***International Labour Organization—Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel***

Cleveland, April 23-29, 1946.

*Representing the Canadian Government*Dr. A. W. Currie,
Assistant to the Director-General of Economic Research,
Department of Reconstruction.V. C. Phelan,
Director of Information, Department of Labour.

Representing Canadian Workers

C. H. Millard,
National Director, United Steelworkers of America,
Toronto.

G. P. Schollie,
Secretary, International Association of Machinists, Mont-
réal.

Representing Canadian Employers of the Governing Body

H. W. Macdonnell,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

International Labour Organization—Industrial Committee on Textiles

Brussels, November 14-22, 1946.

Government Members

Raymond Ranger,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

F. J. Ainsborough,
Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour,
Toronto.

Employer Members

H. G. Smith,
President, Mohawk Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

W. A. Kennedy,
Director of Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Guelph, Ont.

Worker Members

Arthur Spivey,
Vice-President, Local 147, United Textile Workers of
America, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Maurice Léger,
President, Local 779, Textile Workers' Union of America,
Cornwall, Ont.

*International Labour Organization—International Development Works
Committee*

Montreal, January 28—February 2, 1946.

Government Representative

Group Captain B. F. Wood,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Technical Advisers

K. M. Cameron,
Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works.

H. W. Lea,
Co-ordinator of Public Projects, Department of Recon-
struction.

Dr. O. J. Firestone,
Assistant to the Director-General of Economic Research,
Department of Reconstruction.

Labour Member of Governing Body

Percy Bengough,
President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Employer Member of the Governing Body

H. W. Macdonnell,
Legal Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Asso-
ciation.

International Labour Organization—Committee on the Metal Trades

Toledo, Ohio, May 2-10, 1946.

Chairman of the CommitteeV. C. Phelan,
Canadian Government representative.***Representing the Government***R. J. Tallon,
Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa.V. C. Phelan,
Department of Labour, Ottawa.***Technical Adviser to Government Members—***William Duncan,
National Employment Service, Winnipeg.***Representing Canadian Employers***S. C. Evans,
Taylor Forbes, Ltd., Guelph.A. B. Lawrason,
Eureka Foundry and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Woodstock.***Representing Canadian Workers***G. P. Schollie,
International Association of Machinists, Montreal.Lucien Lavallée,
National Metal Trades' Federation, Montreal.***Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—Committee on Standing Orders***

Montreal, May 16, 1946.

Attended by—Paul Goulet,
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.***Meeting of Federal States Members of the International Labour Organization and the Conference Delegation on Constitutional Questions***

Montreal, May 13, 1946.

Attended by—A. H. Brown,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.***International Labour Organization—Conference Delegation on Constitutional Questions—(2nd Session)***

Montreal, May 13, 1946.

New York, May 30, 1946.

Government representatives to consult with members of the Delegation at the meeting held in MontréalA. H. Brown,
Solicitor, Department of Labour and Assistant to the
Deputy Minister of Labour.Paul Goulet,
Department of Labour.Dr. P. E. Renaud,
Department of External Affairs.

Third Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organization

Mexico, April 1-16, 1946.

Government Delegates

- Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.
C. C. Eberts,
Canadian Embassy, Mexico.

Advisers

- Paul Goulet,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.
J. S. McCullagh,
Assistant Director of Industrial Relations, Department
of Labour.

Employers' Delegate

- C. E. Shumaker,
Industrial Relations Manager, Goodyear Tire and Rubber
Co., New Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate

- J. B. Ward,
Chairman, General Conference Committee, Standard Rail-
way Labour Organizations, Montreal.

International Labour Organization—(28th (Maritime) Session)

Seattle, June 6-29, 1946.

Representing the Government

- A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour, Senior delegate.
Captain G. L. C. Johnston,
Director of Merchant Seamen, Department of Transport.

Technical Advisers

- V. C. Phelan,
Director of Information, Department of Labour.
Captain J. W. Kerr,
Superintendent of Nautical Services, Department of
Transport.
J. Fortier,
Solicitor, Department of Transport.
Dr. C. P. Brown,
Chief of the Division of Quarantine, Medical Immigration
and Sick Mariners, Department of National Health
and Welfare.

Representing the Employers

- A. L. W. MacCallum,
Manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc.,
Montreal.

Technical Advisers

- Captain J. S. Thomson.
H. L. Hurford.

International Labour Organization—(28th (Maritime) Session)—Concluded***Representing the Employees***

J. A. Sullivan,
President of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

Technical Advisers

J. M. Smith,
Business Agent, Canadian Seamen's Union.
Captain J. S. Dennis,
President, Canadian Merchant Service Guild.
Alec Moffat,
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

International Labour Organization—Committee on Women's Work

Montreal, July 8-13, 1946.

Attended by—

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Associate Director, National Employment Service.

Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization—(3rd Session)

Montreal, January 21—February 25, 1946.

Attended by (as were the 4th, 5th and 6th Sessions, which were held at Montréal in 1946)—

A. C. McKim,
Canadian Member of the Council.

Interim Assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization—(1st Meeting)

Montréal, May 21—June 15, 1946.

Delegates

The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, Chairman of the
Delegation.

The Hon. Lionel Chevrier,
Minister of Transport.

R. A. C. Henry,
Chairman, Air Transport Board.

H. J. Symington,
President of Trans-Canada Airlines.

A. C. McKim,
Canadian Representative of the Council of PICAQ.

Alternates

S. D. Pierce,
Department of External Affairs.

A. D. McLean,
Controller of Civil Aviation.

Dr. John Patterson,
Controller of Meteorology.

C. S. Booth,
Secretary and Legal Adviser to the Air Transport Board.
John Baldwin,
Privy Council Office.

Interim Assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization—(1st Meeting)—Concluded

Advisers

- J. C. Lessard,
Air Transport Board.
- S. Graham,
Department of Transport.
- E. B. Armstrong,
Department of Finance.
- G. P. Kidd,
Department of External Affairs.

North Atlantic Route Service Conference of PICA O
Dublin, March 4-27, 1946.

Delegates

- A. C. McKim,
Canadian Representative on the Interim Council of
PICA O.
- Stuart Graham,
Department of Transport.
- P. D. McTaggart-Cowan,
Department of Transport.
- J. R. Robertson,
Department of Transport.
- M. B. Barclay,
Trans-Canada Airlines.
- C. J. Campbell,
Trans-Canada Airlines.
- B. A. Rawson,
Trans-Canada Airlines.
- S. S. Stevens,
Trans-Canada Airlines.
- Squadron Leader R. J. Lehman,
Royal Canadian Air Force.

Secretary

- T. J. Madden.

Air Navigational Meeting of PICA O for the Caribbean Area

Washington, August 26—September 13, 1946.

Attended by—

- A. C. McKim,
Canadian Representative on the Interim Council of
PICA O, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Stuart Graham,
Superintendent of Air Regulations, Department of
Transport, Alternate Chairman.
- C. C. Bogart,
Assistant Inspector of Airways, Department of Transport.
- Group Captain C. J. Campbell,
Assistant Director of Communications and Electronic
Development, Trans-Canada Airways, Ltd.
- L. E. Coffey,
Assistant Radio Engineer, Department of Transport.

Air Navigational Meeting of PICAQ for the Caribbean Area—Concluded

- C. A. Proudfoot,
Airways Engineer Supervisor, Trans-Canada Airways, Ltd.
- B. A. Rawson,
Superintendent of Flight Operations, Trans-Canada
Airways, Ltd.
- S. S. Stevens,
Superintendent of Communications and Electronic
Development, Trans-Canada Airways, Ltd.
- Squadron Leader R. H. Strouts,
Search and Rescue, Royal Canadian Air Force,
Department of National Defence for Air.

PICAQ Conference on North Atlantic Ocean Weather Observation Stations

London, September 17-24, 1946.

Delegates

- A. C. McKim,
Canadian Representative on Interim Council of PICAQ.
- P. D. McTaggart-Cowan,
Department of Transport.

Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Postal Matters

Lake Success, New York, December 10-18, 1946.

Delegates

- Mr. W. J. Turnbull,
Deputy Postmaster General.
- Col. E. J. Underwood,
Post Office Department.

Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Trade and Employment

London, October 15—November 26, 1946.

Delegates

- H. B. McKinnon,
Chairman of the Tariff Board, President of the
Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation.
- D. B. Sim,
Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Customs and
Excise).
- L. E. Couillard,
Department of Trade and Commerce.
- John Deutsch,
Department of Finance.
- Hubert Kemp,
Department of Trade and Commerce.
- F. A. McGregor,
Department of Justice.
- S. D. Pierce,
Department of External Affairs.

**PART II—PEACE CONFERENCE AND CONFERENCES
CONCERNING REPARATION AND SIMILAR PROBLEMS**

*Conference for the Conclusion of Peace Treaties with Italy, Roumania,
Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland*

Paris, July 29-October 15, 1946.

Delegates

- The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Chairman of the Delegation.
- The Hon. Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National Health and Welfare,
Chairman of the Delegation on the departure from Paris
of the Prime Minister.

Alternates

- N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.
- A. D. P. Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
- Major-General G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.,
Canadian Ambassador to France.
- L. D. Wilgress,
Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.
- Lt.-General Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.,
Head of the Canadian Military Mission to the Allied
Control Commission, Germany.

Advisers

- C. S. A. Ritchie,
Department of External Affairs.
- J. A. Chapdelaine,
Department of External Affairs.
- J. A. Gibson,
Prime Minister's Office.

Secretary

- S. F. Rae,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

Assistants

- P. M. Ollivier,
Joint Law Clerk of the House of Commons.
- M. Cadioux,
Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
- D. V. Le Pan
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.
- M. B. A. Macdonald,
Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
- C. Moodie,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.
- J. M. Weld,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

Assembly of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency—(1st Session)

Brussels, February 28-March 7, 1946.

DelegateThe Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.,
Ambassador to Belgium.**Alternate**Col. G. W. McPherson,
Custodian's Representative, Canadian Military Mission
to the Allied Control Council, Germany.

(The above represented Canada at subsequent sessions of the Assembly at Brussels. At fall sessions in the absence of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Mr. E. D'Arcy McGreer, Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, and later Col. G. W. McPherson acted as Canadian Delegate. Col. McPherson was appointed Canadian Delegate in December. T. L. Carter of the Canadian Embassy in Brussels acted as alternate).

Conference of Representatives of Certain Governments Members of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency to Consider the Question of the Treatment of German-Owned Patents

London, July 15-27, 1946.

DelegateDr. E. H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State of Canada and Deputy
Custodian.**Advisers**K. J. Burbridge,
Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property.
P. H. Russell,
London Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property.**Far Eastern Commission—(Standing Commission)**

Washington, February 26-December 31, 1946.

Attended by—

The Canadian Ambassador to the United States

AlternatesE. H. Norman,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
G. S. Patterson,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
R. E. Collins,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
C. P. Hébert,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.**Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan**

Washington, October 23, 1946.

RepresentativeH. A. Scott,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.**Alternate**B. J. Bachand,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

PART III—COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCES***Consulations of Commonwealth Prime Ministers***

London, May 20-24, 1946.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister.

Accompanied by—

- N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.
- J. W. Pickersgill,
Prime Minister's Office.
- J. A. Gibson,
Prime Minister's Office.
- R. G. Robertson,
Prime Minister's Office.
- J. A. Chapdelaine,
Department of External Affairs.

British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference

London, July 9-20, 1946.

Delegates

- Dr. C. J. Mackenzie,
President, National Research Council, Deputy Chairman
of the Conference, Chairman of Delegation.
- Dr. E. S. Archibald,
Department of Agriculture.
- Dr. R. Newton,
President, University of Alberta.
- Dr. A. T. Cameron,
Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board,
University of Manitoba.
- Dr. J. B. Collip,
National Research Council.
- Dr. P. E. Gagnon,
Laval University.
- Dr. O. Maass,
Department of National Defence.
- J. H. Parkin,
National Research Council.
- G. C. Monture,
Department of Mines and Resources.
- J. M. Manson,
National Research Council.

Commonwealth Conference on Aeronautical Research

London, June 13-July 20, 1946.

Delegates

- Dr. C. J. Mackenzie,
President, National Research Council.
- Air Vice Marshal A. L. James,
Department of National Defence for Air.
- J. H. Parkin,
National Research Council.

Canada-United Kingdom Discussions for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

London, February, 1946.

Attended by

- C. Fraser Elliott, K.C.,
Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Taxation).
Dr. A. K. Eaton,
Department of Finance.
H. C. Hogarth,
Department of National Revenue.
J. G. McEntyre,
Department of National Revenue.

Commonwealth Conference on Pacific Civil Aviation

Wellington, New Zealand, February 28-March 6, 1946.

Attended by—(Observer)

- Dr. W. A. Riddell,
High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland Regarding the Post-War Use of Airfields and Wartime Installations Erected by Canada in Newfoundland

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 29-February 5, 1946.

Delegates

- The Hon. H. F. G. Bridges,
Minister of Fisheries, Chairman of the Delegation.
J. S. Macdonald,
Canadian High Commissioner, Newfoundland.
R. A. MacKay,
Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

Advisers

- B. A. Rogers,
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Justice.
H. Bindon,
Department of Transport.
Captain G. Griffiths, R.C.N.,
Naval Officer in Charge, Newfoundland.
Brigadier L. C. Goodeve,
Officer Commanding, Canadian Troops, Newfoundland.
Colonel J. H. Jenkins,
Department of National Defence (Army).
Air Commodore C. R. Dunlap,
Department of National Defence (Air).
Group Captain W. W. Bean,
Department of National Defence (Air).
E. Bosse,
Private Secretary to Minister of Fisheries.
P. A. Bridle,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland.
F. P. Holliday,
War Assets Corporation.

Conference on Air Navigation Facilities and Services

Gander, Newfoundland, April 27, 1946.

Delegates

- J. S. Macdonald,
Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland, Chairman of the delegation.
- D. S. Robertson,
Department of Transport.
- C. C. Bogart,
Department of Transport.
- E. F. Porter,
Department of Transport.
- P. D. McTaggart-Cowan,
Department of Transport.
- H. H. Bindon,
Department of Transport.
- G. P. Kidd,
Department of External Affairs.

Imperial Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference

London, July 9-27, 1946.

Delegates

- Dr. E. S. Archibald,
Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Dr. C. Mitchell,
Department of Agriculture.
- Dr. J. H. Craigie,
Department of Agriculture.
- M. B. Davis,
Department of Agriculture.
- T. M. Stevenson,
Department of Agriculture.
- H. L. Trueman,
Department of Agriculture.
- Dr. W. R. Thompson,
Director, Imperial Parasite Service, Belleville.

Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference

London, June 17-July 8, 1946.

Delegates

- Dr. C. J. Mackenzie,
President, National Research Council, Chairman of the Delegation.
- Dr. J. K. Robertson,
President, Canadian Universities Conference.
- Dr. E. S. Moore,
President, Royal Society of Canada.
- Dr. E. S. Archibald,
Department of Agriculture.
- G. C. Monture,
Department of Mines and Resources.
- Dr. R. Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference*Delegates—(Concluded)*

- Dr. P. E. Gagnon,
Laval University.
- Dr. L. Lortie,
University of Montreal.
- Dr. A. T. Cameron,
University of Manitoba.
- Dr. J. B. Collip,
McGill University.
- Dr. O. Maass,
McGill University.
- Dr. C. H. Best,
University of Toronto.
- Dr. J. S. Foster,
McGill University.
- Dr. J. H. L. Johnstone,
Dalhousie University.
- J. H. Parkin,
National Research Council.

Secretary

- J. M. Manson,
National Research Council.

(Some of the delegates to the Imperial Agricultural Bureau Review Conference attended the Royal Society Conference as observers.)

Empire Conference of Meteorologists

London, March 4-13, 1946.

Attended by—

- Dr. John Patterson,
Controller of Meteorology.

PART IV—MISCELLANEOUS CONFERENCES**International Institute of Agriculture—(Final Assembly)**

Rome, July 8-9, 1946.

Attended by—

- J. W. Holmes,
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the
United Kingdom.

**Discussions on the Civil Use of United States Leased Air Bases
in Newfoundland**

Washington, June 13, 1946.

Representatives

- R. A. MacKay,
Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs.
- G. P. Kidd,
Department of External Affairs.
- A. D. McLean,
Department of Transport.

International Commission for Air Navigation—(29th Session)

Dublin, Ireland, October 28-30, 1946.

Attended by—

E. J. Garland,
Acting Canadian High Commissioner in Ireland.**International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (C.I.T.E.J.A.)
—(14th Plenary Session)**

Paris, January 22-29, 1946.

Attended by—

C. S. Booth,
Secretary and Legal Adviser to the Air Transport Board.**International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (C.I.T.E.J.A.)**

Meetings of four commissions—Cairo, November 6-13, 1946.

15th Plenary Session—Cairo, November 14-19, 1946.

Attended by—

C. S. Booth,
Secretary and Legal Adviser to the Air Transport Board.**Caribbean Commission Conference**

Washington, July 8-15, 1946.

Attended as an observer by—

W. D. Wallace,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.**International Cotton Advisory Committee—(5th Session)**

Washington, May 7-14, 1946.

Attended by—

D. Harvey,
Director, Import Division, Department of Trade and
Commerce.H. A. Scott,
Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington.**Joint Canada-United States Committee on Customs Procedures**

Washington, February 5-6, 1946.

*Delegates*R. M. Macdonnell,
Department of External Affairs, Chairman of the
Delegation.David Sim,
Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Customs and
Excise).H. R. Kemp,
Department of Trade and Commerce.H. A. Scott,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.**International Emergency Food Council—(1st Meeting)**

(following a meeting of the Combined Food Board on June 20, 1946)

Washington, June 20-22, 1946.

*Representative*Dr. G. S. H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

International Emergency Food Council—(1st Meeting)—(Concluded)***Alternate***

L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

Advisers

G. R. Paterson,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
J. N. Lewis,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.
J. R. Murray,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Secretary

M. G. Glasco,
Privy Council Office.

International Emergency Food Council—(2nd Meeting)

Washington, October 14-15, 1946.

Attended by—

G. R. Paterson,
Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Fourth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and Third Pan American Consultation on Cartography

Caracas, Venezuela, August 22—September 3, 1946.

Attended by—

C. S. Bissett,
Acting Consul at Caracas.

League of Nations—(21st Assembly)

Geneva, April 8-18, 1946.

Delegates

H. H. Wrong,
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.
A. Rive,
Department of External Affairs.

Adviser

G. L. Magann,
Canadian Embassy, Paris.

Secretary

Mrs. Alastair Napier.

United Maritime Consultative Council—(1st Session)

Amsterdam, June 18-24, 1946.

Delegates

A. L. Lawes,
Canadian Shipping Board, Chairman of the Delegation.
R. N. Alford,
London Representative of the Canadian Shipping Board.
Bruce Macdonald,
Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

United Maritime Consultative Council—(2nd Session)

Washington, October 24-30, 1946.

Delegates

- A. L. W. MacCallum,
Chairman of the Canadian Shipping Board, Chairman of
the Delegation.
- Captain E. S. Brand,
Department of Reconstruction and Supply.
- A. L. Lawes,
Canadian Shipping Board.
- F. M. MacLennan,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Transport, Ottawa.
- H. A. Scott,
Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Advisers

- H. W. Dodwell,
Canadian Shipping Board, Washington.
- J. F. Frederickson,
Canadian Shipping Board.

Conference on Radar and Radio Aids to Marine Navigation

London, May 7-22, 1946.

Representatives

- W. R. Wilson,
Department of Transport.
- H. R. Smyth,
National Research Council.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

Stockholm, August 12-17, 1946.

Attended as an observer by—

- Dr. J. R. Dymond,
Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

Extraordinary Meeting of Directors of International Meteorological Services (I.M.O.)

London, February 25—March 2, 1946.

Attended by—

- Dr. John Patterson,
Controller of Meteorology.

Second Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology

Rio de Janeiro, October 1-15, 1946.

Attended by—

- V. L. Eardley-Wilmot,
Department of Mines and Resources.

Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Rio de Janeiro, September 2-25, 1946.

Delegates

The Hon. Ernest Bertrand, K.C.,
Postmaster General, Chairman of the Delegation.
W. J. Turnbull,
Deputy Postmaster General.
Col. E. J. Underwood, O.B.E.,
Chief Superintendent of Post Office Service.
F. E. Jolliffe, M.B.E.,
Acting Secretary and Director of International Postal
Services.

Secretary

Miss C. E. Bingleman,
Post Office Department.

Second North American Regional Broadcasting Engineering Conference

Washington, February 4-25, 1946.

Delegates

F. H. Soward,
Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Chairman of the Delegation.
G. C. W. Browne,
Department of Transport.
Dr. Augustin Frigon,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
Donald Manson,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
W. B. Smith,
Department of Transport.
W. G. Richardson,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Representatives of Commercial Companies

K. A. MacKinnon,
All-Canada Radio Facilities.
Henry S. Dawson,
Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

North American Regional Broadcasting Engineering Committee

Washington, June 3, 1946.

Attended by—

W. B. Smith,
Department of Transport.

First Inter-American Congress of Radiobroadcasters

Mexico City, September 20—October 6, 1946.

Attended by—

Donald Manson,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Private Commercial Broadcasters

Harry Sedgwick,
Chairman, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Toronto.
Harold Carson,
President, All-Canada Radio Facilities Ltd., Calgary.

Private Commercial Broadcasters—(Continued)

R. G. R. Rice,
Manager, Radio Station CFRN, Edmonton.
Edward Campeau,
Managing Director, Radio Station CKLW, Windsor.

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR)—(6th Plenary Session)

London, December 16, 1946.

Representative

N. A. Robertson,
High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

Assisted by—

P. T. Molson,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

International Conference of National Tourist Organizations

London, October 1-4, 1946.

Representative

J. G. Dykes,
Assistant Trade Commissioner, Canada House.

West Indian Conference—(second Session)

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U.S.A., February 21-March 13, 1946.

Attended as an observer by—

Grant Major,
Canadian Trade Commissioner at Trinidad.

International Whaling Conference

Washington, November 20-December 2, 1946.

Delegates

H. H. Wrong,
Ambassador to the United States of America, Chairman of
the delegation.

H. A. Scott,
Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Technical Advisers

J. A. Rodd,
Department of Fisheries.

J. R. Dymond,
Fisheries Board of Canada.

International Wheat Council—(10th Session)

Washington, January 10, 1946.

Dr. C. F. Wilson,
Director, Wheat and Grain Division.
Department of Trade and Commerce.
(subsequent meetings in 1946 attended by Dr. C. F. Wilson)

International Wool Talks

London, November 11-16, 1946.

Attended by

A. E. Bryan,
Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner
for Canada in the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX D

POSTINGS IN CANADA AND ABROAD

as of January, 1, 1947

1. In the DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, Ottawa—

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.

Chief Clerk—J. F. Boyce.

G. G. Crean, D. B. Hicks, J. K. Starnes.

First Political Division

R. G. Riddell, E. A. Côté, M.B.E., J. G. H. Halstead, J. H. Warren.

Second Political Division

Escott Reid, P. A. Bridle, H. H. Carter, Miss A. M. Ireland, Miss E. P. MacCallum, G. L. Magann, Miss M. McKenzie, J. M. Teakles, J. B. C. Watkins.

Third Political Division

R. M. Macdonnell, G. V. Beaudry, K. P. Kirkwood, J. J. McCardle, J. R. Maybee, A. R. Menzies.

Legal Division

E. R. Hopkins, L. de la C. Audette, H. F. Davis, J. D. Foote, L. Roy, M. H. Wershof.

Treaty Division

P. E. Renaud, J. E. Thibault.

Assistant Under-Secretary—L. Beaudry.

Diplomatic Division

W. H. Measures, J. H. Cleveland, G. E. Cox, G. K. Grande, A. E. H. Petrie, Miss H. Reid, G. Sicotte, B. M. Williams.

Economic Division

S. D. Pierce, O.B.E., Miss H. D. Burwash, L. G. Chance, C.B.E., M.C., A. J. F. Johnston, M.B.E., G. P. Kidd, J. C. Macgillivray, H. O. Moran, M.B.E., A. C. Smith.

Information Division

T. W. L. MacDermot, Miss M. Q. Dench, Miss M. C. Macgillivray, D. W. Munro, G. G. Riddell, L. A. D. Stephens.

On Duty with Prime Minister

J. W. Pickersgill, J. A. Gibson, W. R. Martin, R. G. Robertson.

Administrative Branch

Chief Administrative Officer, W. D. Matthews.

Administrative Officer—S. D. Hemsley.

Special Adviser—A. Monette.

Assistant Administrative Officer—S. G. Le Feuvre.

Passport Office

Passport Officer—B. G. Sivertz, O.B.E.

On Leave of Absence

Maj. Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D. G. Blair, A. R. Crépault, F. B. Fallis, T. W. Read, H. B. O. Robinson.

Returning for Duty in Ottawa

M. Cadieux, R. Chaput, L. Mayrand, S. F. Rae, B. A. Wallis.

2. In the Countries of the BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS—**Canberra, Australia****STATE CIRCLE**

Acting High Commissioner and Commercial Counsellor—C. M. Croft.

Commercial Secretary (Melbourne)—F. W. Fraser.

Second Secretary—P. Malone.

Third Secretary—G. A. Rau.

Assistant Commercial Secretary (Melbourne)—T. R. G. Fletcher.

Assistant Commercial Secretary (Sydney)—B. I. Rankin.

London, England**CANADA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE**

High Commissioner—N. A. Robertson.

Acting Secretary—Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor—A. E. Bryan.

First Secretary—J. W. Holmes.

Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)—W. B. Gornall.

Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist)—R. D. Roe, O.B.E.

Information Officer—C. Moodie.

First Secretary (Local Rank)—D. V. LePan.

First Secretary (Local Rank)—J. Léger (Nominated).

Commercial Secretary—R. P. Bower.

Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)—R. W. Blake.

Third Secretary—P. T. Molson.

Third Secretary (Local Rank)—H. R. Horne.

Administrative Officer—J. P. Sigvaldason.

New Delhi, India

High Commissioner—J. D. Kearney, K.C. (Nominated).

Dublin, Ireland**92 MERRIAN SQUARE WEST**

High Commissioner—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C. (Nominated).

First Secretary—E. J. Garland.

Third Secretary—J. A. Irwin, A.F.C. (Nominated).

St. John's, Newfoundland**CIRCULAR ROAD**

High Commissioner—J. S. Macdonald.

Commercial Secretary—J. C. Britton.

Third Secretary—A. E. L. Cannon.

Wellington, New Zealand

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, CUSTOMS QUAY

High Commissioner—A. Rive.

Commercial Secretary—P. V. McLane.

Second Secretary—J. R. M. Walker.

Assistant Commercial Secretary—M. R. M. Dale.

Pretoria, South Africa

BARCLAYS, BANK BUILDING, 206 CHURCH ST., W.

High Commissioner—E. D. McGreer (Nominated).

Commercial Counsellor—J. H. English.

Commercial Secretary—S. V. Allen.

Second Secretary—A. J. Pick.

Assistant Commercial Secretary—D. S. Armstrong.

3. In FOREIGN COUNTRIES—**Canadian Embassy, Argentina**

BARTOLOME MITRE, 478, BUENOS AIRES

Ambassador—W. F. Chipman, K.C.

First Secretary—F. H. Walter, O.B.E.

Second Secretary—J. Fournier.

Acting Commercial Secretary—E. H. Maguire.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

34, AVENUE DES ARTS, BRUSSELS

Ambassador—Victor Doré, C.M.G.

Counsellor—H. Allard.

Commercial Secretary—M. B. A. Macdonald.

Third Secretary—T. L. Carter, M.C.

Third Secretary—J. H. Thurrott (Nominated).

Assistant Commercial Secretary—A. B. Brodie.

Consul—J. A. Mitchell.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

AVENIDA PRESIDENT WILSON, 165, 7TH FLOOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

Ambassador—J. Désy, K.C.

First Secretary (Local Rank)—E. B. Rogers.

Commercial Secretary—M. Bélanger.

Second Secretary—J. L. Délisle.

Assistant Commercial Secretary—W. G. Smith.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA BUILDING, SANTIAGO

Ambassador—C. F. Elliott, C.M.G. (Nominated).

Commercial Secretary—J. L. Mutter.

Second Secretary—P. Tremblay.

Assistant Commercial Secretary—R. E. Gravel.

Canadian Embassy, China

No. 3 TIEN CHU ROAD, NANKING

Ambassador—Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C. (Nominated).

Counsellor—G. S. Patterson (Nominated).

Commercial Counsellor (Local Rank) (Shanghai)—Col. L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O.

Canadian Embassy, China—Concluded.

Military Attaché—Brig. W. M. Bostock, C.B.E.
First Secretary—C. A. Ronning.
Third Secretary (Shanghai)—P. G. R. Campbell.

Canadian Legation, Cuba

AVENIDA DE LAS MISIONES NO. 17, HAVANA

Minister—E. Vaillancourt.
Commercial Secretary—R. G. C. Smith.
Third Secretary—T. B. B. Wainman-Wood.
Vice-Consul—Miss B. McGregor.

Canadian Legation, Denmark

Minister—J. D. Kearney, K.C.

Canadian Embassy, France

72 AVENUE FOCH, PARIS.

Ambassador—Maj. Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.
Counsellor—C. S. A. Ritchie (Nominated).
Military Attaché—Col. M. Forget.
Air Attaché—G/C D. M. Edwards, A.F.C.
Commercial Secretary—Y. Lamontagne.
First Secretary (Local Rank)—J. A. Chapdelaine.
Second Secretary—P. Beaulieu.
Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)—J. H. Tremblay.
Third Secretary—J. D. M. Weld.
Assistant Commercial Secretary—D. W. Jackson.
Special Attaché—Col. D. C. Unwin-Simson.
Assistant Press Attaché—Capt. E. R. Bellemare.
Consul—O. Cormier.
Consul—Dr. G. Audet.

Canadian Embassy, Greece

31 QUEEN SOFIA BLVD., ATHENS.

Ambassador—Maj. Gen. Hon. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary—T. J. Monty.
Third Secretary—J. George.
Attaché—M. B. MacLachlan, M.C., M.M.

Canadian Legation, Luxembourg

Minister—Victor Doré, C.M.G.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

EDIFICIO INTERNACIONAL, PASEO DE LA REFORMA, NO. 1, MEXICO CITY.

Ambassador—H. L. Keenleyside.
Commercial Counsellor—D. F. Cole.
Second Secretary—C. C. Eberts.
Second Secretary—G. W. Hilborn.
National Film Board Representative—Mrs. I. Baird.
Third Secretary (Local Rank)—Miss B. M. Meagher.
Assistant Commercial Secretary—A. W. Evans.

Canadian Legation, The Netherlands

SOPHIALAAN 1A, THE HAGUE.

Minister—P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
 Commercial Counsellor—G. A. Langley.
 First Secretary—H. F. Feaver.
 Consul—C. D. Reid.
 Vice-Consul—A. O. Petersen.

Canadian Legation, Norway

FRIDTJOF NANSENS PLASS, 5 OSLO.

Minister—J. D. Kearney, K.C.
 Commercial Secretary—S. G. MacDonald.
 Third Secretary—R. Campbell, D.S.C.

Canadian Embassy, Peru

EDIFICIO BOZA, PLAZA SAN MARTIN, LIMA.

Ambassador—H. Laureys.
 Commercial Secretary—W. G. Stark.
 Third Secretary—F. M. Tovell.
 Assistant Commercial Secretary—C. J. Van Tighem.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

23 STAROKONYUSHNY PEREULOK, MOSCOW.

Ambassador—L. D. Wilgress.
 Military Attaché—Brig. J. V. Allard, D.S.O.
 Second Secretary—R. A. D. Ford.
 Third Secretary—R. A. J. Phillips (Nominated).

Canadian Embassy, United States of America

1746 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.

Ambassador—H. H. Wrong.
 Minister—T. A. Stone.
 Counsellor—C. P. Hébert.
 Commercial Counsellor—H. A. Scott.
 Counsellor (Financial)—J. F. Parkinson (Nominated).
 Naval Attaché—Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton.
 Military Attaché—Col. W. C. Dick (on leave).
 Air Attaché—G/C H. M. Carscallen, D.F.C.
 Commercial Secretary—G. R. Paterson.
 First Secretary (Local Rank)—G. Ignatieff.
 Information Officer—T. F. M. Newton.
 Second Secretary—R. E. Collins.
 Second Secretary—R. M. Keith (Nominated).
 Assistant Military Attaché—Capt. W. C. Leonard.
 Third Secretary—J. J. M. Côté (Nominated).
 Third Secretary—J. R. Murray.
 Third Secretary—H. H. Wright.
 Third Secretary—R. L. Rogers.
 Assistant Commercial Secretary—B. J. Bachand.
 Assistant Commercial Secretary—W. D. Wallace.
 Assistant Commercial Secretary—F. T. Cook.
 Administrative Officer—J. W. L. H. Lavigne.

Canadian Military Mission to Germany

COMMONWEALTH HOUSE, 40 JOHANNESBERGER ST., WILMERDORF, BERLIN.

Head of Mission—Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.

Chief of Consular Section—S. M. Scott.

Members, Military Section—Col. J. G. McQueen,
Capt. A. W. Clabon.

Economic Representative—G. Berthiez.

Assistant Economic Representative—E. Wadley.

Special Adviser on Custodian Questions—G. W. McPherson.

Member, Consular Section—J. A. McCordick.

Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan

16 OMOTE-MACHI, 3 CHOME, AKASKA-KU, TOKYO.

Head of Mission—E. H. Norman.

Economic Adviser—J. E. Kenderdine.

CANADIAN CONSULATES—**Canadian Consulate General, Caracas**

No. 805, EDIFICIO AMERICA, ESQUINA VEROES, CARACAS.

Acting Consul General—C. S. Bissett.

Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon

RUA RODRIGO FONSECA, 103-40, LISBON.

Acting Consul-General—L. S. Glass.

Vice-Consul—P. E. Morin, D.F.C.

Canadian Consulate General, New York

620 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Consul-General—H. D. Scully.

Consul—Miss K. A. McCloskey.

Vice-Consul—J. A. Strong.

Vice-Consul—C. H. West.

Vice-Consul—C. C.-E. Châtillon.

Vice-Consul—J. A. Stiles.

Canadian Vice-Consulate, Portland, Maine

OFFICE: 503, 120 EXCHANGE ST.

Honorary Vice-Consul—A. Lafleur.

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA
OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

High Commissioner—The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C.,
EARNSLIFFE, OTTAWA.

Deputy High Commissioner—Mr. J. J. S. Garner.
Economic Adviser—Mr. A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C.
Naval Adviser—Capt. R. L. B. Cunliffe, C.B.E., R.N.
Army Adviser—Colonel Duncan M. W. Smith.
Air Adviser—Air Vice-Marshal D. V. Carnegie, C.B.E., A.F.C.
Information Adviser—Mr. G. G. Vincent.
Senior Secretary—Mr. G. W. Tory.
Assistant Secretaries—Mr. G. R. Bell.
Mr. E. L. Sykes.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner—The Honourable Alfred Stirling, O.B.E.,
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Dr. W. Anstey Wynes.
Assistant Secretary—Mr. G. A. Richardson.
Press Attaché—Mr. Melbourne Pratt.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner—The Honourable David Wilson,
107 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Official Secretary—Mr. Roberts Mathew Firth.
Air Attaché—Group Captain T. W. White, C.B.E., E.D.
Assistant Secretary—Mr. William Laurie Middlemass.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner—The Honourable Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.,
15 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.
Secretary—Mr. Herbert Neethling.
Assistant Secretary—Mr. Norman Best.

IRELAND

High Commissioner—The Honourable John J. Hearne,
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.
Official Secretary—Mr. John M. Conway.

APPENDIX F

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

Argentine Republic

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Juan Carlos Rodríguez (nominated).
18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—Dr. Ernesto J. Diehl.

Air Attaché—Brigadier Juan L. Garramendy.

Attaché—Mr. G. Eduardo Leguizamón.

Attaché—Mr. German de Laferrère.

Assistant Air Attaché—Lieutenant Jorge Damianovich Oliveira.

Belgium

Ambassador—His Excellency A. Paternotte de la Vaillée (July 20, 1945).
395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Mr. Maurice Heyne.

Military and Air Attaché—Commandant J. A. Ducq.

First Secretary—Mr. Louis Couvreur.

Civil Air Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Verhaegen.

Brazil

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes (April 26, 1946).
400 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Mr. João Emilio Ribeiro.

Commercial Counsellor—Mr. Caio de Lima Cavalcanti.

Second Secretary—Mr. Alfredo Teixeira Valladão.

Third Secretary—Mr. Heitor Bastos Tigre.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Antonio Garcia de Miranda Netto.

Chile

Ambassador—His Excellency Pedro Castelblanco (August 13, 1945).
ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Mr. Carlos Croharé.

China

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Liu Shih Shun (February 26, 1944).
(Minister from February 26, 1942 to February 26, 1944.)

201 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Mr. Tien Pao-Sheng.

Military and Air Attaché—Colonel Tseng Ching-Chi.

Assistant Air Attaché—Major Chow Sik-Nin.

Third Secretaries—Dr. Chiachen Clarence Chu.

Mr. Lu Tsung-Yu.

Attachés—Mr. Liu Te-yen.

Mr. Mao Yun-an.

Mr. Shen Tseh-Shin.

Cuba

Minister—His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull y Caballero (November 2, 1945).

499 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Miss Silvia Shelton.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Guy Pérez Cisneros (nominated).

Czechoslovakia

Minister—His Excellency František Němec (nominated).

171 CLEMOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—Mr. Karel Sakh.

Military Attaché—Colonel Karel Lukas.

Denmark

Minister—His Excellency G. B. Holler (March 7, 1946).

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Attachés—Mr. Svend-Aage Holler.

Baron Axel G. T. Reedtz-Thott.

France

Ambassador—His Excellency Count Jean de Hauteclouque (February 21, 1945). 42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Count Bernard de Menthon.

Commercial Counsellor and Acting Financial Attaché—Mr. Bernard Lechartier.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché—Colonel Henri Mesnet.

Counsellor—Mr. René de Messières.

Second Secretary—Mr. Pierre Pelen.

Attaché—Mr. René Thibault.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Gérard Dubois.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Jacques Humbert.

Assistant Military Attaché for Air—Captain François Ronin.

Attachés—Mr. Charles de Guyon de Pampelonne.

Mr. Alexis Anfossy.

Greece

Ambassador—His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulou^s (November 12, 1945.)

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Secretary—Mr. Stefanos Zannetos.

Commercial Counsellor—Mr. Pami Malamaki.

Mexico

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Luis I. Rodríguez (April 23, 1946).
(absent)

87 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Third Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—Mr. Armando González Mendoza.

Military Attaché—Colonel Alfonso Gurza.

Netherlands

Minister—His Excellency Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje (April 13, 1944).

56 SPARKS STREET, SUITE 515, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Mr. W. Chr. Posthumus Meyjes, C.B.E.

Commercial Secretary—Mr. E. L. Hechtermans.

Agricultural Attaché—Dr. A. S. Tuinman.

Norway

Minister—His Excellency Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).

509 PLAZA BUILDING, 45 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Mr. Knut Orre.

Military Attaché—Colonel Otto H. Munthe-Kaas.

Civil Air Attaché—Mr. Alf. Heum.

Attachés—Mr. Wilhelm Krogh-Fladmark.

Mr. Hartley Antonsen.

Peru

Ambassador—His Excellency Alfredo Benavides (March 29, 1945).

36 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor—Dr. Luis Alvarado G.

Naval Attaché—Commander Carlos P. Argumendo.

First Secretary—Dr. Alberto Soto de la Jara.

Third Secretary—Dr. José Alvarado-Sánchez.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Francisco Pardo de Zela.

Poland

Minister—His Excellency Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz (May 31, 1946).

183 CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA.

First Secretary—Dr. Z. R. Bielski.

Second Secretaries—Mr. K. D. Gumkowski.

Mr. W. A. Zbik.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. T. Wiewiorowski.

Attaché—Mr. E. Semil.

Press Attaché—Mrs. Danuta Witczak.

Sweden

Minister—His Excellency Per Wijkman [Aug. 4, 1943].

720 MANOR ROAD, ROCKCLIFFE PARK, OTTAWA.

Second Secretary—Mr. Bo Järnstedt.

Military Attaché—Colonel Arvid Eriksson.

Attaché—Mr. Carl-Henric Nauckhoff.

Switzerland

Minister—His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef (April 25, 1946).

ROOM 252, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Secretary—Mr. Walter E. A. Jaeggi.

Turkey

Minister—His Excellency Şevki Alhan (March 6, 1944),
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Mr. Rifki Zorlu.

Second Secretary—Dr. Orhan Conker.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—Mr. Nikolai D. Belokhovostikov,
285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Mr. Mikhail V. Degtiar.

Assistant Military Attachés—Lieutenant-Colonel Petr I. Domashev,
Lieutenant-Colonel Nikolai Serov,
Major Ivan Pavshukov.

Second Secretaries—Mr. Petr G. Goussarov,
Mr. Vladimir G. Skokov,
Mr. Dmitri Kouznetsov.

Third Secretary—Mr. Alexandre M. Zoubov.

Attachés—Mr. Evgeni Sobolev,
Mr. Mikhail Loukianov.

United States of America

Ambassador—His Excellency the Honourable Ray Atherton, (November
19, 1943). (Minister from August 3, 1943, to November 19, 1943).
100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Counsellor—Mr. Lewis Clark.

Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead.

Military Attaché—Colonel Raymond E. S. Williamson.

Military Air Attaché—Colonel Jack Clemens Hodgson.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air—Captain John Raby.

Commercial Attaché—Mr. Homer S. Fox.

Attaché—Mr. Paul H. Norgren.

Civil Air Attaché—Mr. George S. Roper.

Attaché—Mr. Dana Doten.

Agricultural Attaché—Mr. Meade T. Foster.

Second Secretaries—Mr. John C. Shillock, Jr.,
Mr. Edward A. Dow.

Assistant Military Air Attaché—Colonel Sherwood E. Buckland.

Assistant Military Attachés—Lieutenant-Colonel August Schomburg,
—Lieutenant-Colonel Harold L. Rickey.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air—
Commander Isaiah M. Hampton.

Assistant Military Attaché—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter A. Wood.

Assistant Commercial Attaché—Mr. Oliver B. North.

Assistant Agricultural Attaché—Mr. Joseph L. Dougherty.

Third Secretaries—Mr. Paul F. Du Vivier.

Mr. Terry B. Sanders.

Yugoslavia

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.—Mr. Pero Cabrić.

259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Attaché—Mr. Branko Vukelić.

APPENDIX G

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed	
Argentina	Montreal, P.Q.	Mario Liliedal	Consul General	1946	
	"	Jorge Peralta Ramos	Consul	1943	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Juan C. Rollino	Consul	1941	
Belgium	Saint John, N.B.	*H. H. McLean	Acting Vice-Consul	1940	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*E. P. Bernard	Acting Vice-Consul	1940	
	Edmonton, Alta.	*M. Polet	Consul	1927	
	Halifax, N.S.	*A. N. Jones	Consul	1921	
	London, Ont.	*G. Legon	Consular Agent	1941	
	Ottawa, Ont.	*A. J. Major	Consul	1927	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	*T. Collart	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*M. Koetz	Consul	1931	
	Saint John, N.B.	*R. G. McInerney	Consul	1937	
	Sydney, N.S.	*E. I. Martheleur	Vice-Consul	1931	
	Toronto, Ont.	*B. Day	Consul	1946	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*L. Van Aken	Acting Consul General	1941	
	Victoria, B.C.	*R. O. D. Harvey	Consul (absent)	1938	
	"	*L. J. Eekman	Acting Consul	1941	
	Winnipeg, Man.	*S. J. Dale	Acting Consul	1940	
	Bolivia	Montreal, P.Q.	Emilio Diaz Romero	Consul General for Canada	1946
		"	*Paul Viau	Consul	1927
Brasil	Victoria, B.C.	*J. H. Beatty	Consul	1938	
	Montreal, P.Q.	João Pinto da Silva	Consul General	1946	
	"	Teixeira Valladão	Consul	1946	
Chile	Vancouver, B.C.	H. Bastos Tigre	Vice-Consul	1946	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*A. P. Watkins	Vice-Consul	1929	
China	Montreal, P.Q.	Mariano Bustos	Consul General	1946	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Luis Emiliano Figueroa	Consul	1946	
	Toronto, Ont.	*H. Morris	Consul	1926	
Colombia	Toronto, Ont.	Yin Tso Hsiung	Consul General	1945	
	"	Yen Tsu-Hung	Consul	1945	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Liu Tsong-wu	Vice-Consul	1944	
	"	Lia Chao	Consul General	1943	
	"	Ying-yu-Huang	Consul	1943	
	"	Wei Hsien-Tsung	Vice-Consul	1944	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Tsung Liang-i	Vice-Consul	1946	
	"	Wen-Tao Weng	Consul	1944	
	"	Shan-Tsong King	Vice-Consul	1944	
	Montreal, P.Q.	R. Rocha-Schloss	Consul General for Canada	1944	
Costa Rica	Vancouver, B.C.	Dr. A. Arango y Arango	Vice-Consul	1946	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*H. J. Morris	Consul	1925	
	Toronto, Ont.	*Wilfred Carcaud	Consul	1942	
Cuba	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Colquhoun	Consul	1931	
	Ottawa, Ont.	*J. H. Hamilton	Consul	1937	
Czechoslovakia	"	M. Harrington	Consul General for Canada	1941	
	Halifax, N.S.	Alberto Rodríguez León	Vice-Consul	1944	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Armando de León	Consul	1946	
Denmark	Toronto, Ont.	Dr. J. Kotrly	Consul General	1945	
	Winnipeg, Man.	*H. H. Van Wart	Consul	1936	
	Calgary, Alta.	*M. B. Steinkopf	Consul	1937	
	Edmonton, Alta.	*E. Petersen	Vice-Consul	1936	
	Halifax, N.S.	*C. E. Gundersen	Vice-Consul	1946	
	Montreal, P.Q.	*H. I. Mathers	Consul	1946	
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Viggo Theiss-Nielsen	Vice-Consul	1945	
	Quebec, P.Q.	*O. F. Strange	Vice-Consul	1928	
	Regina, Sask.	*W. H. Petry	Vice-Consul	1911	
	Saint John, N.B.	*F. J. James	Vice-Consul	1933	
	Saskatoon, Sask.	*T. P. Larsen	Vice-Consul	1936	
	Toronto, Ont.	*L. Stilling	Vice-Consul	1934	
	Vancouver, B. C.	*D. V. Klein	Consul	1925	
Winnipeg, Man.	*C. C. Busch	Consul	1946		
"	*G. L. Johannsson	Consul	1939		
"	*C. C. S. Fremming	Vice-Consul	1928		

* Consular officers who are *not* officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Dominican Republic...	Halifax, N.S.	*J. G. Quigley	Consul	1937
	"	*O. F. MacKenzie	Vice-Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	E. Estrella	Consul General	1945
	Ottawa, Ont.	Julio A. Ricart V.	Consul General	1946
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Dr. G. A. Hostos	Consul	1945
Ecuador.....	Toronto, Ont.	D. Brugal Alfau	Consul	1946
	Montreal, P.Q.	Ernesto Chiriboga	Consul General	1946
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. M. Morrison	Consul	1943
France.....	Halifax, N.S.	*A. F. Bérenger	Consular Agent	1945
	Moncton, N.B.	*Calixte Savoie	Consular Agent	1946
	Montreal, P.Q.	Pierre Négrier	Consul General	1946
	"	Robert Victor	Consul	1946
	"	Georges Chevassus	Vice-Consul	1946
	North Sydney, N.S.	*Eugène Bénac	Consular Agent	1946
	Quebec, P.Q.	Paul Pierre Lorion	Consul General	1945
	"	Robert Picard	Vice-Consul	1946
	Toronto, Ont.	P. Grellet	Consul	1946
	Vancouver, B.C.	Charles Claudon	Consul	1945
Greece.....	Winnipeg, Man.	P. Adigard des Gautries	Consul	1944
	Montreal, P.Q.	*J. Dodds, C.B.E.	Consul General	1943
	"	*D. Coulouridis	Deputy Consul	1943
	Toronto, Ont.	*F. M. Moffat	Vice-Consul	1938
Guatemala.....	Montreal, P.Q.	*G. Vlassis	Deputy Vice-Consul	1938
	"		Consul General	
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Dr. L. P. Hebert	Consul	1930
Haiti.....	Halifax, N.S.	*H. E. Hacking	Consul	1929
	Montreal, P.Q.	*R. M. Fielding	Consul	1936
	"	*J. Legault	Consul	1942
Honduras.....	Ottawa, Ont.	*Dr. P. Geoffrion	Vice-Consul	1937
	Toronto, Ont.	Philippe Cantave	Consul General for Canada	1944
	Montreal, P.Q.	*J. A. Gunn	Consul	1925
	"	*David Abraham Schwartz	Consul General	1946
	Iceland.....	Halifax, N.S.	*F. K. Warren	Vice-Consul
Liberia.....	Vancouver, B.C.	*Lorentz H. Thorlaksson	Vice-Consul	1945
	Winnipeg, Man.	*G. L. Johannsson	Consul	1942
	Halifax, N.S.	*P. E. Hechler	Consul	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.	*M. Koetz	Consul General	1942
Luxembourg.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Luis L. Duplan	Consul General for Canada	1944
	"	A. Genis Avila	Consul	1944
	"	Eliseo Ruiz Russek	Consul	1946
	Ottawa, Ont.	A. González Mendoza	Vice-Consul	1944
	Quebec, P.Q.	*A. Turcot	Consul	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.	C. G. Alton	Consul	1936
	Victoria, B.C.	*W. T. Keeble	Consul	1939
	Montreal, P.Q.	*M. Pasquin	Consul	1927
	Calgary, Alta.	*T. L. O'Keefe	Vice-Consul	1935
	Chatham, Ont.	*G. M. Dodman	Vice-Consul	1933
Netherlands.....	Edmonton, Alta.	*L. D. Hyndman	Vice-Consul	1941
	Fort William, Ont.	*F. Babe	Vice-Consul	1923
	Halifax, N.S.	*F. K. Warren	Vice-Consul ¹	1923
	Montreal, P.Q.	Dr. A. Sevenster	Consul General for Canada	1945
	"	J. Polderman	Vice-Consul	1945
	Quebec, P.Q.	*Dr. W. P. Percival	Vice-Consul	1933
	Regina, Sask.	*D. J. Thom	Vice-Consul	1937
	Saint John, N.B.	*R. D. Keirstead	Vice-Consul	1941
	Sydney, N.S.	*C. D. Ryan	Vice-Consul	1940
	Toronto, Ont.	*H. C. Myers	Consul	1940
Mexico.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Jonkheer F. K. L. Coenen vans' Gravesloot	Consul	1946
	Victoria, B.C.	*W. G. C. Holland	Vice-Consul	1933
	Winnipeg, Man.	*Dr. L. J. F. van Riemsdijk	Consul ²	1934
	"			

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¹ With personal rank of Consul.

² With personal rank of Consul General.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
Nicaragua	Montreal, P.Q.	*Paul Viau	Consul General	1927
	Toronto, Ont.	*W. D. Branson	Consul	1943
Norway	Vancouver, B.C.	*J. K. Cavers	Consul	1946
	Campbellton, N.B.	*J. T. Troy	Acting Vice-Consul	1942
	Camrose, Alta.	*I. A. Christenson	Vice-Consul	1931
	Estevan, Sask.	*H. A. Westergaard	Consul	1937
	Fort William, Ont.	*J. Styffe	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Halifax, N.S.	*H. I. Mathers	Acting Consul	1946
	Louisburg, N.S.	*G. D. D. Lewis	Vice-Consul	1921
	Montreal, P.Q.	H. E. Daniel Steen	Consul General for Canada	1934
	"	K. Orre	Vice-Consul	1945
	Newcastle, N.B.	*D. S. Creagham	Vice-Consul	1936
	North Sydney, N.S.	*W. Hackett	Vice-Consul	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	*J. Styffe	Acting Vice-Consul	1943
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	*Dr. J. Munthe	Vice-Consul	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	*F. W. Clark	Vice-Consul	1942
	Saint John, N.B.	*H. E. Kane	Vice-Consul	1930
	Sydney, N.S.	*R. F. Young	Vice-Consul	1944
	Toronto, Ont.	O. Omejer	Consul	1942
Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Worsoe	Consul	1941	
"	*C. J. Bjorke	Vice-Consul	1920	
Victoria, B.C.	*C. A. Ridout	Vice-Consul	1945	
Winnipeg, Man.	*C. T. Kummen	Consul	1937	
Panama	Montreal, P.Q.†			
	Saint John, N.B.	*J. N. Cochrane	Consul	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	*E. Le Feuvre	Consul	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	*E. G. Johnson	Consul	1927
Paraguay	Victoria, B.C.	*Dr. R. de Boyrie	Vice-Consul	1945
	Vancouver, B.C.	*H. Richmond	Consul	1945
Peru	Montreal, P.Q.	O. Pinedo del Aguila	Consul General	1944
	Toronto, Ont.	*S. Q. Echaniz	Consul	1934
	Vancouver, B.C.	J. C. Mognaschi	Consul General	1942
Poland	"	*H. M. Elliott	Vice-Consul	1940
	"	Zygmunt Ziemski	Consul	1946
	"	Jan. J. Rolian	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Zygmunt Grela	Acting Consul	1946
Portugal	Winnipeg, Man.			
	Montreal, P.Q.	*Dr. E. Dubeau	Consul	1939
	North Sydney, N.S.	*W. Hackett	Vice-Consul	1910
El Salvador	Saint John, N.B.	*H. A. Allison	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	*Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean	Consul	1922
	Montreal, P.Q.	Roberto Imberton	Consul General	1945
Spain	"	*L. Marcotte	Consul	1928
	Toronto, Ont.	*F. Hipwell	Consul	1933
	Vancouver, B.C.	*Thomas J. F. Flynn	Consul	1944
	Halifax, N.S.	*G. Webb	Vice Consul	1935
	Montreal, P.Q.	Miguel Espelius y Pedrosa (Count of Morales)	Consul General for Canada	1946
	"	L. Martinez Campos (Count of Santovenia)	Consul	1944
	"	*Daniel de Yturralde	Vice-Consul	1940
Sweden	North Sydney, N.S.	*R. Sainthill	Vice-Consul	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	*H. Coulombe	Vice-Consul	1935
	Toronto, Ont.	*Col. F. B. Robins	Vice-Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	*F. P. Bernard	Vice-Consul	1940
	Calgary, Alta.	*T. L. O'Keefe	Vice-Consul	1938
	Edmonton, Alta.	*E. Skarin	Vice-Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	*J. M. Davison	Vice-Consul ¹	1906
	Montreal, P.Q.	His Excellency Per Wijkman	Minister and Consul General for Canada ²	1941
	Newcastle, N.B.	*D. S. Creagham	Vice-Consul	1925
	Port Arthur, Ont.	*J. Koreen	Vice-Consul	1941
Prince Rupert, B.C.	*O. Hanson, M.P.	Vice-Consul ¹	1924	

*Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

†The Consular General of the United States of America at Montreal has taken charge of the archives of the Consulate of Panama.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

² In charge of Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian interests.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Name	Designation	When Appointed
	Quebec, P.Q.	*G. Dunn	Vice-Consul	1927
	Sydney, N.S.	*O. N. Mann	Vice-Consul	1927
	North Sydney, N.S.	*O. N. Mann	Vice-Consul	1946
	Saint John, N.B.	*D. W. Ledingham	Vice-Consul	1931
	Toronto, Ont.	*J. E. Ander	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	*K. A. Stahl	Acting Consul	1940
	Winnipeg, Man.	*A. Hermanson	Consul	1928
Switzerland	Montreal, P.Q.	I. Sembinielli	Vice-Consul ¹	1941
	Toronto, Ont.	J. Oertly	Consul	1939
	Vancouver, B.C.	*E. Baeschlin	Consul	1928
	Winnipeg, Man.	E. A. Steiner	Acting Consul	1946
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Halifax, N.S.	A. Startsev	(I/C of Consulate)	
United States of America	Calgary, Alta.	Charles W. Allen	Vice-Consul	1930
	Edmonton, Alta.	P. C. Seddicum	Vice-Consul	1943
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	Harvey T. Goodier	Consul	1935
	Fredericton, N.B.	F. C. Johnson	Vice-Consul	1921
	Halifax, N.S.	A. W. Klieforth	Consul General	1946
	"	Howard F. Withey	Consul	1944
	"	Keld Christensen	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Chas. H. Taliaferro	Vice-Consul	1942
	"	Fred Wren	Vice-Consul	1946
	Hamilton, Ont.	Robert English	Consul	1945
	"	E. J. Lawler	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	George Moffitt	Vice-Consul	1946
	Kenora, Ont.	Rupert H. Moore	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, P.Q.	North Winship	Consul General	1944
	"	John D. Johnson	Consul	1942
	"	Eugene M. Hinkle	Consul	1946
	"	John P. Palmer	Consul	1946
	"	Richard M. Herndon	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Walter H. Schoellkopf	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	John R. Barry	Vice-Consul	1919
	"	Stanley T. Hayes	Vice-Consul	1939
	"	James E. Callahan	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	B. White	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	H. T. Pepin	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	J. M. Macfarland	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	T. J. Griffin	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	C. O. Thompson	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	William J. Miller	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Charles T. Warner	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Frederic H. Behan, Jr.	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Marc L. Severe	Vice-Consul	1946
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	G. M. Graves	Consul	1945
	"	William H. Brown	Vice-Consul	1938
	Ottawa, Ont.	Lewis Clark	Consul General	1944
	"	John C. Shillock, Jr.	Consul	1944
	"	Edward A. Dow, Jr.	Consul	1946
	"	Paul F. DuVivier	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	George C. Minor	Vice-Consul	1940
	"	G. Teall	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	Jay F. Steinmetz	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Terry B. Sanders	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Mias Dorothy T. Brown	Vice-Consul	1946
	Quebec, P.Q.	J. Kenley Bacon	Consul	1945
	"	Adam Beaumont	Vice-Consul	1941
	"	William Curtis Lakeland	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Thomsa E. Estes	Vice-Consul	1946
	Regina, Sask.	D. E. Cyphers	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	James R. Riddle	Vice-Consul	1945
	Saint John, N.B.	H. M. Donaldson	Consul	1944
	"	Paul C. Betts	Vice-Consul	1944
	"	Hilton F. Wood	Vice-Consul	1946
	"	Joseph P. Nagoski	Vice-Consul	1946
	St. Stephen, N.B.	George L. Brist	Vice-Consul	1925
	"	Benjamin L. Sowell	Vice-Consul	1945
	"	Wm. A. Mitchell	Vice-Consul	1946

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¹ In charge of Bulgarian interest.

Report of the
SECRETARY of STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



For the Year Ended
December 1947

Report of the
SECRETARY of STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

For the Year Ended
December 1947



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

Price, 10 cents

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

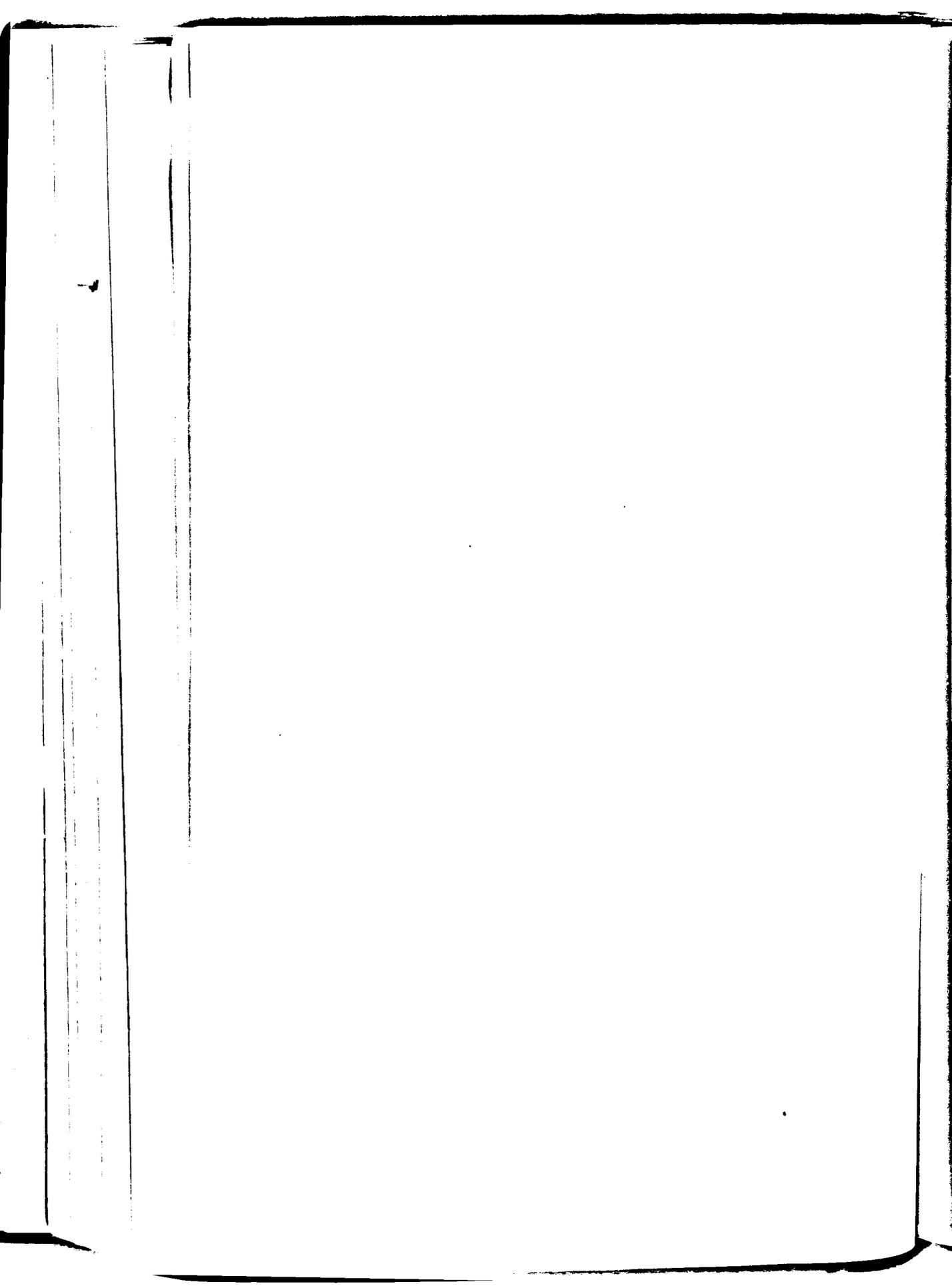
YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1947.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1948.



The Right Hon. L. S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the activities of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1947.

The report which follows provides an indication that the responsibilities of the Department have been exceptionally heavy this year. It gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the diligence and devotion with which all members of the staff, both at home and abroad, have carried out their duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. B. PEARSON,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	5
Reports from Diplomatic and Consular Offices Abroad.....	26
Argentina.....	26
Australia.....	27
Belgium.....	28
Brazil.....	30
Chile.....	32
China.....	33
Cuba.....	35
Czechoslovakia.....	35
Denmark.....	37
France.....	37
Greece.....	41
India.....	42
Ireland.....	43
Italy.....	44
Mexico.....	44
Netherlands.....	46
Newfoundland.....	48
New Zealand.....	49
Norway.....	50
Peru.....	51
Poland.....	52
Sweden.....	53
Switzerland.....	54
Turkey.....	55
Union of South Africa.....	55
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	56
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	57
United States of America.....	61
Canadian Military Mission, Germany.....	65
Canadian Liaison Mission, Japan.....	67
Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo, Brazil.....	68
Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon, Portugal.....	68
Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, U.S.A.....	69
Canadian Consulate General, New York City, U.S.A.....	70
Canadian Consulate General, Caracas, Venezuela.....	71
APPENDIX A—International Agreements.....	72
APPENDIX B—International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was Represented during 1947.....	76
APPENDIX C—The Department of External Affairs.....	85
APPENDIX D—Offices opened during the Calendar Year 1947.....	88
APPENDIX E—British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada.....	89
APPENDIX F—Consular Offices in Canada.....	92

REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

First in importance among matters occupying the attention of the Department during the year have been those related to the restoration and maintenance of peace. Through the early part of 1947 the conclusion of peace treaties with the Axis satellite powers, the terms of settlement with Germany and Austria, and other post-hostilities settlements, occupied a pre-eminent place. During the latter part of the year Canada's participation in the United Nations and its component organs became increasingly the focal point in the Department's work. The new responsibilities attaching to membership in the Security Council will tend to accentuate this position during the coming months.

The German Peace Settlement

In January the Government of Canada was invited by the Special Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers to express its views on the peace settlement for Germany. At that time it appeared that (apart from the final peace conference, at which it was assumed Canada would be given a seat) Canadian participation in the preparation of the settlement would be limited to the inadequate role of making known the Canadian attitude on German questions to a subsidiary body of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Canada, together with a considerable number of other Allies, therefore expressed dissatisfaction with the procedure envisaged by the Council and suggested that some provision should be made whereby such countries could be associated in the actual drafting of the settlement. Largely as a result of the dissatisfaction thus expressed considerable attention was given by the Council of Foreign Ministers during its meeting at Moscow in March, April and May, to the question of participation in the settlement. The Ministers were, however, unable to agree on any satisfactory procedure, and during their December session in London this has similarly been the case.

While this position was not considered satisfactory by the Canadian Government, a preliminary statement of Canadian views on the German problem was nevertheless submitted to the Special Deputies on January 20, 1947. In this submission the major interest of the Great Powers in the German settlement was recognized, but it was maintained that Canada's share in the common war effort warranted an adequate role in the framing of the peace.

The Canadian memorandum proposed that the settlement for Germany should not be considered apart from the problems of overall

European recovery and prevention of another war. It was suggested that, because of the immediate need for progress towards a settlement in Europe, consideration should be given to the formulation of an international statute for Germany. The Canadian Government believed that this procedure would eliminate the necessity of awaiting the establishment of a German Government to accede to a formal peace treaty. It was thought that another advantage of this procedure would be that, where agreements were reached by the states concerned on particular points regarding the future of Germany, it would be possible to implement these agreements at once rather than await the conclusion of an overall settlement.

With respect to the future German State, the Canadian submission advocated the general principle that people recognizing common national traditions should be permitted to live together within the boundaries of a single state. It was therefore proposed that the frontiers of Germany should be drawn on an ethnic basis to the greatest possible extent in order to avoid for the future the serious problem of German minorities in non-German countries. It was the Canadian view however, that, since the German people had proved themselves insufficiently experienced in responsible government to prevent a centralized state from becoming the instrument of despotism and armed aggression, the future Germany should be organized along federal rather than unitary lines, and the residual powers of government should rest with the component German States.

As regards the German economy, the Canadian position was that provision should be made to prevent the Germans from strengthening their industrial position to the point where it would again be possible for them to wage aggressive war. It was not desired, however, to prolong in the German area, conditions of economic depression and unrest which would affect the economic and political stability of all Europe. The Canadian statement emphasized that German industrial capacity should be used to assist not only in the recovery of Germany but also in that of Europe as a whole. To achieve these ends the Canadian Government suggested the early establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe, a measure of international control over certain German industrial areas such as the Ruhr, and the decentralization of German monopolistic industry and finance.

As regards the military potential of Germany, the Canadian submission stated that Germany should be completely demilitarized except for such police force as was considered necessary for purposes of domestic security.

Canada urged that states taking part in the preparation of the German settlement should exercise their rights, not to advance any special interest of their own, but in defence of the interest in peace of the United Nations as a whole.

The members of the Council of Foreign Ministers have been unable in their two meetings during 1947 to make any substantial progress towards a German settlement and it would appear that for some time to come the present division of Germany into zones of occupation will be continued. In the absence of agreement on a procedure to associate other Allies in the preparation of a German treaty no opportunity has been given Canada either to discuss the substance of the German settlement or to elaborate the views expressed in its submission to the Special Deputies.

The Austrian Settlement

During the year the Council of Foreign Ministers endeavoured without success to conclude a treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria. The main problem has been one of defining German assets in Austria, which, under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, accrue to the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Soviet Union's interpretation of its rights under the agreement has been unacceptable to the other occupying powers and, pending some resolution of this matter, progress towards the conclusion of a treaty has not been possible.

Early in 1947 Canada presented a statement concerning the Austrian settlement to the Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers. In this memorandum Canadian dissatisfaction with a procedure which limited the drafting of a treaty for Austria to the representatives of the Four Great Powers was emphasized. Certain preliminary views on the Austrian treaty were nevertheless submitted.

The Canadian Government associated itself with the stated intention of the governments of the Great Powers to see re-established a free and independent Austria, and expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be concluded at the earliest possible date. Canada supported the recognition of the Austrian State within the boundaries it possessed before the Anschluss and suggested that in order to ensure the continuance of Austria as a free and independent state a provision should be included in the treaty prohibiting any future Anschluss with Germany. It was also proposed that the Austrian Treaty should provide for the continuance of a democratic system in Austria, the guarantee of fundamental human rights, and the prohibition of anti-democratic organizations.

In making this submission the Canadian Government assumed that an opportunity would be provided for Canada and the other Allies to examine the draft treaty for Austria before it was put in final form by the Council of Foreign Ministers. In the event, however, the Council of Foreign Ministers decided that the treaty would be between the Great Powers and Austria only, and it therefore appears that Canada is unlikely to have any part in the preparation of this settlement.

Reports reaching the Department during the year on German and Austrian questions originated from Canadian diplomatic missions in Europe, and in particular from the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin. The Mission, headed by Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope, is accredited to the Allied Control Council and is the official link between the governing authority in Germany and the Canadian Government.

Peace Treaties with Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland

In Paris, on February 10, 1947, the Canadian Ambassador in France, General Vanier, on behalf of the Canadian Government, signed Peace Treaties with Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland. The terms of these Peace Treaties were considered and approved by both Houses of Parliament during the 1947 session and the Canadian instruments of ratification were subsequently deposited. The Peace Treaty with Italy entered into force on September 15, 1947, and the Peace Treaties with Roumania, Hungary, and Finland, on September 19.

The Japanese Peace Settlement

In anticipation of the early convening of a Japanese Peace conference, problems likely to be considered at that conference have been the subject of special study in the Department. A Canadian delegation, headed by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, attended the meeting of representatives of the British Commonwealth in Canberra from August 26 to September 2, where informal discussions on the Japanese peace settlement were held.

The Far Eastern Commission continued to meet in Washington throughout the year. On December 9 a report by the Secretary-General of the Far Eastern Commission covering the period from February 26, 1946, to July 10, 1947, was tabled in the House of Commons. This report indicates that policy decisions have now been made on many of the more important principles which Japan is expected to observe in fulfilling its obligations under the terms of surrender. An indication of the degree of agreement which has been reached in the Far Eastern Commission may be seen in the approval by the Commission on June 19 of a statement of basic post-surrender policy for Japan to cover the period of the occupation. The two outstanding issues of major importance upon which final agreement has not yet been reached are the division of reparations shares and the establishment of a peaceful level of economic life for Japan.

A Canadian Mission headed by General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., D.S.O., C.B., visited Japan at the invitation of General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and General Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan. As a result of their observations and discussions

with Allied officials in Japan, members of the party were able to gain information of value to the Canadian Government in the formulation of its views on the Japanese peace settlement.

Reparations and Compensation for War Damage

The final Act of Paris of 1945, which set up the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, allocated to Canada 1.5 per cent of category B assets (capital goods and merchant vessels) and 3.5 per cent of category A assets (all other forms of reparations). Canada later agreed to a reduction in its category B share. Under Category B Canada has received three ships, two of which have been sold. The sale of the third is delayed by legal formalities relating to prize court proceedings. Few Canadian bids have been received for category A equipment and Canada's chief interest is therefore in the liquidation of German external assets.

As regards war damage suffered by Canadian property-holders abroad, it is necessary to negotiate separately with each government concerned. So far, France and the Netherlands have declared their intention of giving the same compensation to Canadians as to their own nationals while United Kingdom legislation regarding compensation applies to claimants of any nationality.

European Relief

Twenty million dollars were appropriated for Post-UNRRA Relief by Parliament during the session of 1947. So far \$16,200,000 has been allocated: to the International Children's Emergency Fund, \$5,000,000; to Greece, \$4,000,000; to Italy, \$4,000,000; to Austria, \$3,000,000; to the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, \$200,000. Under the terms of the appropriation, the money was made available to the Department of External Affairs which therefore authorizes all requisitions. Details of procurement and shipping are handled by the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

As a sequel to Mutual Aid, Canada had established a scheme of post-war credits immediately following the cessation of hostilities, these to be available over stated periods of time. While some of these credits were already exhausted at the beginning of 1947, in other cases extension of time was requested and granted.

The Marshall Plan

In response to the suggestion from the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, made in a speech delivered at Harvard on June 5, a conference of sixteen European States met in Paris on July 12 to draft a plan for European recovery.

The report of the executive committee set up by the Conference, and its sub-committees, was presented to Mr. Marshall on September 22. The European deficit with the American countries other than the United States was estimated at 5.97 billion United States dollars

for the period of 1948-51, and, during the same years, that with the United States at 15.81 billion dollars.

The possible effects of the Marshall Plan upon Canada, in the light both of its position as a potential source of supply and of its current exchange position, are at present under study by a special working group.

During the course of the discussions in the Committee of European Economic Recovery a study group under the sponsorship of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg customs union was organized for the purpose of examining the possibility of forming a European customs union or unions. Canada has been represented at the meetings by an observer. The participating governments have made no commitment as to their willingness to enter such a union; at present they are completing a questionnaire for examination by a tariff committee which will frame recommendations for submission to the full meeting of the group in Brussels on January 26, 1948.

General Assembly of the United Nations

Throughout the year Canada's representatives played an active part in the proceedings of the United Nations. There were two sessions of the General Assembly. At the regular session which met from September 16 to November 25, the Canadian Delegation was composed of members of the Government, Senators, Members of Parliament and Government officials, as follows:

Delegates:

The Right Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Chairman of the Delegation.

The Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Senator the Hon. Norman P. Lambert,
Chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on
External Affairs.

Mr. Walter A. Tucker, M.P.
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Veterans'
Affairs.

Mr. Joseph Bradette, M.P.,
Chairman of the House of Commons Standing Commit-
tee on External Affairs.

Alternate Delegates:

Mr. L. B. Pearson,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. L. R. Beaudoin, M.P.

Mr. S. D. Pierce,
Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Escott Reid,
Department of External Affairs.

The delegation was accompanied by advisers from various government departments and the following Parliamentary Advisers:

Senator the Hon. A. J. Léger.

Mr. J. T. Hackett, M.P.

Mr. Walter Harris, M.P.

Mr. Solon Low, M.P.

Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P.

At the Special Session which met late in April to consider the Palestine question the Canadian representative, Mr. L. B. Pearson, was elected Chairman of the Political Committee which undertook the main work of the Assembly. After three weeks of deliberation in this committee and in plenary session, during which time representatives from both the Jewish Agency and the various Arab groups were given a hearing, it was possible to establish a Special Committee of Enquiry with adequate terms of reference to study and make recommendations on the Palestine problem. Mr. Justice Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his personal capacity, was named Canadian representative on this Committee of Enquiry and was assisted by Mr. L. Mayrand of the Department of External Affairs. During the summer months this committee visited Palestine and drafted a report to the General Assembly which contained a majority recommendation for the partition of Palestine.

At the Second Session of the General Assembly the report of the Committee of Enquiry was considered, together with other proposals which had been made, in a special *ad hoc* committee established to deal with the Palestine problem. The Canadian representatives, and in particular the Right Hon. J. L. Ilsley and Mr. Pearson, participated actively in the discussions of this committee, and Mr. Pearson served on the working group of the sub-committee established to draft the details of a plan for partition. The plan agreed upon in this sub-committee was the basis for the final resolution adopted by the General Assembly, which provides for the division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish States with United Nations administration of the City of Jerusalem. In the preparation of the resolution on this critical question Canada, concerned to see that there should be a proper juridical basis for the partition plan and that sufficient authority should be provided for its implementation, was instrumental in resolving a number of differences between the Great Powers directly interested in this question.

At the Second Session of the General Assembly Canada was elected to the Security Council for a two-year period commencing January 1, 1948. Membership on the Security Council involves increasing responsibilities for Canada in the international field, and it will be necessary during 1948 and 1949 for the Canadian Government to make known its position on many issues which heretofore have not been its direct concern.

Canada took an active part in drafting the resolution to establish an Interim Committee of the General Assembly. The establishment of this Interim Committee was one of the most important accomplishments of the Second Session; its existence will permit of consideration being given throughout 1948 to a number of matters which might otherwise have to await the calling of the General Assembly.

In the discussions on the Greek border dispute it was a Canadian proposal which resolved the problem of the composition of the Commission which has since been sent by the United Nations to the Balkans. This proposal provided for Great Power membership on the Commission and its adoption ruled out the possibility of a commission composed only of representatives of the smaller states being appointed. It was the Canadian view that a commission composed only of the smaller states might not enjoy sufficient prestige to enable it to perform its duties adequately in the troubled area of the Balkans.

The resolution which led finally to unanimous agreement being reached in the contentious and difficult debate on the question of war propaganda was basically Canadian. This was the only occasion when unanimity on any important question was reached by the General Assembly during its Second Session.

Mr. Escott Reid, one of the alternate delegates of the Canadian Delegation, was chairman of the Committee on Procedures and Organization which met prior to the opening of the Assembly. The new rules of procedure drawn up by this Committee were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, with only minor alterations. These new rules will considerably simplify proceedings at the General Assembly and should lead to a saving of both time and expense by the United Nations and by the States sending delegations to Assembly meetings.

Two years of intermittent negotiations in the Joint United States—U.S.S.R. Korean Commission failed to produce a plan for the achievement of Korean independence. Consequently, the United States brought the problem before the General Assembly with the result that a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was appointed to facilitate and expedite a specified programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of occupying forces. Canada's appointment to membership on this Commission has made more immediate the interest of the Department in Korean affairs.

When a draft trusteeship agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific was submitted by the United States to the Security Council in March, Canada as an interested Pacific Power was invited to express its view on the draft. The Canadian representative stated that the general interest which the Government of Canada has in the Pacific area was demonstrated by the willingness

of Canada to play a part as a belligerent in that area during the war and that Canada has now an equal interest in the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific region. He therefore welcomed the opportunity to express the views of the Canadian Government on the United States proposal. The Japanese had not properly fulfilled the terms of the mandate which was assigned to them. It was the Canadian view that no country could more fully and appropriately discharge the responsibilities involved in the administration of the former Japanese mandated islands than the United States. The draft agreement was considered adequate in the present circumstances for protecting the interests both of the United Nations and of the inhabitants of the islands. It was, however, hoped that as the system of trusteeship agreements develops, and if revisions are made in the agreement submitted by the United States, wider provision would be made for international supervision under the trusteeship clauses of the Charter.

These are only some of the matters with which the Canadian Delegation was concerned at the General Assembly. In all Committees of the Assembly Canada's representatives gave support to practical proposals calculated to strengthen the United Nations as an effective instrument of international cooperation.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, of which Canada is a member, held two sessions during 1947 and made recommendations on many of the economic and social problems which fall within its competence. At the first meeting, which opened in February, the Canadian delegate was Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister, Department of National Health and Welfare (Welfare). At the July meeting the Hon. Paul Martin headed the Canadian Delegation.

The Economic and Social Council, during 1947, considered reports from all nine of its Commissions. These Commissions initiate studies within the fields of their terms of reference and make recommendations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. As a member of the Economic and Employment Commission, the Social Commission, and the Statistical Commission, Canada was represented at the meetings of these Commissions and Canadian delegates took an active part in the discussion of the Commission reports at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council.

Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment

The most important development in Canada's trading relations during the year 1947 took place as a result of the negotiations carried on in Geneva from April 10 to October 30 by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.

On October 30 Canada signed the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, which was an undertaking to put into provisional effect as between the signatories on January 1, 1948, Part I of the General Agreement containing the tariff schedules negotiated at Geneva, and Part II, comprising the key sections of the Draft Charter for an International Trade Organization. Part I has been fully implemented, Part II only to the extent compatible with existing legislation. Moreover, under the terms of the General Agreement, the articles eliminating discriminatory quantitative restrictions are entirely suspended until January 1, 1949, and do not become fully operative until March 1, 1952.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which opened on November 21 in Havana, Cuba, is giving final consideration to the Draft Charter for an International Trade Organization prepared in Geneva.

Specialized Agencies

Responsibility for the political aspects of Canadian participation in the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations also lies with the Department. During 1947 it has been most directly concerned with the Canadian interest in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Refugee Organization, and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Each of these specialized agencies has held meetings during the year at which Canada has been represented.

Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization, at the General Conference held in Geneva August—September, 1947, replaced its former executive committee of experts with a Council of F.A.O. representative of eighteen member governments. The conference recommended that the functions of the International Emergency Food Council be transferred to F.A.O. At the first meeting of the Council, which was held in Washington in November, steps were taken to prepare the way for this transfer and also to carry out the regular survey of the world food situation which was one of the functions specifically conferred upon the Council by the General Conference. Canada was elected for a two-year term on the Council.

Civil Aviation

Upon deposit of the twenty-sixth ratification of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed in Chicago December 7, 1944, the International Civil Aviation Organization came into existence on April 4, 1947. In all, forty-five ratifications have now been deposited with the Headquarters of I.C.A.O. in Montreal. The chief aim of I.C.A.O. is development of the technique of international air navigation and encouragement of the planning and growth of international

air transport. It also acts as a technical and advisory association of sovereign states for collaboration in all matters relating to civil aviation. I.C.A.O. comprises an Assembly, a Council, of which Canada is a member, and five permanent committees.

An International Civil Aviation Organization Conference on Commercial Rights was held in Geneva in November, 1947, for the purpose of considering a multilateral convention on commercial air rights which might replace the present system of negotiating these on a bilateral basis. A draft agreement was drawn up which assigned route exchanges to bilateral negotiation but established a number of other aspects of an agreement on a multilateral basis. It was recommended for study by member states. Progress was recorded in discussion of such matters as arbitration and settlement of disputes, capacity, rates, subsidies and unfair practices, and principles which would be applicable in an exchange of routes.

In 1947 Canada concluded bilateral air transport agreements providing for an exchange of traffic rights with Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. An informal arrangement was made with New Zealand pending the conclusion of an agreement. Canada was party to a multilateral agreement concerning the operation of the Icelandic station of the North-East LORAN (long-range aids to navigation) Chain, and to a protocol relating to an amendment to the Convention of International Civil Aviation recommended by the Council of I.C.A.O. on June 17, 1947, relating membership in I.C.A.O. to that in the United Nations.

Telecommunications

Three international telecommunications conferences were held in Atlantic City during the period May to October, 1947:—a plenipotentiary conference to revise the 1932 Madrid Convention of the International Telecommunications Union; a radio administrative conference to revise the Cairo Radio Regulations of 1938 (annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention), and a high frequency broadcasting conference to make a preliminary survey of the international regulations needed in the field of high frequency broadcasting. At the conclusion of these conferences, the head of the Canadian Delegation signed the new convention and annexed radiocommunication regulations, subject to ratification by the Government.

Among the clauses of the Madrid Convention which are substantially altered in the Atlantic City Convention are those governing membership, conference voting rights, finances, and obligations in respect of the annexed radio, telegraph and telephone regulations. An administrative council, consisting of eighteen member governments elected by the plenipotentiary conference, has been added to the Union's organization to provide for the making of policy decisions

between plenipotentiary conferences. Canada was elected to this council. The plenipotentiary conference also approved an agreement drafted by negotiation with a committee of the Economic and Social Council, to make the I.T.U. a specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of telecommunications.

The Radio Administrative Conference established an International Frequency Registration Board which will maintain a world frequency register but which has no power either to assign frequencies or to deny them to any member of the Union. This conference also set up a permanent international radio consultative committee, and drafted a frequency allocation table which allots all available frequencies to the various services (*e.g.*, broadcasting, marine navigation, air navigation, etc.). However, the conference was unable to complete the further task of allocating these frequencies among member countries of the Union, *i.e.*, drawing up an international frequency list. This will be the responsibility of a Provisional Frequency Board, established by the Radio Conference, which is to commence meetings in Geneva in 1948. A second High Frequency Broadcasting Conference will be convened in Mexico City in October, 1948, to complete the work left unfinished by the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

At a Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference held in London in 1945, it was decided that the Governments of the Commonwealth should enter into an overall agreement to establish a Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to replace the Commonwealth Communications Council and to provide for coordination of the external telecommunications services of Commonwealth countries. This coordination was to be achieved by means of the acquisition by partner governments of the private shareholder interest in the overseas telecommunications services of their respective countries, and by acceptance of advisory regulations of all such services by the C.T.B. Signature of the overall agreement has been delayed by the need to amend certain of the financial provisions. A meeting to discuss these provisions held in London during October, 1947, has now reported to the Commonwealth Communications Council. An inter-departmental sub-committee is at present drafting proposals for the nationalization of Canadian external telecommunications services. The date of presentation of these proposals to Parliament will depend upon the date on which the overall agreement becomes effective.

Provisional Maritime Consultative Council

A United Nations Conference to meet in Geneva in February, 1948, has been called to establish an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations. The Conference will consider the draft for such an organiza-

tion prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council. This charter has already been considered by the interim shipping agency which is known as the Provisional Maritime Consultative Council, at a meeting held in Paris in May, 1947, but no specific recommendations were made. The IMCO, if set up, will be an advisory body responsible for making recommendations to its members and to the United Nations on shipping matters. The present draft charter contains clauses which would eliminate the use of discriminatory restrictions by governments, and provides for the establishment of a Maritime Safety Committee. The conference, when it meets, may consider policy concerning restrictions and discrimination in international shipping enforced by private shipping concerns. The Interdepartmental Committee on Merchant Shipping Policy is at present drafting recommendations regarding instructions for the Canadian delegation to the IMCO Conference in February.

Visit to Ottawa of United Kingdom Trade Mission

A Mission from the United Kingdom headed by Sir Percivale Liesching, arrived in Ottawa in November to discuss trade and food matters with the Canadian Government. The discussions continued until the end of the year.

Discussion with the Newfoundland Delegation

Early in 1947 the National Convention of Newfoundland expressed a desire to send a delegation to Ottawa to ascertain what fair and equitable basis might exist for the federal union of Canada and Newfoundland. The National Convention was elected by the people of Newfoundland to recommend to the government of the United Kingdom possible forms of future government to be placed before the people of Newfoundland in a referendum. On being informed of the Canadian Government's willingness to receive a delegation, the Convention sent to Ottawa a delegation consisting of six of its members and the then chairman of the Convention, Mr. F. G. Bradley, K.C. The Newfoundland delegation met with a committee of the Canadian Cabinet of which the Secretary of State for External Affairs was the Chairman.

The meetings ended on September 29, when the Newfoundland delegation was presented with a report of the meetings containing data on all the main points which had been explored. Following the conclusion of the meetings, the committee of the Canadian Cabinet, which had represented Canada in the discussions, brought the matter to the attention of the Cabinet and on October 29 the Prime Minister of Canada, in reply to the delegation's question regarding a possible basis for union, sent to the Governor of Newfoundland the Canadian Government's answer setting forth terms believed to constitute a fair and equitable basis for union of Newfoundland with Canada should the people of Newfoundland desire to enter into confederation.

The proposed arrangements, together with a summary of proceedings of the Ottawa meetings including the text of the Prime Minister's opening statement, are contained in a White Paper dated October 29, 1947.

Peacetime Collaboration between the United States and Canada

On February 12, 1947, a joint statement was issued by the Governments of the United States and Canada concerning collaboration between the two countries for peacetime joint security purposes. The Prime Minister, making the announcement in the House of Commons, stated that the wartime collaboration of the Canadian and the United States armed forces would be maintained in the post-war period. The principles on which this cooperation is based include the interchange of selected individuals; general cooperation and exchange of observers in connection with the development and testing of material of common interest; encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments; and mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country. As an underlying principle all cooperative arrangements will be without impairment to the control of either country over all activities in its territory.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence, established by the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States in August, 1940, has continued to review defence problems of common interest to both countries. The Head of the Department's American and Far Eastern Division is a member of the Canadian section of the Board and acts as Canadian Secretary.

Recognizing that the Arctic is becoming increasingly important to commercial aviation, the United States has joined with Canada in seeking knowledge of conditions in that region. Arrangements were made for the establishment of Arctic weather stations, as announced by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe in the House of Commons on March 4, 1947, and for the development of a chain of Loran (long-range aids to navigation) stations in the North.

The St. Lawrence Seaway

The introduction in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, on May 9, 1947, of a Joint Resolution to provide for the implementation of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, has led to renewed activity in the Department in connection with this question. The proposed legislation at present before Congress provides for the negotiation of an agreement with Canada to set up a system of toll charges in order to make the navigation aspect of the project self-liquidating. On April 24, 1947, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, stated in the House of Commons: "The Canadian Government has concurred in principle with the proposal to make the St.

Lawrence seaway self-liquidating by means of toll charges subject to the conclusion of arrangements satisfactory to both governments for the implementation of this principle”.

So that the Government may be in a position to engage in negotiations with the United States Government, in the event of the proposed legislation being approved by Congress, new studies are now being made by the responsible Canadian authorities and past studies are being brought up-to-date. An interdepartmental committee has been formed to supervise the development of this work with representatives of the Department as Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

International Fisheries Commissions

A number of questions concerning the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, the International Pacific Halibut Fisheries Commission and the United States-Canadian Pelagic Sealing Agreement have been settled during the year. Close attention has also been given to the action taken by the United States and other American countries in announcing their intentions with regard to the conservation of fisheries on their respective sections of the continental shelf.

Caribbean Commission

The Caribbean Commission, consisting of the four countries which have possessions in the Caribbean: the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the Netherlands, was created in 1946, with headquarters in Trinidad. The purpose of the Commission is to strengthen cooperation among the member governments and their territories in the Caribbean with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories. In February, 1947, the Canadian Government appointed Mr. T. J. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, as liaison officer for Canada with the Caribbean Commission. Mr. Major was also Canadian observer at the Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indies, which was held in Jamaica during September, 1947, at the request of the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Constitutional Developments

There were two important developments during 1947 which related to the position of His Majesty the King and to the office of Governor General of Canada.

The first of these concerns the Royal Style and Titles of the King. On April 30, a resolution was moved in the House of Commons to the effect that Canada should initiate action to have His Majesty's Royal Style and Titles amended to include herein the words "King of Canada". The resolution was withdrawn but assurance was given the House that the necessary action would be taken to consult with other

Commonwealth governments. Pursuant to this statement, the Canadian High Commissioners in London, Canberra, Wellington, Pretoria and Dublin, were asked to ascertain from the respective members of the Commonwealth "whether it is agreed that it will be appropriate to include on the agenda of the next meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers an item looking to the revision of His Majesty's Royal Style and Titles".

While this matter was being investigated, the Government of the United Kingdom, on July 4, introduced the Indian Independence Bill, to establish India and Pakistan as two new members of the Commonwealth. Since this also required a change in His Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, by the deletion of the term "Emperor of India", a clause to this effect was included in the India Independence Act.

Having regard to the preamble of the Statute of Westminster, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, to give their assent by enacting appropriate legislation. This Canada did by the enactment of legislation in July. The deletion could not become legally complete until all the parliaments of the Dominions had given their assent. However, in view of the desirability of establishing this change in fact, the King has agreed that the term "Emperor of India" might be omitted from all Royal documents for use in Canada completed after August 15, with the exception of antedated documents relating to appointments made, or honours and decorations awarded, prior to August 15.

In the second place, the Royal Documents relating to the office and appointment of Governor General of Canada have now been revised. The Letters Patent, the principal document relating to the office of Governor General, had not undergone a complete revision since 1931. Accordingly, at the beginning of 1947, the Canadian Government recommended to His Majesty the issuance of new Letters Patent consolidating and bringing up to date the former documents. These new Letters Patent were signed by His Majesty the King and countersigned by the Prime Minister of Canada on September 8, 1947. They revoke and supersede the Letters Patent of 1931 (as amended in 1935) and the Royal Instructions of 1931.

The Letters Patent have now been brought into line with constitutional practices and developments in Canada and within the Commonwealth. Thus, they are issued under the Great Seal of Canada rather than under the Great Seal of the Realm; appointments to the office of Governor General will be made under the Great Seal of Canada; and "Emperor of India" is omitted (with His Majesty's permission) from the King's Titles. The only fundamental change

is effected by Clause II, the opening words of which empower the Governor General "to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging" to the King in respect of Canada. All these things are to be done on the advice of the Canadian Government.

The practical effect of the change is that, in any prerogative matter affecting Canada, the Canadian Government has the option of making the submission either to His Majesty, in London, or to the Governor General in Ottawa.

Some of the powers and authorities conferred by the general clause are Royal Full Powers for the signing of formal treaties between Heads of States, ratifications, appointments of Ambassadors, honours and awards, and declarations of war. There is no legal requirement to alter the existing practice in any of these matters. The question whether any changes in the practice will actually be made is one of Government policy.

Visits by Heads of State

Among the more notable occasions of the year were the state visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Alexander to Washington on February 4, 5 and 6, and the state visit of the President of the United States, Mrs. Truman and Miss Truman to Ottawa on June 10, 11 and 12.

The Royal Wedding

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, represented Canada at the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, which took place in Westminster Abbey on November 20.

Diplomatic Representation in Canada of Foreign and Commonwealth Governments

In addition to the 28 foreign and Commonwealth diplomatic missions at present in Ottawa, proposals by Uruguay, Iceland, and Finland to establish Legations in Canada have been accepted.

During the year the Legation of the Netherlands was raised to the rank of Embassy and Dr. J. H. Van Roijen became the first Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, succeeding Jonkheer J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje, the former Minister. The Legation of Turkey was also raised to the rank of Embassy and Mr. Muzaffer Göker was appointed Ambassador of Turkey. With the establishment of a Legation of Italy in Canada, Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato was appointed Minister of Italy. In October, Sardar the Hon. Hardit Singh Malik arrived in Ottawa to become the first High Commissioner for India in Canada.

In the foreign and Commonwealth missions already established in Ottawa, changes in representation have taken place. In January, Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez became Ambassador of Argentina. In the same month, the Rt. Hon. Francis M. Forde succeeded Mr. Alfred Stirling as High Commissioner for Australia. In March, Mr. Frantisek Nemecek presented his letter of credence as Minister of Czechoslovakia. In May, General Arnaldo Carrasco, succeeded Mr. Pedro Castelblanco as Ambassador of Chile. Mr. Liu Chieh arrived in June to become the Ambassador of China, succeeding Dr. Liu Shih Shun. Dr. Primo Villa Michel presented his letter of credence as Ambassador of Mexico in September, succeeding Dr. Luis J. Rodriguez. The Minister of Poland, Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz returned to Poland in June. With his departure Dr. Z. R. Bielski became chargé d'affaires *ad interim*.

Canadian Diplomatic Representation Abroad

There were a number of important changes in Canadian diplomatic representation abroad.

New offices opened during 1947 include an Embassy in Turkey, Legations in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. The Legation in the Netherlands was raised to the rank of Embassy.

In pursuance of the arrangement made in 1946 for exchanging High Commissioners with India, a Canadian High Commissioner's office was opened in New Delhi. As a result of the separation of India and Pakistan under the India Independence Act, 1947, an arrangement was made with the Government of Pakistan to exchange High Commissioners as soon as this becomes administratively possible.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the House of Commons at the Third Session of the present Parliament, the programme of expansion of the Canadian Consular Service in the United States began with the opening in November of a Consulate General in Chicago and it is intended that other consular establishments will be opened as availability of staff permits. A new Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil, was opened early in the year.

With Canada's election to the Security Council of the United Nations, it became necessary to strengthen further our representation at the United Nations Headquarters. A permanent delegate is to be appointed,* and five officers have been assigned to his staff.

Canada now has 28 diplomatic missions and seven consular offices abroad in addition to the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations,

*On January 9, 1948, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of General A. G. L. McNaughton as Canadian representative on the Security Council.

the Military Mission in Germany and the Liaison Mission in Japan. The total number of posts abroad is 38, as compared with 26 in 1945. The establishment of several additional offices is planned, but the phase of rapid expansion is nearly over.

Almost half of the Department's personnel are now posted abroad. During 1947 fifty-two new officers (of whom 42 had seen overseas military service) joined the Department. There were nine resignations or retirements, leaving a net increase of 43, and bringing the total number of officers at home and abroad, to 175 at December 31. The total number of other employees increased during the year from 594 to 827.

Organization of the Department

To meet the demands of a changing situation and maintain efficient operation, certain administrative changes have been made during the year. The number of Divisions has been increased with some reassignment of responsibilities. A Consular Division was established to administer the necessary expansion of the consular service. The activities of the Passport Office have been incorporated in this new Division. During the year some 57,000 passports were issued and 12,000 renewed, the revenue from which was approximately \$310,000. On February 5, 1947, by Order-in-Council P.C. 472, the functions of the Canadian Information Service were transferred to the Department of External Affairs and merged with those of the existing Information Division of the Department.

The work of the Department is at present organized under eleven Divisions: United Nations Division, British Commonwealth Division, European Division, American and Far Eastern Division, Protocol Division, Consular Division, Legal Division, Economic Division, Information Division, Personnel Division, and Administrative Division.

The United Nations Division deals with matters relating to international conferences and organizations, especially the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Its chief function is to co-ordinate the work of other divisions of the Department, and other Departments of the Government, so far as this work is concerned with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The three geographical Divisions, British Commonwealth, European, and American and Far Eastern, are under the direct supervision of an Assistant Under-Secretary. They deal with all matters which are not the primary concern of one of the functional Divisions of the Department. In addition they are consulted on the political aspects of matters which are primarily legal, economic, consular, etc.; and co-ordinate the various aspects of Canadian policy in the countries and areas within their sphere of responsibility.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privilege and immunity. It arranges the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It makes the necessary arrangements in connection with visits to Canada of foreign heads of state. It also deals with foreign honours and awards.

The Consular Division is responsible for the supervision of all consular matters. It instructs foreign service and consular officers in consular duties and directs them in the performance of such duties, assists in the recruitment of consular officers and in the formulation of policies relating to its work.

The functions of the Legal Division are described by its title. In consultation with the Department of Justice it examines the constitutional aspects of all international undertakings. It assists in the preparation of treaties and in their subsequent interpretation and application. Its duties also include the registration of treaties and international agreements, and the publication and presentation of these to Parliament.

The Economic Division deals with all international questions which have financial, commercial and general economic implications. It is thus responsible for the Department's work in connection with commercial and financial trade agreements, foreign assets in Canada and Canadian assets abroad, programmes of relief to foreign countries, foreign loans, requests for various commodities in short supply, international civil aviation, telecommunications, shipping, and exchange and balance of payments problems. Co-ordination of policy is secured by co-operation with other Government departments and agencies. Relations with certain international agencies in the economic field are also the responsibility of the Economic Division.

The Information Division is responsible for the collection and preparation of information about Canada for distribution abroad. This material is designed to assist Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices in meeting the needs of the press and public of other countries for basic reference material on Canada and on Canadian affairs. The Division prepares and distributes daily, weekly and monthly bulletins and other special publications to meet specific needs. Photographs and other graphic material are supplied for press display and exhibition use. The Division makes departmental press arrangements and deals with inquiries of a general nature. Through an inter-departmental committee it maintains close liaison with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service and the National Film Board, and with other information services of the Government in relation to information abroad. It is also responsible for dealing with certain aspects of cultural relations with other countries,

including correspondence on matters relating to education, and the arrangement of art exhibits in consultation with the National Gallery. Within Canada, the Division's function is to provide for liaison with press and public in dealing with requests for current information on matters directly related to the work of the Department.

The Personnel Division is responsible, under the Personnel and Planning Board, for the training and posting to various Divisions in Ottawa and Missions abroad of all personnel employed by the Department. The Personnel and Planning Board with the Under-Secretary as Chairman considers all matters affecting the disposition, training, promotion and general administration of personnel affairs. The Personnel Division arranges for representation of the Department on examining boards set up by the Civil Service Commission for the recruitment of staff for the Department; interviews candidates for positions in the Department; maintains records of personnel; and is concerned with a variety of matters relating to the welfare of members of the staff.

The Administrative Division is responsible for the control of the expenditures made in connection with the operation of the Department in Ottawa and abroad, for the acquisition of property, furnishings, equipment and supplies for Missions abroad, and for the personnel establishments of the Department.

REPORTS FROM DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR OFFICES ABROAD

The following brief reports provide a general outline of the work of Canadian diplomatic and consular offices abroad during the year.

Canadian Embassy, Argentina

The Embassy has continued to follow developments in connection with the Argentine decree law of 1946 creating a Mixed Reinsurance Institute. Where appropriate, representations have been made to the Argentine Government in the interests of Canadian insurance companies. As yet the law has not become effective.

An exchange of letters confirmed negotiations for a further purchase, by the Canadian Government, of 9,000 tons of vegetable oils from the Argentine Government, in exchange for an equal number of tons of newsprint, purchased by the Argentine Government from the Canadian Government. Other commercial negotiations between the Embassy and the Argentine Government included arrangements for a contract by which the Halifax Shipyards will build three merchant vessels for the Argentine Ministry of Marine. Representations were also made to the Argentine Government regarding its expressed intention of imposing a tax on shipping profits. The Argentine Government has promised to offer reciprocal treatment by means of an exchange of notes with the governments concerned.

Complete prohibition of imports through exchange control, on August 21, reduced activity in trade matters. Canadian firms, many new to export trade and seeking overseas markets, were kept informed of developments in Argentina. Assistance was also given to a number of Canadians who made business visits to the Argentine.

The Argentine tariff was closely studied. Although no important developments have taken place, the adoption of a new tariff is expected at some future date. The subject of bilateral trade and Government trading was studied, with particular reference to the operation of the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute.

A member of the Commercial Section of the Embassy was an observer at the Inter-American Trade Conference held in Montevideo in April.

The International Trade Fair to be held in Canada in 1948 was actively publicized in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

General information about Canada was made available to the press and widely distributed through other channels. The Argentine-

Canadian Cultural Institute collaborated closely with the Embassy in promoting knowledge of Canada in Argentine circles. During the first eight months of the year film showings before audiences totalling 12,000 were made through the Embassy film library.

A suitable Embassy residence was obtained and occupied in June. In July the Ambassador, Mr. Warwick Chipman, visited Tucuman to attend celebrations commemorating Argentina's independence.

In the capacity of Special Canadian Ambassador to the Inauguration of the President of Uruguay, Mr. Chipman, accompanied by Mr. Jean Fournier of the Embassy Staff, attended the inauguration ceremonies held in Montevideo.

Two members of the staff, Mr. Felix Walter and Mr. Jean Fournier returned to Canada during the year; Mr. Walter to leave the service of the Department, and Mr. Fournier for assignment to other duty. Mr. Fournier was replaced by Mr. H. F. Davis, Second Secretary. The commercial staff includes Mr. H. L. Brown, Mr. W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretaries; and Mr. R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Australia

The present High Commissioner, Mr. K. A. Greene, arrived on August 1, after visiting Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, en route to Canberra.

At the British Commonwealth Conference on Japanese Peace Problems held in Canberra, from August 26 to September 2, the High Commissioner was a delegate and the Secretary of the Office was the official Secretary of the Canadian Delegation. Arrangements were made for the leader of the Delegation, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, to visit Australian cities and to inspect Australian defence establishments following the Conference.

The Office was instrumental in obtaining approval of the Australian Government for diversion of Australian butter supplies to Canada early in the year.

The new Canadian citizenship legislation resulted in increased contacts with Canadian citizens in Australia and efforts were made to bring the legislation to the attention of all Canadians in Australia.

In view of the likeness of the systems of government in Canada and Australia and the similarities in their post-war domestic and international problems, internal developments and legislation in the Commonwealth were attentively followed. Commonwealth legislation was the subject of special reports, as were constitutional developments, economic trends, labour conditions, immigration, civil aviation, defence, banking, agriculture, and health and welfare.

Members of the staff acted as observers at a meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council in Canberra in August. Developments at the Conference in Canberra of countries interested in the South Pacific, which decided to establish a South Seas Commission to advance native welfare in the South Pacific territories, were followed closely.

The information representative co-operated with officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Sydney Royal Show. Through the Commonwealth Office of Education and the State Departments of Education several thousand publications on Canada were made available to Australian universities, colleges and schools. Close relations were maintained with Australian press and radio agencies.

The appointment of officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Australia as members of the staff of the High Commissioner, in conjunction with their duties as trade representatives, provided the Office with representatives in Sydney and Melbourne.

In addition to Mr. Paul Malone, Second Secretary, Mr. G. A. Rau, Third Secretary, and Mr. A. D. Ross, Information Officer, all of whom serve in Canberra, the High Commissioner's staff includes Mr. C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor; Mr. C. W. Hopper and Mr. B. I. Rankin, Commercial and Assistant Commercial Secretaries, respectively, in Sydney; and Mr. F. W. Fraser and Mr. T. R. G. Fletcher, Commercial and Assistant Commercial Secretaries in Melbourne.

Canadian Embassy, Belgium

Mr. Victor Doré presented his credentials as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium on January 21, an occasion which revived the traditional court ceremony for the first time in Belgium since the war, and as Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on March 4. From the time of Mr. Doré's arrival in Brussels on November 26, 1946, until January 21, 1947, Mr. Hector Allard, Counsellor, was Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in Belgium and remained Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* to Luxembourg until March 4.

One of the major tasks of the Embassy has been to foster the restoration of normal economic relations between Belgium and Canada, which were totally interrupted for five years and seriously disturbed for seven. Before the war, Belgium ranked between fourth and eighth in importance among Canada's foreign markets; and as an indication of recent recovery, Belgium in 1946 (the latest post-war year for which statistics are available) ranked fifth among Canada's customers.

In keeping with the policy of the Belgian Government to reduce the number of commodities subject to Government purchase, only

those now in world short supply are subject to this control. This has widened the field for active trade promotion on behalf of private Canadian exporters. Belgium continued, until late in the year, to be one of the few reasonably free import markets in Europe. Special efforts were made throughout the year to encourage Belgian exports to Canada.

The formation in November of the "Association Economique Belgo-Canadienne" followed consultations which had been taking place for more than a year between the commercial section of the Embassy and a group of leading Belgian business men interested in trade with Canada. The project received much impetus from the visit to Brussels of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in September. The society was established under Belgian law as a non-profit organization with the object of encouraging economic relations in the widest sense between Belgium and Canada. The Belgian patron is Baron van der Strater Waillet, Minister of External Commerce in the Belgian Cabinet, while the Canadian patron is the Ambassador.

The Commercial Section maintained contact with the principal trade fairs and exhibitions held in Belgium during the year and reports upon them were sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The forthcoming International Trade Fair to be held at Toronto in June, 1948, was advertised to potential Belgian exhibitors and visitors.

There has been a large increase in consular work during 1947. This can be ascribed to the return of many Canadian ex-servicemen to Belgium and the increased number of Canadians travelling abroad. The general post-war European desire to emigrate to Canada has been reflected in the activity of the Canadian Immigration Office at the Embassy. Over 1,492 visas were granted to Belgians whose entry into Canada had been authorized.

The experience of the Information Section during the year indicated a keen interest in Canada. During the first eleven months of 1947, 459 films were sent to various organizations for free showing. CBC International Service schedules appeared regularly in Belgian magazines. The Belgian Association of Artists has suggested the possibility of an exchange of artists with Canada on a reciprocal basis. Keen interest has also been expressed in the possibility of a reciprocal exchange of both students and professors for universities.

During the year the Embassy was host to a number of prominent Canadians, among whom was the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King.

The Ambassador, as Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO, presided over four meetings held from January through September, and attended five meetings of its committees and sub-com-

mittees in Paris. As a member of the Delegation to the International Trade Conference, he participated for five weeks in the work of the Preparatory Commission in Geneva.

The Commercial Secretary acted during the year as Canadian Delegate to the Shipping Committee of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, the International Tin Conference held in Brussels in April, and the Conference of the United Maritime Consultative Council held in Paris in May.

The Inter-Allied Reparation Agency has its permanent headquarters in Brussels. Mr. G. W. Macpherson of the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin, was appointed Canadian Delegate with Mr. T. L. Carter of the Embassy as alternate. On Mr. Carter's transfer to the Legation at Berne in September, Mr. J. H. Thurrott became alternate delegate. The thirteen sessions held by the IARA Assembly during the year have therefore required continual attendance by an officer of the Embassy.

In addition to the Ambassador and the Counsellor, members of the mission included Colonel Maurice L. de Rome, O.B.E., E.D., Military Attaché, also posted as Military Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in The Hague; Mr. J. H. Thurrott, Second Secretary; Mr. Bruce MacDonald, Commercial Secretary and Mr. A. B. Brodie, Assistant Commercial Secretary. Mr. J. A. Mitchell and Dr. M. Lynch were attached to the staff as Consuls for immigration matters.

Canadian Embassy, Brazil

The January elections, together with the enactment by the various State legislatures of State Constitutions, in accordance with the provisions of the federal Constitution of September, 1946, may be said to have completed the parliamentary and constitutional reconstruction of Brazil. Brazilian political life during 1947 was marked by the outlawing of the Communist Party as a political entity through cancellation of its registration by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal on May 7. The elected members of the Communist party in the Federal and State Parliaments had, up to the end of the year, retained their seats despite the Government party's efforts to have their mandates cancelled.

In international affairs, an outstanding event was the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security, held in Petropolis from August 15 to September 2.

Price levels continued to rise during the year. The favourable commercial balance of previous years with the United States turned into a heavily adverse one. Exchange restrictions were decreed by the Government in June in order to protect the dwindling supply of dollars.

The imposition of foreign exchange restrictions resulted in considerable difficulties for Canadian exporters, many of whom applied to the Commercial Secretary for advice. More than eighty percent of the continuing high volume of Canada's exports to Brazil consists of commodities which are treated for foreign exchange purposes by the Brazilian authorities as essential.

The appointment in Sao Paulo early in 1947 of a Canadian Trade Commissioner with the status of Consul has facilitated the work of the Commercial Section of the Embassy, which has shown a substantial increase as a result of the growing interest taken by many Canadian exporters in the Brazilian market. Considerable publicity has been given to the International Trade Fair to be held in Canada in 1948, and many Brazilian firms and organizations plan to participate.

A conscious and continuous effort was made by the Embassy to broaden the interest of Brazilians in Canada. A large number of Canadian publications were distributed, and articles and photographs were given to Brazilian newspapers and magazines. During the year approximately two hundred film showings were held in schools, sports clubs, museums, public squares and government offices. The Embassy assisted a number of Brazilian students to obtain admission to Canadian schools and universities, and with the financial support of the Canada-Brazil Fund, Montreal, a young Brazilian scientist proceeded to Canada at the beginning of the year to engage in research work in a Canadian university. Another, already in Canada, had his scholarship renewed. The Fund provided grants to several Brazilian educationalists visiting Canadian institutions to observe teaching methods. A Canadian journalist spent twelve months in Rio de Janeiro on a scholarship granted by the Brazilian Government. An exhibition of Canadiana, photographs, books, reproductions of Canadian paintings and samples of Canadian woods, was held in October. The exhibition was complemented by a film showing and a concert of recorded Canadian music. Assistance was given to Brazilians who had served in the Canadian armed forces in regularizing their position vis-a-vis the Brazilian civil and military forces. (An agreement on war service was concluded between Canada and Brazil in 1945.) Inquiries were received from a considerable number of people who wanted to emigrate to Canada. Most of these applicants were newcomers from Europe who for climatic and other reasons were dissatisfied with Brazilian conditions. Various cases of distressed Canadian merchant seamen, and of deserters, were dealt with by the Embassy.

The Ambassador, Mr. Jean Désy, was absent from March 26 to August 8 attending the Geneva Conference on the Revision of Red Cross Conventions, and several conferences of the International Refugee Organization, held in Geneva and Lausanne. On September

11, he left Rio de Janeiro to take up his new post as Canadian Minister in Italy. During his absence and after his departure, Mr. E. Benjamin Rogers acted as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Other members of the diplomatic staff were: Mr. J. L. Delisle, Second Secretary; Mr. M. Belanger, Commercial Secretary; and Mr. W. G. Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

Canadian Embassy, Chile

Mr. C. Fraser Elliott arrived in Santiago on March 20 to assume his duties as Ambassador and presented his credentials to the President on April 3. Prior to the Ambassador's arrival, Mr. Paul Tremblay acted as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Maguire, Assistant Commercial Secretary, completed the diplomatic staff of the Embassy.

Although the volume of Canada's exports to Chile was maintained during the first six months of 1947, the figures for the whole year, when published, can hardly fail to reflect the efforts made by the Chilean Government to conserve foreign exchange by prohibiting the importation of certain goods.

In addition to submitting a monthly summary on political developments, the Embassy has prepared detailed reports on such subjects as newsprint requirements, the condition of agricultural workers, the constitutional reforms, the Chilean-Argentine treaty, foreign relations, Chile and the International Monetary Fund, tariff concessions, the Inter-American Defence Conference, Chile's immigration policy and Chile and the United Nations.

A number of Canadian business men were assisted in making suitable contacts to open up new markets for their products, or to renew established connections. Every effort has been made, also, to assist Chilean business men planning visits to Canada.

The possibility of investment of Canadian capital in Chile is being explored by a Canadian mining firm and the Embassy has lent its assistance to the company's representatives in establishing contacts with the Chilean authorities in this connection.

More Canadian information has been published in the Chilean press than in any other year. In addition to articles and photographs provided from Ottawa, an average of 12 articles monthly was prepared by the Embassy and sent to newspapers and magazines. After the inauguration of the daily CBC short wave programmes to Latin America, arrangements were made to have the programme schedules published weekly in all the leading Santiago newspapers. Among the most successful special programmes was one on September 18 in celebration of Chile's Independence Day.

The demand for Canadian documentary films has been continuous, and they have been lent freely. During the academic year of the University of Chile, a Canadian film was shown weekly to students and professors, and the Department of Education is regularly borrowing films for distribution to schools and lyceums at Santiago. The Canadian Graphic Art exhibit, arranged through the Embassy, was very favourably received. A course on Canadian literature will shortly be instituted at the University of Chile.

The number of travellers to Canada is growing noticeably and many prominent Chileans received commissions from their Government to proceed to Canada as observers in such fields as exchange, medicine, airlines and labour organization.

Canadian Embassy, China

The Ambassador, Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, arrived in Nanking on May 5 and presented his credentials to the President of the Republic of China, on May 21.

The Civil War dominated all aspects of economic and political life in China throughout 1947. The Embassy closely followed political, military and economic affairs in China, besides handling an increased volume of consular business and a large number of commercial enquiries, in addition to those dealt with in the Office of the Commercial Counsellor in Shanghai.

There were numerous applications for the extension of commercial credits. In view of the disturbed conditions it was not possible to pursue many of these enquiries very far especially when credit was requested; every effort was made to put Chinese firms in touch with Canadian suppliers so that when trading conditions in China improve there may be an increase in Sino-Canadian trade.

Assistance was given to Chinese students in placing applications with Canadian universities, and to Chinese officials and business men visiting Canada. A large number of enquiries concerning Canadian educational institutions was dealt with, and considerable volume of information material about Canada was distributed to Chinese universities and Departments of the Chinese Government.

Assistance was given by the Embassy to the re-establishment of Canadian missionaries in China; on two occasions the Embassy helped in making arrangements for the evacuation by air of Canadian missionaries from battle areas in Honan. The Embassy also assisted Canadians in filing claims for loss or damage to property with the Chinese authorities and with the Custodian of Enemy Property in Ottawa.

On August 20, a Canadian Mission, headed by General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., stopped in Nanking for a three-day

visit. Calls were paid on the President, the Premier, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Defence, and Communications; and the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army. The visit did much to emphasize Canada's growing interest in Far Eastern affairs.

Two of the three prefabricated houses shipped from Canada were constructed and occupied by November 1. The third, which will be used temporarily as a Chancery, will be completed early in 1948. Canada was the first foreign Government to purchase land in China, following the relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges at the end of the war.

Canada was nominated for a seat on the Committee of the Council for the Far East of UNRRA in Washington on December 10, 1946, an appropriate move in view of the fact that Canada was the third largest contributor to the UNRRA China program. Dr. G. S. Patterson was named the Canadian Delegate, and Mr. P. G. R. Campbell, the Vice-Consul in Shanghai, attended the meetings of the Committee as alternate Delegate. In April Mr. Campbell went as a representative of the Committee of the Council for the Far East, on a survey tour of the work being done along the Yellow River in connection with the closing of the gap in the banks of Huayuankow and the re-direction of the course of the river.

During 1947 Mr. Campbell served as Vice-Chairman of the China Committee of the Canadian Aid to China Fund. This body has, for the past three years, been responsible for the allocation and distribution of several million dollars' worth of relief made available through the generosity of Canadian sympathizers for the assistance of deserving institutions in China. The Shanghai office also kept the Department informed of the activities of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East during its meetings in Shanghai in June.

The Shanghai office functions both as a branch of the Canadian Embassy in Nanking and as a consular office, and operates in conjunction with the office of the Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy.

In addition to routine consular duties, this office devoted considerable attention to the affairs of Canadian merchant seamen, of whom approximately 700 came to Shanghai during 1947. The office also dealt with numerous enquiries about Canada.

In addition to the Ambassador, and the Counsellor, Mr. G. S. Patterson, members of the mission in Nanking were: Col. F. leP. T. Clifford, O.B.E., Military Attaché; Mr. C. A. Ronning, First Secretary, and Mr. J. R. Maybee, Third Secretary. In Shanghai, the Commercial Counsellor was Colonel L. M. Cosgrave. Other members of the Shanghai staff were Mr. P. G. R. Campbell, Second Secretary, and Mr. W. E. Jolliffe, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

Canadian Legation, Cuba

As the result of negotiations started in January, the Cuban Government exempted Canadian citizens from the necessity of obtaining Cuban visas for entry into Cuba, as tourists or business men, for periods of less than six months.

A technical meeting of the North American Regional Broadcasting Conference was held in Havana during November and was attended by officials of the Department of Transport and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on behalf of Canada. These conferences were held for the purpose of considering and resolving problems incidental to the use of the standard broadcast band by a large number of radio stations in the contiguous nations of North America.

At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which commenced in Havana on November 21, the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation is Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland.

The most important of the reports forwarded to the Department during the year dealt with sugar, labour, tobacco, relations with the Dominican Republic, and the forthcoming general election in Cuba in 1948.

Canadian information was distributed throughout the Republic, the bulk of requests for material coming from secondary school students. Private showings of Canadian films were received with favour. Commercial showings of Canadian films proceeded under contracts made by the National Film Board. From listeners' letters it appeared that the C.B.C. International Service enjoyed a wider audience than in the previous year.

Consular business increased following proclamation of the Canadian Citizenship Act, and with increased travel between Cuba and Canada. The lease on the Legation residence terminated towards the close of the year, after which a suitable new residence was found.

In March a squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy consisting of H.M.C.S. *Warrior*, H.M.C.S. *Nootka*, and H.M.C.S. *Micmac*, paid a visit to Havana.

In addition to the Minister, Mr. Emile Vaillancourt, members of the mission were: Mr. R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary; Mr. T. B. B. Wainman-Wood, Third Secretary, and Miss B. McGregor, Vice-Consul.

Canadian Legation, Czechoslovakia

The first Canadian Legation in Prague was opened in March, 1947, with a staff consisting of Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Group Captain R. A. Cameron, Air Attaché, and Mr. J. A. McCordick, Second Secretary. Quartered in a hotel for the

first three months, the Legation eventually secured adequate office accommodation and began to discharge the normal responsibilities of a diplomatic mission. A Legation residence was also leased and is being equipped with Canadian furnishings.

In addition to the study of political and economic developments in Czechoslovakia, and efforts to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between Canada and Czechoslovakia, the Legation was engaged in a variety of activities.

A number of Canadian citizens, principally those of former Czechoslovak nationality, claim compensation from the Czechoslovak Government for property in Czechoslovakia which has either been nationalized or was confiscated on the ground that the owner was of German or Hungarian race and therefore deemed to be an enemy. As a result, there have been requests from the Canadian citizens concerned for diplomatic assistance from the Canadian Government, and the mission has been concerned in the examination of these claims, and the recommendation of solutions. In some cases representations have been made to the Czechoslovak authorities.

The issue of immigrant visas provides a continually growing volume of work, entailing considerable correspondence and interviewing of applicants who include residents of Czechoslovakia and also of countries further east in which there are no Canadian diplomatic or consular offices. Interest in emigration to Canada is great throughout Czechoslovakia and, in addition to applications which may be acceptable under Immigration Regulations, the Legation receives a large number of enquiries from people who do not qualify for admission.

There is not sufficient trade promotion work to justify the appointment at present of an officer from the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, but commercial enquiries received from both Canadian and Czechoslovak firms are dealt with by the Legation staff. In addition, the Legation has provided information and assistance to the Department of Trade and Commerce on matters of special concern to it, particularly in connection with Czechoslovak tariffs and Czechoslovak participation in the International Trade Fair which will be held in Toronto in 1948. Representatives of Canadian exporters visiting Prague have been put in touch with the appropriate Czechoslovak authorities and the Legation has participated in certain commercial discussions.

The Legation has dealt with a rather small volume of passport and nationality cases and has acted on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the provinces in dealing with persons in Czechoslovakia who are in receipt of, or claim pensions.

In general, this first year has been one of laying the groundwork and becoming familiar with political and economic conditions. The

Chargé d'Affaires and the Air Attaché have taken advantage of opportunities to visit industrial and other establishments throughout Czechoslovakia and see at first hand widely diversified aspects of the economy in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia.

Canadian Legation, Denmark

At the commencement of the year, Canada had no resident Minister in Denmark, although the Canadian Minister in Oslo was accredited as Canadian Minister to Denmark. In August, in response to proposals from the Danish Government, Canada effected an administrative separation of its missions to Norway and Denmark (with the exception of commercial affairs) and Dr. Henry Laureys was appointed as Canadian Minister to Denmark, with residence at Copenhagen. He was later joined by Mr. Ross Campbell, as Third Secretary. Permanent quarters for both the Residence and the Chancery were later located, and on November 17 the Chancery was established.

Following a brief initial period of adjustment, consular matters are now handled in Copenhagen. Early indications point to considerable interest in emigration amongst the Danish population and displaced persons in Denmark. The Canadian Director of Immigration personally visited one Refugee Camp comprising 4,000 persons of Baltic origin, and the mission will assist in the selection and movement of these persons in the event of their entry into Canada being approved.

Cultural work was seriously limited by distance during the period of the dual mission. Showings of National Film Board films have been largely handled under contract by the Danish Statens Film Central, which was granted exclusive rights, without prejudice to the Legation's right to develop this branch of activities independently. The activities of the Danish-Canadian Club at Aalborg have been fostered and it has been put in contact with both the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Information Division of the Department to assist in extending its scope.

(For commercial activities, see also Report of Canadian Legation, Norway.)

Canadian Embassy, France

The last days of 1946 and the first of 1947 marked important events in the constitutional development of France. On October 13, 1946, the French people, by referendum, approved the new Constitution of the Fourth Republic and on November 10, elected their representatives to the First Assembly. The elections for the Second Chamber, the Council of the Republic, took place on December 8. On January 16, 1947, the two Chambers met and elected M. Vincent

Auriol as President of the Republic. M. Paul Ramadier was Prime Minister for the better part of the year, resigning in November, when he was succeeded by M. Schuman.

The French Government throughout the year had to deal with the budget, the cost of living, rationing, wages, strikes, production, balance of payments problems, exports and imports, the wheat shortage, the rising cost of reconstruction and the need for foreign aid. The economic difficulties were reflected in budget and cost-of-living indices, but statistics do not reveal the human hardship involved. The Embassy reported on these matters as well as on France's foreign relations, the attitude towards the German peace settlement, the political and economic relationship of France with its neighbours in the East and West, and the Marshall Plan.

On February 10, the Ambassador, Major General George P. Vanier, signed on behalf of Canada the Treaties of Peace with Italy, Hungary, Roumania and Finland. The instrument of ratification was deposited by the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, on September 15.

Negotiations which had begun in 1946 on the subject of the liability of Canadian nationals to the National Solidarity Tax (on capital and capital gains) reached a successful conclusion with an exchange of notes dated May 15 and September 8.

Negotiations for a Convention between Canada and France on the Avoidance of Double Taxation on Income and Profits, begun in 1937 and postponed during the war, were continued in 1946 and carried to conclusion in 1947. Agreement was reached at the same time on a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation in the matter of Succession Duties. The two Conventions will be signed at a later date.

By an exchange of notes dated April 23, 29 and May 5, 1947, the French Government agreed to grant to Canadian nationals equal treatment with French nationals under the French War Damage Compensation Legislation.

By an exchange of notes dated November 3, the Canadian and French Governments agreed to grant to each other strict reciprocity, on the basis of the time extension granted by Canada at the last session of Parliament, in the matter of applications for Canadian patents by French nationals and French patents by Canadian nationals.

With the post-war increase of Canadians studying in France, the Embassy co-operated closely with the Maison Canadienne. The French Government granted more than 40 scholarships to Canadians during the year. The Embassy also kept in touch with the representative of the Department of Veterans Affairs in London, in connection with Canadian Government grants to veterans continuing their studies in France.

Great interest was aroused by the exhibition of Canadian paintings, organized in connection with the General Conference of UNESCO. Patronage and assistance were also given to exhibitions by Canadian artists now in Paris, and several concerts of Canadian music were held in Paris and broadcast to Canada. Lectures on Canadian literature and arts were delivered under the auspices of Franco-Canadian associations.

Officers of the Embassy attended as delegates or observers, meetings of various committees of UNESCO, and the Embassy also carried out liaison duties in connection with the preparation for the Second General Conference of UNESCO which was held in Mexico.

General information material relating to Canadian literature, arts and sciences, was supplied to French universities, cultural organizations and individuals. Assistance was given to Canadian publishers in connection with the importation of Canadian books into France.

Information, radio, film and press work of the Embassy has been the responsibility of the Information Office. Liaison has been maintained with the main services of the French radio and assistance rendered in connection with exchange programmes, both shortwave and recorded. Showings of Canadian films have greatly increased during the year.

The protection of Canadian interests and assistance to Canadian nationals remained an important part of the work of the Embassy. It continued to provide aid and guidance to Canadian residents and visitors who have become more numerous with the reopening of travel, on matters of passports, visas, travel accommodation, the obtaining of identity and ration cards, and contacts with the French Administration.

Imports into France and French North Africa from Canada are hindered by the lack of dollar exchange, and have been restricted to commodities essential to the economy of these countries. The Commercial Secretary's office has, however, dealt with numerous trade enquiries and has arranged publicity for the Canadian International Trade Fair which has aroused considerable interest on the part of exhibitors and buyers. The Commercial Secretary attended the Fourth Meeting of the International Rubber Study Group in Paris in July. A member of his office attended a meeting of the Timber Sub-Committee of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe in Paris, in June.

The Military Attaché attended several memorial ceremonies, including those commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Dieppe Raid in August, where a most impressive church service took place at the Canadian cemetery.

The Air Attaché made arrangements for official visits by R.C.A.F. personnel to France, and for air transportation for members of the Government and civil air representatives who have attended conferences on the European continent. Arrangements were made for the demonstration flights of the Canadair Demonstration Aircraft which visited France in July. French civil aviation officials, Air-France officials and senior members of the French Air Force were gathered together to see the latest product of the Canadian aircraft industry.

The Immigration Service which was opened January 1, has handled well over 1,500 persons per month.

The Canadian Delegation to the International Conference of the Universal Postal Union, held in Paris from May 6 to June 6, was led by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. W. J. Turnbull. Mr. Ritchie represented Canada at a meeting of the United Nations Committee on Relations of the United Nations with the Specialized Agencies which was held to discuss the agreement with the Universal Postal Union.

In July, the Ambassador attended the Emergency Cereals Conference in Paris sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization. He was assisted by Mr. George McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board and Chairman of the Cereals Committee of the International Emergency Food Council. Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine participated in the work of the Sub-Committee of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization which met at Geneva on February 17. A member of the staff represented Canada at the Paris meeting of the Programme Committee of the International Children's Emergency Fund held in August. Mr. Chapdelaine was a delegate to the Third Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which was held at Geneva in August. He also took part in the work of the Sub-Committee of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization which met at Geneva to recommend the allocation of the funds transferred by UNRRA.

The list of distinguished Canadian visitors to the Embassy was headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, who came to Paris on November 8 en route to the Royal Wedding in London.

The Counsellor of the Embassy, Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, was Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, during the absence of the Ambassador on home leave in Canada. Other members of the mission included Colonel Dollard Ménard, D.S.O., Military Attaché; Group Captain D. M. Edwards, A.F.C., Air Attaché; Colonel D. C. Unwin-Simson, Special Attaché; Messrs. Y. Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor; J. A. Chapdelaine, First Secretary; P. Beaulieu, Second Secretary; D. W. Munro, Third Secretary; E. R. Bellemare, Information Officer; J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary; and B. J. Bachand, Assistant Commercial Secretary; H. M. Robertson, Administrative Officer; O. Cormier and Dr. G. Audet, Consuls for immigration matters.

Canadian Embassy, Greece

Throughout the year, the Embassy kept the Department informed on a wide variety of topics, ranging from the work of the United Nations Balkan Commission of Enquiry to the setting up of the United States Mission for Aid to Greece. The progress of Greek reconstruction was followed with a keen appreciation of the continuing tragedy of war which prevented the country from achieving freedom from fear and want, and instead produced further destruction, and economic disorder.

The need for further relief after the end of UNRRA's operations in June was a pressing humanitarian problem, to which Canada responded with a \$4,000,000 allocation and a portion of the \$5,000,000 allotment to the International Emergency Children's Fund from which Greece benefited. The details of this Post-UNRRA Relief Programme, in its application to Greece, were discussed with the appropriate authorities, and a plan was drawn up so that Canada's help to Greece should continue to receive due recognition and be used, as in the past, in the ways intended by the donors. Contributions of relief goods from the Greek War Relief Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society continued to arrive at the rate of approximately \$60,000 a month.

Although much was done towards stimulating more normal trade relations between the two countries, a large proportion of Canadian goods coming to Greece were still being sent on a relief basis, privately or through UNRRA, and Canada's imports from Greece were only a fraction of Canadian exports to Greece. On his brief visit in October, the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon gave further evidence of Canada's goodwill in trying to secure a greater number of Greek products with a view to achieving a more even trade balance. Mr. MacKinnon's visit followed the conclusion on July 25 of a commercial *Modus Vivendi* between Greece and Canada, providing for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment for a period of at least one year. Mr. MacKinnon, during his visit, was made an Honorary Citizen of the Port of Piraeus.

In the field of information, Canadian material was made available to the press, the documentary film library was in constant use, and a large number of showings were arranged for small private audiences. A popular new feature, begun in April, was a weekly radio programme, "The Voice of Canada", broadcast every Saturday evening over Athens Radio.

Through the kindness of six Canadian universities, twenty tuition scholarships were offered to Greek students, but, after the selection had been made, the military situation did not allow the Greek Government to grant more than one of these students permission to leave the country. The Embassy was instrumental in assisting the visit to

Canada, on a United Nations Scholarship, of the Research Director of the Greek Social Insurances Services.

In addition to the Ambassador, Major-General LaFléche, members of the mission at the end of December, 1947, included Lt.-Col. R. P. Rothschild, Military Attaché; Mr. T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary; Mr. James George, Second Secretary, and Mr. M. B. MacLachlan, Attaché.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, India

The first High Commissioner for Canada in India, Mr. John D. Kearney, presented his credentials to the Indian Government on June 26. The period since has been at once the most important and the most disturbed of comparable length in Indian history. The two dominions, India and Pakistan, have come into being. Communal strife has raged violently and relations between the two dominions have at times been seriously strained. Since Canada has as yet no diplomatic representation in Pakistan the Office in New Delhi has been charged with reporting on events in the whole sub-continent.

The development of the draft constitution of India, which is being framed in the Constituent Assembly, was closely followed. A number of official enquiries about the constitution and government of Canada were dealt with by the mission.

At the time of the partition an agreement was made through this Office with the Government of Pakistan for the eventual exchange of High Commissioners as well as for the immediate establishment of a Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's office at Karachi, which has since been opened by Mr. George A. Browne, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

The considerable temporary dislocation of government activity arising from the communal troubles has necessitated direct person to person contacts whenever possible, in place of reliance upon more conventional methods of correspondence. New Delhi has itself been the scene of one of the more bitter outbreaks and this has greatly accentuated the administrative difficulties of the Office. For extended periods internal communications have been virtually suspended and under these circumstances it has been impossible for the High Commissioner to visit the missionary and other Canadian communities in India. Close contact with them by correspondence has been maintained and the first official registration of Canadians in this country is now being completed.

The radical revision of foreign trade policy and procedure by the Indian Government has been accompanied by difficulties regarding export and import permits in which the Office assisted the Trade Commissioner in Bombay. The mission has endeavoured to maintain and extend the trade relations between Canada and India which in recent years have grown so extensively.

The Canadian Red Cross contributed toward the medical welfare of refugees a valuable gift of penicillin which was flown to India in a Royal Canadian Air Force plane and was received gratefully by the Indian authorities.

The withdrawal of British military forces from India has resulted in many enquiries from retiring British officers as to settlement in Canada and in the movement to Canada of numbers of families. In addition to ordinary passport and visa work, attention was given to some special problems in connection with the protection of Canadians in India.

For the present the office is housed in the wings of the High Commissioner's residence. Because of the scarcity of housing it has not yet been possible to find private accommodation for the staff who, arriving in nearly the hottest part of India in the hottest time of the year, experienced the usual difficulty of adjusting themselves to the climate and to the necessary dietary and medical precautions. Fortunately, they have escaped with only a reasonable share of those minor ailments which newly arrived Westerners are warned to expect, and have carried on under difficult working and living conditions.

In addition to the High Commissioner, members of the mission included Mr. Alfred Pick, Second Secretary, who arrived in New Delhi some months before Mr. Kearney; Mr. Morley Scott, Counsellor; and Mr. Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, who also assumes the duties of Trade Commissioner in Bombay.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Ireland

The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon arrived in Ireland on March 10 to take up his duties as High Commissioner in succession to the late Mr. Merchant Mahoney. He presented his credentials on March 19. Mr. Turgeon was preceded to Ireland by Mr. J. A. Irwin, who arrived on January 14 as Secretary of the Mission.

During the year the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe visited Ireland in August and the Hon. D. C. Abbott, K.C., in September. Mr. Howe signed an agreement in Dublin, making available to Trans-Canada Air Lines the facilities of Shannon Airport for their Trans-Atlantic services. The first scheduled T.C.A. flight from Montreal to Shannon was made on October 1 and celebrated in Dublin with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. De Valera and several members of his Government attended the reception held by T.C.A. officials in honour of the event. Mr. Abbott's visit was informal but while in Dublin he had private conversations with Mr. De Valera and with Mr. Aitken, the Irish Minister for Finance, on matters of interest to the two countries.

The problems of Ireland, following developments in the post-war world as a whole, have become increasingly of an economic nature, and this has been reflected in reports from Dublin. Internal

conditions, the foreign trade position, the Government's economic policy and its plans for reconstruction, expansion and control of industry, have been dealt with in a number of reports prepared by the Commercial Secretary, Mr. H. L. E. Priestman.

During 1947, the work of the office in connection with emigration has increased greatly. There is a lively and widespread interest in Canada, and the office receives a great number of written and verbal enquiries.

Attention has been given to the extension of Canadian publicity and the film library and equipment supplied by the National Film Board have been most valuable. Widespread distribution has been given to information material supplied from Ottawa, and close liaison is maintained with the press, despite the fact that Irish newspapers are at present limited in size by shortage of newsprint.

Canadian Legation, Italy

Mr. Jean Désy presented his Letter of Credence as the first Canadian Minister to Italy on October 13, 1947. Mr. Désy has retained the personal rank of Ambassador. In the remaining period of 1947 he established his first contacts with Italian officials and with his colleagues of the diplomatic corps, and the Legation offices were organized.

Initial reports were forwarded on the Italian political, economic, and financial situation, and on consular and immigration matters.

Mr. Désy was a delegate in the latter part of October to a meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva. During his absence, the Canadian Trade Mission led by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon visited Rome and was received by Mr. J. P. Manion as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

The Legation was preceded in Rome by the office of the Canadian Commercial Representative which was established in October, 1946, and has since been occupied in developing commercial relations between Canada and Italy. Mr. Manion, the Commercial Secretary, attended the meetings of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Geneva during the summer of 1947. Other members of the staff were Mr. T. L. Carter, Second Secretary; and Mr. A. P. Bissonnet, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

Canadian Embassy, Mexico

In March, 1947, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside left Mexico to take up his duties as Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines and Resources. The new Ambassador, Mr. S. D. Pierce, arrived in Mexico early in July and presented his Letter of Credence to the President of the Republic on July 17.

Consular and notarial work continued to increase. The number of Mexican students attending educational institutions in Canada is increasing each year; every effort has been made to encourage this tendency and to provide information about Canadian schools and colleges. The presence in Mexico of more than thirteen thousand Canadian Mennonites resulted in a considerable volume of consular work.

At the request of the Department of National Defence, arrangements were made by the Embassy for Canadian Naval and R.C.A.F. vessels to call at Mexican ports and to obtain fuel and supplies. Similarly, assistance has been given to the Department of Veterans Affairs in connection with medical examination of pensioners resident in Mexico.

Problems of falling gold and foreign exchange reserves and a continuing adverse balance of foreign trade have confronted the Mexican Government during the past twelve months. Emergency decrees curtailing imports were introduced in July, and during November the whole Customs tariff was changed in order that duty payments might increase in value to the pre-war level. The latter half of the year has, however, shown a marked decrease in the adverse trade balance, resulting from the import restrictions. A severe outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle and a succession of flood and drought have added to the general economic difficulties.

The new tariff system introduced a completely new feature in Mexican commercial policy, that of compound duty. It is a compromise between the specific and *ad valorem* methods of levying duties, and it will afford a greater degree of protection for developing domestic industry. During the past twelve months, the real value of many import duties has fallen by 25 to 50 per cent, since duties were estimated only on weight, and prices have continued to rise abnormally.

In recent years, Mexico has held a marked advantage in the annual balance of trade with Canada. The year 1947 will mark the beginning of a period in which imports and exports between the two countries will tend to balance more evenly. Canadian exports to Mexico should continue to increase as Mexican conditions return towards normal.

The cost of living in Mexico has reached record levels during 1947 and it is becoming one of the most important political and economic questions.

The interest in Canada shown by the Mexican public continues to grow and a very large volume of information material, including a number of Spanish language publications, has been widely distributed. There was an ever-increasing number of requests for non-theatrical films from various Departments of the Mexican Government and from schools, colleges, and private organizations.

In September, the Ambassador left for New York to attend the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and returned to Mexico in late October to head the Canadian Delegation to the Second General Conference of UNESCO, which took place in Mexico City from November 6 to December 3. Two members of the Embassy staff were attached to the Delegation as advisers.

A United Nations exhibit which was shown prior to the opening of the UNESCO Conference included a Canadian display, and the Libraries and Museums Exhibition held in Mexico City during UNESCO Month also included contributions from Canada. Towards the end of the Conference, the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation transmitted to Mexico a special broadcast of the new Canadian Symphony "From Sea to Sea" in honour of UNESCO.

During the absences of the Ambassador, and between the departure of Dr. Keenleyside and the arrival of Mr. Pierce, the Commercial Counsellor, Mr. Douglas Cole, acted as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Other members of the mission included Mr. G. W. Hilborn, Mr. Gilles Sicotte, Miss B. M. Meagher, Second Secretaries; and Mr. W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary. Mrs. Irene Baird, National Film Board Representative in Mexico, who also acted as Information Officer of the Embassy, relinquished her post in July to return to Canada and has not yet been replaced.

Canadian Embassy, The Netherlands

The Indonesian crisis may be regarded as the focal point of Netherlands political life during the year 1947. It involved immediate financial and economic sacrifices in terms of goods, credit, and manpower, which affected the rate of the country's recovery from war devastation; political decisions taken during the past months will determine the future status of Indonesia.

Canada was interested in this problem, not only as a member of the United Nations concerned in the application of principles of peaceful settlement, but because of Canada's desire to aid in restoring economic stability to that part of the world as evidenced by the post-war loan of 15,000,000 dollars to the Netherlands East Indies.

In the European sphere, the Netherlands has made a strenuous effort to help in the economic and financial reconstruction of the continent as an essential part of its own national recovery. The Embassy has reported on the achievement of the Benelux Customs Union and the progress made toward an Economic Union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and also on its role at the Paris Conference called to implement the Marshall proposals, and at the Brussels Conference to explore the possibility of a European Customs Union.

The restoration of trade to more normal channels and the general improvement in domestic production stimulated interest in Canada, both as a source of supply for Dutch requirements and as a consumer of Netherlands merchandise. Assistance and advice were given to Canadian and Dutch businessmen, trade publicity material was distributed and articles prepared for local publication.

The great interest in Canada awakened by the role played by Canadian forces in the liberation of Netherlands territory, resulted in numerous inquiries concerning emigration. The Immigration Office, housed in the Chancery was officially opened on January 1. In addition to the steady movement of individual immigrants, the Netherlands Immigration Foundation arranged for the sailing of two special ships which carried to Canada larger numbers than have moved en masse from any other country since the war. The Canadian Wives Bureau in February terminated its task of moving to Canada, through military channels, approximately 2,500 Netherlands girls who had become the brides of Canadian soldiers.

On May 5, in continuation of the tradition of honouring, on the anniversary of the day General Foulkes received the surrender of the German Commander-in-Chief in the Netherlands, the Canadians who died on Dutch battlefields, a ceremony was held at the Canadian Military Cemetery at Broesbeek. It was attended by approximately 25,000 Netherlands, including Her Majesty the Queen and Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in The Hague, Government representatives and Netherlands and Canadian officials.

During the official visit by Canada's Prime Minister, in November, the Dutch people demonstrated their friendship for the people of Canada by the great enthusiasm with which they welcomed him. Mr. King received an honour previously tendered only to two other foreign statesmen, Mr. Winston Churchill and Field Marshal Smuts, when he was invited to address the Joint Assembly of the two Houses of the Dutch Parliament. Throughout his trip Mr. King was profoundly impressed by the many demonstrations of gratitude to the Canadian Army which liberated this country and by the devoted care given to the graves of those who rest in military cemeteries.

Close contact was maintained with the Netherlands-Canada Society, and the Canada Institute, two private organizations designed to foster relations between the Netherlands and Canada in the cultural and commercial spheres.

During the absence of the Ambassador on home leave for six weeks commencing September 8, Mr. H. F. Feaver was Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Members of the staff were Mr. J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor; Col. M. L. de Rome, O.B.E., Military Attaché; Mr. V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary; Mr. C. D. Reid, and Mr. A. O. Petersen, Consul and Vice-Consul respectively.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland

The proceedings of the National Convention, elected by the people of Newfoundland to examine the economic situation of the country and to make recommendations to the Government of the United Kingdom as to forms of future government to be put before the people at a National Referendum, were fully reported. Special attention was given to the discussions of the proposal to send a delegation to Ottawa to ascertain from the Government of Canada what fair and equitable basis may exist for the federal union of Newfoundland and Canada.

In preparation for the Ottawa discussions, extensive financial and general economic reports were prepared and data secured on the various subjects that would require to be discussed. The High Commissioner participated in the discussions with the delegation in Ottawa from June 24 to September 30 and returned with the delegation to St. John's. On November 6 the reply of the Canadian Government, which consisted of a letter from the Prime Minister to His Excellency the Governor, together with a statement of terms believed to constitute a fair and equitable basis of union should the people of Newfoundland desire to enter confederation, was presented to the Governor. The discussions in the Convention on the proposed basis of union continued to be followed closely.

Following the crash of two Trans-Atlantic passenger planes in Newfoundland, efforts were made to secure technical assistance for the investigation of air accidents and arrangements were made under which expert Canadian personnel would be made available, on request, to carry out technical examinations in air accidents. It was agreed that the Air Accident Investigations in such cases would act solely on behalf of the Newfoundland Government.

Customs, education, traffic regulation, law enforcement and many other matters arising out of the administration of the leased territory of the Goose Bay Air Base under peace-time conditions were taken up from time to time with the Newfoundland Government with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory working arrangements.

The Commercial Secretary's activities were concerned with trade promotion to a greater extent than was possible during the war when many commodities were closely controlled and obtaining supplies was a problem. Some essential commodities, such as flour, oils and fats, steel and building materials, remained in short supply, but in fixing export quotas, Newfoundland continued to receive preferred treatment.

Requests from the Newfoundland authorities for "mercy flights" to rescue or assist sick or injured persons in isolated settlements in northern Newfoundland and Labrador by the Royal Canadian Air

Force operating from Goose Bay were dealt with, and air transportation for Newfoundland officials proceeding to Labrador on Government business was arranged. The Office continued to care for the graves of Canadian service personnel buried in Newfoundland during World War II.

The High Commissioner was Mr. J. S. Macdonald, and the staff included Mr. J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary, and Mr. A. E. L. Cannon, Second Secretary.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Zealand

There is a keen and increasing interest in Canada among New Zealanders, which to a great extent can be traced to the large number of New Zealand airmen who trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, many of whom have since brought Canadian brides to this country. Many speaking engagements in all the more important cities and in some country places were filled by the High Commissioner and members of the staff.

In addition, a great deal of other information work was done. Press releases were sent out each week to all New Zealand newspapers and weeklies, and during the year there was an increase in the publication of material about Canada taken from these releases. They are especially valuable since very little news is telegraphed to New Zealand direct from Canada.

The library of the Office, which is steadily being built up, is widely used by students and teachers in the High Schools and the local college as a source of supplementary reading. The New Zealand Film Library now has some 240 Canadian films which are in constant circulation, especially to schools throughout the country.

The outstanding subjects discussed during the year with the New Zealand Government have related to the peace settlement and trade matters. In the domestic field, labour legislation, social security and health measures, and the progress of state housing, have been reported upon.

The relations of the Commercial Secretary with the Government were most cordial and constant efforts have been made in the interests of trade between Canada and New Zealand. Each has problems to deal with—chiefly the difficulties of New Zealand's dollar position in financing purchases from Canada and the fact that New Zealand has not been in a position to provide all the exports of primary products which Canada requires.

Consular work has greatly increased during the year. The office receives daily a number of enquiries about emigration to Canada. Canadian war brides and Canadian seamen in New Zealand have been given the assistance of the Office in a number of matters.

In September, the Minister of National Defence, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, visited Wellington for two days as the guest of the New Zealand Government.

In addition to the High Commissioner, Mr. Alfred Rive, members of the mission at the end of the year included the Commercial Secretary, Mr. P. V. McLane; the Third Secretary, Miss A. M. Ireland, and the Assistant Commercial Secretary, Mr. M. R. M. Dale.

Canadian Legation, Norway

On April 1, 1947, Dr. Henry Laureys arrived in Oslo to take up his duties as Canadian Minister to Norway and Denmark, with the personal rank of Ambassador, succeeding Mr. J. D. Kearney who had been appointed Canada's first High Commissioner to India. In August it was announced that Dr. Laureys would become Minister to Denmark, and that Mr. E. J. Garland would become Minister to Norway.

Dr. Laureys took up his duties in Copenhagen on September 1 and Mr. Garland arrived in Oslo on September 30. During most of the period before Mr. Garland became head of the Mission, Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, was *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*. All international and political matters concerning Denmark were passed over to the new Legation in Copenhagen in September. Topics treated in reports from Oslo included taxation, price regulations, trade agreements, monetary values, insurance, fisheries, agriculture, international loans and radio broadcasting. Consular and related matters continued to be dealt with in Oslo until the Chancery was opened in Copenhagen in November.

Liaison was maintained by the Commercial Secretary with the Canadian delegation attending the International Trade Conference at Geneva and also with the Canadian Legation in Stockholm which opened at the end of February.

Great interest is shown by the people of Norway in the possibility of emigration to Canada. In January, medical examining facilities were set up in both Oslo and Copenhagen for prospective emigrants. In Copenhagen invaluable assistance was rendered in this connection by the British Consulate General until it was possible for the Canadian Legation to take over the work.

A number of claims for the release of assets by the Custodian of Enemy Property were dealt with and recommendations for release passed to Canada.

An important part of the Mission's work during the year was the dissemination of information about Canada. Literature was distributed through numerous schools and clubs and through newspapers and other mass media. About 100 documentary films from the National Film Board were shown.

A broadcast, in Norwegian, on life in a typical Canadian home resulted in a number of requests for similar broadcasts on other Canadian subjects.

At the invitation of the Norwegian Government the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. MacDonald, and the Third Secretary, Mr. R. Campbell, together with representatives of other missions, in March visited the famous cod fisheries of Lofoten.

In April the Chargé d'Affaires represented the Canadian Post Office Department at the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian postal service. The mission arranged for the presentation to the Norwegian postal authorities of the actual post-box equipment at "Little Norway" in Toronto during the recent war. It will be placed in the Norwegian postal museum.

The Commercial Secretary dealt with numerous trade inquiries relating to Canada, Norway, and Denmark, and facilitated imports and exports between Canada and these two countries.

Arrangements were also made for a number of Norwegian and Danish firms to exhibit at the Canadian International Trade Fair in 1948.

The rapidly expanding activities of the Legation are reflected in the current volume of correspondence and despatches, which was almost as great for Norway alone as for Norway and Denmark together in 1946.

Canadian Embassy, Peru

Peru, in common with other nations of the world, has experienced during the year a serious shortage of United States dollars and a growing inflationary trend. Import trade during the year has been hampered by the severe lack of foreign exchange and this situation is aggravated by the fact that world prices of cotton and sugar, two of the principal sources from which foreign exchange is derived, are declining.

Advice from the Embassy to the Ministry of Marine concerning the availability of former Royal Canadian Naval vessels has resulted in Peru's acquisition of two river-craft frigates. At the request of the Peruvian Government the Embassy transmitted for the consideration of the Canadian Government a draft bi-lateral Civil Aviation Agreement to enable Peruvian International Airways to extend its service from New York to Montreal. Assistance has been given to Peruvian manufacturers in connection with the International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto in 1948.

In the field of cultural relations, a special 45-minute broadcast was arranged with Radio Nationale in commemoration of July 1. The circulation of films, particularly to schools, continued to increase.

An exhibition of posters, silk prints and photographs prepared for the Canada School of the Industrial Centre in Callao in connection with Dominion Day celebrations held at the school was sent to other schools of the centre and in Lima.

A special display on Canadian architecture was prepared for the Pan-American Architects' Congress and made available to interested institutions at the conclusion of the Congress. Numerous Canadian business men and tourists visited Peru during the year. Twenty-five students from Peru are at present in attendance at Canadian secondary schools and universities.

The new Ambassador, Mr. James Strong, presented his credentials to the President of the Republic on June 21. Between the departure of the former Ambassador, Dr. Henry Laureys, and the arrival of Mr. Strong, Mr. Freeman Tovell, Third Secretary, acted as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*. Mr. C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, completed the diplomatic staff.

Canadian Legation, Poland

Succeeding the earlier Canadian representation to the Polish Government-in-Exile in London, the first Canadian Legation in Poland opened in May. Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, appointed as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, arrived in Warsaw and presented his Letter of Introduction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on May 7. Mr. George Kidd arrived from Ottawa on September 24 to join the Legation with the rank of Third Secretary.

Over seventy per cent of Warsaw's buildings were destroyed during the war; only a small amount of reconstruction work has been done and accommodation is scarce. The Legation was temporarily installed in the Hotel Bristol, Warsaw, while the building was still under repair. Later, a more satisfactory living and working suite of five rooms was obtained in this hotel.

The work of the UNRRA Mission to Poland, headed by a Canadian, Brigadier C. M. Drury, until January 31, 1947, continued until June 30; in this international aid Canada contributed very heavily. Of special interest in 1947 was a gift through UNRRA of 15 grams of Canadian-extracted radium.

On a voluntary level, the United Polish Relief Fund of Canada continued its impressive record of contributions, shipped through the Canadian Red Cross and distributed locally by the Polish Red Cross. This aid took the form mainly of food supplies, fruit juices, clothing, medicines and hospital equipment.

Relief contributions to help the Polish people in their post-war hardships were also made by various other Canadian organizations, churches and societies.

Attention in Poland was repeatedly drawn by the Chargé d'Affaires to the Canadian relief contributions, which were acknowledged in the press. Special attention was drawn to the Canadian contribution of penicillin, radium, and insulin to Poland.

In September, through the co-operation of the British Information Centre and Reading Room, the Chargé d'Affaires arranged an exhibition of Canadian photographs and books.

During the period under review the Legation functioned almost entirely as an immigration bureau. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 individual Polish immigrants had been conditionally approved by the immigration authorities in Canada. Approximately 2,500 of these were personally dealt with by the Legation. Less than 75, however, received the approval of the Polish Government for emigration or were given passports up to November 1.

A considerable number of cases and enquiries regarding property claims and war-damage claims were received by the Legation, and were dealt with so far as limited facilities and staff permitted. Co-operation was maintained with the British Consular officials in these matters.

Aside from several enquiries concerning possible Canadian exports to Poland, no commercial activities were undertaken by the Legation during the period under review. The absence of a satisfactory rate of exchange, difficulties in transferring commercial funds, restricted shipping facilities, and shortage of exportable surpluses of many Canadian commodities in which Poland is interested were obstacles in the way of trade expansion.

Canadian Legation, Sweden

This Legation was established on February 26, 1947, with Mr. F. H. Palmer, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. J. D. Foote was appointed Third Secretary.

Apart from trade questions, enquiries regarding visas and immigration continued to form the bulk of the incoming correspondence.

Studies were made of Sweden's relations with her neighbours; and reports were forwarded on Greenland, Spitzbergen, and those countries with which Sweden made trade agreements during the year.

An agreement was reached between Sweden and Canada regarding the establishment of direct air services linking the two countries. Negotiations are now being conducted between the two countries for the purpose of concluding an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation. Following amendments made in the Canadian Patent Act, conversations with the Government resulted in Sweden's

accepting the offer of reciprocity in patent rights and proclaiming its decision in the usual manner. The question of the disposal of German assets in Sweden has also been closely followed.

A beginning has been made in establishing contact with the press, and with educational authorities. Assistance was rendered to several representatives of Swedish newspapers who visited Canada. One such representative has since combined his articles into a book which was published in November.

During August and September two Committees of the International Labour Organization held meetings in Stockholm.

Canadian Legation, Switzerland

The first Canadian Minister to Switzerland, Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, formerly Ambassador at Moscow, presented his Letter of Credence to the President of the Swiss Confederation on October 21, 1947. The Letter accrediting Mr. Wilgress was dated April 15, 1947, but he was prevented from joining his post immediately by his obligations as Head of the Canadian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference, which met at Geneva from April 10 to the end of October.

The Legation was officially opened on May 23 under a Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Dr. Paul E. Renaud. Dr. Renaud represented Canada at a series of international meetings: from June 5 to July 15, as Government Member of the 102nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; as Senior Government Representative at the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva from June 19 to July 16, and as Canadian Government Delegate to the International Conference of Administrative Sciences held at Berne from July 25 to July 30.

The main efforts of the Legation since its establishment had of necessity to be concentrated on the accommodation and organization of its services. The Chancery moved to permanent quarters in Berne on August 23 and a residence was leased for the Minister from October 1.

In September Notes were exchanged between the Governments of Switzerland and Canada extending most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters to the Principality of Liechtenstein, thus extending on a basis of reciprocity the Treaty of Friendship of 1855, under the terms of which the products of Switzerland were granted most-favoured-nation treatment on importation into Canada.

On November 13, the Minister left Berne for Havana to head the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the International Conference on Trade and Employment and, from this date, Dr. Renaud resumed his duties as Chargé d'Affaires.

In addition to the Minister and the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Y. Lamontagne and Mr. B. J. Bachand, were appointed Commercial Secretary and Assistant Commercial Secretary, respectively, continuing to have their headquarters in Paris. Mr. T. L. Carter, Second Secretary, was sent from the Canadian Embassy at Brussels to assist Dr. Renaud during his engagements at international meetings. Mr. Carter was transferred to the Canadian Legation in Rome at the end of October.

Canadian Embassy, Turkey

On July 26, 1947, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the appointment of Major-General Victor W. Odlum, formerly Ambassador to China, as Canada's first Ambassador to Turkey. General Odlum arrived in Ankara on November 17 and on the 26th, accompanied by the Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Gordon Cox, presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the Republic of Turkey, General Ismet Inonu.

The Chancery has been established in the southern part of Ankara not far from the building, now in process of construction, in which the Grand National Assembly and the Turkish Government are to be housed.

The Canadian Embassy in Ankara is Canada's first diplomatic mission in the Middle East. It places diplomatic representation between Turkey and Canada on a reciprocal basis after a period of almost three years, a Turkish Legation having been established in Ottawa in February, 1944, which was raised to the rank of Embassy in November, 1947.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Union of South Africa

Mr. E. D'Arcy McGreer, the newly appointed High Commissioner, arrived in Cape Town to take up his duties at the end of January. Outstanding events of the year were the visit of the Royal Family during the period of February 17 to April 24 and the arrival of a Canadian Trade Mission under the leadership of the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, in Johannesburg, on September 20, for a three weeks' tour through various centres in South Africa.

The visit of this mission, the first of its kind, not only resulted in a better understanding between the two countries but was of mutual benefit in exploring the possibilities of further trade expansion. The growing expansion of trade between Canada and the Union necessitated additional staff for the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and Assistant Commercial Secretaries were appointed in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Following the departure of Mr. A. J. Pick for India, Mr. J. E. Thibault joined the mission as Third Secretary. Other members of the mission included: Mr. J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor (Johannesburg); Mr. S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary (Cape Town); Mr. D. S. Armstrong and Mr. F. T. Cook, Assistant Commercial Secretaries (Johannesburg); and Mr. S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Cape Town).

It was with the deepest regret that his many friends in the Union heard of the death in February of Mr. J. C. Macgillivray who had previously served as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and later as Acting High Commissioner.

During the year there was a constant interchange of information between the Government departments of both countries, and among the matters dealt with were: legislation affecting veterans' affairs, housing, controls, cost of living, financial and economic matters. In addition, reports were forwarded to Ottawa on matters of interest to the United Nations, particularly on the questions of South West Africa, South African-Indian relations and native problems. The Union's agreement to the temporary suspension for a further six months of the margin of tariff preferences on wool tops and combed wool was effected by an exchange of notes on August 12, 1947.

Increased interest in Canada led to a considerable expansion in the information work of the Office. The circulation of Canadian information was increased while the demand for the films and photographs of the National Film Board, particularly in the educational field, has continued unabated. Numerous inquiries on immigration and tourist possibilities were dealt with. Close contact was maintained with members of the Canadian community, particularly in the Johannesburg area, and in December, the High Commissioner visited Basutoland, where a large number of Canadian missionaries are working among the natives.

Canadian Embassy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Embassy followed closely the proceedings of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers from March 10 to April 26. The question of procedure was of particular interest to Canada and an effort was made to secure a method of procedure which would permit Canadian participation in the settlement.

On September 15 the Peace Treaties with Finland, Hungary and Roumania were brought into force by the simultaneous deposit in Moscow of the instruments of ratification by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. On September 19 the Canadian instruments of ratification were deposited with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Chargé d'Affaires.

The Embassy maintained close touch with the United Kingdom Delegation in its negotiations during April, July and December for a trade agreement with the Soviet Union. The agreement was signed on December 27.

In February, 1946, a number of the best Canadian documentary films were given to VOKS (the all-union society for cultural relations with foreign countries), while a number of scientific publications have been exchanged between Soviet and Canadian institutions. National Film Board productions have frequently been shown at Embassy functions to audiences composed of foreigners and Soviet citizens.

The volume of consular work continued to increase. In the first nine months of the year thirty-seven visas were issued to Soviet citizens travelling to Canada. The Embassy has handled the cases of about twenty pensioners of the Canadian Government who are dependents of World War I Canadian servicemen. Various enquiries concerning legal matters and property claims were discussed with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the year, Mr. Phillips, Third Secretary, made a brief trip down the Volga as far as Gorky and Mr. Ford made a short visit to Leningrad.

The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Stanley Lewis, and Aldermen Coulter and Hamilton, of Ottawa, were guests of the Moscow Soviet in connection with the celebrations of the 800th anniversary of the founding of the city.

The Ambassador, Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, who had been absent in the early part of the year, returned to Moscow on March 10 and left again on April 8 to assume the direction of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, and later to become first Canadian Minister to Switzerland. Mr. R. A. D. Ford, Second Secretary, was Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* until November 4 when he left to assume a post in the Office of the High Commissioner, London. He was replaced by Mr. John Holmes. Brigadier J. V. Allard was Military Attaché and Mr. R. A. J. Phillips replaced Mr. J. H. Thurrott as Third Secretary.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, United Kingdom

The year has seen much of the transition from war to peace and post-war problems have become an increasing preoccupation. It has been a significant year with respect to Canada's relations with the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's relations with other countries. Developments in Europe, and the role of the United States in European recovery were closely followed in London.

A series of historic decisions took place during the year within the Commonwealth: India and Pakistan were granted Dominion status; Burma was declared an independent State; Ceylon, and

possibly Malaya are to attain Dominion status within the next few months; Palestine is shortly to become the responsibility of the United Nations; while the status of other parts of the Commonwealth such as the British West Indies and Newfoundland, is being studied carefully with a view to ascertaining the best means of meeting new situations resulting from the war. Most of these decisions had some effect on Canada as a member of the Commonwealth, and required close study.

The crisis in the United Kingdom's balance of payments reached its climax on August 20 with the suspension of free convertibility of the pound. It was clear that this development must affect the rate of drawing by the United Kingdom on the Canadian credit, and also the United Kingdom's ability to buy Canadian products, and would therefore be of prime importance to the Canadian economy. In July, new arrangements for financing the purchase of Canadian goods were made, whereby fifty per cent of the deficit of the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area with Canada, would be met from the credit, and fifty per cent either in United States dollars or their equivalent.

While this crisis was maturing, a new element was added to the situation by the suggestion of the United States Secretary of State on June 5 for the granting of further United States assistance to Europe. These events were followed closely and liaison was maintained with the British Treasury and Foreign Office with reference to the response of the United Kingdom and other European governments to Mr. Marshall's proposals and the prospective effects on Canada's own exchange difficulties. Reports were also forwarded on the proposal for a European Customs Union and on the later proposal for a Commonwealth Customs Union.

The Prime Minister spent some time in London in November when he attended the marriage of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Elizabeth, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, which took place in Westminster Abbey, on November 20.

Canada participated in a number of conferences held in London during the year, and members of the staff of Canada House attended these and certain other conferences held on the Continent. The High Commissioner represented Canada at the Commonwealth Conference on Social Insurance, the Conference of Experts on Nationality and the International Wheat Conference. Several other conferences in the United Kingdom during the year were also attended by Canadian delegates; the most important being the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, a British Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference, the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, and the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Stratford-on-Avon.

During the year the High Commissioner also represented Canada on the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The Commission has been particularly active in establishing lists of war criminals submitted by Allied countries. War crimes involving individual Canadian nationals have been very few.

The opening of Canadian diplomatic missions in a number of European countries, and of consular offices in the United States, has entailed liaison work with the United Kingdom authorities who, up to the opening of such offices had been responsible for the protection of Canadian interests.

In other countries where Canada is still represented by United Kingdom diplomatic and consular authorities, certain subjects such as the submission of war claims have occasioned a great volume of correspondence.

Representatives of the Office were present at all the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees until the merger of that body with the new Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization on July 1. Two officers from Canada House attended the Seventh and Final Plenary Session in June. A member of the staff also acted as adviser to the Canadian Delegation at the First Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva in February, and at the Second Part of the First Session in Lausanne in May.

The Canadian Citizenship Act, which came into force on January 1, 1947, affected the status of hundreds of Canadians residing in the United Kingdom, of British subjects who had resided in Canada prior to that date, as well as of women born in Canada, and minors. The new Canadian passport regulations, based upon the Act, have resulted in a decrease in the number of passports issued during the year as compared with 1946, but enquiries regarding national status and passport facilities have shown a steady increase. Numerous enquiries have also been received from Canadians in this country regarding their liability for military service under the United Kingdom National Service Acts and also their positions under the more recent measures of labour control and direction.

The deepening of the financial crisis produced, as one result, increased strictness in the foreign exchange control regulations in the Bank of England, and, as another, increased anxiety on the part of individuals to transfer capital to Canada.

The lack of passenger shipping accommodation—the main obstacle in the way of emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada—was discussed with the United Kingdom authorities. In the face of heavy demands on all shipping routes, arrangements were made to provide additional passenger facilities between this country and Canada.

The growth of the Canadian merchant marine has been reflected in the volume of problems affecting Canadian merchant seamen in the United Kingdom, and a special London representative of the Department of Transport has continued to operate under Canada House in this field.

The inability of the United Kingdom universities to accommodate the large number of students applying for admission has led to many enquiries by United Kingdom residents about the possibility of studying at Canadian universities, and of utilizing there further educational training grants made by the United Kingdom Government.

The information section of Canada House had a busy twelve months in dealing with the information, press, and public relations work of the office. Close liaison was maintained with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, and the various government departments concerned with information and publicity matters.

Relations with the United Kingdom news agencies and with Canadian correspondents and newspapers represented in Britain have been well maintained and there has also been liaison with officers of the B.B.C. The Information Division of the Commonwealth Relations Office and of the Foreign Office, as well as the Central Office of Information, have continued to arrange through the year for lectures on Canada.

Special attention has been given to schools, teachers, and teacher training colleges seeking information about present-day Canada, and the number of enquiries has increased steadily. By arrangement between Canada House and the Ministry of Education, a Teachers' Conference was arranged and attended by sixty teachers from the United Kingdom en route to Canada on exchange, and by Canadian teachers at work in the United Kingdom.

The booklet "Canada from Sea to Sea" has done much to meet the need for a publication of general Canadian information. More than 12,000 copies were distributed in the five months from May to October. One thousand copies were requested by the War Office for distribution to Army Education Officers in the United Kingdom, and 200 copies by the Chief Education Officer, British Army of the Rhine.

A comprehensive library is being built up as a source of general information on Canadian subjects and a special reference library is also maintained.

A Travel Section for the assistance of official visitors was organized in January, and although there is no longer a system of priorities for ocean travel, it has dealt with hundreds of enquiries from Canadians and others who wish to proceed to Canada.

There was a great increase in the number of official visitors owing to the number of delegations to conferences in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

The High Commissioner for Canada in London is Mr. N. A. Robertson. His staff included Messrs. Frederic Hudd, Secretary; A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor; Campbell Moodie, Information Officer; J. Leger and D. V. LePan, First Secretaries; W. B. Gornall, R. D. Roe, R. P. Bower, R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretaries; Messrs. J. P. C. Gauthier, Assistant Commercial Secretary; R. A. D. Ford, Second Secretary; P. T. Molson, Third Secretary; J. G. Malloch, Scientific Adviser, and J. P. Sigvaldson, Administrative Officer; Air Vice-Marshal R. E. McBurney, C.B.E., Commodore A. M. Hope, R.C.N., O.B.E., Brigadier H. D. Graham, O.B.E., D.S.O., and Colonel G. M. Carrie, O.B.E., E.D., Joint Liaison Officers.

Canadian Embassy, United States of America

The largest question to engage the attention of the Embassy during the year was the complex series of problems arising out of the slow rate of European recovery and the world-wide shortage of United States dollars. There were continual discussions on various aspects of the European Recovery Programme and on the relations of Canada thereto.

The increasing Canadian shortage of United States dollars made it essential to conserve Canada's dollar supply, and meetings were held between May and November to discuss ways and means of meeting the difficulty. The climax of this work came with the announcement on November 17 of the Canadian measures to conserve United States dollar reserves. Further consultations on various points of detail were, however, necessary throughout the balance of the year.

The Embassy has maintained contact with the United States Government on matters pertaining to the United Nations, especially such as were of direct interest to Canada. In particular there was close liaison with the Department of State for discussion of problems in connection with the preparatory work of the General Assembly which opened in New York on September 15.

The possibility of deepening the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Basin system to permit the movement of ocean shipping 2,400 miles inland again came under active consideration early in the year. Identical measures were introduced on May 9 in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to provide for the construction of the Seaway under the terms, with some amendments, of the Canada-United States Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Agreement of March 19, 1941. The principal difference between the pending measure and earlier versions is that it would make the St. Lawrence navigation project self-liquidating.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after holding hearings on the Seaway, approved the resolution by a substantial majority. Preliminary hearings were held before the House Committee on Public Works, and are to be continued during the Second Session of the 80th Congress.

Various matters relating to the diversion of boundary waters at Niagara Falls and other places arose during the year which, for the most part, have been settled by informal discussions with officials of the Department of State.

Shipping questions dealt with by the Embassy during the past year included matters relating to the carrying out of the Knock-for-Knock Agreement between Canada and the United States, the securing of tankers for Canadian firms, maritime claims for collisions, and the shortage of fuel oil at Canadian ports. In addition, reports on the transportation arrangements from the United States to Alaska, the restoration of United States subsidies on January 1, 1947, and legislative measures affecting shipping were sent to Ottawa.

Other subjects followed closely during the year included proceedings of the regular and special session of Congress, the relations between the United States and Latin America, as a whole, the work of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, questions of railway transportation, civil aviation, telecommunications, and veterans' affairs. Since some 20,000 veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces are estimated to be residing in the United States, the Embassy deals with a large number of enquiries relating to every aspect of Canada's rehabilitation programme for veterans, especially to the reciprocal arrangement between Canada and the United States in the sphere of veterans' affairs.

The Embassy continued to take an active role in relief questions. Washington has been the headquarters for nearly all the co-ordinated international relief activities since the Allies invaded the Continent. In view of the large Canadian allocations for relief, many consultations with the United States authorities and with international relief committees were required.

The termination of UNRRA left not only the continuing problem of urgent relief needs—it also left the problem of displaced persons and refugees. The Embassy furnished representatives to the principal UNRRA committees, such as the Programme sub-committee and the Audit sub-committee dealing with specific functions of the UNRRA Administration. Through these activities Canada took a direct part in the allocation of the very limited relief and rehabilitation supplies available amongst the great number of claimants whose needs continued to exceed the resources available for international relief purposes.

The Ambassador has been the Canadian Delegate on the Far Eastern Commission which was established in 1946, primarily to formulate the policies, principles and standards of conformity with which the Japanese obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished. Members of the Embassy staff have represented Canada in the various committees of the Commission, devoting much time to questions connected with reparations from Japan, the future level of Japanese industry, and periodically reviewing legislation passed by the Japanese Diet implementing the new constitution.

The specific Canadian interests in the work of the Far Eastern Commission, aside from a desire to ensure Far Eastern stability and to strengthen the Commission itself as an instrument of international co-operation, have been the protection of commercial, industrial and missionary activities in Japan, and the laying of foundations for post-war trade, the protection of Canadian property, and the obtaining of a reasonable share of whatever reparations may be taken from Japan.

The Minister was Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Telecommunications Conferences held in Atlantic City from May 15 to October 2. Mr. R. E. Collins attended the British Commonwealth Conference at Canberra concerning the Japanese Peace Settlement, as an adviser to the Canadian Delegation, and also accompanied General Crerar on his visit to Japan. In September, the Financial Counsellor accompanied the Minister of Finance to London for the meeting of the Governors of the International Bank; he also attended meetings of the Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. During the year the Ambassador and members of the staff have participated in an unusually large number of *ad hoc* meetings and conferences in Washington between officers of the Canadian and United States Governments. Members of the staff have attended either as delegates, advisers, or observers, or assisted in the preparatory work for a number of international or national conferences, including the International Meteorological Conference; the United States National Conference on UNESCO; the International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria; the International Cancer Research Congress, and the tenth International Dental Congress.

The Governor General and Lady Alexander paid a state visit to Washington on February 4, 5 and 6. During their stay Their Excellencies transmitted to the President an invitation from the Canadian Government to visit Canada. From June 10 to 12, the President, Mrs. Truman, and Miss Truman paid a state visit to Ottawa.

In April, at the conclusion of a short holiday in Virginia, the Prime Minister paid an informal visit to Washington en route to Ottawa. On April 23 he called on the President.

The Commercial Section maintained continuous contact with the Commercial Policy Division of the State Department on a number of questions, including the exchange of information leading up to the Geneva trade talks. Customs difficulties encountered in the importation of Canadian products to the United States were resolved in a number of cases.

During the year the Commercial Counsellor represented Canada at meetings of the Combined Tin Committee, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan. In addition, the Commercial Secretary represented Canadian interests on the International Emergency Food Council. He also served as the Washington liaison on all matters affecting Canada in the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Contacts were maintained not only with procurement agencies of the United States Government but also with a number of foreign missions in Washington for the supply of Canadian materials. Substantial contracts for aircraft parts, locomotives, etc., resulted from such negotiations.

The distribution of materials and pictures to press and public, assistance in the preparation of periodical newspaper articles, and satisfaction of educational requests from teachers and students, the regular answering of general enquiries, reached a new peak in the past twelve months. A current reference library is being built up and the provision of school materials is increasing steadily. Several successful network radio programmes with continental coverage were arranged during the year.

The housing problem in Washington continues to present difficulties, but the purchase of a new official residence was completed. Occupied by the Ambassador by the end of November, the residence is convenient to the Chancery and is situated in one of the most desirable residential sections of the city.

The Commercial Counsellor and his staff, the Financial Counsellor and his staff, the Service Attachés and their staffs, although an integral part of the Embassy staff in Washington, are also representatives of Departments other than External Affairs in Ottawa. During the past year the members of the Embassy representing different Departments have worked together with the greatest possible co-operation.

The Ambassador is Mr. Hume Wrong. Other members of the mission at the end of 1947 were Messrs. T. A. Stone, Minister; G. L. Magann, Counsellor; H. A. Scott, Commercial Counsellor; J. F. Parkinson, Financial Counsellor; G. R. Paterson, Commercial Secretary; W. D. Wallis, Assistant Commercial Secretary; T. F. M. Newton, Information Officer; R. E. Collins, J. R. Murray, R. M. Keith, R. Frigon, Second Secretaries; H. H. Wright, R. L. Rogers,

J. J. M. Côté, Third Secretaries; J. W. L. Lavigne, Attaché; Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, Naval Attaché; Col. L. G. Clarke, O.B.E., Military Attaché; G/C P. G. Baskerville, Air Attaché.

Canadian Military Mission, Germany

The Mission is accredited to the Allied Control Council in Berlin which consists of the Commanders in Chief of the four occupied Zones of Germany. Consequently much of the activity of the Mission during the year has been the reporting of policies and decisions of that body. In addition there have been many political and economic developments in the various Zones which have come about through other than quadripartite decisions in the Control Council, as for example, the Landtag elections, economic fusion of the United Kingdom-United States Zone, land reform, level of industry plan, coal production, and exports to European countries.

One of the objects of the economic fusion of the United Kingdom-United States Zone was to increase the flow of exports to outside countries; to achieve this end the entry of Allied business men as potential buyers was authorized. Close touch was kept with United States and United Kingdom authorities in an endeavour to establish an adequate quota for Canadian business men under this plan. The first month that the plan was in operation Canada's quota was five; it has steadily risen to the present figure of seventy-five for the month of October.

Following the Canadian Government's decision to permit certain classes of Displaced Persons and close relatives of residents in Canada (other than ex-enemy nationals) to migrate from Germany, the Mission assisted in the establishment of the teams which were sent to Germany to carry out this policy. At the present time negotiations are being concluded with United States authorities for permission to establish a Central Immigration Office in their Zone.

In April, the Economic Section, headed by Mr. D. W. Jackson, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, was established in Minden, with a view to maintaining close contact with the Joint Export-Import Agency of the combined United Kingdom-United States Zone located at this point. In addition to dealing with commercial matters this section has been charged with facilitating the movement of German technicians to Canada.

Owing to the very limited facilities available, restrictive measures on travel within Germany still prevail. The Mission has been active in arranging transportation and obtaining the required Travel Orders from the various Zonal authorities. The Mission has also worked with officials in Berlin to expedite clearances for the issue of Entry Permits by the Military Permit Officers in the various Capitals of Europe to Canadians wishing to visit Germany.

The number of claims made by Canadian citizens to property in Germany has doubled during the year. Considerable delay occurs in obtaining details of registration of claims and information regarding the properties of interest to claimants. This is principally because of insufficient staff in Property Control Branches to handle the immense number of claims being made, the difficulties of communication in the Zones, and the intricate manipulations with property carried out during the Nazi regime. Many of the claims submitted by Canadian nationals are based on acts of Nazi oppression and discriminatory legislation involving confiscation and sale under duress. With this type of claim little action other than registration can at present be taken, as quadripartite agreement has not yet been reached on the policy and procedure to be adopted for processing and disposing of such claims.

Negotiations are being carried out at present with the four Occupying Powers to ascertain the authentication required in respect of affidavits containing powers of attorney completed by Canadian citizens in favour of donees in Germany.

A large part of the consular work of the Mission during the past year has consisted of dealing with some hundreds of claimants to Canadian nationality who have spent the war years in Germany and now wish repatriation.

While, from its first establishment after the war, the consular office has issued temporary Canadian travel documents, during the course of the past year, the Mission has undertaken as well, the issuance and renewal of Canadian passports in favour of post-war arrivals in this country.

Liaison with the Canadian Immigration Service in this country, the granting of immigrant and non-immigrant visas in certain instances, and replying to the steady stream of immigration enquiries has also been an important part of the consular work.

In the first months after its establishment the mission was jointly responsible to the Departments of National Defence and External Affairs. Early in 1947 it became responsible to the Department of External Affairs only.

The Head of the Mission was the Canadian Delegate to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization which was held in Geneva, in February.

In addition to the Head of Mission, Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope, members of the mission included: Colonel J. G. McQueen, Senior Assistant; Colonel J. J. Hurley, Chief of Consular Section; Mr. D. W. Jackson, Economic Representative; Mr. G. W. Macpherson and Major J. A. Phillip, advisers on Custodian Questions; Mr. J. D. M. Weld, member of Consular Section and Captain A. W. Clabon, Administrative Officer.

Canadian Liaison Mission, Japan

Consular work in connection with Canadian-born Japanese constituted a large portion of the work of the Mission during the year. Several hundred applications concerning the possibility of returning to Canada, and clarifications of citizenship status were handled. While able to be of some assistance with regard to employment of these "Nisei" by occupation groups, by the end of the year the Mission had not been able to clear any individuals for return to Canada, nor had any certificates of Canadian citizenship been issued. Since there are some 3,000 such persons in Japan, this problem will continue to be important.

The influx of Canadian missionaries provided another considerable section of the consular work of the Mission. Each individual had to be cleared for entry with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Mission was able also to arrange limited privileges for Canadian missionaries to draw staple rations from British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

Early in 1947 a Canadian Reparations and Restitution Team was set up in Japan under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Kenderdine, Economic Attaché of the Canadian Liaison Mission. Mr. R. M. Dobson of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and Mr. F. F. Ruthven of the Aluminum Company of Canada were the other Canadian members. A considerable number of requests for restitution of property belonging to Canadians was processed through the Canadian Liaison Mission. The Reparations and Restitution Team has worked separately but in close harmony with the Mission on these problems. By the end of the year formulae had been worked out to facilitate the applications of Canadians and actual restitution accomplished in a few individual cases.

General Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., and an official party visited Japan from August 2 to August 20 on the invitation of General MacArthur and Lt.-General H. C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. The visit was most successful in every way. The party's activities were covered daily by the Japanese press and radio, and General Crerar was able to gather a good deal of first-hand information on present conditions in Japan. The visitors made an extensive survey of occupation facilities in the Tokyo-Yokohama and B.C.O.F. areas, and visited the Canadian section of the British Commonwealth war graves cemetery at Hodogaya, near Yokohama.

The Mission prepared documentary material for use by the Canadian Delegate at the Canberra Conference in September on the Japanese Peace Settlement. Mr. E. H. Norman, the Head of the Mission, attended the Conference as adviser. On his departure, Dr. G. S. Patterson of the Canadian Embassy in Nanking assumed the position of acting Head of Mission.

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East functioned throughout the year on the trials of major war criminals and Canada was represented on the Bench by the Hon. Mr. Justice E. F. Mac-Dougall and on the Prosecution Staff by Brigadier H. G. Nolan, of the Canadian Army. Significant developments in the trials were reported by the Mission.

August 15 was set as the official date for the re-opening of limited private trade with Japan. Private traders were admitted on a quota basis and Canada's quota was eight at any one time. The Mission handled the details of clearance for entry of these business men and rendered them all possible assistance upon arrival.

The staff included Mr. J. E. Kenderdine, Commercial Representative; Mr. J. J. McCardle, Third Secretary; and Mr. F. Clarke, Administrative Officer.

Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo, Brazil

In March, 1947, the Canadian Consulate at Sao Paulo covering the Brazilian States of Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, and the Trangulo Mineiro zone of Minas Gerais, was opened by Mr. J. C. Depocas as Consul, and has performed chiefly the consular functions of the issue and renewal of Canadian passports and granting of visas to persons visiting or emigrating to Canada. Mr. Depocas has at the same time carried out the duties of Trade Commissioner in Sao Paulo. Premises for the Consulate were obtained in April, 1947, in a suitable part of the city close to many of the other Consulates and to the government and main business centres.

Canadian Consulate General, Lisbon, Portugal

The signing of the Portuguese-Canadian Air Agreement on April 25 in Lisbon marked a milestone as the first agreement to be signed between Canada and Portugal. Dr. Jose Caeiro da Mata, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Government of Portugal, and Mr. Lester S. Glass, Acting Consul General, signed for Canada.

The work of trade promotion has continued throughout the year and despite continued difficulties caused by shortages and restrictions an increase has been registered. For the first eight months of 1947 Canadian exports to Portugal were valued at \$2,741,000 as compared with \$1,948,000 for the same period of 1946.

Portugal has reserves of gold and foreign exchange both in dollars and sterling. However, since the end of hostilities a series of adverse trade balances has been suffered as a result of unrestricted imports and a drastic decrease in both the volume and value of exports. Recognizing the need to conserve these reserves Portugal introduced at the end of September, legislation whereby, for the imports of certain articles, previous licence must be obtained before exchange for pay-

ment will be granted. Included in this list are several items of Canadian export but gains in other directions will probably more than offset any losses caused.

The Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, visited Portugal from October 24 until October 27. The visit was received with great enthusiasm and interest which was demonstrated in all quarters. An informal conference with members of the Portuguese Government provided ample opportunity for an exchange of ideas and a general understanding of the problems facing the commercial interests of the two countries.

In May the Consulate organized a press service and the first items of information about Canada were distributed in the latter part of that month, meeting with a most favourable reception. In addition, various Canadian publications were distributed.

Canadian films continued to be greatly appreciated and were shown to an estimated 30,000 Portuguese during 1947. Three Canadian films a week were shown at the Lisbon Summer Fair, from June to October, where it is considered that nightly audiences averaged more than 600.

An extensive publicity campaign through the newspapers was launched in connection with the forthcoming International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto in June, 1948.

The Acting Consul General is assisted by Mr. Paul E. Morin, Vice-Consul.

Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, U.S.A.

The offices of the new Consulate General in Chicago were opened to the public on November 3. Mr. C. H. West, temporarily detached from the Consulate General in New York, was in charge as Acting Consul. The Consul General, Mr. Edmond Turcotte, took over from Mr. West on November 10. Mr. O. W. Dier was appointed Vice-Consul.

At the close of the first month's operation the Consulate General was staffed by nine persons, one of whom, doing field work for the Department in opening new Consulates in the United States, is only temporarily in Chicago, while another, the Acting Consul, is on temporary leave from the Consulate General in New York.

Barely two weeks after the opening of the Consulate General, the new policy of Canadian import restrictions and import quotas was announced in Ottawa on November 17, and a great number of enquiries were addressed to the Consulate General.

Requests for information from Canadian firms on the possibility of marketing their products in the Chicago territory provided a normal continuation of work formerly carried on in Chicago by the Trade Commissioner's Office and now handled by the Consulate

General. Inquiries have also been received concerning the Canadian Citizenship Act which went into effect on January 1, 1947. In the immigration field, many applications were received, the majority of which were from Europeans wishing to settle in Canada or from Europeans wishing to go to Canada temporarily in order to re-enter the United States. An increasing number of enquiries were received on subjects such as taxation in Canada, marriage regulations, tourist facilities, and school children's requests for elementary material.

In response to a request from a group of Canadian students at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, the Consulate General supervised a co-ordinated project of the National Film Board, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway to show Canadian films and pictures of Canadian scenery at a "Canada Day" celebration held at Purdue University, December 13.

Canadian Consulate General, New York City, U.S.A.

The regular activities of the Consulate General continued to expand in its fifth year, and the volume of work exceeded all previous records.

In October, with the opening of the new Consulate General in Chicago, the following states were added to the jurisdiction of the Consulate General in New York: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Delaware.

The first official visit to New York of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Alexander was on the occasion of the Golden Anniversary Dinner of the Canadian Society which was held early in February. There were also two unofficial visits of the Prime Minister of Canada to New York, one in May and one in October. On the latter occasion he received the Canadian Club Award and was also presented with an honorary life membership in the Harvard Club.

The Canadian announcement on November 17, of the import restrictions to conserve United States dollars, resulted in a great many enquiries from traders in the United States for information and interpretation.

The Trade Division was called on to assist in the promotion in the New York area of the Canadian International Trade Fair.

The demand from press, radio, and film agencies, and from schools and colleges, for general information about Canada, increased greatly in 1947. All requests for cultural and general information were handled by the Information Office. The Information Office was also called upon to provide assistance to the Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly and to other United Nations meetings held in New York during the year.

Throughout the year the Consul General acted as Alternate to the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe as member of the Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations. This required attendance at a number of meetings during the year and consultations with the Chief Architect, Mr. Harrison, and the Canadian member of the Architects Committee, Mr. E. Cormier. The Consul General's duties in this matter were taken over by Senator Norman P. Lambert while the United Nations Assembly was in session.

In May, Mr. James A. Strong, Consul, was appointed Canadian Ambassador in Peru, and was replaced by Mr. Maxwell T. Stewart, formerly Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogota. The staff also included Miss K. A. McCloskey, Consul; Mr. J. A. Styles, Vice-Consul; Mr. S. A. Freifeld and Mr. Bruce Keith, Information Officers. Early in December Mr. Claude Châtillon, Vice-Consul, was posted to the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in India and has not yet been replaced.

Canadian Consulate General, Caracas, Venezuela

Venezuela is Canada's third largest market in Latin America and trade matters necessarily occupied the greater part of the available time of the Consulate General in Caracas during 1947.

Many applications for permission to enter Canada were handled by the Consulate General during 1947. Most of the applicants were European immigrants who found it difficult to establish themselves in the life of the community and wished to emigrate. Few, however, had the requisite qualifications, under Canadian regulations.

Information concerning Canada was distributed during the period under review and an increasing interest was shown among Venezuelan families in educational possibilities in Canada for their children.

Canadian short wave broadcasting to Latin America received increasing attention from Venezuelan radio listeners and a number of special programmes have been re-broadcast. Some progress has also been made in publicizing Canada through the 16 mm. films of the National Film Board. Arrangements were made with the Venezuelan Ministry of Education covering the showing of Canadian films to groups of school directors and to the pupils of individual Caracas schools.

The Acting Consul General, Mr. C. S. Bissett, was attached as observer to the Public Health and Public Health Education Conference under the auspices of the Pan-American Union which covered a period of ten days commencing January 24.

The existing *Modus Vivendi* according Canada most-favoured-nation treatment was renewed for a further year as from April, 1947.

The Venezuelan Government has expressed its desire to exchange diplomatic missions with Canada as soon as this can be arranged.

APPENDIX A

International Agreements

During the year 1947, Canada became party to seventeen multilateral agreements.

The Peace Treaties with Italy, Hungary, Roumania and Finland were signed at Paris on February 10. On September 15 the Canadian instrument of ratification of the Peace Treaty with Italy was deposited at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs while ratification of the other Peace Treaties took place in Moscow on September 19.

Also of paramount importance was the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was negotiated during the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment ending at Geneva on October 30, 1947. On that date, Canada signed the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement.

Canada became party to two international civil aviation agreements, the first being the Agreement of April 30 for the establishment of the LORAN Chain Station in Iceland and the second, the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (Warsaw, October 12, 1929) to which Canada acceded on June 10. The multilateral list also includes the Meteorological Convention of October 11 setting up the new World Meteorological Organization, the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Atlantic City on October 2 which supersedes previous international telegraph and radiotelegraph conventions concluded since 1865, and an Agreement aiming at the reconciliation of conflicting claims to German assets (December 5). The remaining agreements are supplementary to agreements previously concluded.

The list of bilateral agreements includes twenty-seven agreements with sixteen different countries. Eight of these were concluded with the United States of America, three with France, three with the United Kingdom and one with each of the remaining countries.

Seven agreements dealt with trade matters. Foremost among these were agreements signed with the United Kingdom and the United States on October 30 relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade referred to above and superseding trade agreements signed with each of these countries in 1937 and 1938 respectively. By notes exchanged with Switzerland (May 19 and July 14), the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce applying between the two countries was extended to Liechtenstein while at the same time a new commercial *Modus Vivendi* was established with Greece (July 28). The remaining trade instruments were supplementary to previous agreements with the Union of South Africa, the United States and Venezuela.

Air agreements were concluded for the first time with Ireland, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom territories in the West Atlantic and Caribbean Areas and in Fiji and Canton Island while a previous air agreement with the United States was amended. Six supplementary financial agreements were concluded with countries which had already obtained benefits under the Export Credits Insurance Act. The remaining eight agreements dealt with various subjects, and in three cases represented amendments to agreements previously signed.

I. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Treaty of Peace with Italy. Signed at Paris, February 10, 1947. Canadian ratification deposited September 15, 1947.

Treaty of Peace with Hungary. Signed at Paris, February 10, 1947. Canadian ratification deposited September 19, 1947.

Treaty of Peace with Roumania. Signed at Paris, February 10, 1947. Canadian ratification deposited September 19, 1947.

Treaty of Peace with Finland. Signed at Paris, February 10, 1947. Canadian ratification deposited September 19, 1947.

Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol signed at London on November 26, 1945, amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed at London on June 8, 1937, as amended by the Protocols of June 24, 1938, and February 7, 1944. Signed at London, March 3, 1947.

(No ratification required.)

Agreement concerning the Operation of the Icelandic Station of the Northeast LORAN Chain. Signed at Montreal, April 30, 1947.

(No ratification required.)

Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Done at Montreal, May 27, 1947. Canadian ratification deposited August 26, 1947.

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (and additional Protocol). Signed at Warsaw, October 12, 1929. Canadian accession deposited June 10, 1947.

Protocol to the International Accord on German-owned Patents of July 27, 1946. Signed at London, July 25, 1947.

(No ratification required.)

Acts of the International Telecommunications Conference held at Atlantic City from May 16 to October 2, 1947.

(a) *International Telecommunications Convention* (together with General Regulations). (October 2, 1947.)

(b) *Final Protocol* of signature. (October 2, 1947.)

(c) *Additional Protocols*. (October 2, 1947.)

Convention of the World Meteorological Organization. Washington, October 11, 1947.

Acts of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Geneva from April 10 to October 30, 1947.

(a) *Final Act*. (October 30, 1947.)

(b) *General Agreement* on Tariffs and Trade. (October 30, 1947.)

(c) *Protocol* of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (October 30, 1947.)

Agreement relating to the Resolution of Conflicting Claims to the German Enemy Assets. Brussels, December 5, 1947.

(No ratification required.)

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Belgium

Exchange of Notes supplementing the Financial Agreement of October 25, 1945, as amended May 2, 1946. Signed at Ottawa, December 31, 1946, and February 28, 1947.

China

Supplementary Financial Agreement. Signed at Ottawa, May 28, 1947.

Czechoslovakia

Supplementary Financial Agreement. Signed at Ottawa, November 26, 1947.

France

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on War Damage Compensation. Signed at Paris, April 29 and May 5, 1947.

Supplementary Financial Agreement (together with an exchange of notes). Signed at Ottawa, August 23, 1947.

Exchange of Notes concerning the Application of the French National Solidarity Tax to Canadian Nationals and Corporations (with attached Memorandum of Agreement). Signed at Paris, May 15 and September 8, 1947.

Greece

Exchange of Notes constituting a Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, July 24 and 28, 1947.

Ireland

Agreement for Air Services between the two countries (together with an Exchange of Notes). Signed at Dublin, August 8, 1947.

Netherlands

Supplementary Financial Agreement (together with an exchange of notes). Signed at Ottawa, January 29, 1947.

Norway

Supplementary Financial Agreement. Signed at Ottawa, November 10, 1947.

Portugal

Agreement for Air Services between Canadian and Portuguese Territories (together with an exchange of notes). Signed at Lisbon, April 25, 1947.

Sweden

Agreement for Air Services between Canadian and Swedish Territories. Signed at Ottawa, June 27, 1947.

Switzerland

Exchange of Notes extending to the Principality of Liechtenstein the Treaty of Friendship of September 6, 1855, and the Additional Convention of March 30, 1914. Signed at Ottawa May 19 and July 14, 1947.

Union of South Africa

Exchange of Notes amending for the period January 1 to June 30, 1947, the Trade Agreement between the two countries of August 20, 1932, as regards wool imported into Canada. Signed at Cape Town, January 22, 1947.

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes concerning the Grant to Airlines of Traffic Rights in Fiji and Canton Island. Signed at London, January 31 and February 1, 1947.

Agreement concerning the Establishment of Air Communications between the Territory of Canada and United Kingdom Territories in the West Atlantic and Caribbean Areas (together with an exchange of notes). Signed at Ottawa, July 17, 1947.

Exchange of Notes relating to the Trade Agreement between the two countries of February 23, 1937, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva, October 30, 1947.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes relating to the Disposal of Surplus Property owned by either of the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, January 9, 1947.

Exchange of Notes terminating as from May 1, 1947, the Supplementary Trade Agreement relating to Fox Furs, signed at Washington and New York on December 13, 1940. Signed at Washington, March 18, 1947.

Exchange of Notes amending the Exchange of Notes (February 17, 1945) between the two countries recording an Agreement for Civil Air Transport. Signed at Ottawa, April 12, 1947.

Exchange of Notes providing for the Renewal of Arrangements for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Farm Machinery. Signed at Ottawa, April 24 and May 19, 1947.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Interim Arrangement between the two Countries concerning land mobile radio transmitting equipment. Signed at Washington, June 25 and August 20, 1947.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the Allocation of Channels for Radio Broadcasting. Signed at Washington, January 8 and October 15, 1947.

Agreement supplementary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (with Exchange of Letters). Signed at Geneva, October 30, 1947.

Exchange of Notes providing for the continuance of the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement between the two countries. Signed at Washington, December 26, 1947.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Supplementary Protocol to the Moscow Protocol of October 8, 1944, and to the Armistice Agreement with Finland of September 19, 1944. Signed at Ottawa, September 29, 1947.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes renewing and amending the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* of March 26, 1941. Signed at Caracas, June 13, 1947.

APPENDIX B

International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada Was Represented During 1947.

Following is a chronological list of international conferences at which Canada was represented during 1947. An explanatory note concerning the nature of the conference is given in each case. This list does not include the meetings of certain organizations such as the Far Eastern Commission and the Joint Board on Defence which meet at frequent intervals.

Conference	Place	Date	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
1. Atomic Energy Commission.	New York.	In continuous session).	Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton.
<i>(The Atomic Energy Commission, a United Nations agency which reports to the Security Council, has been in continuous session since June, 1948, and has considered the various aspects of the control of atomic energy.)</i>			
2. Special Technical Committee on Post-UNRRA Relief.	New York.	Jan. 6.— Jan. 24.	Miss H. D. Burwash, Dept. of External Affairs.
<i>(A meeting of governmental experts which discussed the minimum relief requirements for 1947 of those countries requiring aid upon the termination of UNRRA.)</i>			
3. Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.	New York.	Jan. 7.	Miss H. D. Burwash, Dept. of External Affairs.
<i>(The Executive Board composed of representatives of twenty-five countries met to discuss the task of I.C.E.F. in bringing aid to children and nursing and expectant mothers in those areas which had been receiving relief supplies from UNRRA.)</i>			
4. Preparatory Committee of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.	Washington.	Jan. 13.	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
<i>(The Preparatory Committee consisting of representatives from nine states considered the programme for I.C.E.F. in 1947.)</i>			
5. Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (First Session).	New York.	Jan. 20— Feb. 5.	Mr. Stewart Bates, Dept. of Reconstruction and Supply.
<i>(The Economic and Employment Commission at its first session discussed various procedural questions, recommended the formation of an Economic Commission for Europe and one for the Far East, and created a Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability which was to report on world economic trends.)</i>			
6. Drafting Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations International Conference on Trade and Employment.	New York.	Jan. 20— Feb. 25.	Mr. Arnold Smith, Dept. of External Affairs.
<i>(The Drafting Committee began work on a draft charter for the proposed International Trade Organization.)</i>			

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Seventh Session of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. | Brussels. | Jan. 21. | Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian questions to the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin. |
| <i>(The Reparations Agency considered the allocation to certain of the Allied States of their shares of reparation from Germany.)</i> | | | |
| 8. Social Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (First Session). | New York. | Jan. 20—
Feb. 4. | Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister (Welfare), Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(The Social Commission discussed questions of child welfare, the convening of a conference of experts on housing and a number of procedural matters such as representation on other commissions of the Economic and Social Council.)</i> | | | |
| 9. Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (First Session). | New York. | Jan 27—
Feb. 7. | Mr. Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician. |
| <i>(The Statistical Commission formed a Sub-Committee on Statistical Sampling and discussed means of developing standard industrial classification.)</i> | | | |
| 10. Commonwealth Conference of Experts on Nationality Questions. | London. | Feb. 3—
Feb. 24. | Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in London. |
| <i>(This was a consultative conference of experts from British Commonwealth countries on the subject of citizenship and nationality. It was called in view of the proposed United Kingdom changes in citizenship laws and resulted in some recommendations to the various commonwealth countries on this subject.)</i> | | | |
| 11. International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. | Neuchatel. | Feb. 5. | Mr. K. J. Burbridge, Custodian's Office, Dept. of the Secretary of State. |
| <i>(This meeting was called to discuss the preservation or restoration of property rights, disrupted by the recent war, under the revised Paris Convention of 1883 concerning trade marks, industrial design and models.)</i> | | | |
| 12. Population Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | Feb. 6. | Mr. J. T. Marshall, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. |
| <i>(The Commission considered questions of migration, the compilation of a demographic year book and the undertaking of population studies in trusteeship territories. It recommended the holding of a World Statistical Congress.)</i> | | | |
| 13. Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization. | Geneva. | Feb. 11. | Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope, Head of the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. |
| <i>(The Preparatory Commission was chiefly concerned with the necessity of securing the required number of ratifications of the Constitution of I.R.O. to bring the Refugee Organization into existence.)</i> | | | |
| 14. Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization on Forestry and Forest Products. | Washington. | Feb. 11. | Mr. L. J. Pouliot, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. |
| <i>(The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation convened this conference with a view to co-ordinating national forestry policies.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15. Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas (Far Eastern working group.) | New York. | Feb. 14—
Mar. 7. | Mr. G. Ignatieff, Dept. of External Affairs (observer). |
| <i>(This was one of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council concerned with surveying reconstruction needs in war-devastated areas.)</i> | | | |
| 16. Eighth Session of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. | Brussels. | Feb. 25. | Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. |
| <i>(See note on Agency above—Conference Number 7.)</i> | | | |
| 17. Fourth Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | Feb. 28—
Mar. 29. | Mr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister (Welfare), Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(The Council discussed the relationship of various specialized agencies and non-governmental bodies with the United Nations, reviewed the reports of its Commissions, approved the establishment of Economic Commissions for Europe and for the Far East, and considered the programme of the I.C.E.F.)</i> | | | |
| 18. Commonwealth Communications Council. | London. | Mar. 1. | Mr. W. A. Rush, Canadian representative to Commonwealth Communications Council, formerly Controller of Radio, Dept. of Transport. |
| <i>(The Council was formed in 1945 by Member Governments of the British Commonwealth. It has since been concerned with matters of mutual interest to Commonwealth Governments in the communications field.)</i> | | | |
| 19. 101st Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. | Geneva. | Mar. 5—
Mar. 10. | Mr. C. R. McCord, Dept. of Labour. |
| <i>(The Governing Body, which is responsible for the administration of the I.L.O., decided on the 1948 budget of the Office, set up new study groups, planned the agenda for the International Labour Conference, and decided to send an I.L.O. Commission to Rhodesia and to South Africa.)</i> | | | |
| 20. International Wheat Conference. | London. | Mar. 6. | Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in London. |
| <i>(This was the sixteenth session of this consultative group on world wheat supplies.)</i> | | | |
| 21. Technical Committee on Mortality and Morbidity and the United States Committee on Joint Causes of Death. | Ottawa. | Mar. 10. | Dr. J. Wyllie, Queen's University; Dr. J. C. Meakins, McGill University. |
| <i>(The United States Committee, which had maintained during the war the International List on causes of death, met with the Technical Committee of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization in order to draft a new code on causes of death.)</i> | | | |
| 22. Commonwealth Meeting to discuss Tariffs and Preferences. | London. | Mar. 11. | Mr. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Ambassador to the Soviet Union. |
| <i>(These talks were held by British Commonwealth representatives on the eve of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in order to discuss the question of Imperial preferences in the light of the possibility of concluding multilateral arrangements under the proposed International Trade Organization.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or
Canadian Representative |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23. International Wool Study Group. | London. | Mar. 31. | Mr. A. E. Bryan, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner, London. |
| <i>(This was a consultative meeting on the production and distribution of wool.)</i> | | | |
| 24. Third meeting of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization. | Geneva. | Mar. 31. | Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister (Health), Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(The Interim Commission was chiefly concerned with the question of obtaining the number of ratifications of the Constitution of W.H.O. necessary to bring the Health Organization into existence. The meeting also considered current health and medical matters of international concern.)</i> | | | |
| 25. Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment to discuss tariffs and preferences. | Geneva. | Apr. 10 | Mr. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister-designate to Switzerland. |
| <i>(This conference had as its object the negotiation of trade treaties among states represented, the framing of a general agreement on tariffs and preferences, the drawing up of a Protocol of Provisional Application and the drafting of a Charter for the proposed International Trade Organization.)</i> | | | |
| 26. United Nations Meeting of Government Experts on Passport and Frontier Formalities. | Geneva. | Apr. 14.—
Apr. 20 | Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, Dept. of External Affairs. |
| <i>(These experts met to discuss arrangements for a world conference on passport and frontier formalities with a view to simplifying the procedure for travel between States.)</i> | | | |
| 27. Conference of Governmental Experts to study Red Cross Conventions. | Geneva. | Apr. 14. | Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. |
| <i>(International agreements on the subject of Red Cross activities in war and peace, and prisoner of war conventions were discussed at this meeting.)</i> | | | |
| 28. Industrial Committee on Coal Mining of I.L.O. | Geneva. | Apr. 23—
May 3. | Mr. Harry Hereford, M.B.E., Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour. |
| <i>(This study group of the I.L.O. met to discuss recruitment and vocational training for the coal industry.)</i> | | | |
| 29. International Timber Conference. | Prague. | Apr. 28—
May 10. | Colonel R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary, Canada House, London. |
| <i>(This conference convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization discussed ways and means of increasing timber supplies, especially in Europe.)</i> | | | |
| 30. Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Palestine. | New York. | Apr. 28. | Mr. L. B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| <i>(This special session of the General Assembly was summoned to consider the Palestine situation. It was agreed to send a United Nations Special Commission to investigate conditions in Palestine and make recommendations on the future of that country.)</i> | | | |
| 31. Commonwealth Air Transport Council. | Montreal. | Apr. 30. | Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply. |
| <i>(Commonwealth representatives met to discuss air transport agreements prior to the opening of the I.C.A.O. Assembly on May 6.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 32. Inter-Allied Reparations Agency—Ninth Session. | Brussels. | Apr. 30. | Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. |
| <i>(See previous note—Conference No. 7.)</i> | | | |
| 33. Second part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization. | Lausanne. | May 1—
May 21. | Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. |
| <i>(This session made extensive plans for the care of refugees and displaced persons on the termination of UNRRA.)</i> | | | |
| 34. Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization. | Montreal. | May 6—
May 27. | Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply. |
| <i>(This was the first assembly of I.C.A.O. Relationship with the United Nations, and possible multilateral agreements on air freedoms were discussed.)</i> | | | |
| 35. Industrial Committee on Inland Transport. | Geneva. | May 7—
May 16. | Mr. Harry Hereford, M.B.E., Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour. |
| <i>(This I.L.O. study group discussed Rhine navigation, industrial relations and transport statistics.)</i> | | | |
| 36. Commonwealth Conference on National Insurance. | London. | May 15—
May 30. | Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in London. |
| <i>(Commonwealth governmental experts discussed unemployment insurance and related social security measures.)</i> | | | |
| 37. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | May 19—
June 4. | Mr. G. V. Ferguson, Editor "The Montreal Daily Star" (in capacity of expert). |
| <i>(A draft itemized agenda for an international conference on freedom of information was drawn up by this subsidiary group of the Commission on Human Rights.)</i> | | | |
| 38. Congress of International Association for the Protection of Property Rights. | The Hague. | May 21—
May 31. | Observer was present from the Canadian Embassy, The Hague. |
| <i>(See note on Neuchatel conference in February.)</i> | | | |
| 39. Universal Postal Congress. | Paris. | May 6—
end of
June. | Mr. W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster-General. |
| <i>(The Congress approved relationship with the United Nations as a Specialized Agency.)</i> | | | |
| 40. Conference of the International Telecommunications Union. | Atlantic City. | May 15—
Oct. 2 | Mr. T. A. Stone, Canadian Minister at Washington. |
| <i>(The Conference consisted of a plenary meeting on general questions, including relationship with the United Nations, one on radio administrative regulations and one on high frequency broadcasting.)</i> | | | |
| 41. Provisional Maritime Consultative Council. | Paris. | May 16. | Mr. Bruce A. MacDonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels. |
| <i>(The Council, an interim body meeting under the auspices of the French Government, considered the formation of an international maritime organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 42. Second Session of the Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | June 2—
June 14. | J. F. Parkinson, Commercial Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Washington. |
| <i>(The Commission selected experts for its sub-commissions and discussed the availability of manpower, materials and capital.)</i> | | | |
| 43. Advisory Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the I.R.O. | Geneva. | June 10—
June 14. | Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. |
| <i>(This Committee further considered the assumption by P.C.I.R.O. of active responsibilities for the care, maintenance and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.)</i> | | | |
| 44. 102nd Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. | Geneva. | June 13. | Dr. P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Berne. |
| <i>(See previous note—Conference No. 19.)</i> | | | |
| 45. British Commonwealth Forestry Conference. | London. | June 13—
June 18. | Mr. D. Roy Cameron, Dominion Forester, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This was a meeting of Commonwealth experts on forestry.)</i> | | | |
| 46. 30th Session of the International Labour Conference. | Geneva. | June 19—
July 11. | Dr. P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Berne. |
| <i>(This was a general session of the I.L.O. The session approved six Conventions and at the request of the United Nations discussed the problems of freedom of association.)</i> | | | |
| 47. International Wheat Council. | Washington. | June 23. | Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Trade and Commerce. |
| <i>(This Council discussed world supplies and allocations of wheat.)</i> | | | |
| 48. Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. | Brussels. | June 25. | Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. |
| <i>(See previous note—Conference No. 7.)</i> | | | |
| 49. International Rubber Study Group. | Paris. | July 1—
July 10. | Mr. J. R. Nicholson, of the Polymer Corporation. |
| <i>(This was a consultative meeting of experts.)</i> | | | |
| 50. Third Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the I.R.O. | Geneva. | July 4. | Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. |
| <i>(See previous note—Conference No. 43.)</i> | | | |
| 51. Commonwealth Conference on Service Clothing and General Stores. | London. | July 7—
July 26. | Lt.-Col. H. A. Delcellier, Dept. of National Defence. |
| <i>(This was a consultative meeting of Commonwealth experts.)</i> | | | |
| 52. Special Cereals Conference. | Paris. | July 9. | Maj.-Gen. G. P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to Paris. |
| <i>(This was an emergency meeting convened by F.A.O. to discuss the anticipated grain shortage in 1947-1948.)</i> | | | |
| 53. Preparatory Commission of the I.R.O. | Lausanne. | July 15—
July 26. | Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. |
| <i>(This was the first meeting of the P.C.I.R.O. after the termination of UNRRA and the new responsibilities of the Organisation were agreed upon.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 54. Agenda Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | July 17—
July 19. | Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister (Welfare) Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(This meeting prepared a provisional agenda for the Council Meeting on July 19.)</i> | | | |
| 55. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. | New York. | July 19. | Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(The Fifth Session of the Council decided to hold the I.T.O. Conference in Havana in November and approved the holding of a world-wide appeal for children to be known as the United Nations Appeal for Children.)</i> | | | |
| 56. Narcotics Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | July 24—
Aug. 8. | Col. C. H. L. Sharman of the Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(This was the second session of the Commission which meets at regular intervals.)</i> | | | |
| 57. Executive Board of UNESCO. | Paris. | July 24. | Mr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. |
| <i>(The Board considered arrangements for the UNESCO Conference in Mexico City in November.)</i> | | | |
| 58. International Conference of Labour Statisticians. | Montreal. | Aug. 4—
Aug. 13. | Mr. Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician. |
| <i>(The Conference, under I.L.O. auspices, planned a World Statistical Congress and discussed industrial accident statistics.)</i> | | | |
| 59. Conference of Empire Survey Officers. | London. | Aug. 18—
Aug. 30. | Mr. F. H. Peters, Hydrographic and Map Service, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This was a consultative meeting of Commonwealth experts.)</i> | | | |
| 60. Conference of the Directors of the International Meteorological Organization. | Toronto. | Aug. 4—
Sept. 13. | Mr. Andrew Thomson, Controller, Meteorological Division, Dept. of Transport. |
| <i>(The Conference drafted a Constitution for a World Meteorological Organization to be brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency.)</i> | | | |
| 61. Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel. | Stockholm. | Aug. 19—
Aug. 30. | Mr. J. A. McClelland, National War Labour Board. |
| <i>(This was the first session of this committee of the I.L.O.)</i> | | | |
| 62. General Conference of the F.A.O. | Geneva. | Aug. 25. | Rt. Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture. |
| <i>(The conference was concerned for the most part with the world cereal shortage.)</i> | | | |
| 63. Committee on Industrial Classification. | New York. | Aug. 25. | Mr. Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician. |
| <i>(This was a sub-committee of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.)</i> | | | |
| 64. Commonwealth Conference to discuss the Japanese Peace Settlement. | Canberra. | Aug. 26. | Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. |
| <i>(Commonwealth representatives considered the problems of a Japanese settlement.)</i> | | | |
| 65. Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | Aug. 28—
Sept. 8. | Mr. Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician. |
| <i>(The Commission recommended the publication of a United Nations statistical year-book.)</i> | | | |

Conference	Place	Date	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
66. Social Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.	New York.	Aug. 28— Sept. 12.	Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare (Welfare).
<i>(The Commission considered child welfare and the I.C.E.F.)</i>			
67. Interim Commission of the World Health Organization.	Geneva.	Aug. 30.	Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister (Health), Department of National Health and Welfare.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 24.)</i>			
68. Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, 11th Session.	Brussels.	Aug. 30.	Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 7.)</i>			
69. Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Monetary Fund.	London.	Sept. 11.	Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance.
<i>(The meeting considered loan applications, economic policy and relationship with the United Nations.)</i>			
70. International Civil Aviation Organization Legal Committee.	Brussels.	Sept. 8.	Mr. C. S. Booth, Secretary of the Air Transport Board.
<i>(This was a sub-committee of experts of I.C.A.O.)</i>			
71. Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.	New York.	Sept. 16.	Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman of the Delegation.
<i>(The Second Session of the General Assembly took a number of important decisions with respect to Korea, the Balkans, Palestine, and the establishment of an Interim Committee of the Assembly.)</i>			
72. Conference of the Directors of the International Meteorological Organization.	Washington.	Sept. 22.	Mr. Andrew Thomson, Controller, Meteorological Division, Dept. of Transport.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 60.)</i>			
73. Inter-Allied Reparations Agency.	Brussels.	Sept. 24.	Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 7.)</i>			
74. International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board.	New York.	Oct. 2— Oct. 4.	Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 3.)</i>			
75. Timber Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.	Geneva.	Oct. 15— Oct. 18.	Mr. R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.
<i>(A specialized Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe which discussed the problem of timber shortages in Europe.)</i>			

Conference	Place	Date	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
76. 4th Session of the Preparatory Commission of I.R.O.	Geneva.	Oct. 21— Nov. 1.	Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Minister to Italy.
<i>(At this session of the Preparatory Commission it was decided to set up an International Tracing Bureau and the main problems of care and maintenance and resettlement of refugees were further considered.)</i>			
77. International Civil Aviation Organization Conference on Commercial Rights in the Air.	Geneva.	Nov. 3.	Mr. J. Baldwin, Asst. Secretary to the Privy Council.
<i>(This conference met to consider a number of multilateral agreements on air freedoms.)</i>			
78. World Food Council.	Washington.	Nov. 4.	Dr. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
<i>(The F.A.O. convened this conference on general food supply problems.)</i>			
79. Second General Conference of UNESCO.	Mexico City.	Nov. 6— Dec. 3.	Mr. S. D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.
<i>(The Conference discussed the progress of UNESCO during 1947 and decided upon a programme and budget for 1948.)</i>			
80. Second Session of Inter-American Conference on Social Security.	Rio de Janeiro.	Nov. 10— Nov. 22.	Mr. E. B. Rogers, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Brazil (observer).
<i>(Canada sent an observer to this meeting which considered the problems of Social Security in the Americas.)</i>			
81. European Customs Union Conference.	Paris.	Nov. 10.	Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy, Paris (observer).
<i>(European nations considered closer economic co-operation in view of the possibility of United States' assistance under the Marshall Plan.)</i>			
82. Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, 13th Session.	Brussels.	Nov. 22.	Mr. G. W. McPherson, Special Adviser on Custodian Questions to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 7.)</i>			
83. United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.	Havana.	Nov. 27.	Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland (Chairman of the Delegation.)
<i>(This conference, which is still in session, is considering the establishment of an International Trade Organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations.)</i>			
84. Governing Body of the I.L.O.	Geneva.	Dec. 6.	Mr. P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Legation, Berne.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 19.)</i>			
85. International Wheat Conference—17th session.	Washington.	Dec. 8.	Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Agriculture.
<i>(See previous note—Conference No. 20.)</i>			
86. Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children.	New York.	Dec. 17.	Mr. H. H. Carter, Dept. of External Affairs.
<i>(This was the first meeting of this Special Committee set up by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the United Nations Appeal for Children.)</i>			

APPENDIX C

The Department of External Affairs

<i>Secretary of State for External Affairs</i>	Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.
<i>Parliamentary Assistant</i>	W. E. Harris, M.P.
<i>Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.</i>	L. B. Pearson
<i>Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.</i>	L. Beaudry.
<i>Canadian Representation Abroad</i>	<i>Chiefs of Mission</i>
Argentina	
Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires.	Ambassador—W. F. Chipman, K.C.
Australia	
High Commissioner's Office, Canberra.	High Commissioner—K.A. Greene, O.B.E.
Belgium	
Canadian Embassy, Brussels.	Ambassador—Victor Doré, C.M.G.
Brazil	
Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.	Chargé d'Affaires <i>a.i.</i> —E. B. Rogers.
Chile	
Canadian Embassy, Santiago.	Ambassador—C. F. Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.
China	
Canadian Embassy, Nanking.	Ambassador—Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.
Cuba	
Canadian Legation, Havana.	Minister—E. Vaillancourt.
Czechoslovakia	
Canadian Legation, Prague.	Chargé d'Affaires <i>a.i.</i> —R. M. Macdonnell.
Denmark	
Canadian Legation, Copenhagen.	Minister—Dr. H. Laureys.
France	
Canadian Embassy, Paris.	Ambassador— Maj.-Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.

Greece Canadian Embassy, Athens.	Ambassador— Maj.-Gen. Hon. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O.
India High Commissioner's Office, New Delhi.	High Commissioner, J. D. Kearney, K.C.
Ireland High Commissioner's Office, Dublin.	High Commissioner, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.
Italy Canadian Legation, Rome.	Minister, Jean Désy, K.C.
Luxembourg Canadian Legation.	Minister, Victor Doré, C.M.G.
Mexico Canadian Embassy, Mexico City.	Ambassador, S. D. Pierce, O.B.E.
Netherlands Canadian Embassy, The Hague.	Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
Newfoundland High Commissioner's Office, St. John's.	High Commissioner, J. S. Macdonald.
New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, Wellington.	High Commissioner, A. Rive.
Norway Canadian Legation, Oslo.	Minister, E. J. Garland.
Peru Canadian Embassy, Lima.	Ambassador, J. A. Strong.
Poland Canadian Legation, Warsaw.	Chargé d'Affaires <i>a.i.</i> , K. P. Kirkwood.
Sweden Canadian Legation, Stockholm.	Chargé d'Affaires <i>a.i.</i> , F. H. Palmer.
Switzerland Canadian Legation, Berne.	Minister, L. D. Wilgress.
Turkey Canadian Embassy, Ankara.	Ambassador, Maj.-Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Union of South Africa

High Commissioner's Office, High Commissioner,
Pretoria. E. D. McGreer.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Canadian Embassy, Chargé d'Affaires *a.i.*, J. W. Holmes.
Moscow.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

High Commissioner's Office, High Commissioner, N. A. Robertson.
London.

United States of America

Canadian Embassy, Ambassador, H. H. Wrong.
Washington.

*Special Missions**Heads of Missions***Germany**

Canadian Military Mission, Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.
Berlin.

Japan

Canadian Liaison Mission, E. H. Norman.
Tokyo.

United States of America

Canadian Delegation to Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton,
United Nations Atomic C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Energy Commission, New
York.

CONSULATES**Brazil**

Canadian Consulate, Consul, J. C. Depocas.
Sao Paulo.

Portugal

Canadian Consulate General, Acting Consul General, L. S. Glass.
Lisbon.

United States of America

Canadian Consulate General, Consul General, E. Turcotte.
Chicago.

Canadian Consulate General, Consul General, H. D. Scully.
New York City.

Canadian Vice Consulate, Honorary Vice-Consul, A. Laffeur.
Portland.

Venezuela

Canadian Consulate General, Acting Consul General, C. S. Bissett.
Caracas.

APPENDIX D

Offices Opened During the Calendar Year 1947

1. March 16, Canadian Legation, Czechoslovakia—Mr. R. M. Macdonnell arrived to assume his duties as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.
2. March 21, Canadian Legation, Sweden—Mr. F. H. Palmer, a member of the Commercial Intelligence Service, already stationed in Stockholm, presented his letter of introduction as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, and opened the Legation.
3. May 2, Canadian Legation, Poland—Mr. K. P. Kirkwood arrived to assume his duties as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.
4. May 16, Canadian Legation, Switzerland—Mr. P. E. Renaud arrived to assume his duties as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Mr. Wilgress presented his Letter of Credence on October 21.
5. June 22, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, India—Mr. J. D. Kearney arrived to assume his duties as High Commissioner.
6. June 30, Canadian Consulate, Brazil—Mr. J. C. Depocas, a member of the Foreign Trade Service, who was already stationed in Sao Paulo, received his Exequatur from the Brazilian Government and assumed his duties as Canadian Consul.
7. September 1, Canadian Legation, Denmark—Dr. Henry Laureys arrived in Copenhagen to assume his duties as Minister. The Canadian Minister at Oslo had previously been accredited jointly to Norway and Denmark.
8. September 29, Canadian Legation, Italy—Mr. Jean Désy arrived in Rome to assume his duties as Canadian Minister.
9. November 3, Canadian Consulate General, Chicago—The Consulate General opened on November 3 and Mr. E. Turcotte arrived in Chicago on November 9 to assume his duties as Consul General.
10. November 17, Canadian Embassy, Turkey—Major General V. W. Odlum arrived in Ankara to assume his duties as Ambassador.

APPENDIX E

British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada

Argentine Republic

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez (January 13, 1947).

18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Australia

High Commissioner—The Right Honourable Francis M. Forde (January 18, 1947).

24 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Belgium

Ambassador—His Excellency A. Paternotte de La Vaillée (July 20, 1945).

395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Brazil

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes (April 26, 1946).

400 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Chile

Ambassador—His Excellency General Arnaldo Carrasco (June 5, 1947).

ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

China

Ambassador—His Excellency Liu Chieh (June 7, 1947).

410 BESSERER STREET, OTTAWA.

Cuba

Minister—His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull (November 2, 1945).

499 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Czechoslovakia

Minister—His Excellency František Němec (March 11, 1947).

171 CLEMOW AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Denmark

Minister—His Excellency G. B. Holler (March 7, 1946).

ROOM 103, BIRKS BLDG., 107 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Finland

Minister—His Excellency Urho Toivola (January 7, 1948).

108 LISGAR STREET, OTTAWA.

France

Ambassador—His Excellency Francisque Gay (nominated).

Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. Jean Basdevant.

42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Greece

Ambassador—His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulo (November 12, 1945).

SUITE 110, CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Iceland

Minister—His Excellency Thor Thors (January 20, 1948).

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

India

High Commissioner—Sardar the Honourable Hardit Singh Malik, C.I.E., O.B.E. (September 3, 1947).

114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Ireland

High Commissioner—The Honourable John J. Hearne (August 18, 1939)

140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Italy

Minister—His Excellency Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato (October 10, 1947).

384 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Mexico

Ambassador—His Excellency Primo Villa Michel (September 15, 1947)

11 METCALFE STREET, OTTAWA.

Netherlands

Ambassador—His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen (April 2, 1947).

SUITE 515, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

New Zealand

High Commissioner—The Honourable James Thorn (May 12, 1947).

107 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Norway

Minister—His Excellency Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).

509 PLAZA BUILDING, 45 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Peru

Ambassador—His Excellency Alfredo Benavides (March 29, 1945).

36 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

Poland

Minister—His Excellency Jan Milnikiel (nominated).

Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Dr. Z. R. Bielski (June 15, 1947).

183 CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Sweden

Minister—His Excellency Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).

720 MANOR ROAD, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

Switzerland

Minister—His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef (April 25, 1946).

ROOM 254, CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Turkey

Ambassador—His Excellency Muzaffer Göker (November 12, 1947).
ROOM 612, CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

Union of South Africa

High Commissioner—The Honourable Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.,
(September 10, 1945).
15 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador—
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. Nikolai D.
Belokhvoshtikov (December 29, 1947).
285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

High Commissioner—The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck,
K.C.M.G., M.C., (May 29, 1946).
EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

United States of America

Ambassador—His Excellency the Honourable Ray Atherton (November 19, 1943).
100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Uruguay

Minister—His Excellency César Montero Bustamente (Nominated).

Yugoslavia

Minister—His Excellency Mato Jaksic (nominated).
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*—Mr. Pavle Lukin (February 8, 1947).
259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

APPENDIX F

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed
Argentina.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....		
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Mario Lilledal.....	1946
		Consul.....	Pedro Bonnetón.....	1947
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Consul.....	Julio A. Troisi.....	1947
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consul.....	José M. Fernández.....	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	Manuel Lezica.....	1947
Belgium.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Consul.....	*M. Polet.....	1927
	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*A. N. Jones.....	1921
	London, Ont.....	Consular Agent.....	*G. Legon.....	1941
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Jean Querton.....	1947
	".....	Commercial Secretary.....	Marcel Kittel.....	1947
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Consul.....	*A. J. Major.....	1927
	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....	*T. Collart.....	1933
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Consul.....	*M. Koets.....	1931
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consul.....	*R. G. McInerney.....	1937
	Sydney, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	*E. I. Martheleur.....	1931
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*B. Day.....	1946
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*L. J. Dupuis.....	1947
	Victoria, B.C.....	Consul (absent).....	*R. O. D. Harvey.....	1938
".....	Acting Consul.....	*L. J. Fekman.....	1941	
Winnipeg, Man.....	Acting Consul.....	*S. J. Dale.....	1940	
Bolivia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General for Canada.....	Dr. Emilio Díaz Romero.....	1946
	".....	Consul.....	*Paul Viau.....	1927
	Victoria, B.C.....	Consul.....	*J. H. Beatty.....	1938
Brazil.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....		
	".....	Consul.....	A. Teixeira Vallão.....	1946
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	José Setta Camaro, Jr.....	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....	*A. P. Watkins.....	1929
Chile.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Mariano Bustos.....	1946
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*H. Morris.....	1926
China.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul General.....	Yin Tao Hsiung.....	1945
	".....	Consul.....	Jen Tsoo-Hong.....	1945
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	Liu Tsong-wu.....	1944
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul General.....	Li Chao.....	1943
	".....	Consul.....	Ying yu-Huang.....	1943
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	Tsung-Liang-i.....	1946
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	Wen-Tao-Weng.....	1944
".....	Vice-Consul.....	Chow Chung-chu.....	1947	
Colombia.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General for Canada.....	Jorge Castaño-Castillo.....	1947
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	Reinaldo Muñoz-Zembrano.....	1947
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consul.....	*William A. Ross.....	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*H. J. Morris.....	1925
Costa Rica.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General for Canada.....	Dr. Claudio Escoto León.....	1947
	".....	Consul.....	*Wilfred Carcaud.....	1942
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*H. Colquhoun.....	1931
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*J. H. Hamilton.....	1937

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed
Cuba.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	Alberto Rodriguez León.	1947
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul.....	Mrs. Emilia Zaydin.	1947
Czechoslovakia	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Dr. J. Kotrly.....	1945
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*H. H. Van Wart.....	1936
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	*M. B. Steinkopf.....	1937
Denmark.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Vice-Consul.....	*E. Petersen.....	1936
	Edmonton, Alta.....	Vice-Consul.....	*C. E. Gundersen.....	1946
	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*H. I. Mathers.....	1946
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul.....	Theodor Schults.....	1947
	Newcastle, N.B.....	Vice-Consul.....	*Thronð Bertil Bruun.	1947
	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	*O. F. Strange.....	1928
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Vice-Consul.....	*W. H. Petry.....	1911
	Regina, Sask.....	Vice-Consul.....	*F. J. James.....	1933
	Saint John, N.B.....	Vice-Consul.....	*T. P. Larsen.....	1936
	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Vice-Consul.....	*L. Stilling.....	1934
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*D. V. Klein.....	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*C. C. Busch.....	1946
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	*G. L. Johannson.....	1939
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	*C. C. S. Fremming	1928
	Dominican Republic	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*J. G. Quigley.....
".....		Vice-Consul.....	*O. F. MacKenzie.....	1939
Montreal, P.Q.....		Consul General.....	E. Estrella.....	1945
".....		Vice-Consul.....	*René Gaudreau.....	1947
Ottawa, Ont.....		Consul General.....	Julio A. Ricart.....	1946
Quebec, P.Q.....		Consul.....	*Dr. G. A. Hostos.....	1945
Ecuador.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	Danilo Brugal Alfau.	1945
	".....	Consul.....	*A. C. Douglas.....	1947
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Camilo J. Andrade y Pino.	1947
France.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*H. M. Morrison.....	1943
	Calgary, Alta.....	Consular Agent.....	*Dr. L. O. Beauchemin.	1947
Greece.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Consular General.....	*Miss Paulette Crevolin..	1947
	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	Robert Picard.....	1947
	Moncton, N.B.....	Consular Agent.....	*Calixte Savoie.....	1946
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Ernest Triat.....	1947
	".....	Consul.....	Michel Le Coënt.....	1947
	".....	Consul.....	Pierre Gabard.....	1947
	North Sydney, N.S.....	Consular Agent.....	*Eugène Bénac.....	1946
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	A. Lorand.....	1947
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	P. Job.....	1947
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Paul Pierre Lorion	1945
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	Paul del Perugia..	1947
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consular Agent.....	*Charles Frédéric Whelly.	1947
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	Jacques Grellet.....	1946
Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	Alexis Anfosy.....	1947	
Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	P. Adigard des Gautries.	1944	
Guatemala.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	*J. Dodds, C.B.E..	1943
	".....	Deputy Consul.....	*D. Coulouridis.....	1943
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	Dem. S. Floras.....	1947
	".....	Deputy Vice-Consul.....	*G. Vlassis.....	1938
Guatemala.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Ernesto A. Morales	1947
	".....	Consul.....	*Dr. L. P. Hébert..	1930
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*H. E. Hacking.....	1929

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed
Haiti.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*R. M. Fielding.....	1936
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul.....	Jean M. Lescouffair	1947
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	*Dr. P. Geoffrion...	1937
	".....	Cultural Attaché.....	*Edouard Woolley..	1947
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Consul General.....	Philippe Cantave..	1944
".....	".....	Press Attaché.....	Laurere Saint-Juste	1947
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*J. A. Gunn.....	1925
Honduras.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	*David Abraham Schwartz	1946
Iceland.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	*F. K. Warren.....	1945
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*J. Ragnar Johnson..	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....	*Lorentz Thor- laksson.	1945
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	*G. L. Johannesson..	1942
Italy.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul.....	Piero Guadagnini..	1947
	Toronto, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	Roberto Riccardi..	1947
Lebanon.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Consul.....	Maurice J. Tabet..	1947
Liberia.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*P. E. Hechler.....	1928
Luxembourg.....	Quebec, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	*M. Koets.....	1942
Mexico.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul General.....	*P. L. Whitman.....	1947
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	Luis L. Duplan.....	1947
	".....	Consul.....	Alberto Genis Avila.	1944
	".....	Vice-Consul.....	Jorge Alcocar Carregha.	1947
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Consul.....	*A. Turcot.....	1931
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	Benjamin C. Trevino.	1947
Monaco.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul.....	*M. Pasquin.....	1927
Netherlands.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Vice-Consul.....	*T. L. O'Keefe.....	1935
	Chattham, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	G. M. Dodman.....	1933
	Edmonton, Alta.....	Vice-Consul.....	*L. D. Hyndman.....	1941
	Fort William, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	*F. Babe.....	1923
	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*F. K. Warren.....	1923
	Hamilton, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	*G. Moes.....	1947
	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General for Canada.	Dr. A. Sevenster...	1945
	".....	Consul.....	Baron O. F. Ben- tiek van Schoon- heten.	1947
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Vice-Consul.....		
	Regina, Sask.....	Vice-Consul.....	*D. J. Thom.....	1937
	Saint John, N.B.....	Vice-Consul.....	*R. D. Keirstead...	1941
	Sherbrooke, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	*C. D. Ryan.....	1940
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*H. P. van Gelder..	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	Jonkheer F. K. L. 'Coenen van' Gravesloot.	1946
	Victoria, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....	*W. G. C. Holland..	1933
Winnipeg, Man.....	Consul.....	*Dr. L. J. F. van Riemsdijk.	1934	
Nicaragua.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General.....	*Lucien Viau.....	1947
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*W. D. Branson.....	1943
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*J. K. Cavers.....	1946

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

† With personal rank of Consul General.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed
Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Acting Vice-Consul	*J. T. Troy	1942
	Camrose, Alta.	Vice-Consul	*I. A. Christenson	1931
	Estevan, Sask.	Consul	*H. A. Westergaard	1937
	Fort William, Ont.	Acting Vice-Consul	*J. Styffe	1943
	Halifax, N.S.	Acting Consul	*H. I. Mathers	1946
	Louisburg, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*G. D. D. Lewis	1921
	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General for Canada.	H. E. Daniel Steen	1934
	"	Consul	K. Orre	1947
	Newcastle, N.B.	Vice-Consul	*D. S. Creaghman	1936
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*W. Hackett	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Acting Vice-Consul	*J. Styffe	1943
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Vice-Consul	*Dr. J. Munthe	1943
	Quebec, P.Q.	Vice-Consul	*F. W. Clark	1942
	Saint John, N.B.	Vice-Consul	*H. E. Kane	1930
	Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*R. F. Young	1944
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	O. Omejer	1942
	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul	*H. Worsoe	1941
	"	Vice-Consul	*C. J. Bjorke	1920
	Victoria, B.C.	Vice-Consul	*C. A. Ridout	1945
	Winnipeg, Man.	Consul	*C. T. Kummen	1937
Panama	Montreal, P.Q. †			
	Saint John, N.B.	Consul	*J. N. Cochrane	1938
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	*E. Le Feuvre	1925
	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul	*E. G. Johnson	1927
	Victoria, B.C.	Vice-Consul	*Dr. R. de Boyrie	1945
Paraguay	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul	*H. Richmond	1945
Peru	Halifax, N.S.	Consul General	*S. C. Oland	1947
	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	O. Pinedo del Aguila	1944
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	*W. C. Reid	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul General	J. C. Mognaschi	1942
	"	Vice-Consul	*H. M. Elliott	1940
Poland	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	Dr. T. Rakowski	1947
	"	Vice-Consul	Jan J. Rolian	1946
	Winnipeg, Man.	Consul	Zygmunt W. Ziemiński	1947
Portugal	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin	1947
	"	Consul	*Dr. E. Dubeau	1939
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*W. Hackett	1910
	Saint John, N.B.	Consul	*H. A. Allison	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	*Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean	1922
El Salvador	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	Roberto Imberton	1945
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	*Ernest Paul	1947
	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul	*Thomas J. F. Flynn	1947
	Victoria, B.C.	Consul	*Maurice Melendez D.	1947
	"	Vice-Consul	*G. Webb	1935
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Vice-Consul	Miguel Espelius y Pedrosa (Count of Morales)	1946
	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General for Canada.	L. Martinez Campos (Count of Santovenia)	1944
	"	Consul	*Daniel de Yturralde	1940
	"	Vice-Consul	*R. Sainthill	1935
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*H. Coulombe	1935
	Quebec, P.Q.	Vice-Consul	*Col. F. B. Robins	1939
	Toronto, Ont.	Vice-Consul	*F. P. Bernard	1940
	Vancouver, B.C.	Vice-Consul		
	"	Vice-Consul		
	"	Vice-Consul		

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.
† The Consulate General of the United States of America at Montreal has taken charge of the archives of the Consulate of Panama.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—Continued

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed	
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	Vice-Consul	*T. L. O'Keefe	1938	
	Edmonton, Alta.	Vice-Consul ¹	*E. Skarin	1920	
	Halifax, N.S.	Vice-Consul ²	*J. M. Davidson	1906	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Minister and Consul General for Canada ³	His Excellency Per Wijkman	1941	
	Newcastle, N.B.	Vice-Consul	*D. S. Creaghan	1925	
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Vice-Consul	*J. Koreen	1941	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Consul	*O. Hanson	1924	
	Quebec, P.Q.	Vice-Consul	*G. Dunn	1927	
	Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*O. N. Mann	1927	
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*O. N. Mann	1946	
	Saint John, N.B.	Vice-Consul ¹	*D. W. Ledingham	1931	
	Toronto, Ont.	Consul	*J. E. Ander	1939	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Acting Consul	*K. A. Stahl	1940	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Consul	*A. Hermanson	1928	
	Switzerland	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	Dr. Frédéric J. Koestli	1947
		Toronto, Ont.	Vice-Consul	*J. Oertli	1939
		"	Vice-Consul	I. Sembinelli	1947
Vancouver, B.C.		Consul	*E. Baeschlin	1928	
Winnipeg, Man.		Acting Consul	E. A. Steiner	1946	
United States of America	Calgary, Alta.	Vice-Consul	Charles W. Allen	1930	
	Edmonton, Alta.	Vice-Consul	P. C. Sedicum	1943	
	"	Vice-Consul	Charles H. McLoon	1947	
	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	Consul	Charles H. Stephan	1947	
	Halifax, N.S.	Consul General	A. W. Klieforth	1946	
	"	Consul	Archibald E. Gray	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	Chas. H. Taliaferro	1942	
	"	Vice-Consul	Fred Wren	1946	
	Hamilton, Ont.	Consul	Robert English	1945	
	"	Vice-Consul	George Moffitt	1946	
	Montreal, P.Q.	Consul General	North Winship	1944	
	"	Consul	Eugene M. Hinkle	1946	
	"	Consul	John R. Barry	1947	
	"	Consul	James E. Callahan	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	Walter H. Schoellkopf	1946	
	"	Vice-Consul	B. White	1944	
	"	Vice-Consul	Stanley T. Hayes	1939	
	"	Vice-Consul	Frank G. Mitchell	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	Stephen Olesnevich	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	Robert C. Johnson	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	Frederic H. Behr, Jr.	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	H. T. Pepin	1944	
	"	Vice-Consul	J. M. Macfarland	1945	
	"	Vice-Consul	Charles T. Warner	1945	
	"	Vice-Consul	Robert C. Huffman	1947	
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Consul	Arthur R. Williams	1947	
	"	Vice-Consul	William H. Brown	1938	
Ottawa, Ont.	Consul	John C. Shillock, Jr.	1944		
"	Consul	George C. Minor	1947		
"	Vice-Consul	Terry B. Sanders	1946		
Ottawa, Ont.	Vice-Consul	Paul F. Du Vivier	1946		
"	Vice-Consul	Miss Dorothy T. Brown	1946		
"	Vice-Consul	Jay F. Steinmets	1946		
Quebec, P.Q.	Consul	J. Kenley Bacon	1945		
"	Vice-Consul	William Curtis Lakeland	1945		
"	Vice-Consul	Thomasa E. Estes	1946		

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.
¹ With personal rank of Consul.
² In charge of Finnish, Hungarian and Roumanian interests.

CONSULAR OFFICES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

Country	Place	Designation	Name	When appointed
United States of America (cont'd)	Regina, Sask.....	Vice-Consul.....	D. E. Cyphers.....	1944
	"	Vice-Consul.....	James R. Riddle...	1945
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consul.....	H. M. Donaldson...	1944
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Joseph P. Nagoski...	1946
	Sarnia, Ont.....	Vice-Consul.....	C. E. B. Payne.....	1940
	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	Sidney A. Belovsky...	1947
	"	Consul.....	Easton T. Kelsey...	1941
	"	Consul.....	F. A. Bohne.....	1947
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Robert W. Harding...	1930
	"	Vice-Consul.....	R. H. Macy.....	1943
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Charles F. Johnson...	1945
	"	Vice-Consul.....	G. L. Tolman.....	1943
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Herbert F. N. Schmitt.....	1946
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul General.....	Howard K. Travers.....	1946
	"	Consul.....	George D. Andrews...	1947
	"	Consul.....	Ralph A. Boernstein.....	1943
	"	Consul.....	Orray Tait, Jr.....	1947
	"	Consul.....	Nelson P. Meeks.....	1947
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Augustus C. Owen...	1931
	"	Vice-Consul.....	W. F. Davis Gebhart.....	1947
	Victoria, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....	Charles C. Carson.....	1946
	"	Consul.....	Leo J. Callanan.....	1947
	"	Vice-Consul.....	Eugene H. Johnson...	1941
Windsor, Ont.....	Consul.....	Bernard Gotlieb.....	1944	
"	Consul.....	John L. Bankhead.....	1945	
"	Consul.....	Duncan M. White.....	1947	
"	Vice-Consul.....	G. C. Sundell.....	1940	
Winnipeg, Man.....	Vice-Consul.....	Juan L. Gorrell.....	1946	
"	Consul General.....	W. H. McKinney.....	1945	
"	Consul.....	Stewart E. McMillin.....	1946	
"	Vice-Consul.....	Joseph W. Sowell.....	1945	
"	Vice-Consul.....	J. Ramon Solana.....	1947	
"	Vice-Consul.....	Quentin R. Bates.....	1947	
Uruguay.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul (in charge of the Consulate General).	*Carlos M. Reyles..	1947
"	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*José G. Villaverde..	1947
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*Roberto Kroner.....	1945
Venezuela.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	*H. R. Silver.....	1924
"	Montreal, P.Q.....	Consul General for Canada.	Marco Aurelio Rodriguez.....	1947
"	Toronto, Ont.....	Consul.....	*Hugh J. Plaxton....	1946
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*D. S. Donaghy.....	1946

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REPORT
of the
Department of
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA
1948

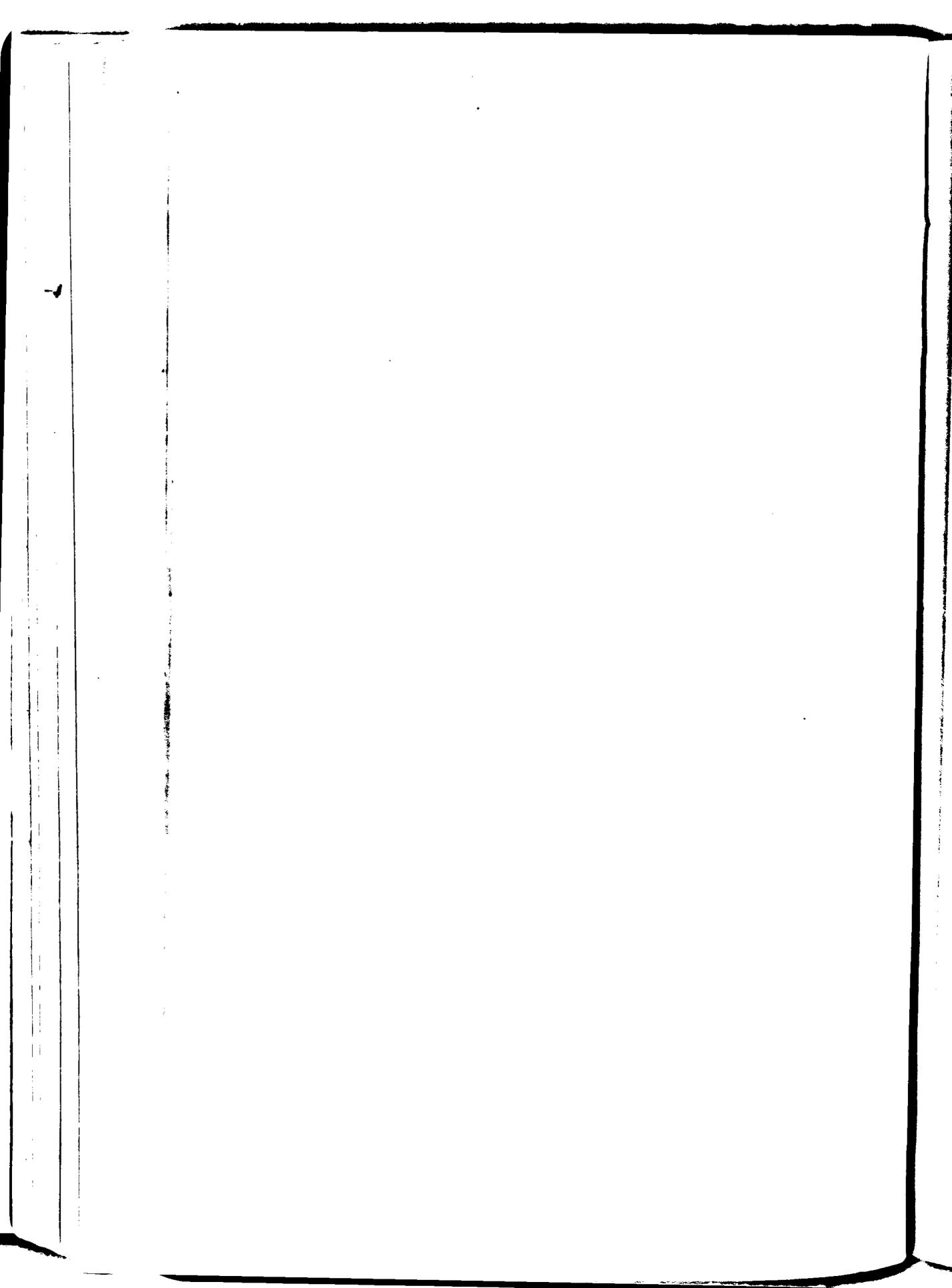
REPORT
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CANADA

1948



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The Honourable L. B. PEARSON, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Sir: I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year 1948.

Yours sincerely

ESCOTT REID,
*Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.*

OTTAWA, January 4, 1949.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	7
I. Organization of the Department	
At Ottawa.....	9
Missions Abroad.....	10
II. Political	
North Atlantic Treaty.....	15
Germany.....	19
German Settlement.....	19
Canadian Commentaries.....	20
Future Political Organization of Germany.....	21
The Role of the German Economy.....	22
Property Claims in Germany.....	22
International Ruhr Authority.....	22
Berlin Blockade.....	23
Development of Political Organization in Western Germany.....	24
Disposal of former Italian Colonies.....	25
Postponement of Japanese Peace Conference.....	26
Far Eastern Commission.....	26
Provisional Recognition of Israel.....	27
Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.....	27
Repeal of Irish External Relations Act.....	28
Newfoundland: Negotiations for Union.....	28
Background.....	29
The Basic Problem of Union.....	31
Financial Problems.....	31
Fisheries Administration.....	34
Extension of Federal Services.....	35
Conclusion.....	35
III. United Nations	
Security Council.....	36
Interim Committee of the General Assembly.....	36
Second Special Session of the General Assembly... ..	37
Temporary Commission on Korea.....	37
Economic and Social Council.....	38
Specialized Agencies.....	38
General Assembly: First part of the Third Session	39

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

IV. Economic	PAGE
European Recovery Programme.....	40
Havana Charter and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.....	42
Canada-United Kingdom Economic Discussions...	46
International Civil Aviation.....	47
Telecommunications.....	48
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organ- ization.....	49
Agreements for Avoidance of Double Taxation	50
St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Proposals.....	51
V. Legal	
Peace Treaties.....	54
Geneva Conventions.....	54
War Crimes.....	55
Reparations from Enemy and ex-Enemy Countries	55
Claims.....	56
International Joint Commission.....	56
Canadian Newsprint Companies.....	57
Civil Procedure Conventions.....	57
Extradition Treaties.....	58
Authentication of Documents.....	58
VI. Defence Liaison.....	59
VII. Information	
Press Liaison.....	60
Circulation of Documents.....	61
Publications and Reference material.....	61
Photographs, Posters and other Graphic Materials	63
Enquiries Service.....	64
Library Services.....	64
Cultural Relations and Education.....	64
Co-operation with other Agencies.....	67
VIII. Consular	
Consular Work at Ottawa.....	69
Consular Work Abroad.....	70
IX. Personnel	
Recruiting of Foreign Service Officers.....	74
Training of Foreign Service Officers.....	75
Posting of Foreign Service Officers.....	76

6

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
X. Protocol	
Diplomatic, Commonwealth and Consular Representation in Canada.....	77
Precedence of High Commissioners.....	78
Recognition of Foreign Consular Representatives in Canada.....	78
International Organizations.....	79
Visit of the Governor General to Brazil.....	79
Government Hospitality.....	80
XI. Administration.....	81
Appendices	
A. International Agreements.....	82
B. International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented during 1948	88
C. Missions Abroad by Status and Location.....	99
D. Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada.....	104
E. Consular Offices in Canada.....	107
F. Publications of the Department of External Affairs.....	115

Introduction

THE Secretary of State for External Affairs is required by statute to table in Parliament annually "a report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding".

This report is not a review of Canada's international relationships during the past year, but it does indicate the nature and scope of the external problems that faced this country in 1948. It attempts to make a general but not exhaustive summary of the work of the Department in that period, and outlines against the necessary background the course followed by Canada in international affairs.

For this reason separate accounts of the work at Canadian missions abroad do not appear in this year's report, though special reference is made to their main operations. These missions exist to serve the interests of Canada and Canadians abroad, and to act as listening and observation posts for the Government. For a country in Canada's economic and geographical position, reliable information and careful interpretation, on the spot, of policies and events abroad are indispensable in the present international situation.

The report begins with a brief outline of the organization of the Department, and of the work of Canadian missions abroad. It then reviews, under functional headings, the principal business of the Department in 1948.

The range of the Department's activities is indicated by the responsibility of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, under the Department of External Affairs Act, for the "conduct of all official communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of any other country in connection with the external affairs of Canada." He is also charged with the conduct of international negotiations and such other duties in relation to external affairs as may be assigned to him by order of the Governor-in-Council.

In view of the diversity of Canada's interests abroad, the administration of Canadian external policy involves close and continuous co-operation with other government departments and agencies. For example, Canada's participation in specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, calls for the concerted action of the Department of External Affairs and the Departments of Labour, Agriculture, and National Health and Welfare.

8

Where financial, commercial and general economic developments have international implications, the Department must co-ordinate its views and actions with those of the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Transport, the Bank of Canada, the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. On all legal and constitutional aspects of external policy close liaison is maintained with the Department of Justice. On defence questions, immigration and public information, departmental procedure is worked out in consultation with the other departments concerned.

The Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent was Secretary of State for External Affairs until September 10, 1948. On the same day the Honourable L. B. Pearson was sworn in as Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. W. E. Harris was Parliamentary Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs until November 15, 1948, when he became Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister. Mr. Laurent Beaudry was Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs until his retirement on April 9, 1948, and Mr. Escott Reid became Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on September 11, 1948, following Mr. Pearson's appointment to the Cabinet.

I. Organization of the Department

At Ottawa

The staff of the Department is headed by an Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs with two Assistant Under-Secretaries. They are assisted by officers of various ranks, formally designated in the diplomatic list as Counsellor, First, Second and Third Secretary. By Civil Service classification they are known as Foreign Service Officers.

The work of the Department at Ottawa is at present carried on through twelve Divisions organized principally on a functional basis.

There are three geographical Divisions: the Commonwealth, the European, and the American and Far Eastern. These work under the direct supervision of an Assistant Under-Secretary and deal with all matters which are not the primary concern of one of the other divisions of the Department.

On the political aspects of other matters, as for example legal, economic, consular and information questions, they confer with the divisions which are primarily responsible, and co-ordinate the various aspects of Canadian policy in the countries and areas coming within their sphere.

The United Nations Division co-ordinates the activities of the Department and other departments of government in relation to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and deals with international conferences and organizations and other United Nations business.

The Defence Liaison Division was created in November, 1948, to co-ordinate the Department's work on defence matters. It works closely with the principal bodies concerned with the development and execution of the defence policies of the government.

The Economic Division deals with all financial, commercial and general economic questions which have international implications. It is responsible, therefore, for the work of the Department in connection with such matters as commercial and financial treaties and agreements, foreign loans, international civil aviation, telecommunications, shipping, and exchange and balance of payments problems. Relations with certain international agencies in the economic field are also the responsibility of this Division.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It arranges the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of foreign heads of state and extends to them government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

The Legal Division deals with the legal aspects of Canada's relations with other states. It examines the constitutional implications for Canada of all international undertakings, working closely with the Department of Justice on questions of this kind. It is also responsible for the registration of treaties and international agreements in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and the publication and presentation of these to Parliament. It assists in the preparation of treaties and in their later interpretation and application.

The Information Division's chief function is to provide information about Canada to meet the needs of the missions abroad, and to make available background information for foreign writers and students. It co-ordinates and assists the information work abroad of other government agencies. It is also responsible for providing current information and reference materials within Canada about external affairs policy and the work of the Department.

The Consular Division is responsible for all consular matters. It instructs diplomatic and consular officers in consular duties and guides them in the performance of such duties. It also assists in the formulation of policies relating to consular work.

The Personnel Division is responsible for the training and posting to various divisions in Ottawa and to missions abroad of all persons employed by the Department. It also deals with other related personnel matters.

The Administrative Division is primarily concerned with financial control. In addition, it deals with personnel administration; the setting and payment of salaries and living allowances; the renting, purchase and furnishing of properties abroad; and the supply to missions abroad of their normal day-to-day requirements. It makes travel arrangements for all personnel and issues letters of credit to employees of other government departments travelling on official business.

Missions Abroad

Canada now has twenty-nine diplomatic missions abroad, eleven consular offices, and four special missions: the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations and to the Atomic Energy Commission; Permanent Representation at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva; the Military Mission in Germany; and the Liaison Mission in Japan. The diplomatic missions consist of fourteen Embassies, eight Legations and seven High Commissioners' Offices. The total number of posts abroad is, therefore, forty-four; this does not include Luxembourg, to which the Canadian Minister to Belgium is accredited, but where no office is maintained. (Fifty-one countries maintain missions in Canada).

Seven new Canadian posts were established during the year: a Legation in Belgrade; Permanent Representation to the United Nations at New York and Geneva; a Consulate-General at San Francisco; Consulates at Detroit and Boston in the United States, and at Frankfurt in Germany. During the year the Legation at Rome was raised to the status of Embassy. General A. G. L. McNaughton was appointed Permanent Delegate to the United Nations and Canadian Representative on the Security Council on January 9, 1948. Mr. Emile Vaillancourt presented his letter of credence as the first Canadian Minister in Yugoslavia on February 26. No comparable expansion of representation abroad is contemplated during the coming year.

The following changes took place during 1948 in the personnel of Canadian missions already established.

Mr. C. P. Hébert presented his letter of credence as Minister in Cuba on February 28. Mr. J. S. Macdonald presented his letter of credence as Ambassador in Brazil on June 3. Mr. Jean Désy, who was Minister in Italy, presented his letter of credence as Ambassador in that country on June 26. Mr. J. B. C. Watkins succeeded Mr. J. W. Holmes as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Moscow in August. Mr. C. J. Burchell was appointed High Commissioner in Newfoundland on September 7. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Minister to Switzerland, assumed his additional duties as Permanent Representative at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva. (A table showing the location and status of all Canadian missions abroad is included in Appendix C. See also map facing page 10.)

Canadian missions abroad are an integral part of the Department. Heads of mission report to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and receive their instructions from him.

The diplomatic staff of an embassy or a legation consists of the Ambassador or Minister assisted by one or more diplomatic officers. Where there is sufficient consular work to warrant it, a consul or vice-consul is appointed to the mission; otherwise the work is done by one of the other officers at the post. Where there is a consulate alone it operates under the general supervision of the head of mission in that country.

Part of a mission's work is to distribute information about Canada. In New York, Washington, London, Paris, Canberra and Mexico City information officers are attached to the mission for this purpose. Elsewhere it is the task of one of the secretaries. Where there are no diplomatic representatives the trade commissioner or other Canadian government official stationed in the country does this work.

Officers of other departments of the Canadian Government—commercial secretaries, military, naval, air or special attachés—are

attached to some missions. Though responsible to the heads of their own departments in Ottawa, they work under the general supervision and direction of the head of the mission, who is the representative of the Canadian Government.

The main responsibilities of diplomatic missions abroad are to inform the government of events in the country in which they are situated and to interpret their significance; to safeguard Canadian interests; to conduct negotiations with the governments to which they are accredited; to assist in spreading accurate information about Canada; and to represent the Government of Canada formally and informally on all occasions.

A special interest of Canadian missions abroad during the past year has been the economic questions reviewed in Chapter Four of this report. Numerous problems have arisen from the postwar economic adjustments in many countries, and our missions have devoted much of their time to dealing with them as they affect Canadians. They include such matters as assistance to Canadians in presenting their claims for compensation arising out of war damage or the nationalization of industries (particularly in Europe); interpreting Canada's foreign exchange conservation program; making representations on behalf of Canadians concerning import restrictions or foreign exchange regulations operating in foreign countries to the prejudice of Canadian firms or individuals; reporting to the Canadian Government on international economic organizations of which Canada is not a member, as for example the European Customs Union Study Group, and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

The missions vary greatly in size. The larger missions in London and Washington include the head of mission, a diplomatic staff consisting of counsellors, a number of secretaries, information and consular officers, and in addition, commercial secretaries, service attachés, and representatives of other government departments. Smaller missions consist of the head of mission (Ambassador, Minister or High Commissioner), one or two diplomatic secretaries, a commercial secretary, and in some cases a service attaché. At one or two posts the Canadian representative may fill the dual role of Canadian Government trade commissioner and consul-general.

The volume of correspondence between the missions and the Department on all matters is very considerable. Reports of important political and economic developments or of urgent negotiations are sent to Ottawa by teletype and cable, and are supplemented by airmail despatches. When reporting on a political crisis, for example the government crisis in France during the summer of 1948, the Ambassador will substantially supplement information already available in the press with an analysis and commentary based on interviews with officials and political leaders, and his own knowledge of the general

situation. He is thus able to keep the government informed of the significance of events and their probable trend. A number of missions support their telegrams and despatches on particular subjects with confidential weekly or fortnightly summaries of political and economic events; these are circulated to interested government departments and to other missions abroad.

During the year the Department sent to the missions 23,000 despatches and letters and 20,000 telegrams and teletype messages. It received from the missions 22,500 despatches and letters and 22,000 telegrams and teletype messages.

The duties of the diplomatic staff of a mission are many and varied. In a large mission duties are specialized; in a small mission one or two secretaries will be responsible for general reporting, consular and information duties, and administration. In addition to the regular reports on political events, economic and defence questions, despatches are written on any social, cultural, scientific or other matters which are considered to be of interest and value to the government. Secretaries of mission may also be called upon to represent their chief at meetings of international or Commonwealth bodies, and to attend international conferences as delegates or advisers.

Information about Canada distributed from Ottawa is effective only if it is brought before the people in other countries for whom it is intended. In large missions, the information officer, and in smaller missions the head of mission and diplomatic secretaries, must maintain constant liaison with the agencies of press, radio and film. They must be ready to answer any demands for information about Canada and, when necessary, must try to stimulate such demands.

Consular problems include the renewal and issuance of Canadian passports, determination of nationality under the Canadian Citizenship Act, assistance and advice in travel matters, aid to distressed Canadians abroad and certification of documents. In posts where there is no representative of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, a great deal of time is devoted to immigration and visa questions.

Heads of mission are called upon to represent Canada at various international meetings. For example, in 1948 Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Minister to Switzerland, represented Canada at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba; the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization and of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, both of which were held in Geneva; the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva; the seventh session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva; and the United Nations

General Assembly in Paris. During the same period, Mr. Jean Désy, Ambassador to Italy, attended the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press at Geneva in March; the Preparatory Commission and General Assembly of the I.R.O. in September; and, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the I.R.O., presided at a meeting of the Committee held in Rome in December. Mr. S. D. Pierce, Ambassador to Mexico, was absent from his post from June until December while performing duties in Paris connected with the European Recovery Program.

During the year, Canada sent special representatives to a number of important state ceremonies in foreign countries. The Ambassador in Peru, Mr. J. A. Strong, was appointed Special Ambassador for Canada to attend the inauguration of Don Romulo Gallegos as President of Venezuela at Caracas on February 15. On the occasion of the enthronement of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands on September 6, 1948, General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., and Mr. Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G., Ambassador at The Hague were appointed as His Majesty's Special Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Canada to attend the enthronement ceremonies. General Crerar also visited Belgium and France in the course of his tour. The Minister in Cuba, Mr. C. P. Hébert, was appointed Special Ambassador for Canada at the inauguration of Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras as President of Cuba on October 10. His mission on this occasion included two members of the Legation at Havana and the Military and Air Attachés of the Embassy at Washington.

Heads of missions are also called upon occasionally to undertake work which is less closely related to their diplomatic functions. In December, for example, Mr. S. D. Pierce was granted leave of absence from the Department in order to become Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. At the same time, Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon, High Commissioner in Ireland, was appointed chairman of the new Royal Commission on National Transportation.

In reporting on the work of missions, some reference should be made to formal occasions and social activities. Heads of mission must represent Canada on many formal occasions such as the inauguration of the head of state, investitures, openings of exhibitions and institutions, and memorial services. They are also frequently called upon to address service clubs, universities, chambers of commerce, and other bodies. Since it is the duty of representatives abroad to form a wide acquaintance, it is necessary for them to entertain and be entertained. On a lesser scale, the diplomatic staff must perform similar social and representational duties. Most Canadian missions give a reception on July 1, which is attended by the Canadian residents of the capital in which the mission is situated, and by members of the government, the diplomatic corps, and the leading citizens of the country.

II. Political

North Atlantic Treaty

DURING the year 1948 Canada participated in informal and exploratory meetings in Washington on the subject of a North Atlantic security pact. These meetings were attended by representatives of the State Department, including the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Lovett, and the Ambassadors of Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and the Minister of Luxembourg. The first series of discussions began on July 6 and concluded on September 10. Mr. Pearson, then Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, attended a number of these meetings. The second series of discussions opened on December 10 and was still in progress when the year ended.

From the beginning of the discussions it was agreed that any security pact for the North Atlantic area which might be concluded would be based on Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. This Article recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defence, if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing corresponding to Article 51 appeared in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, which resulted from the conversations which took place in Washington in the autumn of 1944 among the representatives of China, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Article 51 was inserted in the Charter at the San Francisco Conference on the initiative of the American Republics. They contended that the Act of Chapultepec, which they had just concluded at a conference in Mexico, embodied the desirable concept of the collective self-defence of the American Republics against aggression by any state, American or non-American; that Part II of this Act contemplated the conclusion of a permanent treaty integrating this concept of collective self-defence into the inter-American system; and that the Charter of the United Nations should not prevent this from being done. (The permanent treaty, the "Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance" was signed at Rio de Janeiro on September 2, 1947, and came into force on December 3, 1948.)

The Members of the United Nations, by ratifying the Charter, conferred on the Security Council of the United Nations primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agreed that, in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council would be acting on their behalf. In order that the Coun-

cil would have power to discharge its responsibility, the Members of the United Nations undertook an obligation to impose non-military sanctions against an aggressor whenever the Council called upon them to do so by a vote of any seven of its members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members. Since non-military sanctions might well prove ineffective unless backed by the threat or use of armed force, the Members of the United Nations further undertook to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. It was stipulated in the Charter that these agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The agreements were to be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council.

Once a Member of the United Nations had made a special agreement with the Security Council and that agreement had been ratified in accordance with its constitutional processes, that Member would be under an obligation to provide the armed forces and facilities stipulated in the agreement whenever the Security Council called upon it to do so by a vote of any seven of its members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members. A Member not represented on the Council was given the right to participate and vote in the decisions of the Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces. However, its concurring vote was not required.

The Members of the United Nations, by ratifying the Charter, also established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal. The Military Staff Committee was to be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Council. It was to consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members of the Council, or their representatives.

Sixteen months after the signature of the Charter, Mr. St. Laurent, speaking in the opening debate of the General Assembly in New York, on October 29, 1946, urged that the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee go ahead with all possible speed in the constructive work of negotiating the special agreements and of organizing the military and economic measures of enforcement. This plea was echoed by the representatives of many other nations.

Unfortunately, it was ineffective. During the year that followed, the Military Staff Committee made little progress and the Security Council found itself unable to discharge its primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

Therefore, when the General Assembly opened in New York in September 1947, Mr. St. Laurent, speaking in the opening debate on September 18, said:

There is a growing feeling in my country, as in other countries, that the United Nations, because of the experience of the Security Council, is not showing itself equal to the discharge of its primary task of promoting international confidence and ensuring national security . . . The Security Council, founded on what is called the unanimity of its permanent members, has done little to strengthen the hopes of those who saw in it the keystone of the structure of peace. It has done much to deepen the fears of those who felt that, with the veto, it could not operate effectively in an international atmosphere of fear and suspicion, where pride is often allowed to take precedence over peace and power over reason . . .

Nations, in their search for peace and co-operation, will not, and cannot, accept indefinitely and unaltered a Council which was set up to ensure their security, and which, so many feel, has become frozen in futility and divided by dissension. If forced, they may seek greater safety in an association of democratic and peace-loving states willing to accept more specific international obligations in return for a greater measure of national security. Such associations, it has already been pointed out, if consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter, can be formed within the United Nations. It is to be hoped that such a development will not be necessary. If it is unnecessary, it will be most undesirable. If, however, it is made necessary, it will have to take place. Let us not forget that the provisions of the Charter are a floor under, rather than a ceiling over, the responsibilities of Member States. If some prefer to go even below that floor, others need not be prevented from moving upwards.

Two, or more, apartments in the structure of peace are undoubtedly less desirable than one family of nations dwelling together in amity, undivided by curtains or even more substantial pieces of political furniture. They are, however, to be preferred to the alternative of wholly separate structures.

The events of the three months which followed the delivery of this speech did nothing to remove anxiety about the future of the United Nations, or to strengthen the hope that the United Nations could provide security for its Members.

These events led Mr. Bevin to declare in his speech of January 22, 1948, that Soviet hostility to the European Recovery Programme and Soviet obstructionism over a German settlement had, by the end of the year 1947, convinced the United Kingdom Government that the time had come to go ahead with plans for closer political and economic unity of willing Western European states.

Talks were immediately undertaken at Brussels among the United Kingdom, France, and the Benelux states. Accord was greatly expedited by the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia in February, and the sudden Soviet pressure for a treaty with Finland; and the Treaty of Brussels was signed on March 17 by the five Governments concerned. Under this Treaty, each of the signatory governments undertook that, if any of them should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the others would, in

accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter, afford the party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

On the day the Treaty was signed Mr. King, then Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons:

This pact is far more than an alliance of the old kind. It is a partial realization of the idea of collective security by an arrangement made under the Charter of the United Nations. As such, it is a step towards peace, which may well be followed by other similar steps until there is built up an association of all free states which are willing to accept responsibilities of mutual assistance to prevent aggression and preserve peace. . . .

The Canadian Government has been closely following recent developments in the international sphere. The peoples of all free countries may be assured that Canada will play her full part in every movement to give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security by the development of regional pacts under the Charter of the United Nations.

On the same day, the President of the United States made a report to the Congress on the critical nature of the situation in Europe, and recommended for the consideration of the Congress a number of measures which, in his judgment, were best calculated to give support to the free and democratic nations of Europe, and to improve the solid foundation of the national strength of the United States. Referring to the Brussels Treaty he said:

Its significance goes far beyond the actual terms of the agreement itself. It is a notable step in the direction of unity in Europe for the protection and preservation of its civilization. This development deserves our full support. I am confident that the United States will, by appropriate means, extend to the free nations the support which the situation requires. I am sure that the determination of the free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them to do so.

During the months that followed, members of the Canadian Government, in a series of public statements, made clear the general lines, both of the North Atlantic Treaty desired by Canada and also of the implications to Canada of such a treaty. Thus, on June 11, Mr. St. Laurent said:

In the interests of the peoples of both worlds—the Communist and the Free—we believe that it must be made clear to the rulers of the totalitarian Communist states that if they attempt by direct or indirect aggression to extend their police states beyond their present bounds by subduing any more free nations, they will not succeed unless they can overcome us all.

The best guarantee of peace today is the creation and preservation by the nations of the Free World, under the leadership of Great Britain, the United States and France, of an overwhelming preponderance of force over any adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must not be only military; it must be economic; it must be moral. Just as in the last war, so also today, we are engaged in a "struggle for the control of men's minds and men's souls".

Meanwhile, the Senate of the United States had been considering a resolution introduced by Senator Vandenberg. This resolution, which was adopted by the Senate on June 11 by a vote of 64 to 4,

set forth six objectives of United States foreign policy. Three of these objectives were directly related to proposals for a North Atlantic security pact. They were:

Progressive development of regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter.

Association of the United States by constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security

Contributing to the maintenance of peace by making clear its determination to exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence under Article 51 should any armed attack occur affecting its national security.

On July 6, a little over three weeks after the adoption of this resolution by the Senate, representatives of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Washington to begin the first phase of a series of informal, non-committal and exploratory talks on security problems of common interest in relation to the Vandenberg Resolution.

By the beginning of September, these talks had reached the point where it was agreed that it would be desirable that they should be recessed to give the Governments an opportunity to consider the tentative views which had been developed.

As a result of its study of the question, the Canadian Government, at the beginning of October, informed the other participants in the Washington discussions that Canada was ready to enter into negotiations for a regional treaty for collective security with them and with other North Atlantic states. On October 26, the Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers, consisting of their Foreign Ministers, announced that they were in complete agreement on the principles of a defensive pact for the North Atlantic and on the next steps to be taken in this direction. Following a further period of study by the governments concerned, the informal and exploratory conversations in Washington were resumed on December 10, and it was announced that they were expected to continue for some time and that no information concerning their substance would be made public until such time as decisions were reached.

Germany

The German Settlement

No progress was made toward the preparation of a general German peace treaty during 1948. The Council of Foreign Ministers, which was charged under the Potsdam Declaration with the responsibility of preparing the treaty, met last in December, 1947, and adjourned without resolving either the long-term problems involved in writing a peace settlement or the short-term problems of the day-to-day conduct of German affairs.

The Government has repeatedly expressed Canada's great interest in the German settlement; consequently, the Department has followed closely the many important developments which have taken place in Germany during the past year. In addition, Germany, and particularly Berlin, has become a focus of East-West conflict, and the turn of events there may well affect the vital interests of Canada, or even the prospects for the maintenance of peace.

Some indication of the volume of the work arising from the German situation may be gained from the fact that approximately 750 telegrams and 2,800 despatches have been exchanged between the Military Mission in Berlin, and the Department. There were, of course, many additional telegrams and despatches dealing with Germany, received from and sent to our other missions, particularly those in London, Paris and Washington.

The outstanding developments in Germany which have received the Department's attention were: the three-power meeting on Western Germany held in London between February and June 1; the first Soviet blockade of Berlin and the withdrawal of the Soviet Government from the four-power Allied Control Commission on March 20; the second Berlin blockade beginning with the implementation of the terms of the London report and the western currency reform of June 18, and followed by the establishment of the Berlin air-lift and the reference to the United Nations Security Council; the political organization of Western Germany; and the proposals for the establishment of an International Authority for the control of the Ruhr.

Through the High Commissioner in London, the Military Mission in Berlin, and other sources, the Government was able to follow the efforts of representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the Benelux countries to create stable conditions for the areas of Germany under their control, pending the conclusion of a general settlement for all Germany. In keeping with the Government's declared interest in these problems, comments were prepared with the assistance of other interested departments and submitted to the representatives of the participating powers.

Canadian Commentaries

During the year comments dealing with four major aspects of the discussions in London were forwarded to the representatives of the participating powers through official channels. These dealt successively with the future political organization of Germany; the role of the German economy in the European and world economies;

property claims; and the establishment of an International Ruhr Authority. In substance they followed closely the Canadian Government submission to the Council of Foreign Ministers' Deputies on January 30, 1947.*

In submitting its comments the Canadian Government made it clear that this limited form of participation in the discussions could not be regarded as adequate. Decisions flowing from the London deliberations might have important effects or influence the permanent settlement of Western Germany. Canadian comment therefore was made without prejudice to a later presentation of views on these matters.

The Future Political Organization of Germany

Canadian comments on the future political organization of Germany were based upon the assumption that the proposed political structure could ultimately be applied to the whole of Germany; that Western Germany would remain occupied indefinitely; that Western Germany must become a community capable of taking part in the life of Western Europe; and finally, that Western Germany would participate fully in the economic and social community of Europe.

In general, the Canadian commentary gave support to the transfer of as many governmental functions as possible to international organizations in order that a workable community in Western Germany might be created without establishing a German federal government that would be a potential danger.

In dealing with the division of powers between the proposed federal government and the governments of the federated states, the Canadian commentary expressed the view that the federal authority should control economic matters generally, including currency and coinage, banking and insurance, tariffs, allocation of supplies, prices and marketing. On the other hand, the separate federated states should have power to enter into international agreements on matters not entrusted to the federal government or to international organizations.

The view was expressed that the federal judiciary should have power to hear appeals against both the state and the central governments. It was thought that the German constitution might include provisions on defence and foreign affairs, although these matters would be reserved during the period of military occupation.

* See Hansard January 30, 1947, for the identical statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Role of the German Economy in the European and World Economies

The Canadian commentary emphasized the fact that a healthy German economy is essential to European recovery. Nevertheless it must be assumed that an uncontrolled expansion of the German economy would create a problem in European life. The difficulty might be avoided if the recovery of Western Germany were to be treated consistently as an integral part of the larger problem of the recovery of Western Europe as a whole.

The extent of the economic recovery permitted to Germany should not be decided without taking into account the views of Germany's western neighbours; and the level for German industry announced in August, 1947, probably represented the maximum to which they would give their approval.

The commentary anticipated the possibility that trade between Western Europe, including Germany, and Eastern Europe might safely be increased, but recognized the difficulties involved and expressed the view that decisions on this matter required a very careful balancing of political and strategic, as well as economic, considerations.

Property Claims in Germany

The Canadian commentary on this subject suggested that any return to self-government in Germany should be accompanied by provision for the restitution of property improperly acquired by the former German government, and for the return of property belonging to allied nationals which during the war was sequestered in accordance with international law. About 400 claims to property in Germany had been filed by Canadians, and of these, more than 170 appeared to warrant action for recovery. Any statute setting up a German government should contain provisions similar to those appearing in the Italian, Roumanian and Hungarian peace treaties for the disposal of property of United Nations nationals sequestered after the outbreak of war.

The Establishment of an International Ruhr Authority

The Canadian commentary supported in principle the proposal for the establishment of an International Ruhr Authority. This authority should be empowered to take action in disarmament matters as well as in the allocation of coal, coke and steel, both for the reconstruction of the German economy and for European rehabilitation generally. In the allocations of Ruhr coal, coke and steel, non-European countries should not be excluded from export allocations. The Authority should also be empowered to assist the Military

Security Board, or an equivalent agency, in detecting and preventing the danger of a renewed alliance between Ruhr industrial organizations and political parties such as that which flourished under the Hitler regime.

The Berlin Blockade

When the London talks on Germany adjourned on March 6 (to meet again on April 20) the Soviet representative in Berlin demanded that his colleagues from the United Kingdom, United States and France submit a report on the decisions taken. The reply was that no decisions had been taken up to that time. On March 20 the Soviet Military Governor, Marshal Sokolovsky, declared that the action of the Western powers in London proved that the Allied Control Council no longer existed as the supreme four-power government for all Germany. He then left the meeting and the Council has not met since. A series of restrictions was thereafter imposed by the Soviet Military Authority upon the communications between Berlin and the Western zones. The resultant tension reached a climax when a Soviet aircraft collided with a British transport over Gatow airport on April 5. Shortly afterwards, Soviet restrictive regulations were enforced less strictly and communications returned almost to normal. As a result of the London talks, which had been resumed between April 20 and June 1, currency reform for Western Germany was introduced as a first step towards the economic and political rehabilitation of the Western zones of occupation. This was made a pretext by the Soviet authorities for imposing a second blockade which was still in force at the end of the year. The Canadian Government has followed with close attention the implications of the blockade, as the situation thus created was highly dangerous and a slight incident might have grave consequences.

Between August 21 and August 30 representatives of the Western powers met Premier Stalin and his government in Moscow in an effort to satisfy legitimate complaints of the Soviet Government, with a view to having the blockade lifted. Although agreement was reached on general principles, it was nullified by Soviet obstructionism when the practical application of these principles was being discussed by the four Military Governors in Berlin. The Canadian Government throughout was kept as fully informed as possible about these developments.

On September 29, after further unproductive efforts, the United Kingdom, the United States and France referred the Berlin problem to the United Nations Security Council as a threat to the peace. The U.S.S.R. attempted without success to keep the question off the Security Council agenda. The Canadian representatives supported the competence of the Security Council in this matter.

Between October 6 and October 25 those members of the Security Council not parties to the dispute (including the Canadian representative) met in an effort to find whether a basis for agreement existed. On October 22 this group submitted a draft resolution which called upon the Soviet Union to raise the blockade at the same time as representatives of the contending powers met to discuss the unification of currency in Berlin on the basis of the agreement in Moscow of August 30. On the fulfilment of these conditions the resolution further called for a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to discuss outstanding problems relating to Germany as a whole.

On October 25 the resolution was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. although nine countries, including Canada, supported it as a reasonable basis for solving the immediate problem of Berlin.

Later, on the initiative of the President of the Security Council, a technical committee of experts representing the six members of the Security Council not parties to the dispute was established to prepare detailed provisions under which Berlin currency might be unified and the blockade lifted. The Four Great Powers agreed to assist the technical committee, which had not completed its work at the year's end.

Development of Political Organization in Western Germany

The London proposals for the future political organization of Western Germany were presented to the Ministers President (Premiers) of the Western German states by the Three Military Governors. After the Ministers President had made certain counter-proposals, some of which were accepted, they undertook to implement the terms as agreed.

A Parliamentary Council accordingly met at Bonn on September 3 to write the Basic Law (Constitution) for the "Confederation of German States." Although the Western powers had stipulated a federal form of government, the Germans found it difficult to determine the degree of centralization. The functions to be given to the Upper House also proved a source of disagreement. In the meantime, the Military Governors have been preparing an Occupation Statute, which will define the functions reserved to the occupying authorities. Together, the Basic Law and the Occupation Statute will form the constitution under which Western Germany will be governed. Both will be placed before the people of Western Germany for consideration before ratification of the Basic Law is sought.

It is expected that a Basic Law will be submitted to the Military Governors for approval early in 1949.

Disposal of Former Italian Colonies

The Canadian Government was twice consulted during the year by the Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers about the disposal to be made of Italy's former African colonies of Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Under the treaty of peace with Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and France had been empowered to reach a decision on this question after consulting other interested governments and receiving the reports of a commission of investigation which was to visit the three territories concerned.

Canada was one of nineteen states consulted, the majority of them being signatories of the Italian peace treaty. Canada's first statement, made on June 7, before the commission of investigation had reported, pointed out that the question of the former Italian colonies fell within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations relating to dependent territories, and that the interests of the inhabitants were accordingly to be recognized as paramount. The Canadian submission went on to state that if the territories were not found by the investigating commission to be ready for independence, or if the majority of the inhabitants did not desire incorporation in a neighbouring territory, Canada would support the application of the trusteeship system to the former Italian colonies as the best means of safeguarding the interests of the inhabitants.

In a supplementary submission of August 7, made after the reports of the commission of investigation had been studied, the Canadian Government stated that it would be inclined to support an Italian trusteeship for Italian Somaliland, and a United Kingdom trusteeship either for a united Libya or for separate trust territories of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Canada would also be inclined to support the union with Ethiopia of those areas in the highlands of Eritrea where unionist sentiment was strong. Finally, in regions where foreign settlers were needed and where Italians were welcomed by the native inhabitants, it took the view that facilities should be supplied for early resettlement of Italians formerly resident in Africa. These suggestions were provisional, since the reports of the commission of investigation had not been of a nature to permit the Canadian Government to reach final conclusions. On September 15, 1948, when the time limit allowed under the peace treaty with Italy for a Four Power decision expired without agreement having been reached, the Four Powers referred the question to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly was, however, unable to deal with this question during its autumn session in Paris, and decided on December 8 to postpone consideration of the subject until April, 1949.

Postponement of the Japanese Peace Conference

The Japanese Peace Conference, which it had been expected would be held during 1948, was further delayed by the failure of the principal participants to reach agreement on the procedure to be adopted. The U.S.S.R. wanted to have the Treaty drawn up by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers, with no more than limited provision for consultation with the other Pacific Powers. China would have admitted to the Peace Conference the eleven members of the Far Eastern Commission, on which Canada is represented, but wanted the Four Powers to retain the privileges of veto. The other nine members of the Far Eastern Commission had accepted the United States proposal that the Japanese Peace Treaty should be drawn up by a conference of the eleven states members of the Far Eastern Commission in which decisions would be reached by a two-thirds majority vote. The postponement of the Japanese Peace Conference showed plainly the tensions and want of mutual confidence which underlay international relations in the Far East in 1948.

Far Eastern Commission

Until the Japanese Peace Conference is convened, the Far Eastern Commission, meeting in Washington, continues to be responsible for deciding policy towards occupied Japan. Mr. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, represents Canada on the Commission, with Mr. R. E. Collins as Alternate. The seven Committees dealing with reparations, economic and financial affairs, constitutional and legal reform, strengthening of democratic tendencies, war criminals, aliens in Japan, and disarmament of Japan, the steering committee, and the full Commission continued to hold regular meetings throughout the year. But the record of agreement in matters of importance was disappointing. Only five decisions on policy were reached in 1948 compared with twenty-two in 1947. Although the Commission discussions were closed to the public, differences of view were from time to time aired in the press. No significant progress was made during the year in dealing with the two most important questions before the Commission, that is, the division of reparations and the determination of a peace-time level of economic life for Japan. Nevertheless, the Far Eastern Commission remained the principal means by which Canada could express its views on the future of Japan. Considerable time and effort were therefore devoted by the Department to the study of the questions before the Commission and its Committees in order that the Canadian representative might be prepared to make an effective contribution to the discussions.

Provisional Recognition of Israel

On December 24 the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed the provisional government of Israel that the Canadian Government recognized *de facto* the State of Israel in Palestine and that it also recognized *de facto* the authority of the provisional government of Israel. The recognition given by Canada was accorded in the knowledge that the boundaries of the new State had not as yet been precisely defined, and in the hope that it might be possible to settle these and all other outstanding questions in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 11, 1948.

In the opinion of the Canadian Government, the State of Israel had given satisfactory proof that it complied with the essential conditions of statehood. These essential conditions were generally recognized to be external independence and effective internal government within a reasonably well-defined territory.

Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers

A meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers or their representatives was held in London from October 11 to October 22. The member nations represented were the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and, for the first time on such an occasion, the three new members of the Commonwealth, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia also attended as an observer. During the first week, until the arrival of Mr. King in London, the Canadian Government was represented by the High Commissioner in London, Mr. Robertson. During the second week, Mr. St. Laurent flew to London to join the Prime Minister.

The discussions at the meetings covered many matters of common concern, including international relations, particularly the future of Germany, Western Union, and the problem of the Japanese peace settlement; economic affairs, especially the European Recovery Programme; and some defence questions. The discussions showed a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth governments in their approach to present world problems.

The representatives of the Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression. There was general agreement that the association of the United Kingdom with other Western European nations under the Brussels Treaty would assist in the promotion of world peace and was in accordance with the interests of the other members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

The existing methods and machinery of consultation between Commonwealth Governments were examined. In addition, the meeting recorded its support for Ceylon's application for membership in the United Nations. The representatives of all other Commonwealth governments present took note of the constitutional position of Ceylon. They took the opportunity to place on record their recognition of Ceylon's independence and to affirm that it enjoys the same sovereign independent status as the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth which are members of the United Nations.

Repeal of Irish External Relations Act

At the time of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, an informal meeting was held to discuss the decision of the Irish Government to repeal the External Relations Act. At this meeting the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada were represented. A further reunion of representatives of these countries was held in Paris on November 16. The Canadian Government afterwards gave consideration to the position which will result when the new Irish enactment comes into force. On November 25 the Prime Minister announced that the Canadian Government desired that close and friendly relations between Canada and Ireland should be maintained and strengthened, and that it was studying the measures which may be necessary and possible to give effect to that desire.

Newfoundland: Negotiations for Union

Since 1940, when Canadian armed forces were despatched to Newfoundland to meet the urgent needs of defence resulting from the allied military collapse in western Europe, the conduct of relations with that country has been a major concern of the Department. During the war years the main problems related to defence. After the war, defence forces were withdrawn, except from the Goose Bay Airbase to which Canada had acquired a ninety-nine year lease; but the defence of the Newfoundland region has remained a contingent responsibility which Canada shares with the United States. Of more direct concern to Canada during the past two years, however, has been the possibility that Newfoundland might accede to Canada as a tenth province.

The question of union was not a new issue in either country. Delegates from Newfoundland attended the Quebec Conference of

1864 at which the broad plan of Confederation was worked out, but some five years later, when the Confederation Party was defeated at the polls, Newfoundland declined to enter the union. Section 146 of the British North America Act, 1867, had provided for the entry of Newfoundland, as well as Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, on such terms and conditions as might at any time be mutually agreed upon, and the door thus remained open.

Canadian policy throughout the years has been that the first move must come from Newfoundland. Overtures for union made by Newfoundland following a financial crisis in 1894 broke down over financial terms, and no further formal moves toward union were made until 1947.

Background

After an economic and financial collapse in the early 1930's, Newfoundland, in return for a guarantee of financial support from the United Kingdom, accepted government by an appointed Commission, until such time as the Island might again be self-supporting and the restoration of responsible government be requested by the people. Although recovery was marked early in the recent war, consideration of constitutional change was delayed until after the close of hostilities. In 1946 provision was made for the election of a National Convention to enquire into the financial and economic position of Newfoundland and to recommend to the United Kingdom Government possible forms of future government to be submitted to the choice of the people at a national referendum. On March 20, 1947, the Governor of Newfoundland, on behalf of the National Convention, asked the Government of Canada whether it would receive a delegation to ascertain what fair and equitable basis might exist for the federal union of Newfoundland with Canada. The Canadian Government agreed to the proposal, and in June 1947 a delegation from the Convention came to Ottawa. Meetings with a committee of the Cabinet began at once and continued until September. On October 29, 1947, the Prime Minister of Canada sent to the Governor of Newfoundland, for transmission to the National Convention, a statement of terms which it was believed would constitute a fair and equitable basis of union should the people of Newfoundland desire to enter into Confederation.

The statement of terms submitted by the Canadian Government was debated at length in the National Convention and during the

campaigns for the two referenda which followed.* In the second referendum, held on July 22, Confederation received a majority of about 7,000 votes, and a majority in eighteen out of the twenty-five electoral districts. In a statement issued on July 30, the Prime Minister of Canada said that the result was "clear and beyond all possibility of misunderstanding" and that the Government would be glad to receive with the least possible delay authorized representatives of Newfoundland "to negotiate the terms of union" on the basis of his letter of October 29, 1947, to the Governor of Newfoundland, and the document transmitted with it. He stated further that "in these negotiations any special problems which may arise in connection with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation will, I am sure, receive most careful consideration."

Shortly afterwards the Governor of Newfoundland appointed a delegation composed of the following members: the Honourable A. J. Walsh, K.C., Commissioner of Justice and Defence (Chairman); F. G. Bradley, K.C., Chesley A. Crosbie; Philip Gruchy, C.B.E.; J. B. McEvoy, K.C.; J. R. Smallwood; and Gordon A. Winter. Of these Mr. Bradley and Mr. Smallwood had been members of the delegation the previous year.

This delegation arrived in Ottawa on October 6, 1948, and negotiations were begun with a committee of the Cabinet composed of the following members: the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent; the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott; the Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann; the Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Mr. Gregg; the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew; and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Negotiations continued until December 11, when a memorandum of agreement was signed by six of the Newfoundland delegation on behalf of Newfoundland, and the Prime Minister and the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs on behalf of Canada.† Assuming approval of the terms by the Canadian Parliament and the

* The Convention by a majority vote of twenty-nine to sixteen voted against including Confederation on the referendum ballot. The United Kingdom Government nevertheless decided that in view of the substantial minority supporting its inclusion on the ballot, it would be unfair to the people of Newfoundland to deprive them of an opportunity of voting on the question. Three choices were included on the first ballot: confederation with Canada; restoration of responsible government; and continuation of commission of government for a five-year period. The vote was 64,496 for confederation; 69,400 for responsible government; and 22,311 for commission of government. In accordance with the conditions previously announced, since no form of government received a majority, a second referendum on the two with the most votes was necessary.

† One member of the Newfoundland delegation, Mr. C. A. Crosbie declined to sign on the ground that the financial terms offered to Newfoundland were inadequate.

Newfoundland Commission of Government, and confirmation by the United Kingdom Parliament, it is expected that union will take place on March 31, 1949.

The basic problem of Union

The basic problem throughout the negotiations both in 1947 and in 1948 has been that of adapting the Canadian federal system, as it has developed since 1867, to meet the needs of a new province which, during the interval, has had an independent, and in many ways, a different development from that of the existing provinces. To a large extent the problems encountered were more complex than those faced by the Fathers of Confederation over eighty years ago. The colonies represented at Quebec had reached substantially the same stage in economic development, and their administrative and fiscal systems were very similar. Although Newfoundland has expanded greatly since 1867, its economy is still chiefly based on the export of three staple commodities: fish, newsprint, and iron ore. Unlike Canada, it has little industrial development except the production of newsprint. Its administrative system is nearer to that of the colonies which united in 1867 than to that of the existing provinces; in particular, the institutions of local and municipal government have only begun to develop. Although in recent years income and corporation taxes have been introduced, the administration is still heavily dependent on the customs tariff for revenue, as were the colonies in 1867. Transportation facilities are still far behind those of the present provinces. The scattered settlements along some six thousand miles of coast, the difficult nature of the country, which has made road construction expensive in relation to the population to be served, and the shortage of funds for public investment, have meant that Newfoundland has a very small mileage of highways suitable for motor transportation in comparison with the existing provinces.

Financial problems

In all the negotiations, both in 1947 and 1948, the most difficult problems were those of finance. On the one hand, Newfoundland could not be expected to come into Confederation unless there were reasonable assurances that it could carry on financially as a province. Nor would it be desirable to have within Confederation a province financially unable to provide its people with services, which, having regard to local conditions, would be reasonably close in kind and standards to those of other provinces. On the other hand, it was obviously desirable that financial arrangements for Newfoundland should fit as nearly as possible into the prevailing system of financial relations between the federal government and the provinces.

The pattern of these financial relations as originally embodied in the British North America Act was comparatively simple. First, the Canadian Government took over all liquid assets of the old colonies, and all fixed assets in the way of public works in those services which were to be a federal responsibility, no payments of any kind being made to the new provinces for the colonial assets taken over. Second, the Canadian Government assumed responsibility for all colonial debt, but a debt allowance, roughly on an equal basis per capita, was provided for all the colonies. To the extent that its actual debt exceeded the allowed debt, a new province was to be charged interest at five per cent. To the extent that the colonial debt was less, the province was to be paid interest by Canada at 5 per cent. Debt allowances were later revised upwards, and the excess debt allowance over actual debt became for most provinces an interest earning asset. Third, the Canadian Government was to give each province annual subsidies of two kinds: a per capita subsidy and a fixed subsidy which was apparently worked out to meet the estimated needs of the province beyond the total payments made under the per capita subsidy. These arrangements would, it was thought, allow the provinces almost sufficient revenues to meet their needs, provided their governments were frugal; and the extra revenue required could be raised by direct taxation (which, incidentally, was decidedly unpopular in all provinces).

This pattern did not, however, long retain its original simplicity, partly because it did not meet the needs of the newer provinces, partly because the needs of all provinces tended to outrun their financial resources. In the case of British Columbia, an assumed population much greater than the actual was taken as the basis for computing debt allowance and subsidies in order to afford adequate initial revenues. A special debt allowance (\$50 per capita, or about twice that for other provinces) was provided for Prince Edward Island. In the case of the three prairie provinces, special subsidies were given in lieu of public lands and capital sums set aside for construction of public buildings. Even then, special arrangements failed to meet provincial needs. All subsidies were revised upward by the British North America Act of 1907. In 1927, and again in 1934, on the recommendation of two Royal Commissions of Enquiry, special subsidies were provided for the Maritime Provinces on the ground, among others, that these provinces had not prospered equally with other provinces under Confederation. The western provinces were given back their lands in the late 1920's and permitted to keep the subsidies originally granted in lieu of public lands. Royal Commissions later recommended further payments to them for loss of revenue resulting from federal administration. Thus it can scarcely be said that there is now any uniform pattern of subsidy arrangements,

although variations in total subsidy payments to the various provinces are not great, having regard to the differences in their populations.

It was apparent from the beginning of negotiations with Newfoundland that, even though existing financial arrangements with other provinces varied greatly, none of them could be adapted to meet Newfoundland's needs, especially in the period immediately following union. Its debt is close to \$220 per capita while the highest debt allowance granted to any province was \$50. On the other hand, Newfoundland has built up over the years many more assets which would fall to the Canadian Government at the time of union than were transferred by the other provinces when they entered the federation.

The eventual arrangement for Newfoundland's debt is that the federal government takes over the sterling debt and sinking funds, or a total of about \$63 million net. This amount was felt to be a fair estimate of the portion of the debt contracted for purposes which would have been federal had Newfoundland been a province of Canada at the time the debt was contracted. In the main, liquid assets have been left with the new province. The accumulated surplus is the most important item in this category. This amounts at present to about \$24 million, but will be substantially higher at the time of union, largely because income and corporation taxes for 1947 will still be payable to Newfoundland, since it has followed the system of payment in the year following earning. It was felt that retention of this surplus by Newfoundland was essential to its solvency, at least during the early years of union, and that it would permit the province to undertake a programme of development to bring it more into line with existing provinces.

At union Newfoundland will give over to the Canadian Government its three main sources of revenue, the customs tax, and (assuming a tax-rental agreement with Canada), personal and corporation income taxes. These three sources currently account for some 85 to 90 per cent of Newfoundland's revenues. On the other hand, it appeared that union with Canada would reduce the current expenditures of Newfoundland, as a province, by only about half the present figure. Although in time new sources of revenue could no doubt be developed, the new province could not be expected to find them overnight, especially in view of its lack of highways, tourist facilities, and other revenue-producing assets developed in other provinces. Clearly, some sort of transitional arrangement to enable Newfoundland to reorganize its fiscal system as a province was necessary.

The arrangements finally worked out during the negotiations of 1947, and confirmed, with important modifications, in the negotiations of 1948, were threefold. They provided for the following:

- (a) statutory subsidies:
 - (i) on the basis of population as payable to all other provinces, and
 - (ii) a special subsidy of \$1,100,000 on a similar basis as the special subsidies payable to the Maritime Provinces and in recognition of Newfoundland's special problems;
- (b) a transitional grant payable annually on a declining scale over a twelve-year period, beginning at \$6,500,000 for the first three years, declining thereafter for five years by \$850,000 yearly, and for the next four years by \$350,000 yearly, after which payments cease;
- (c) since it was impossible to predict accurately Newfoundland's financial position after it had become adjusted as a province, a Royal Commission was to be appointed within eight years of union to enquire what additional financial assistance, if any, Newfoundland would need to enable it to continue services at levels and standards reached after Confederation, without being compelled to resort to taxation more burdensome, having regard to capacity to pay, than that prevailing generally in the region of the Maritime provinces.

Fisheries Administration

A further difficult problem encountered in the negotiations was that of fisheries administration, which under the British North America Act falls under federal jurisdiction. By means of a Fisheries Board, Newfoundland has organized within the past ten years a comprehensive system of controlling the exports of salt fish, its main fisheries product. This system of marketing fisheries exports is quite unlike that elsewhere in Canada, although somewhat similar to the arrangements for marketing certain agricultural products. It was believed that the system has tended to stabilize the Newfoundland industry and that its sudden abolition would cause serious disruptions in the fisheries industry. Accordingly, after prolonged negotiations, it was agreed that the arrangements should in general be permitted to continue for a five-year period, except that the Newfoundland Fisheries Board would be a federal board under the federal Minister of Fisheries and the Governor in Council, to the extent that it is at present under the Newfoundland Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Governor in Commission.

Extension of Federal Services

Facilitating the extension of federal services to Newfoundland at the date of union has been another matter requiring consideration. For many departments of the Canadian Government this will mean establishing partial staff, or training staff on the spot or in Ottawa, and making other tentative arrangements to begin operating in Newfoundland immediately after Union. In the main this is the problem of the various departments directly concerned, but the Department of External Affairs, as the Department in charge of relations with other countries, had a responsibility for ensuring that satisfactory and co-ordinated arrangements should be made, before the union, for the extension of federal services. Performance of these responsibilities has been assisted by the establishment of an Inter-departmental Committee on Newfoundland, of which the Under-Secretary is Chairman and the Chief of the Commonwealth Division, Deputy Chairman.

Conclusion

The accession of Newfoundland as a province will bring to fruition the vision of the Fathers of Confederation of a great nation extending from ocean to ocean and including all British North America north of the United States. It will assure to Canada control of its North Atlantic frontier, a major national interest in an age of arial transport and arial warfare. It will enlarge Canada by some 150,000 square miles and add to its population a hardy, seafaring people of kindred stock and similar cultural traditions. Speaking to the Newfoundland Delegation in his address at the closing ceremony of the recent negotiations, Mr. St. Laurent said: "We believe that, with you, we have had the privilege of completing the structure of a 'Union Strong and Great'."

The main documents on the negotiations leading to union will be found in the Department's *Conference Series, 1948, No. 2, "Report and Documents relating to the Negotiations for the Union of Newfoundland with Canada"*, published by the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

III. United Nations

THE activities of the Department in matters relating to the United Nations during the calendar year 1948 are briefly summarized below. A fuller account of these activities will be found in the report *Canada and the United Nations—1948*.

Canada's membership in the Security Council, beginning in January, 1948, greatly increased the work and the responsibilities of the Department, since throughout 1948 the Canadian representative on the Security Council has been very actively concerned with the most important of the world's political problems.

Security Council

General A. G. L. McNaughton was appointed Permanent Delegate to the United Nations and Canadian Representative on the Security Council in January, 1948. The principal deliberations of the Security Council have been concerned with the following subjects: Indonesia; the trusteeship system as applied to strategic areas; the relations of Spain and the United Nations; Palestine; the dispute between India and Pakistan concerning Jammu and Kashmir; the alleged threat to international peace arising from events in Czechoslovakia; the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission; the future of Trieste; Hyderabad; the situation arising from the Soviet Union's blockade of Berlin (referred to the Security Council in October); and the proposed membership in the United Nations of Italy, Transjordan, Ireland, Portugal, Austria, Burma, Ceylon and Israel.

Canada has also been represented during the year on the Atomic Energy Commission, which was established by the General Assembly, but which submits its reports and recommendations to the Security Council and receives directions from the Council on matters affecting the maintenance of international peace and security. Since January, 1948, Canada has also been a member of the Commission for Conventional Armaments, which is composed of representatives of the eleven members of the Security Council.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Canadian delegation shared fully in the work of the Interim Committee established on an experimental basis by the General Assembly in November, 1947, to assist the Assembly in promoting international co-operation and in maintaining international peace and

security. The Interim Committee met from the beginning of January to mid-July to consider the question of Korea; proposals for the revision of voting procedures in the Security Council; general principles of co-operation in maintaining international peace; and the advisability of giving a permanent mandate to the Interim Committee to assist the Assembly in discharging its responsibilities between sessions. Canada was a member, and a Canadian was the rapporteur, of a nine-nation working group which, during May and June, prepared a draft recommendation to the General Assembly suggesting the types of Security Council decisions in which the veto should not operate.

Second Special Session of the General Assembly

The second special session of the General Assembly, summoned at the request of the Security Council to consider the future of Palestine, met from April 16 to May 15. Canada was a member of the twelve nation sub-committee set up to formulate provisional arrangements in Palestine which would come into effect after the expiry of the United Kingdom mandate on May 15. The sub-committee recommended that a United Nations Mediator be appointed who would use his good offices in Palestine to promote a peaceful settlement, to arrange for the operation of necessary services, and to assure the protection of the Holy Places; he would also co-operate with the Truce Commission and invite the appropriate specialized agencies to give him assistance. This recommendation was accepted by the General Assembly, and formed the basis upon which the Security Council appointed the late Count Bernadotte as Mediator.

Temporary Commission on Korea

During the year, the Temporary Commission on Korea, with a mandate from the Assembly to "facilitate and expedite the national independence of Korea," acted as observer in the elections held in South Korea on May 10, and heard representations regarding the conduct of the elections. As instructed by the Assembly, the Commission continued in Korea to offer its services as a consultant, first to the newly-elected Korean representatives, and later to the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Commission then prepared a report to the General Assembly on its work. The Canadian member of the Commission was Dr. G. S. Patterson of the Department of External Affairs. During the third session of the General Assembly, the Commission on Korea was reconstituted. At the suggestion of Canada, the number of members was reduced from nine to seven

because of the decrease in the Commission's responsibilities. Canada and the Ukraine were omitted from the new list of members, which was otherwise identical with the original list.

Economic and Social Council

The sixth session of the Council was held in New York from February 2 to March 11, and the seventh in Geneva from July 19 to September 7. Canada did not stand for re-election to the Council and will not be a member when the eighth session opens on February 7, 1949. At its sixth session the Council was largely concerned with general supervision over the work of subsidiary organs and specialized agencies and with the development of working procedures adapted to the discharge of its functions. An *ad hoc* committee, of which Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare (Welfare), was chairman, was set up to study the better co-ordination of the work of the Council, its commissions, and the specialized agencies. The seventh session of the Council dealt chiefly with substantive questions and made some progress with the planning or revising of international conventions relating to the suppression of the traffic in women and children; the prevention of prostitution; death certificates for missing persons; freedom of information; and the gathering and international transmission of news. The scope of the Convention of 1931 limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs was enlarged by a protocol to include the newly developed synthetic drugs; Canada and others became signatories of this protocol during the third session of the General Assembly.

Canadian experts are members of the following Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council: Economic and Employment, Social, Population, Statistical, and Narcotic Drugs. Each of these held one meeting in 1948. Colonel L. H. C. Sharman served as chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Dr. G. F. Davidson as rapporteur of the Social Commission.

Specialized Agencies

Two new organizations this year passed through the interim stage of their existence and became legally constituted specialized agencies: the International Refugee Organization, and the World Health Organization. Canada is a member of these and of eight other specialized agencies: the International Labour Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Telecommunications Union; the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the International Monetary Fund; and the Universal Postal Union. In addition, there were several international conferences directed to the formation of three new agencies: the International Trade Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Meteorological Organization. None of these is as yet established in final form.

General Assembly: First Part of the Third Session

The third session of the General Assembly opened in Paris at the Palais de Chaillot, on September 21. The principal political items on the agenda were the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission as transmitted by the Security Council; the first progress report of the Commission on Conventional Armaments; the report on Palestine submitted by Count Bernadotte; the reports of the Special Committee on the Balkans and of the Temporary Commission on Korea; and the future of the former Italian colonies in Africa.

The most important matters in the field of international economic and social co-operation were the proposed draft international declaration of human rights; freedom of information; the prohibition of genocide; and the control of narcotic drugs.

The Assembly, which met until December 12, was unable to complete its agenda and it was decided to hold a second part of the third session at Lake Success in April, 1949. The consideration of a number of important items, including Italian colonies and freedom of information, was postponed until the second part of the session.

IV. Economic

European Recovery Programme

ON APRIL 3, 1948, the President of the United States signed the Foreign Assistance Act providing a programme of financial assistance to Europe. Since that time co-operative efforts have been made by the sixteen participating countries of Europe in order to achieve a firm foundation for the economic revival of the continent.

In his Harvard speech of June, 1947, Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of State of the United States, said that the United States would look with sympathy upon European requests for aid if the European countries would examine their own resources, their ability to meet their needs and outline an appropriate program for action. This statement provided both the cue and the objective. The Committee for European Economic Co-operation, composed of sixteen nations, among which the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries in its economic orbit were not included, was immediately organized to examine the background of the economic problems confronting Europe, and to draw up a four-year plan for recovery based on three important assumptions: self help, mutual aid and financial assistance by the United States. The Committee's report was presented to the United States Secretary of State on September 22, 1947.

Less than two weeks after passage of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Committee for European Economic Co-operation which was a temporary organization, was terminated, and representatives of the sixteen European nations and the occupying powers of Western Germany signed at Paris a Multilateral Agreement for Economic Co-operation. The immediate tasks assumed by the continuing organization now established (that is, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation) were to screen the production and investment programs of Europe, and to make positive proposals to member governments for raising the productive efficiency of the western part of the continent.

The changes which had occurred in the economic situation of Europe as a result of the cumulative effect of the two world wars, presented the Organization with an enormous task of basic reconstruction. The huge deficit in the overseas balance of payments, the most critical feature of the present economic situation, is a result of several factors such as the loss of foreign income from shipping and overseas investment; the steep rise in import prices; the inflationary

pressure in many of the European countries; the failure of production to recover in both Europe and Asia; the inconvertibility of currencies; and the radical changes in the pattern of world trade resulting from the war. The United States financial assistance contemplated for the program is something less than 5 per cent of the combined national incomes of the participating countries, and the success of the Recovery Programme will, therefore, depend primarily upon Europe's own efforts to raise production and exports in order to make itself independent of outside assistance.

The European Recovery Programme is designed to achieve for Europe, by 1952, what is termed "economic viability"; but the attainment of viability does not mean that by 1952 European currencies will be freely convertible, or that the historic pattern of multilateral trade will be re-established. It is expected that Europe by that year will be independent of extraordinary outside assistance and that there will be a reasonable balance in international payments combined with the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living in Europe. To achieve viability the European nations have adopted a programme which will utilize two methods of adjustment: Europe's capacity to export, particularly to the dollar area, is to be raised; and European industries and soft currency sources of supply are to provide substitutes for present dollar imports.

For economic and political, as well as social and humanitarian reasons, Canada has a vital interest in the rehabilitation of the European economy. Canada's historic role in international trade rested on a triangular exchange with the United Kingdom and the United States. Before the war Canadian exports to the United Kingdom were greater in value than imports from that country, and Canadian imports from the United States were greater in value than exports to that country. Largely from the earnings of its investments abroad, the United Kingdom was able to maintain a surplus with the United States, and Canada, therefore, was in a position to apply its surplus sterling balances against its dollar indebtedness to the United States. This triangular relationship was seriously weakened by the impact of the First World War and has been almost totally destroyed by the Second World War. The remnants of the structure are at present being maintained by a huge volume of loans, credits and grants from both Canada and the United States to the United Kingdom and to other Western European economies.

The financial assistance rendered by Canada in the year 1948 to aid European economic recovery was approximately \$325 million; a contribution which, relative to the size of Canada's national income and population, is second to none. In addition to this direct financial contribution, Canada has produced for shipment to Europe many million tons of the commodities necessary for European recovery.

As a consequence of Canada's demonstrated willingness to provide all possible assistance to Europe, and because many of the commodities essential for European recovery are available in Canada at reasonable prices, the United States Economic Cooperation Administration's authorizations for purchase in Canada up to the end of the year totalled over \$592 million (most of which have been shipped to the United Kingdom) or 15 per cent of the total authorizations under the European Recovery Programme.

An effort has been made to keep the Economic Cooperation Organization in Washington continuously informed of the Canadian position and this has resulted in mutually cordial relations and a useful exchange of information. Similar efforts in Paris have succeeded in establishing a satisfactory relationship with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Particularly useful in generating a demand by European countries for Canadian products has been the provision, to each national government concerned, of periodically revised lists showing the major Canadian export commodities available.

The operation of the European Recovery Programme will enable the United Kingdom and the other historic European customers of Canada to continue to import large quantities of food, raw materials and manufactured goods essential to the basic reconstruction of the production and trade of these important areas. This will contribute to the maintenance of a high level of employment and income in Canada. In addition, the successful completion of the European Recovery Programme should help to restore the multilateral trade so vital to Canada, and enable this country to buy from Europe and Asia many of the commodities which must now be imported from the United States. The success of the plans for European economic integration may perhaps tend to reduce European costs of production sufficiently to enable Canada to import a substantial volume of goods from Europe on terms of comparative advantage.

Havana Charter and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The year 1948 brought substantial and significant progress towards the general lowering of long-standing barriers to international trade, and towards the establishment of a code of law in the conduct of international economic and commercial relations. The progress achieved in this field reflects a renewed determination on the part of many nations to choose and adhere to a policy of international economic co-operation.

Canada, as one of the leading trading nations in the world and one to which international trade is of such vital importance, con-

tributed its full share towards the implementation of that policy, particularly in the establishment of the text of the Charter for an International Trade Organization and the application of the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Havana Charter

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which concluded its work at Havana on March 24, 1948, finally established the text of a Charter for an International Trade Organization. Fifty-four countries, including Canada, signed the Final Act of the Conference. This authenticated the text of the Havana Charter, which will come into force sixty days after twenty countries have ratified it. It is expected that this will take place during 1949, and that the International Trade Organization will be set up towards the end of that year.

The Havana Charter, which is a complex and technical document of some 30,000 words, is the result of two and a half years of almost continuous negotiations. The 106 articles, which have been divided into nine chapters, cover practically all fields of commercial policy, and, in addition, employment, economic activity and development, reconstruction, cartels, intergovernmental commodity agreements and mediation. Approximately 25 articles deal with the administrative and other provisions which will govern the establishment and operation of the proposed International Trade Organization.

The Havana Charter and the Organization which it is hoped will be established in accordance with its terms, represent a new departure in international economic relations. For the first time in history a world-wide organization will be set up as a forum to which economic problems and differences can be referred for settlement on the basis of agreed rules. Furthermore, since it will be the function of the Organization to interpret and administer the Charter, the accumulation of "case law" will be encouraged and the Charter adapted to changing circumstances.

The Charter is not a perfect document. Many of its provisions reflect a finely balanced compromise between countries which vary in economic policy, size, degree of development, interests, and aspirations. Being a compromise, it does not give full satisfaction to the many governments concerned in its preparation. It also reflects in varying degrees the difficult times in which it was formulated. Such factors as the economic dislocation resulting from the war, economic fears, and the reluctance of nations to permit the least encroachment on their "economic sovereignty" have all affected to a greater or lesser degree the provisions of the Charter and the nature of the Organization. There was, however, a consensus of opinion at Havana that the compromise reached was the best that could be

achieved in view of the inherent difficulties of the task and the fact that the Charter entered into fields of international economic relations which had hitherto remained unexplored.

The success of the International Trade Organization will depend on the efficient functioning of its organs, particularly of its Conference and Executive Board, which will in turn depend on the goodwill, co-operation and reasonableness of its members, rather than on the actual provisions of the Charter. Thus, if resort to the escape clauses and exceptions which were considered necessary to meet exceptional circumstances, becomes the rule, the Organization will not survive. It remains to be seen whether these basic requirements for success in the practical application and development of a code of economic law will be met.

If Canada ratifies the Charter, and the I.T.O. is set up, this country, a permanent member on the Executive Board, will be in a position, as a country of chief economic importance, to play a leading role in the application of the provisions of the Charter and the operation of the Organization.

The vast amount of preparatory work to be done before an organization of such magnitude can be launched was assigned to an Executive Committee of the Interim Commission which will make recommendations to the first session of the Conference of the Organization when it is established. This Committee, of which Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, is Chairman, consists of eighteen countries elected at Havana under the rules provided in the Charter for the election of the Executive Board of the I.T.O.

The Executive Committee has held two sessions to date, and the bulk of the preparatory work has already been completed. It has been agreed that the first regular session of the Conference of the Organization will be held between two and four months after the Charter has entered into force.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement is a multilateral agreement on tariffs and trade of a kind and scope without precedent in international economic relations.

The purpose of the General Agreement was to promote the reduction of tariffs and the other barriers to trade. This was one of the major objectives underlying the endeavour to set up an International Trade Organization; and it was considered that the prospect of establishing such an organization would be greatly enhanced if a group of countries, including the major trading nations of the world, were to take concrete action, directed to this end, before the entry into force of the Charter.

The General Agreement was negotiated at Geneva in 1947. It incorporates the results of over one hundred bilateral negotiations. It is at present being applied provisionally by twenty-two countries, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, representing approximately two-thirds of the world's trade before the war. It has been agreed that tariff negotiations with an additional ten countries which may accede to the Agreement, will begin on April 11, 1949.

Provisional application of the Agreement means that Part II, which contains the provisions on commercial policy, is applied only to the extent that it is consistent with existing national legislation. On the other hand, Parts I and III are applied with the same force and effect as if the Agreement were being applied definitively. Part I provides for the exchange of general most-favoured-nation treatment, and for the application of all the tariff concessions negotiated; Part III contains the administrative and organizational provisions.

The tariff concessions which are annexed to the Agreement in the form of tariff schedules, number over 45,000. These concessions are extended as of right to all the countries applying the Agreement provisionally. Thus Canada enjoys the benefits of all concessions appearing in the tariff schedules whether or not the concessions were negotiated with Canada. The Agreement contains a number of general clauses which were incorporated for the purpose of safeguarding the tariff concessions and ensuring that they would not be nullified or impaired by the use of protective or discriminatory measures.

All the general clauses concerning commercial policy (Part II of the Agreement) were taken from the *draft* Charter which had been prepared for the Havana Conference. The Agreement now provides that these general clauses will be suspended on the date on which the Havana Charter enters into force. As from that date, therefore, the corresponding commercial policy provisions of the Havana Charter will apply to all contracting parties since they will also be members of the I.T.O.

Since Parts I (most-favoured-nation treatment) and III (administrative) of the Agreement will continue to exist after the entry into force of the Charter, the Agreement will constitute a separate arrangement, although there will remain, of course, a close relation with the Charter. For example, the future Members of the I.T.O. which are not contracting parties to the Agreement, undertake to enter into tariff negotiations with the contracting parties with a view to acceding to the Agreement. Such accession of new contracting parties must be approved by two-thirds of the existing contracting parties. Furthermore, Part III of the Agreement provides that the representatives of the contracting parties shall meet from time to

time for the purpose of giving effect to those provisions of the Agreement which involve joint action. This provision for regular meetings will continue to apply after the entry into force of the Charter.

Two such meetings of the contracting parties have been held to date under the chairmanship of Mr. L. D. Wilgress. At these meetings, modifications were made to the General Agreement for the purpose of bringing it up to date and ensuring conformity with the provisions of the Havana Charter. The next session of the contracting parties is scheduled for April 8, 1949. It is hoped that before the end of that session there will be a total of thirty-three contracting parties to the General Agreement.

Canada—United Kingdom Economic Discussions

Late in September, 1948, Sir Stafford Cripps, the United Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by senior officials of the United Kingdom government, discussed in Ottawa with Canadian Ministers and senior officials economic questions of concern to the two governments. Although the discussions ranged over the whole field of economic and financial relations between the United Kingdom and Canada, particular emphasis was placed on the dollar-sterling balance of payments problem and the efforts which would be required to reduce to manageable proportions the gap in the exchanges between the two countries.

It was recognized that circumstances would make it necessary for the United Kingdom to make some adjustment in its import programme of recent years. Both governments were, however, satisfied that, in spite of present difficulties, there is a prospect of a large continuing trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. It was emphasized during these talks that everything possible would be done to avoid any sudden change in the volume of trade between the two countries.

As a result of these discussions, it was agreed to recommend the establishment of a continuing committee of representatives of the two governments. The Committee will meet periodically, alternately in Ottawa and London, for consultation, and the members will report to their respective governments on commercial and economic matters of mutual concern and especially on measures which both countries might take to ensure the greatest trade possible between them.

The functions of the Committee will be purely advisory. The Canadian members will be the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Director of Economic Relations in the Department of Finance.

The United Kingdom members will be the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, the Second Secretary for Overseas Finance in the Treasury and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

International Civil Aviation

In 1948 Canadian airlines were operating or preparing to operate several new international routes. Under the terms of a previous air transport agreement with the United Kingdom, Trans-Canada Airlines inaugurated, at the beginning of the year, a service between Montreal and Bermuda, and augmented this towards the end of the year with another Caribbean service to the Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Plans were also made for the opening of new services to the East. Canadian Pacific Airlines was accordingly designated to operate two services to the Pacific: a southern route to Australia and New Zealand; and a northern route to Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan. An agreement providing for an exchange of air traffic rights was signed in 1946 with Australia, and negotiations are proceeding towards a similar agreement with New Zealand. It is also expected that agreements will be concluded with China, Japan and the United Kingdom to facilitate the operation of the northern route. In view of these proposed Pacific operations, Canada accepted membership in the South Pacific Air Transport Council, a Commonwealth organization formed to study air navigation problems in the South Pacific area. A Canadian delegation attended a meeting of this Council in November.

A bilateral air transport agreement providing for an exchange of traffic rights was also concluded with the Netherlands in 1948, although neither country at present operates a service over the agreed routes.

Canada has continued to play an active role in the International Civil Aviation Organization, the specialized agency of the United Nations, which is responsible for international civil aviation. The chief aim of ICAO is to develop the technique of international air navigation and to encourage the planning and growth of international air transport. It also acts as a technical and advisory association of sovereign states for collaboration in all matters relating to civil aviation. ICAO, with permanent headquarters in Montreal, has an Assembly, a Council of which Canada is a member, and a number of specialized committees.

The Second General Assembly of ICAO was held in Geneva in June, attended by representatives of 39 of the 51 members of the Organization.

The most important resolution adopted at this Assembly called for the establishment of a Permanent Air Navigation Commission to consist of a group of technical experts recruited from member states, who would devise and improve standards and recommended practices for air navigation.

A special agreement has been drawn up this year by ICAO which provides for the maintenance of air navigation services in Iceland on a joint basis. Canada, as one of the nations at present maintaining air services over the North Atlantic, contributes to this joint support programme. In addition, Canada, under the terms of an agreement sponsored by ICAO, has equipped the H.M.C.S. "St. Stephen" of the Royal Canadian Navy, to serve as a weather station midway between Labrador and Greenland.

Telecommunications

On November 1, 1948, Canada deposited with the Swiss Government its instrument of ratification of the International Telecommunications Convention and the annexed Radio Regulations which were signed at the Atlantic City Telecommunications Conferences in 1947. This Convention replaces the Madrid Convention of 1932 of the International Telecommunications Union, and the Cairo Radio Regulations of 1938, and will come into effect on January 1, 1949. The I.T.U., by agreement, has now become one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The aims of the I.T.U. are to organize and regulate international exchanges of telecommunications by telegraph, telephone and radio. At the present time emphasis is being placed on an attempt to regulate more effectively the use of frequency bands amongst the nations of the world.

Among the clauses of the Madrid Convention which are substantially altered in the Atlantic City Convention are those governing membership, conference voting rights, finances and obligations in respect of the annexed radio, telegraph and telephone regulations. An Administrative Council, consisting of 18 member governments elected by the Atlantic City Conference, has been added to the Organization to make decisions on policy between plenipotentiary conferences. Canada was elected to this Council.

In accordance with the instructions of the Atlantic City Conference, a Provisional Frequency Board was set up in Geneva in 1948 to recommend to a Special Conference of the Union an international frequency list which would allocate various long-wave frequencies among member countries of the Union. It is expected that the Board will complete its work by the middle of 1949.

A High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was convened in Mexico City in October for the purpose of drafting an allocation frequency list for short-wave broadcasting and was still in session at the end of the year.

In accordance with the understanding reached at the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference held in London in 1945, the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom signed on behalf of Canada, in May, 1948, an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth nations for the establishment of a Commonwealth Telecommunications Board and for co-ordination of the external telecommunications services of Commonwealth countries. To achieve this co-ordination, partner governments were to acquire the interest formerly held by private shareholders in the overseas telecommunication service of their respective countries, and to accept the advisory regulation of all such services by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board. The Board is to be established in London, England. Mr. James Tudhope was appointed Canadian representative in July, 1948. The enabling legislation which will permit Canada to complete the nationalization of the external telecommunications system is being prepared for presentation to Parliament.

The Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference, which was to have been held in Montreal in August, 1948, was cancelled upon the request of the United States and Mexican Governments. At this Conference it was planned to revise an Interim Agreement signed at Washington in 1946, which established regulations and control for broadcasting between the North American countries. At present, arrangements are being made to extend until 1951 the Interim Agreement, which would normally expire in 1949.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The aim of the proposed Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization is to promote co-operation among governments on international shipping problems and to encourage widespread adoption of the highest safety standards.

It is proposed that the IMCO will consist of an Assembly of all members, a Council of sixteen members, a Maritime Safety Committee of fourteen members, a Secretariat and such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary. Its headquarters will be in London. Normally the Assembly is to meet every two years. The Council is to meet as often as necessary and the Maritime Safety Committee at least once each year. The Council will have powers which include in certain cases the right of veto over the Assembly. It will deal with the discriminatory and restrictive practices of governments and of

shipping companies. Only the operation of ships will come within its province; ship building is excluded. IMCO's functions will be purely consultative and advisory.

The United Nations Maritime Conference, meeting in Geneva in February and March, 1948, approved a Convention to establish IMCO as a specialized agency of the United Nations. When twenty-one nations, of which seven have each a total merchant tonnage of not less than one million gross tons, have ratified the Convention this international body to deal with shipping will come into being within the framework of the United Nations. Canada has taken the lead and is the first, and to date, the only country to have ratified the Convention. It is hoped that within the next six months the ratifications of the required number of states will be deposited.

Since the Geneva conference, the Preparatory Committee which was established as a "caretaker" until the Convention comes into effect, has met twice; once in March, 1948, immediately after the end of the Conference and again in November, at Lake Success. The Committee consists of the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Canada has been elected to the chairmanship.

The Committee's task has been to prepare for the first meeting of the Assembly of IMCO and to work out the Organization's formal relation with the United Nations. A draft budget for the Organization totalling £20,000 annually for the first two years was drawn up for submission to the Assembly. It is proposed that all members should contribute equal shares, with the proviso that those less able to contribute or having a smaller interest than others in the Organization may, on application to the Assembly, have their contribution reduced by one half. The balance would then be covered by members contributing full shares. As the permanent headquarters are to be in London, contributions will be chiefly in sterling.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

During 1948, Canada concluded an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation with New Zealand and continued negotiations for similar agreements with Argentina and France. Agreements with Brazil, Sweden and the Union of South Africa are under discussion with the governments of these countries.

The Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of New Zealand for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income was signed in Ottawa on March 12, 1948, and came into force on June 30, 1948.

Revised drafts of notes to be exchanged between the Argentine Minister of Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Canadian Ambassador in Argentina, concerning the avoidance of double taxation on maritime and air navigation profits, have been forwarded for the consideration of the Argentine authorities. If an agreement is reached, exemption from double taxation will cover all such profits gained from January 1, 1946. As temporary exemption from payment of taxes on shipping profits expires on December 31, 1948, an extension of the period of exemption has been requested.

The French and Canadian Governments are now in concurrence on the texts of agreements for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and succession duties.

Consideration of the proposed agreement between Canada and Brazil for the avoidance of double taxation has been deferred at the request of the Brazilian Ministry of Finance. The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has advised that discussion of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation will be reopened as soon as the necessary staff can be made available. Negotiations concerning the agreement for the avoidance of double taxation were reopened with the South African authorities early in the year on the basis of the United Kingdom-South African Income Tax Agreement. These are still in progress.

St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Proposals

The interdepartmental committee on the St. Lawrence waterway and power project, which was set up in 1947 with representatives of the Department as chairman and secretary, continued to be active throughout 1948. In May, 1947, legislation had been introduced in the United States Congress providing for the enactment of the combined St. Lawrence waterway and power project. The primary duty of the interdepartmental committee was to undertake preparatory studies on various phases of the question so that, if the project received Congressional approval, appropriate Canadian action would not be delayed.

On February 27, 1948, the United States Senate referred the measure back to its Foreign Relations Committee. This action made it unlikely that the project would receive Congressional approval during 1948. It did not, however, constitute a final rejection of the measure. There remained the possibility that it would again be considered by Congress in 1949. This possibility was emphasized, in June, 1948, by the appointment of a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to conduct further studies of the waterway and power project. The interdepartmental

committee in Ottawa therefore continued to function, and during the ensuing months the Canadian Government, at the request of the United States State Department, made available certain estimates and factual data required by the Senate sub-committee.

Another important subject for study by the interdepartmental committee was provided by the decision of the Province of Ontario and the State of New York to seek approval for separate power development in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. On July 14, 1948, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario requested the Canadian Government, through the Department of External Affairs, to transmit an application to the International Joint Commission for a joint plan of development. A similar and complementary application was submitted to the United States State Department by the Power Authority of the State of New York.

The submission of the Ontario application raised various questions which were given immediate consideration. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission was informed that the Canadian Government would not wish to take action on the application to the International Joint Commission until the intentions of the United States Government with respect to the New York State Power Authority application were known. It was explained that consultation with the United States Government was made necessary by the existence of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Agreement, signed by Canada and the United States in 1941 and still awaiting approval by both countries. The Canadian Government would not wish to take any action which might be inconsistent with this Agreement, without knowing the wishes of the other party to the Agreement. Through the Canadian Embassy in Washington, the State Department was told that the Canadian Government would appreciate being informed what action was contemplated by the United States Government.

The New York State Power Authority had also applied to the United States Federal Power Commission, requesting a licence to carry out the portion of the international rapids section project which would lie in New York State. The Federal Power Commission held hearings on this application early in October, and briefs were filed with the Commission by interested parties in the following weeks. By the close of the year, no decision on the licence application had been handed down.

On December 15, the United States State Department addressed a letter to the New York State Power Authority, stating that it was considered desirable "to renew the request to Congress for approval of the 1941 Agreement between the United States and Canada for construction of the seaway and power projects". It would therefore

not be appropriate, the letter concluded, to take further action with respect to the proposed New York application to the International Joint Commission. The State Department gave copies of this letter to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and released its text to the press.

Throughout the year, the Embassy maintained close liaison with the United States State Department on all phases of the St. Lawrence question, and kept the Department in Ottawa fully informed of developments in connection with the combined waterway and power project and the New York-Ontario separate power plan.

V. Legal

Peace Treaties

In 1948 the Department made a study of the four peace treaties with Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland to ensure that Canada's obligations under those treaties would be implemented and that the various Departments of the Government were made aware of rights and obligations created by them. For example, the Canadian Government, in accordance with their terms, notified the ex-enemy governments, within six months from the effective date of each treaty, of all pre-war bilateral treaties which Canada desired to revive or keep in force. Whenever possible, the Department brought to the attention of Canadian citizens by means of press releases, notices in the *Canada Gazette*, and, where appropriate, in representative national publications, certain rights and obligations they might have under these treaties.

In consultation with the Department of Justice, the Department prepared the bill for "The Treaties of Peace (Italy, Roumania, Hungary, and Finland) Act, 1948" which empowered the Governor-in-Council to "do such things as appeared to him to be necessary for carrying out the treaties, and for giving effect to any of the provisions thereof." This Act provides the necessary legal authority for the implementation of any obligation or right that Canada may have as a result of these peace treaties.

Geneva Conventions

Early in 1948, the International Committee of the Red Cross invited the Canadian Government to participate in the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, which was held in Stockholm from August 20 to 30, to consider the revision of the international humanitarian conventions, in the light of modern developments in methods of warfare. Canada, being a party to the conventions, has a direct interest in their revision. For this reason it was decided to send a government delegation composed of representatives from the Departments of External Affairs and of National Defence.

The Department was represented on an interdepartmental committee which was set up to review the Canadian position and prepare a draft of the instructions for the Canadian delegation. The conventions considered were:

- (a) the 1929 Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War;

- (b) the Tenth Hague Convention of October, 1907, for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906; and
- (c) the 1929 Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.

A study was also made of a proposed convention dealing with the condition and protection of civilians in time of war.

The Stockholm Conference afforded an opportunity for all interested governments and various national and international humanitarian organizations to present their views. As a result of that Conference, the International Committee of the Red Cross has convened a diplomatic conference, to be held in March, 1949, at which time all the interested governments will be invited to sign the new conventions. The U.S.S.R. has declined to take part in any conferences concerned with the revision of these conventions. The same position has been taken by other Eastern European states, although Poland and Czechoslovakia have participated to some extent.

War Crimes

During the past year, the Department was called upon to deal with a number of legal problems arising in connection with the trials of war criminals in Germany and the Far East. In this matter close liaison was maintained with the Department of National Defence. The International Military Tribunal for the trial of the major Far Eastern war criminals concluded its work in September. Canada was represented on the bench by Justice E. S. McDougall and on the prosecution staff by Brigadier H. G. Nolan.

Reparations from Enemy and Ex-enemy Countries

The Department provides the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Reparations and the Implementation of the Peace Treaties. This Committee meets regularly in order to review Canada's position with respect to reparations from enemy countries and to make recommendations to the government from time to time. As a result of one such recommendation, the Secretary of State of Canada, in July, was directed to take the necessary steps to ascertain all Canadian claims for compensation arising out of loss or damage as a result of the recent war.

Claims

The Department has been endeavouring to assist Canadian citizens to obtain restoration of their property in foreign countries (provided it is identifiable) when that property was lost or looted as a result of the war. The necessary machinery has now been set up to offer every possible assistance to Canadian citizens who have claims of this nature. These efforts in regard to restoration of property have met with considerable success and have resulted in the return to Canadians of property which has an estimated value of approximately \$2,000,000. The Department also provides an additional service by supplying Canadians with the names of reliable legal agencies in foreign countries to enable them to protect their property interests there. Good progress has been made in the western zones of Germany, where the occupying forces have given every co-operation through the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin. Representations are also made on behalf of Canadians whose property has been affected by post-war nationalization programs.

International Joint Commission

In order to ensure that the proper legal procedure is followed, the Department reviews all applications and references submitted by the Canadian Government to the International Joint Commission. One of its officers represents the Government before the Commission, and when it sits in Canada he examines witnesses and assists in the preparation of briefs and other documents as they are required.

In February, 1948, the Commission met in executive session at Washington. Semi-annual meetings were held in April and October at Washington and Ottawa respectively, as required by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. In May the Commission conducted hearings at Minot, North Dakota, in connection with the application of the Northern States Power Company for use of waters of the Souris River. In June, September and November, a series of hearings took place at Detroit, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, dealing with the references before the Commission involving pollution of the boundary waters of the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River and the waters of the St. Mary's River from Lake Superior to Lake Huron.

In July the Commission met at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and Creston, British Columbia, to hear evidence under the Columbia River Basin Reference. These hearings were made necessary by reason of the abnormal flood conditions in that area during the spring. In September the Commission held further hearings in Bonners Ferry and Creston in connection with the application of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company for an additional

two feet of water storage on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia. This storage, which had been granted to the applicant by a temporary order of the Commission during the war, was again requested in order to provide the additional hydro-electric power badly needed for industry and municipalities in the Kootenay area.

In November, the governments of the United States and Canada submitted a joint reference to the Commission asking it to conduct certain preliminary studies in connection with the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project. Two other projects, the first an application by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario for hydro development on the St. Lawrence River, and the second a request by the City of Windsor regarding smoke pollution in that area, are at present being studied as possible matters for reference to the International Joint Commission. The application for power development on the St. Lawrence is dealt with more fully elsewhere in this report. (See page 51).

Canadian Newsprint Companies

During the past year the Department was concerned with a difficulty raised by the issuance in the United States of subpoenas against Canadian newsprint companies, calling upon them to produce reports and records held in Canada. The charges were that Canadian newsprint companies had been operating in the United States, directly and through subsidiaries, in contravention of United States anti-trust laws. After protracted negotiations with representatives of the United States Department of Justice and the State Department, the Attorney-General of the United States withdrew these subpoenas, the issuance of which had been regarded in some quarters, both in Canada and the United States, as an infringement of Canadian sovereignty.

Civil Procedure Conventions

Canada has entered into civil procedure conventions with a number of countries. The Department supervises the implementation of these conventions and assists in the service of legal documents outside Canada, both in civil and criminal matters. It is frequently called upon to give an opinion relating to the taking of evidence from witnesses residing in foreign countries, when this evidence is required for Canadian courts. Conversely, it is not unusual for requests to be made, through diplomatic channels, asking that witnesses in Canada give evidence relating to cases pending in foreign courts. During the past year approximately twenty such cases were handled by the Department. In these matters the Attorneys-

General of the Provinces are customarily communicated with through the Secretary of State for Canada. The Canada Evidence Act provides for the taking of evidence in these instances.

Extradition Treaties

Canada has entered into a number of extradition treaties. The Department supervises the implementation of these treaties and, through diplomatic channels, arranges for the extradition of criminals from foreign countries to Canada and from Canada to foreign countries. Extradition proceedings affecting Canadian criminals abroad are arranged on the request and recommendation of the Provincial Attorney-General concerned, in co-operation with the Department of Justice. During the past year the Department was concerned with five such cases.

Authentication of Documents

The Department arranges for the certification and authentication of documents issued by Canadians for use in foreign countries when these countries have no diplomatic or consular representation in Canada. During the past year the services of the Department in this regard have been provided for such countries as Germany and Austria.

VI. Defence Liaison

THE development and execution of defence policy requires the consideration of so many international factors that close integration with foreign policy is of obvious importance. The Department in Ottawa and the missions abroad, notably in London and Washington, are also frequently concerned with defence matters as the channel of communication on policy questions between the Canadian Government and other governments. In view of the time and attention devoted in the Department to defence matters, it was decided in November to create a Defence Liaison Division to co-ordinate these activities.

Because of the close inter-relation of defence policy and foreign policy, officers of the Department are associated with the work of a number of the principal bodies concerned with the development and execution of the defence policies adopted by the Government. The Secretary of State for External Affairs is a member of the Cabinet Defence Committee, and the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs attends the meetings of the Cabinet Defence Committee and of the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee. The Department is represented on, or otherwise closely associated with, the intelligence and planning agencies of the armed forces. This close association ensures that the political factors are not overlooked in the preparation of papers for the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee.

The Department provides one of the four members of the directing staff of the National Defence College and each year one of its officers attends the course of instruction at the College.

An officer of the Department is Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Canada-United States agency which keeps the defence requirements of North America under review. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence has held four meetings during the year.

At twelve of Canada's diplomatic missions abroad there are Service Attachés who, in addition to being in direct touch with the local military authorities, advise heads of mission on defence questions. In Washington the principal members of the Joint Staff Mission are also attached to the Canadian Embassy. In London the Joint Service Liaison officers are attached to the staff of the High Commissioner. In Berlin, the Head of the Canadian Military Mission has officers of the Department on his staff.

VII. Information

FOREIGN affairs today are not the exclusive preserve of government, but are of direct and vital public concern. The provision of public information about Canada to other countries is therefore an integral part of the conduct of Canada's foreign relations. There is a similar need to provide information within Canada on Canadian policy in international affairs.

Through the Information Division, the Department facilitates the flow of information about Canada to other countries. To assist diplomatic, consular and trade officers abroad in meeting the needs of the press and public, daily, weekly and monthly bulletins and other special publications are compiled and distributed. Photographs and graphic material are supplied for press, display and educational use. The Department also has a reference service to deal with enquiries of a general nature from abroad, and is responsible for certain aspects of educational and cultural relations with other countries. Information services are provided for important international conferences, and close liaison is maintained with other public information services of the government in relation to information abroad.

Within Canada the Department provides current information and reference materials on external policy and on the current work of the Department. Close co-operation has also been developed with Canadian organizations concerned with international relations and education, such as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the United Nations Association, Citizens Forum groups and similar bodies. Departmental reports, official statements, reference papers, and other publications have been supplied to such organizations for the use of their members. Reference materials have also been made available, on request, to the daily, weekly and periodical press in Canada.

The Department's principal informational activities are summarized in the sections that follow.

Press Liaison

The Department of External Affairs invites all foreign and Canadian correspondents who are members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery to a weekly press conference, where factual background information on the work of the Department is given out and questions on current matters answered. In addition, press releases, texts of

official statements, and occasional reference materials are issued to members of the Press Gallery, news associations, editors, and diplomatic missions in Ottawa and abroad.

News about Canada is disseminated abroad through the Canadian diplomatic missions. This is of particular importance in the world news centres of New York, Washington, London and Paris, and occupies a considerable part of the time of information officers at these posts. Press releases are issued by all missions on Canadian subjects of special interest to the countries concerned, and arrangements are made for press, photographic and film coverage of national events. The Department and missions abroad also make arrangements to facilitate tours of Canada by prominent foreign journalists. Such arrangements include advice on itineraries, distribution of documentary and illustrative material, and assistance to the visitors in making contacts with government officials and private individuals.

Circulation of Documents

Circular documents are prepared and distributed to all missions and consulates abroad. The object of this is to simplify distribution within the Department and abroad of basic information on economic and political developments and on trends of thought and policy in the Department. During 1948, 499 circular documents were distributed.

Publications and Reference Material

These include regular publications, occasional publications, and reference materials. Of the regular publications, two—the *Daily Airmail Bulletin* and the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*—deal with current Canadian news developments, and are for the use of missions and organizations abroad. A Spanish news publication, *Informaciones Canadienses*, is given special distribution in Latin America.

Other regular publications seek to provide a full record of Canadian policy in the field of external affairs. In this group are included *Canada and the United Nations*, an annual report of Canada's participation in the work of the United Nations; the *Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs*; the Department's Treaty Series; two quarterly publications, *Canadian Representatives Abroad*, and *Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada*; and finally, the new monthly publication, *External Affairs*.

This last was originally a brief monthly record of international agreements and conferences, official statements in Parliament, press releases, official publications and transfers of diplomatic personnel. During 1948 its scope and distribution were considerably expanded.

After an experimental period, it appeared in printed form in November as *External Affairs*. Beginning in January, 1949, it will be available to the public at home and abroad on a subscription basis.

Occasional publications have included *Canada from Sea to Sea* and *Canada Spreads Its Wings*.

Canada from Sea to Sea is an illustrated brochure on the history, geography, and natural, industrial and cultural resources of Canada. This publication has been in great demand and during 1948, over 130,000 copies were distributed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. For an international conference of aviation writers held in Canada in May, the Department prepared the booklet *Canada Spreads Its Wings*. Some 10,000 copies of this booklet, which deals with the history and development of civil aviation in Canada, have been distributed to a list provided by the International Civil Aviation Organization. A comprehensive, illustrated bulletin on Newfoundland is now in preparation and is expected to be available for distribution by the end of the fiscal year.

The growing need for information on aspects of Canadian life is met by a great variety of reference material, prepared on request from abroad.

Reference Papers are produced on such subjects of major interest as *Canadian Statements on the North Atlantic Treaty, Newfoundland, and the St. Lawrence Seaway*. A series of *Statements and Speeches* was started in 1948 to provide a convenient reference to texts of important official statements. The majority of the fifty-seven statements reproduced dealt with external policy. Periodical publications are scanned for articles of special interest abroad, and with the permission of the publisher and the author, *Reprints* are then mimeographed and distributed to missions.

Biographies are prepared on heads of missions, delegates to international conferences and other prominent Canadians; and these are supplied to offices abroad and to the press at international conferences. Occasional *Feature Articles* on aspects of Canadian life are written and distributed abroad, usually with accompanying photographs. A series of one page *Fact Sheets* has been prepared on such basic subjects as population, agriculture, geography and government, and is available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. These *Fact Sheets* have met with an enthusiastic response and to date some 55,000 sets have been distributed, including 10,000 supplied, at the request of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, for inclusion in school supplies boxes distributed in Europe.

At the request of missions in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, production of a number of special articles for publication was arranged during 1948. A reference service of educational and other material on Canada is also available for foreign publishers.

All missions make selective distribution to editors of *Features*, *Reference Papers* and *Reprints*. In South Africa, Australia and other posts, source material is also used to prepare bulletins of interest to the press. The Embassy in Chile, for example, reported that almost full use was made of the forty articles distributed to the metropolitan and provincial press in an average month. The *Canadian Weekly Bulletin* is regularly used by one of Chile's largest stations in preparing its newscast.

Reports from banks, insurance companies, industries, educational institutions and scientific societies are also in demand. When a certain type of document is not available, a special publication may be issued.

In addition to the material described above, *Hansard* is sent to missions, by air when feasible, since it is essential that Canadian representatives abroad should be fully and quickly informed of the proceedings of Parliament. In addition, by arrangement with the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department handles the entire distribution abroad of the *Canada Year Book* and the *Official Hand Book*.

Photographs, Posters and Other Graphic Material

Suitable pictorial material on Canadian topics for the use of missions abroad is obtained from the National Film Board and all other available sources. A total of 21,000 prints was distributed in 1948, of which more than 8,000 were for reference and display, 8,000 were illustrations in Departmental publications, and 5,000 were photographs of events in Canada. A catalogue of photographs available in Government files was prepared during the year.

In a typical month thirty sets of photographs were lent by the High Commissioner's Office in London for publication in periodicals, books and encyclopaedias, for exhibition, and for display in schools in the United Kingdom.

The interior and exterior sets for "Maria Chapdelaine", which is being filmed by a French motion picture company, were designed with the help of photographs lent by the Embassy in Paris.

Various posters and photographs were sent abroad for use in schools, exhibitions, social and cultural groups. A new set of pictorial posters is in preparation, on such subjects as agriculture, forest products, science, mining, manufacturing and "Canada—World Trader."

Enquiries Service

Many general enquiries are received in the Department from organizations and individuals abroad. A large part of these requests for information is from educational institutions, teachers, students and clubs. Approximately fifty per cent of all enquiries were from the United States, the remainder coming from fifty-one other countries. Typical examples of the variety of requests made in a single day are the following: from a university in the United States, documentation on Canada; from Brazil, details of the lives and works of two modern Canadian novelists; from the United Kingdom, information on the iron and steel industry; from Belgium, data on child labour laws; from France, the number of acres devoted to fruit culture; from a high school debating team in Nova Scotia, information on atomic energy control.

Many requests are also received from the representatives in Canada of other governments for information to be sent to their own departments, and to scientific, educational and cultural organizations abroad.

Library Services

Libraries of books, periodicals and newspapers on Canadian and international affairs are maintained in the Department and in diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad. Books already provided include standard reference works, and studies on Canadian history, constitution and government, economy, industry and commerce, social life, and major novels and cultural works.

Cultural Relations and Education

The Department is in close touch with missions abroad and also with agencies concerned with education and cultural relations. Educational facilities in Canada are highly regarded abroad, and many enquiries received from missions concern courses, scholarships and bursaries available for foreign students in Canadian universities. During 1948 a survey of the international educational exchange programmes carried on by other countries was undertaken, and preliminary discussions were held with educational authorities to determine how the Department could best assist in facilitating educational exchanges.

Several programmes for bringing foreign scholars to Canada have been initiated by private organizations. The Lady Davis Foundation of Montreal has offered twenty-five fellowships to outstanding European scholars and scientists to enable them to teach and carry on research. Missions abroad assisted in publicizing these

fellowships and in directing applications to the Lady Davis Foundation. Fellowships were also made available by the Canadian Council of Reconstruction through UNESCO; and six Greek students, selected by the Greek authorities and the Embassy in Athens, were awarded tuition scholarships by Canadian universities. The French Government continued to provide a number of scholarships for Canadian students in France. Many students studying abroad made use of the information, library and other services provided by missions.

The Canadian Committee of the International Student Service sponsored an International Student Seminar, which was held in Schloss Ploen in the British Zone of Germany during July and August. The Department provided a quantity of books and publications for the Seminar and assisted in making necessary arrangements with the educational authorities in the British Zone. The Seminar was attended by fifty Canadian, fifty German, and thirty other European students.

The booklet *Canada from Sea to Sea* and *Fact Sheets* have frequently been adopted as the official school texts for the study of Canada. It is estimated that some 10,000 teachers abroad are now using these materials in their classes.

Exhibits and Displays

During the year, over 600 silk screen reproductions of Canadian paintings were forwarded to missions for display or loan, and an illustrated catalogue of prints available from the National Gallery was prepared. Exhibits and displays were a feature of the information work of many missions during 1948. In Brazil, exhibitions of paintings by five Canadian artists were held in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Discussions have been held with authorities in Brazil, India and Mexico, with a view to arranging similar art exhibits in Canada.

Over thirty displays of the silk screen reproductions mentioned above were arranged in art galleries and schools in New Zealand, and an exhibition of Canadian water colours toured all the principal cities. Two exhibits of books and a small exhibition of paintings were arranged with the co-operation of the Embassy in Paris.

Canadian newspapers and periodicals were displayed as part of an exhibit of foreign publications during national newspaper week in Japan. Technical magazines, journals and photographic panels were displayed at an exhibition of contemporary architecture and an exhibit was arranged in connection with the meeting of the World Congress of Junior Chambers of Commerce in Brazil. Exhibits of Canadian photographs in Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece attracted wide interest.

Visitors and Speakers

The Department assists visitors from abroad by arranging contacts, suggesting itineraries and providing documentation. Assistance is also given speakers travelling abroad who request documentation on Canadian affairs.

A new departure in 1948 was a visit made to the Department in March by a group of thirty-five student members of the International Relations Clubs of the Universities of McGill and Montreal. A series of meetings and conferences was arranged for the group with the heads of various Divisions. Plans are under way for a similar visit by a student group from the University of Toronto and it is hoped that arrangements may be made later to enable students from other Canadian universities to learn at first hand something about the work of the Department.

Films and Exhibitions

Another important and dramatic way of telling Canada's story is through films. The work of the National Film Board is well and favourably known on the screens of many foreign countries and the interest in Canadian documentary films is steadily increasing. Under plans introduced in 1948 the Department will be responsible for the non-commercial distribution of these documentary films in countries in which Canada is represented by diplomatic or consular officers. Missions already report that the demand for films on Canada exceeds their ability to supply them. For instance, in Australia some 500 organizations and individuals borrowed films each month from the Office of the High Commissioner, and another 400 were on waiting lists. Five hundred showings, of an average of four films each, were arranged through the National Film Library in New Zealand and an average of one showing a week was given by the Office of the High Commissioner to service clubs, film societies, and other organizations, usually accompanied by an address by the High Commissioner or a member of his staff.

In Greece the Canadian Embassy arranged many film showings for Greek Troops and the Royal Hellenic Navy through arrangements with the Greek military and naval authorities. In Peru Canadian films were shown to over 62,000 persons in the first nine months of 1948. Films loaned from the Embassy library in Argentina in the same period were viewed by an audience of over 25,000 persons. Distribution of several films loaned by the Embassy in Paris has been made by UNESCO, and National Film Board films were shown at several international film congresses in Paris and elsewhere, including

the UNESCO seminar in Prague. In arranging exhibitions, the Department works closely with the Government Exhibition Commission and the National Gallery.

Co-operation with Other Agencies

Telling Canada's story abroad is essentially a "combined operation". The work of government supplements the contribution of the daily and periodical press, writers and painters, scientists and poets, industrial, trade and professional groups with interests and affiliations extending beyond the national frontiers. There are thus many ways in which the people of other countries come to know Canada.

Radio

One of the most effective media for bringing Canada to the attention of other countries is the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Department maintains close liaison with the International Service through the Advisory Committee on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service and through the CBC-IS representative in Ottawa. A considerable quantity of booklets, maps and other information materials is supplied to the International Service for distribution in response to requests from listeners. Missions abroad assist in maintaining and extending the contacts of the International Service with the listeners.

In certain countries where these programmes are widely heard they are practically the only means of supplying information about Canada.

Shortwave broadcasts from Canada include talks, interviews, news, drama, commentaries and musical programmes and are directed to:

- (i) Europe (daily transmissions) in English, French, Italian, Dutch, Czech, German, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish;
- (ii) The Caribbean Area (daily) in English;
- (iii) Latin America, in Spanish (daily) and in Portuguese (daily);
- (iv) Australia and New Zealand (weekly) in English.

The International Service arranges relays of its programmes by foreign radio organizations, either by direct broadcast or by transcription. It has also distributed albums of the recorded works of contemporary Canadian composers to all missions as well as to radio stations in other countries.

In Greece a weekly fifteen-minute broadcast, "The Voice of Canada," is prepared, largely by the Canadian Embassy, from material provided by the Department. This feature has proved extremely popular and many letters of appreciation have been received from all parts of the country. New developments during 1948 included the successful introduction of programmes about Canada on television broadcasts in the New York area, as well as the wider distribution of recorded programmes for radio use in the United States.

Other Agencies

The work of the Department of Trade and Commerce in foreign information is naturally of great importance, since its commercial representatives are responsible for the encouragement of both trade and publicity abroad. The Canadian Government Travel Bureau has the task of telling other countries about Canada's tourist attractions, and, in co-operation with provincial and municipal agencies, of stimulating tourist travel in Canada.

The establishment of additional consular offices in the United States has increased opportunities for the distribution of information on tourist activities. The appointment of representatives of the Travel Bureau to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and to the Consulates General in New York and Chicago, has made possible a greater concentration on this important aspect of information work than was formerly attempted. The tourist attractions of Canada were given special emphasis in 1948 by the Canadian Legation in Cuba. Growing interest in Canada as a vacation land was also reported from missions in Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina.

Co-ordination of the activities of the various agencies concerned is provided by a permanent committee on information abroad, of which the Chief of the Information Division of the Department is the Chairman.

VIII. Consular

THE consular work of the Department at home and abroad includes the issuance and control of Canadian passports (diplomatic, official and regular) and other travel documents; the granting and rejection of visas for admission to Canada; and the securing of visas for admission to foreign countries for persons travelling on Canadian government business.

It involves the protection of the interests of Canadians abroad, and all other matters which are by international usage the concern and responsibility of a consular service, including questions of citizenship, immigration, deportation, repatriation, relief of distressed Canadians abroad, travel control, merchant seamen, war graves, pensions of Canadian ex-servicemen and their dependents.

It also includes the drafting and issuing, under the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, of current regulations and instructions dealing with the matters set out above.

The Department in Ottawa and the missions abroad, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, issued 56,820 passports, renewed 12,931 passports and collected \$309,723 in fees. The Passport Section in Ottawa deals every day with some 300 letters. A correctly completed application form received in the morning mail normally results in the despatch of a passport to the applicant by the close of business on that day. Unusual cases receive more immediate attention. Recently, a Canadian flying overseas on urgent business had his passport renewed en route at an airport by an officer sent there especially to help him.

Consular Work at Ottawa

Correspondence in Ottawa on consular matters, other than passports and visas, involves enquiries of a legal or quasi-legal nature. There are, for example, in Canada many naturalized Canadians whose countries of origin do not consider that in acquiring Canadian citizenship they divest themselves of their original nationality. These persons are dual nationals, and when they go to their countries of origin, the problem of consular protection for them as Canadian citizens sometimes becomes difficult. A person in this category, who has surrendered his passport when travelling in his country of origin, may find that he cannot get it back. He appeals to the local Canadian consular officer, who in turn asks Ottawa for direction. Consultation with the citizen-

ship or immigration authorities in Canada, or a submission to the Department of Justice, may be required. Consideration must be given to the wider implications of particular cases, and it has to be decided whether all dual nationals from the same country of origin should be warned, and if so, how the information should be given to them.

Problems of interpretation arising from the Canadian Citizenship Act have involved much consultation and discussion, as was to be expected in its first years of operation. Citizenship matters are of particular importance to consular officers because they must be in a position to give authoritative and immediate answers to enquiries. The status of women under the Act has proved difficult to interpret, and the Department has initiated discussions to reach solutions of such problems. The enactment of the new United Kingdom and Colonies nationality legislation, which became effective on January 1, 1949, has important effects for Canadians. For example, it has hitherto been common practice for a Canadian living abroad who needed a passport, but who could not readily get a Canadian passport, to obtain a British Subject passport from the nearest United Kingdom Consul. After January 1, 1949, this will not be possible. United Kingdom Consuls will issue only United Kingdom and Colonies passports; they will not be authorized to issue Canadian passports except on the specific request of the Government of Canada. Arrangements have been made to meet this problem and to ensure passport facilities to Canadians abroad.

During the year a Consulate General was opened in San Francisco, and Consulates were established in Detroit and Boston. In each case an officer of the Department was sent to find suitable office accommodation, negotiate leases and make general preparations for the opening of the new offices, and was afterwards retained in the newly opened post long enough to ensure the establishment of approved practices and efficient methods of conducting business. This procedure has proved most valuable during the recent expansion of Canadian consular work in the United States.

Consular Work Abroad

Diplomatic Missions

In each Embassy, Legation or High Commissioner's Office, officials are concerned with consular work. In the countries where there are no immigration representatives but where there are diplomatic missions, it is the duty of the consular officer to act as immigration officer. He interviews prospective immigrants to ascertain whether they satisfy the requirements of the immigration regulations, and issues the necessary visas.

A wide variety of assistance is provided by consular officers to Canadians abroad. It may include visiting a Canadian who has been imprisoned, or examining an applicant's claim to Canadian citizenship, and consequently, to a Canadian passport. Recently, two university students, while travelling in Mexico, were involved in a motorcycle accident which was serious to one of them. Although the accident took place at a considerable distance from Mexico City, where the Embassy is situated, arrangements were made to provide hospital care for the injured man and money for his friend. Their relatives in Canada were notified, and their repatriation was arranged.

Independent Consular Posts

The Canadian Consulates General at New York, Chicago and San Francisco constitute the three main bases of consular representation in the United States, and they are responsible for the general supervision of Canadian Consulates established in their areas. The Consulates at Detroit and at Boston, for example, come under the supervision of the Consulates General at Chicago and New York respectively.

The following figures, covering the period from January 1 to September 30, illustrate the volume of work done in the passport and general enquiries section of the New York Office:

Personal interviews with members of the public.....	11,547
Telephone interviews with members of the public.....	10,422
Letters received and answered.....	3,888
Passports issued.....	536
Passports extended.....	1,321
Visas granted.....	158

In the three months which followed the attachment to the Consulate General at New York of a representative of the Canadian Travel Bureau, this section dealt with 581 personal interviews and 1,127 telephone calls. Canadian Travel Bureau representatives were appointed only last summer and the volume of business dealt with by the representative in New York may be taken as an indication of the extent of the work that may be expected, as the presence of the representative becomes more fully known.

Protection of Canadians Abroad

The Department is responsible for protecting the interests and lives of Canadians abroad. In times like the present it is difficult to anticipate when and where an emergency may develop. Much thought has therefore been given to the action which Canadian Consular officers abroad should take in critical situations.

During the year conditions in Hyderabad and China have given rise to anxiety, and compelled precautionary action. Plans for the

safeguarding of the lives and property of Canadian citizens in Hyderabad were prepared early in the year because of the growing tension between that state and India. Warning letters were sent out to Canadian citizens there from time to time (some as early as April), by the Canadian mission in New Delhi. Canadians were requested to register with the mission. By September it seemed prudent for westerners to leave, and after consultation between the Commonwealth missions in India the necessary steps were taken for the departure of Canadians in Hyderabad by air. On September 10, just before the outbreak of hostilities, the withdrawal took place, on a voluntary basis, and twelve Canadians were among those flown to Madras.

In China, as the civil war spread, successive warnings were issued by the Embassy to Canadians living in threatened areas, who numbered about 500. At the beginning of the year, representatives of Canadian missionary societies, meeting at the Vice-Consulate in Shanghai, were advised by the Ambassador that they should not continue their work north of the Yangtze River and east of the province of Hupeh. During November, following extension of the fighting southward from Manchuria, all Canadians in North and Central China were similarly warned that they should consider leaving while transportation facilities were available. The Embassy made plans to assist the departure of Canadians from China, if a situation developed where normal commercial means of travel could not be utilized.

Immigration

Many diplomatic representatives abroad act as representatives of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. In addition, the Department of External Affairs has an interest in the effect of immigration policies on Canadian relations with other countries and with the United Nations. For these reasons, close liaison has been maintained throughout the year with the immigration authorities. The Chief of the Consular Division is a member of the Immigration-Labour Committee, a Committee established to consider immigration problems of common interest and, where necessary, to make recommendations to the Cabinet Committee on immigration policy.

Political Refugees

The Department took an active interest in the plight of political refugees, particularly of those from Czechoslovakia. Co-ordinated consideration of the problem by interested authorities resulted in a

decision by the Government to admit to Canada 1,000 persons from among those who had fled from Czechoslovakia after the communist coup last February.

Trade Matters at Consular Posts

The trading restrictions imposed in November, 1947, resulted in a large volume of detailed enquiries at consular offices in the United States. During the year arrangements for the conduct of trade matters by consuls were worked out in agreement with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

IX. Personnel

THE staff of the Department on December 31, 1948, numbered 1,213; 640 of this number being employed abroad. At the same date there were 216 officers, of whom 116 were stationed abroad.

The recruiting of all staff for the Department of External Affairs is carried out by the Civil Service Commission which, by competitive examination, qualifies candidates for the clerical, stenographic, administrative and diplomatic positions in the Department. When additional personnel is needed, appointments are made from eligible lists established by the Civil Service Commission as a result of the examinations.

While special examinations are given by the Civil Service Commission for the qualification of stenographic staff for foreign service, the remaining clerical, administrative and stenographic personnel are drawn from those qualified for the government service as a whole. Foreign service officers, as well as the consular, information and administrative officers, are recruited by special examination as the needs of the Department dictate. In the future, except for administrative officers, who will continue to qualify through separate examinations, only foreign service officers will be recruited, and they will be assigned to information and consular work as required. Thus, consular, information and foreign service officers will be interchangeable. This will ensure a closer co-ordination of the activities of the Department in these fields and will enable foreign service officers to acquire, in the course of their careers, experience in matters which nowadays cannot be divorced from purely diplomatic work. The recruitment, training, posting, and promotion of foreign service officers are described under separate headings below.

Recruiting of Foreign Service Officers

Generally, competitive examinations for the two most junior grades, F.S.O. 1 and F.S.O. 2, are held once a year. Candidates for these competitions are required to submit the usual application form to the Civil Service Commission. They must be between 23 and 31 and 31 and 35 years of age respectively. In addition, they must have resided in Canada for ten years and hold a university degree, preferably in political science, geography, history, economics or law,

from a university of recognized standing. Credit is given for post-graduate work and knowledge of a modern language in addition to French and English.

Applicants who meet the academic and other requirements are given written tests in essay writing; the economic, political and legal aspects of Canadian and international affairs; and precis writing. Those who are successful in this examination are called to appear before an oral board of the Civil Service Commission to be examined for general suitability. The Department of External Affairs is represented on the board by senior officers.

Training of Foreign Service Officers

Foreign service officers are given intensive training during their first two years. On reporting to the Department they are assigned immediately to work under the supervision of senior officers. They are generally attached to a functional division (e.g., Information, Consular or Economic) for a period of two or three months; and then moved to one of the geographical or political divisions (United Nations, European, Commonwealth, American and Far Eastern).

While they are being initiated into divisional work, newly-appointed officers familiarize themselves with the more technical aspects of the operations of the Department by spending a short time each week with each of the following sections: Communications, Administration, Passport Office, Records.

During their period of training, newly-appointed officers are requested to attend a number of courses. The Department itself organizes a series of lectures on the work of its various divisions and branches, and on that of closely related offices or government departments. These lectures are given by the senior officers in charge of the division or branch concerned. Newly-appointed officers are also, on occasion, released from departmental duties so that they may attend some of the courses arranged by the Civil Service Commission for Junior Administrative Assistants and by the Department of Trade and Commerce for Junior Trade Commissioners.

Before leaving for their first post abroad, junior officers undergo for two months a further period of preparatory training. They are given some weeks' special instruction in administration, consular and protocol duties and spend some time with the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Junior officers are encouraged and assisted financially to learn certain foreign languages. Special courses are also provided for their benefit in French and English.

Posting of Foreign Service Officers

Postings and transfers of foreign service officers are made by the Under-Secretary after recommendation by a senior departmental Personnel and Planning Board.

In deciding the transfer of officers, the requirements of the service are the overriding consideration, but whenever possible personal preferences, which officers are invited to express, are borne in mind.

Officers serve part of the time abroad and part in Ottawa. The duration of postings in certain countries depends on the nature of the post and on the administrative exigencies of the Department.

Recommendations for promotion are made by the Under-Secretary to the Minister, and are based on merit, age and length of service, together with all other available evidence. The Personnel Division is responsible for preparing the documentation required by the Under-Secretary in arriving at these recommendations.

X. Protocol

Diplomatic, Commonwealth and Consular Representation in Canada

THERE are at present diplomatic missions in Canada from 31 Commonwealth and foreign countries. Fourteen of these are Embassies, eleven are Legations and six are High Commissioners' Offices. Nineteen foreign countries, which are not otherwise represented, maintain consular offices. A list of diplomatic representatives in Canada is given in Appendix D.

In the early months of the year, direct diplomatic relations were established by three countries, Finland, Iceland and Uruguay, which had not previously been represented by a diplomatic mission in Canada. Mr. Urho V. Toivola presented his letter of credence as Minister of Finland on January 7, 1948. On January 20, 1948, Mr. Thor Thors presented his letter of credence as Minister of Iceland. Mr. Cesar Montero de Bustamante presented his letter of credence as Minister of Uruguay on March 11, 1948.

Owing to limitations of personnel, it has not been possible thus far to arrange for reciprocal diplomatic representation of Canada in Finland, Iceland and Uruguay.

The Legation of Italy was raised to the rank of Embassy and Mr. Mario di Stefano became the first Italian Ambassador in Canada on November 8, 1948.

In the foreign missions already established in Ottawa a number of changes in representation have taken place. On March 11, 1948, Mr. Frantisek Nemecek resigned as Minister of Czechoslovakia and Mr. Stanislav Klima was appointed Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. On April 21, 1948, Mr. Francisque Gay presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of France in Canada. Mr. Jan Milnikiel, Minister of Poland, presented his Letter of Credence on April 22, 1948. Mr. Mato A. Jaksic was received as Minister of Yugoslavia on July 8, 1948.

Mr. Ray Atherton, Ambassador of the United States of America, left Canada on August 30, 1948, and was succeeded by Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt who presented his Letter of Credence on November 1. Mr. Paternotte de la Vaillée, Ambassador of Belgium, left on October 18, 1948, and Vicomte Alain du Parc has been nominated to succeed him.

During the year, a total of 80 career and honorary consular officers were recognized by the Canadian Government. There are at present 196 consular offices of foreign governments throughout Canada. Forty-two of these are consulates general, 147 are consulates and 7 are consular agents' offices. A list of consular offices in Canada is given in Appendix E.

Precedence of High Commissioners

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London, High Commissioners will henceforth take precedence as if they had had the rank of Ambassador when they first arrived in Ottawa.

High Commissioners will rank amongst themselves according to the date of their arrival at Ottawa and not, as heretofore, according to the seniority of Commonwealth countries.

Ministers Plenipotentiary and *Chargés d'Affaires ad interim* at Ottawa will continue to have the precedence previously accorded them; that is to say, they will follow the new category of Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

Recognition of Foreign Consular Representatives in Canada

A new procedure was adopted in April, 1948, for the recognition of foreign consular representatives in Canada, as a result of the issuance of new Letters Patent for the Governor General of Canada on September 18, 1947, authorizing His Excellency to issue consular exequaturs in the name of His Majesty the King.

Notification of the appointment of foreign consular representatives is now made by their governments through diplomatic channels direct to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and not through the United Kingdom Government as before.

Provisional recognition of consular officers is granted by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on behalf of the Governor General; and upon receipt of the instrument of appointment signed by the foreign head of state, an exequatur, constituting Canada's formal recognition, is issued under the signature of the Governor General and countersigned by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The first exequaturs to be issued in this manner were signed by His Excellency on April 12, 1948.

International Organizations

Under the authority of the Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act of 1947, Canada acceded, on January 22, 1948, to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. This Convention, which was adopted at London on February 12, 1946, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, outlines the legal status, immunities and privileges to be accorded to the United Nations, and to representatives of Members and officials of the United Nations, within the territories of Member countries, for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Organization. Canada's accession was given with the reservation that no exemptions from taxation shall be granted to Canadian citizens ordinarily resident in Canada.

When the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization established its headquarters in Montreal, in August, 1945, interim privileges were granted by the Canadian authorities to its representatives. Following the replacement of the provisional organization by the permanent International Civil Aviation Organization in 1947, the Canadian Government, in accordance with the practice in other countries, agreed in principle to enter into negotiations for a Headquarters Agreement to establish, under Canadian law, the legal status, privileges and immunities necessary for the functioning of the headquarters of the Organization.

Visit of the Governor General to Brazil

On the instructions of his Government, the Brazilian Ambassador at Ottawa inquired in October, 1947, whether it would be possible for Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Alexander to visit Brazil during the following summer. A formal invitation to the Governor General, "as former Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre, under whose command the Brazilian Expeditionary Force fought in the last war," was transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General by a Note from the Ambassador in November, 1947, and, after the approval of His Majesty the King had been obtained through the Prime Minister of Canada, this invitation was accepted.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by their daughter, the Honourable Rose Alexander, and members of their staff, left Ottawa on June 5 in an R.C.A.F. aircraft for Brazil, with stops in Florida, the Bahamas, Haiti, Antigua, Trinidad and Surinam. Courtesies and hospitality were extended at each port of call by the local government authorities. The Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Embassy at Rio de Janeiro were responsible for the required arrangements with the governments of all the countries visited in the course of the tour.

On arrival at Rio de Janeiro on June 11, Their Excellencies were welcomed by the President of Brazil, the Vice President of the Republic, the President of the Supreme Court, and members of the Brazilian Cabinet as well as by representatives of Commonwealth Governments; and they were accompanied by the President along avenues lined by 25,000 troops and citizens to the Laranjeiras Palace, which had been assigned to Their Excellencies as an official residence. Among the functions arranged for the visit were a state banquet, state visits to the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Supreme Court, a review of the garrison, and the presentation of decorations awarded by the Government of the United Kingdom to members of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force who served under Lord Alexander's command in the last war. While His Excellency was received as the former Supreme Commander under whom the Brazilian Expeditionary Force had served, he was accorded honours as a Head of State and as Governor General of Canada.

The visit of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Alexander to Brazil was a great success. It was widely noted in the press of Brazil and served to make Canada better known in Brazil and to strengthen the good relations between the two countries.

Leaving Rio de Janeiro on June 17, Their Excellencies returned to Canada via British Guiana, Trinidad and Bermuda.

Government Hospitality

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Belgium, accompanied by His Excellency Paul Henri Spaak, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Paul de Groot, Minister of Economic Co-operation, of Belgium, visited Ottawa on April 16, 17 and 18.

Other distinguished visitors for whom government hospitality was provided during the year included: Mr. Camille Gutt, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, May 27; Dr. Chen Li-fu, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan of China, July 7; the Honourable James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense of the United States, August 15 to August 17; Rear Admiral the Right Honourable the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, and the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, August 22 to 29; the Honourable John A. Costello, Prime Minister of Ireland, and Mrs. Costello, September 4 to 10; and the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, September 20 to 23.

XI. Administration

THE year 1948 was mainly one of consolidation and strengthening both of the organization at home and of existing establishments abroad. Reference has already been made to the establishment of a Defence Liaison Division in November. During the year, a major reorganization of the Records Branch of the Department was undertaken. The completion of extensive internal alterations and renovations of the East Block will permit the Department to operate more efficiently. It is apparent, however, that still further reorganization will be necessary in order to relieve the burden carried by senior officers of the Department.

In keeping with the policy that, granted the opportunity, it is better to own than to rent property abroad, the Department has continued to examine suitable premises. A residence has been purchased in South Africa and negotiations are under way for the purchase of property in several other capitals. The heavy work of renovation and reconditioning has continued throughout the year on the building purchased early in the year in London for the official residence of the High Commissioner.

Considerable alteration and renovation has also been carried out in Canada House, including the re-planning and adaptation of certain sections of the building to take care of needed reorganization. Parts of the building have undergone renovations for the first time in ten years, and some repairs were necessary to eliminate the effects of war damage. This work, together with the adequate equipment and furnishing of the offices and residences opened abroad during the recent years of rapid expansion, has placed a heavy burden on the Administrative Division.

In order to ensure, as far as possible, that there shall be no overlapping of functions, the closest co-operation exists between the Department and the Department of Trade and Commerce, both at home and abroad. For example, with the establishment of consular offices in the United States, the trade work previously carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Chicago and San Francisco has been taken over by the Consulates General; on the other hand, in certain countries in which Canada has not established diplomatic missions, the consular functions of the Department of External Affairs are carried on by the Trade Commissioners. A committee, on which both departments are represented, meets regularly to consider common problems relating to foreign service, and to ensure the close co-ordination of effort abroad.

Appendix A

International Agreements

In 1948, Canada entered into forty-one international agreements. Of these, twenty-four were multilateral and seventeen were bilateral.

The multilateral agreements included ten relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was adopted at Geneva on October 30, 1947. Seven of these agreements constituted amendments to the General Agreement itself, while one provided for the extension of most-favoured-nation treatment to Western Germany. The remaining two dealt with matters of minor importance. Intimately connected with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization (Havana, March 24, 1948), in the drafting of which Canada participated together with fifty-two other nations.

At the annual meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization which took place in San Francisco from June 17 to July 10, 1948, Canada became a party to five conventions relating to labour. One of these conventions constituted an innovation in the field of international labour relations by concerning itself with the freedom of association and protection of the right to organize. Three of these conventions concerned ordinary labour matters. The remaining convention was an amendment of the Schedule to the Labour Standards Convention of 1947.

There were four important conventions which, having been in force for some considerable time, required revision as a result of new developments. These conventions were: an International Convention relating to Statistics on Causes of Death (signed at Paris on April 30, 1948), an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (signed at London, June 10, 1948), a Copyright Convention (signed at Brussels, June 26, 1948) and a Convention concerning Weights and Measures (signed at Sèvres, October 22, 1948).

One convention was concerned with international civil aviation and dealt with the maintenance of air services in Iceland (signed at Geneva on June 26, 1948). By signing the Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization in Geneva on March 6, 1948, Canada participated in the establishment of an international maritime organization designed to promote international co-operation in shipping matters. The other multilateral agreements entered into by Canada during the year were the International Wheat Agreement (signed at Washington on March 6, 1948) and the Protocol to the Paris Agreement of January 14, 1946, on the establishment of an Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (signed at Brussels on March 15, 1948).

There were seventeen bilateral agreements entered into by Canada during 1948. Four agreements affecting trade were entered into: with Italy (signed at Ottawa on April 28, 1948); Turkey (signed at Ottawa on March 15, 1948); Venezuela (signed at Caracas on May 5, 1948) and Finland (signed at Ottawa on November 17, 1948).

An additional five agreements dealt with matters of communication. For the first time in history an air agreement was concluded between Canada and the Netherlands (signed at Ottawa on June 2, 1948). Amendments to previous air agreements with the United Kingdom and Ireland were entered into at Ottawa and Dublin on July 7 and May 31, 1948, respectively. An agreement was entered into with the United States concerning the allocation of standard broadcasting stations (signed at Washington on April 13, 1948) and a further agreement with the United States was signed at Washington on March 31, 1948, respecting the maintenance of the land line communication between Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbanks, Alaska.

Two agreements were concluded with the United States dealing with war surplus material (signed at Ottawa, March 2, 1948) and sanitary practices in shellfish industries (signed at Washington on April 30, 1948). An agreement renewed for the calendar year of 1948 the arrangements for the exchange of agricultural labour and farm machinery made in 1942 between Canada and the United States (signed at Ottawa, April 22 and 29, 1948). Also with the United States, another Agreement provided for an additional temporary diversion of water in the Niagara area for power purposes (signed at Washington, December 23, 1948). An agreement was concluded with the Netherlands concerning the settlement of claims resulting from the presence of Canadian forces in that country during the war (signed at The Hague on October 28, 1948). Another agreement was concluded with France on the subject of restoration of industrial property rights affected by World War II (signed at Ottawa on May 5, 1948). Canada and New Zealand concluded an agreement regarding double taxation of income (signed at Ottawa, March 12, 1948). Another agreement was entered into with the United Nations in connection with the United Nations Appeal for Children (signed at Lake Success on August 27, 1948).

1948

International Agreements*

I.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

International Wheat Agreement. Washington, March 6, 1948.
Not yet in force. Canadian ratification deposited July 1, 1948.

Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation. Geneva, March 6, 1948.
Not yet in force. Canadian ratification deposited October 15, 1948.

Protocol to the Paris Agreement of January 14, 1946, on Reparations from Germany, on the Establishment of an inter-Allied Reparation agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Brussels, March 15, 1948.
In force March 15, 1948.

Protocols, Agreement and Declaration concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947:

- (i) *Protocol of rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.* Havana, March 24, 1948.
In force March 24, 1948.

* Unless otherwise indicated, no ratification is required.

- (ii) *Protocol* modifying certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Havana, March 24, 1948.
In force April 15, 1948 (operative on January 1, 1949).
- (iii) *Special Protocol* modifying Article XIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Havana, March 24, 1948.
In force April 19, 1948.
- (iv) *Special Protocol* relating to Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Havana, March 24, 1948.
In force June 7, 1948. Canadian ratification deposited June 1, 1948.
- (v) *Protocol* modifying Part I and Article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Geneva, September 14, 1948.
Not yet in force. Canadian ratification deposited December 1, 1948.
- (vi) *Protocol* modifying Part II and Article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Geneva, September 14, 1948.
Not yet in force. Canadian ratification deposited December 1, 1948.
- (vii) *Second Protocol* of rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Geneva, September 14, 1948.
In force September 14, 1948.
- (viii) *Protocol* for the accession of signatories of the Final Act of October 30, 1947, relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, September 14, 1948.
In force September 14, 1948.
- (ix) *Agreement* providing for the extension of the most-favoured-nation treatment provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva, October 30, 1947) to Western Germany. Geneva, September 14, 1948.
In force October 14, 1948.
- (x) *Declaration* concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Havana, March 24, 1948.
In force March 24, 1948.

Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation. Havana, March 24, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

International Convention relating to Statistics of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (together with Recommendations to the World Health Assembly). Paris, April 30, 1948.

In force April 30, 1948.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. London, June 10, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Convention (revised) for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Brussels, June 26, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Final Act of the ICAO Icelandic Conference. Geneva, June 26, 1948.
Assented to by Canada, October 12, 1948.

International Labour Convention (No. 87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise. San Francisco, July 9, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

International Labour Convention (No. 88) concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service. San Francisco, July 9, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

International Labour Convention (No. 89) concerning the Night Work of Women employed in Industry (revised 1948). San Francisco, July 9, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

International Labour Convention (No. 90) concerning the Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry (revised 1948), San Francisco, July 10, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Instrument for the amendment of the Schedule to the International Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947. San Francisco, July 10, 1948.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Final Act of the Ninth General Conference of Weights and Measures. Sèvres, October 22, 1948.

In force October 22, 1948.

Bilateral Agreements

Finland

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Trade Relations between the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, November 13 and 17, 1948.

In force November 17, 1948.

France

Agreement concerning the restoration of industrial property rights affected by World War II. Signed at Ottawa, May 5, 1948.

Not yet ratified. Provisionally in force.

Ireland

Exchange of Notes amending the agreement for Air Services between the two countries of August 8, 1947. Signed at Dublin, April 19, May 31 and June 3, 1948.

In force August 31, 1948.

Italy

Exchange of Notes constituting a Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, April 23 and 28, 1948.

In force April 28, 1948.

Netherlands

Agreement for Air Services between the two Countries (together with an Exchange of Notes). Signed at Ottawa, June 2, 1948.

In force June 2, 1948.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the transfer of Canadian Army Stores and equipment to the Netherlands Government, the settlement of claims resulting from the presence of Canadian Forces in the Netherlands during the war, and related matters. Signed at The Hague, November 28, 1946, and October 28, 1948.

In force October 29, 1948.

New Zealand

Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Ottawa, March 12, 1948.

In force June 30, 1948.

Turkey

Exchange of Notes constituting a Commercial *Modus Vivendi*. Signed at Ottawa, March 1 and 15, 1948.

In force March 15, 1948.

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes extending the Air agreement of July 17, 1947, to provide for a Canadian Air Service to the Bahamas. Signed at Ottawa, July 7, 1948.

In force July 7, 1948.

United Nations

Agreement concerning the United Nations Appeal for Children. Signed at Lake Success, N.Y., August 27, 1948.

In force August 27, 1948, with retroactive effect as from December 20, 1947.

United States of America

Supplementary Exchange of Notes concerning war surpluses and related matters. Signed at Ottawa, January 24, March 2, 1948.

In force March 2, 1948, with retroactive effect as from April 1, 1947. Terminated June 30, 1948.

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement concerning the operation and maintenance of the land line communication system between Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Signed at Washington, March 1, and 31, 1948.

In force March 31, 1948.

Exchange of Notes constituting an understanding as to engineering standards applicable to the allocation of standard broadcasting stations in the band of frequencies extending from 540 to 1600 kilocycles. Signed at Washington, December 24, 1947 and April 1 and 13, 1948.

In force April 1, 1948.

Exchange of Notes providing for the renewal of arrangements for the exchange of agricultural labour and farm machinery made in 1942. Signed at Ottawa, April 22 and 29, 1948.

In force April 29, 1948.

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement regarding sanitary practices in the shellfish industries and related matters. Signed at Washington, March 4, and April 30, 1948.

In force April 30, 1948.

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement for an additional temporary diversion of water in the Niagara area for power purposes. Signed at Washington, December 23, 1948. Provisionally in force as from December 23, 1948, pending approval by the Senate of the United States.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes renewing the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* of March 28, 1941, as amended on June 13, 1947. Signed at Caracas, May 5, 1948.

In force May 5, 1948.

Appendix B

International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented During 1948

Listed below in chronological order, with brief descriptive notes, are the intergovernmental conferences and meetings in which Canada participated during 1948. Many of these conferences and meetings were regular sessions of organs of the United Nations, such as the General Assembly, which meet periodically. In other cases, such as the Conference on Freedom of Information, the meeting was called for the special purpose of dealing with a particular subject. The Security Council, on the other hand, of which Canada is a member during 1948-1949, meets almost daily throughout the year. Many of the specialized agencies of the United Nations hold both annual general conferences and periodic meetings of governing boards or councils, or special meetings of technical committees dealing with particular aspects of their work.

Meetings were also held of a number of inter-governmental advisory committees concerned with the study of particular commodities such as tin and cotton. These committees are regularly composed of trade experts, and meet briefly at periodic intervals to review current problems in the distribution of the commodities with which they are concerned.

At some meetings, such as the Pan-American Consultative Conference on Cartography, the government has been represented by observers only. At others, such as the International Congress on Mental Health, both the government and private professional associations have been represented.

In the conference list, only heads of Canadian delegations have been named. The size of delegations varied greatly in accordance with the nature and duration of the conferences which were attended. At a conference of major importance, the head of the delegation is usually a member of the government. On other occasions, a senior civil servant or a member of the diplomatic service is head of the delegation.

The headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, and its European headquarters at Geneva were the meeting places for almost half of the ninety conferences which Canada attended during 1948. Of these ninety conferences, forty-two were held in the western hemisphere, and thirty-five in the United States. Europe was the meeting place for forty-five of the conferences, the Near East for two and the Far East for one.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
1. Atomic Energy Commission of The United Nations.	New York.	(In continuous session from June 14/48)	General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations

(At its sixteenth meeting on May 17, 1948, the Commission decided to submit its three reports to the Security Council for transmission to the third session of the General Assembly.)

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. | Havana. | Nov. 21/47 to Mar. 24/48 | Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland. |
| <i>(This conference adopted the "Havana Charter" which laid down concrete objectives for greater material prosperity, defined a code covering trading and commercial practices and provided for the creation of an International Trade Organization. An Interim Commission of the I.T.O. was created to function until the Charter obtains the necessary number of ratifications.)</i> | | | |
| 3. Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations. | New York, | Jan. 5— Aug. 5 | Mr. L. B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| <i>(This committee, appointed by the second session of the General Assembly, drafted reports for the consideration of the third session of the General Assembly. These reports covered the problem of voting in the Security Council, the creation of a permanent committee of the General Assembly, methods for achieving international co-operation, and Korea.)</i> | | | |
| 4. Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations. | New York. | Jan. 6 and thereafter periodically | The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply—later Minister of Trade and Commerce. |
| <i>(This Committee advises the Secretary-General on the construction of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.)</i> | | | |
| 5. Security Council of the United Nations. | New York, Paris | Jan. 7 (first meeting in for duration of 1948 and third session of the General assembly.) | General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations. |
| <i>(Canada began a two-year period of membership on Jan. 1, 1948.)</i> | | | |
| 6. Commission for Conventional Armaments. | New York | Jan. 12 (first meeting in 1948 and thereafter periodically) | General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations. |
| <i>(As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on this Commission on January 1, 1948.)</i> | | | |
| 7. United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. | Seoul and Shanghai (New York after Sept. 7) | Jan. 12 (first meeting and continuously thereafter). | Dr. G. S. Patterson, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. |
| <i>(The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was appointed by the second session of the General Assembly to facilitate and expedite the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of occupying forces. It supervised elections in South Korea and submitted a report on its work to the third session of the General Assembly.)</i> | | | |
| 8. Provisional Frequency Board, International Telecommunications Union. | Geneva. | Jan. 15 and continuously thereafter | Mr. C. J. Acton, Dept. of Transport; Mr. L. Coffey, Dept. of Transport (from June, 1948). |
| <i>(This Board is drawing up an International Frequency List allocating available frequencies among member countries of the I.T.U.)</i> | | | |
| 9. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press—Second Session. | New York | Jan. 19— Feb. 3. | Mr. G. V. Ferguson, Editor, "Montreal Star", (Canadian expert). |
| <i>(This Sub-Commission approved draft articles for inclusion in the International Declaration and International Covenant of Human Rights and approved a statement concerning the rights, obligations and practices to be included in the concept of freedom of information.)</i> | | | |

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
10. Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (Fifth Part of First Session). <i>(At this session, PCIRO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, approved a threefold program for solving the world refugee problem in the next three years. It also adopted budgets for the current year and 1948-49.)</i>	Geneva	Jan. 20— Feb. 2.	Lt. Col. Laval Fortier, Associate Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines and Resources
11. Interim Commission of the World Health Organization—Fifth Session <i>(The Interim Commission of W.H.O., a specialized agency of the United Nations, mapped out disease-fighting programmes and made preparations for a World Health Assembly, held in Geneva in June.)</i>	Geneva.	Jan. 21— Feb. 7	Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health & Welfare (Health).
12. Timber Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe. <i>(At this meeting methods were devised for increasing timber supplies, improving distribution and speeding reconstruction.)</i>	Geneva.	Jan. 28— Jan. 31.	Col. R. D. Roe, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London.
13. International Wheat Council. <i>(This is an inter-governmental organization of 28 states formed in 1942. It reviews the world wheat situation and provides an exchange of views. At this conference a world wheat agreement was drawn up.)</i>	Washington.	Jan. 28— March 6.	Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Trade & Commerce.
14. Study Group on European Customs Union. <i>(This group studied the economic feasibility of a European Customs Union.)</i>	Brussels.	Feb. 2— Feb. 6.	Observer Mr. D. V. LePan, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
15. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Sixth Session. <i>(The Council considered the reports of its Commissions on economic and social questions. It established the Economic Commission for Latin America and passed resolutions concerning the world food crisis, child welfare, narcotics control, human rights, the status of women and related subjects.)</i>	New York	Feb. 2— Mar. 11.	The Honourable Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare.
16. United Nations Maritime Conference. <i>(This conference signed a convention establishing the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations and prepared a draft agreement defining the relationship between the United Nations and the new organization.)</i>	Geneva.	Feb. 19— Mar. 6.	Mr. B. A. MacDonald, Canadian Commercial Secretary, Brussels.
17. Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Organization. <i>(This is an advisory body which deals with the problems arising in connection with migratory labour.)</i>	Geneva.	Feb. 23— Mar. 6.	Mr. V. C. Phelan, Dept. of Labour.
18. Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture. <i>(This was the last meeting of this organization. The Food and Agriculture Organization has taken over its work.)</i>	Rome	Feb. 26	Mr. J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Rome.

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19. Thirteenth North American Wildlife Conference. | St. Louis, Missouri. | Mar. 8—
Mar. 10. | Dr. H. F. Lewis, Dominion Wildlife Service. |
| <i>(This Conference discussed North American problems of wildlife conservation.)</i> | | | |
| 20. United Nations Executive Board International Children's Emergency Fund. | New York. | March 8—
March 13. | Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Dept. National Health and Welfare (Welfare). |
| <i>(The Executive Board adopted a programme for the remainder of 1948, approved a programme of immediate B.C.G. vaccination and recommended a plan for relief of children in China.)</i> | | | |
| 21. Combined Tin Committee. | Washington. | Mar. 10. | Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines & Resources. |
| <i>(This is an inter-governmental organization which reviews the international supply of tin and recommends allocations to member and non-member countries.)</i> | | | |
| 22. Governing Body of the I.L.O. 104th Session. | Geneva. | Mar. 16—
Mar. 20. | Dr. P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Canadian Legation, Berne. |
| <i>(The Governing Body adopted reports of its various Committees and discussed European manpower problems.)</i> | | | |
| 23. Study Group on European Customs Union. | Brussels. | Mar. 18. | Observer.
Mr. D. V. LePan, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. |
| <i>(See note on Conference Number 14.)</i> | | | |
| 24. United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. | Geneva. | Mar. 23—
Apr. 21. | Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. |
| <i>(This Conference adopted 41 resolutions and 3 conventions on the gathering and international transmission of news, the international right of correction, and freedom of information.)</i> | | | |
| 25. International Cotton Advisory Committee—Seventh Session. | Cairo. | Mar. 31—
Apr. 8. | Mr. J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cairo. |
| <i>(This inter-governmental organization keeps the world cotton position under continuous review.)</i> | | | |
| 26. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. | Minneapolis | Apr 5—
Apr. 7 | Dr. J. H. Grove, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. |
| <i>(The conference dealt with a number of phases of the public health movement for prevention of blindness and conservation of vision.)</i> | | | |
| 27. World Food Council, Food & Agriculture Organization. | Washington. | Apr. 5—
Apr. 15 | Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. |
| <i>(The Council took certain policy decisions on the future work of FAO and set its fourth Annual Conference for November.)</i> | | | |
| 28. Social Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | Apr. 5—
Apr. 23 | Mr. R. B. Curry, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. (Welfare.) |
| <i>(This was the third session of the Social Commission. It reviewed the whole range of the work of the United Nations for social progress.)</i> | | | |
| 29. Food and Agriculture Conference—Special Session. | Washington. | Apr. 6—
Apr. 13. | Mr. G. R. Paterson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Washington. |
| <i>(At this special session, Norris E. Dodd was elected the new Director-General. Turkey and Ceylon were admitted to FAO.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30. Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organization. | Paris. | Apr. 7—
Apr. 16. | Mr. T. W. Crumb, Toronto, Department of Labour. |
| <i>(This Committee adopted recommendations for standardizing health and accident statistics, working hours, paid holidays and overtime arrangements in the chemical industries.)</i> | | | |
| 31. General Assembly of the United Nations, Special Session. | New York. | April 16—
May 14. | General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. |
| <i>(The General Assembly met in special session to consider the future government of Palestine. It appointed a United Nations mediator for Palestine and adopted a resolution on measures for the protection of Jerusalem. At this special session also, the General Assembly admitted the Union of Burma to membership in the United Nations.)</i> | | | |
| 32. Tin Study Group Third Session. | Washington. | Apr. 19—
Apr. 24. | Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This inter-governmental organization discusses problems in the production and consumption of and the trade in tin, and transmits recommendations to participating governments.)</i> | | | |
| 33. Economic and Employment Commission—Third Session. | New York. | Apr. 19—
Apr. 30. | Mr. J. J. Deutsch, Dept. of Finance. |
| <i>(This Commission considered the economic development of underdeveloped countries.)</i> | | | |
| 34. International Forestry and Forest Products Conference for Latin America. | Teresopolis. | Apr. 19—
Apr. 30. | Observer.
Mr. Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. |
| <i>(This Conference approved an extensive programme for the exploration and development of Latin-American forests.)</i> | | | |
| 35. International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea. | London. | Apr. 23—
June 10. | Mr. Jules Léger, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. |
| <i>(This Conference revised the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea.)</i> | | | |
| 36. Sixth Decennial Conference for Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death— | Paris. | Apr. 25—
Apr. 30. | Dr. F. S. Burke, Director of Blindness Control, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. (Health). |
| <i>(This highly technical conference prepared a revised international list of causes of death. The World Health Organization circulated the revised list to various countries.)</i> | | | |
| 37. Rubber Study Group. | Washington. | Apr. 26—
May 1. | Mr. D. Harvey, Dept. of Trade and Commerce. |
| <i>(This is an inter-governmental association which studies the world rubber position and submits reports and recommendations to Member Governments.)</i> | | | |
| 38. Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | Apr. 26—
May 6. | Mr. H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician. |
| <i>(At its third session this Commission considered the development of an international standard classification of industries and related statistical problems.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 39. Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | May 3—
May 22. | Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. (Health). |
| <i>(At this session this Commission considered a draft protocol to bring under control certain drugs not covered by the 1931 Convention. It made other recommendations for more effective international control of drugs.)</i> | | | |
| 40. Sixth Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization. | Geneva. | May 4—
May 12. | Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland. |
| <i>(The Preparatory Commission for I.R.O. considered its financial report, its agreement with the United Nations and draft rules of procedure for the General Council and the Executive Committee.)</i> | | | |
| 41. Population Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. | New York. | May 10—
May 25. | Mr. J. T. Marshall, Bureau of Statistics. |
| <i>(The third session of the Population Commission made recommendations on migration and censuses, and made final plans for the Demographic Year Book.)</i> | | | |
| 42. Facilitation Division, International Civil Aviation Organization. | Geneva. | May 17—
May 30. | Mr. P. L. Young, Assistant Deputy Minister, National Revenue. (Customs). |
| <i>(The Facilitation Division reviewed progress in eliminating border crossing formalities.)</i> | | | |
| 43. General Assembly, International Civil Aviation Organization. | Geneva. | June 1—
June 21. | Brigadier C. S. Booth, Air Transport Board. |
| <i>(This Conference of I.C.A.O., a specialized agency of the United Nations, discussed economic problems of air navigation facilities, recommended simplification of procedures for aircraft crossing borders and approved a convention on recognition of rights in aircraft.)</i> | | | |
| 44. Conference for revision of the Berne-Berlin-Rome Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. | Brussels. | June 5. | Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. |
| <i>(This Conference revised the Convention to conform with new types of communication in common use.)</i> | | | |
| 45. Governing Body of the International Labour Organization. 105th Session. | San Francisco. | June 12. | Mr. Arthur Brown, Department of Labour. |
| <i>(The Governing Body is responsible for the administration of the I.L.O. It approved the establishment of consultative relationships between I.L.O. and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and Inter-American Confederation of Workers.)</i> | | | |
| 46. International Labour Conference, Thirty-First Session. | San Francisco. | June 17—
July 10. | The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour. |
| <i>(The Conference approved two new International Labour Conventions and several resolutions concerning employment services and guaranteed wage. David A. Morse was elected to succeed Edward Phelan as Director-General of the I.L.O.)</i> | | | |

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
47. General Assembly, World Health Organization.	Geneva.	June 24— July 22.	Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health). <i>(This was the first meeting of W.H.O. as a legally constituted specialized agency of the United Nations. It mapped out six immediate health programmes for W.H.O.)</i>
48. International Wheat Council.	Washington.	July 6— July 7.	Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Trade and Commerce. <i>(See note on Conference Number 13.)</i>
49. European Commission on Forestry and Forest Products (FAO).	Geneva.	July 6— July 9.	Col. R. D. Roe, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. <i>(The Commission outlined methods for increasing timber production in Europe.)</i>
50. Governing Body of the I.L.O.—106th Session.	San Francisco.	July 8— July 12.	Mr. Arthur Brown, Dept. of Labour. <i>(The Governing Body at its 106th Session appointed I.L.O.'s representatives to the Third Session of the General Assembly.)</i>
51. Executive Board of UNESCO, Eighth Session.	Paris.	July 12— July 17.	Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. <i>(The Executive Board drew up a program to be considered by the Third Session of the General Conference of UNESCO.)</i>
52. First International Poliomyelitis Conference.	New York.	July 12— July 17.	Dr. H. Ansley, Dept. of National Health and Welfare. <i>(This Conference was held under the sponsorship of the United States National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.)</i>
53. North Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting.	Seattle.	July 13.	Mr. S. Graham, Dept. of Transport. <i>(The meeting was sponsored by ICAO and considered North Pacific flying and facilities.)</i>
54. First Inter-American Conference on the Rehabilitation of Invalids.	Mexico City.	July 18— July 24.	Observer. Mr. R. W. Hopper, Executive Secretary, Ontario Society for Crippled Children and also for Dept. of National Health & Welfare. <i>(This conference studied the question of invalids and existing rehabilitation methods in each American country.)</i>
55. Executive Board United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.	Geneva.	July 19— July 23.	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare. (Welfare). <i>(At this meeting the Executive Board recommended that aid be given to German children, discussed the recommendations of its Programme Committee and adopted a budget for 1949.)</i>
56. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Seventh Session.	Geneva.	July 19— Aug. 28.	Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland. <i>(The Economic and Social Council at this session gave policy guidance to its regional commissions, considered the reports of its functional commissions and of the specialized agencies, and passed resolutions concerning human rights and social and cultural problems.)</i>

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 57. International Congress on Mental Health. | London. | Aug. 11—
Aug. 21 | Dr. H. B. Jeffs, Chief, Overseas Service, Immigration Medical Staff, London. |
| <i>(This Congress provided an opportunity for professional groups from many nations to work towards common mental health goals.)</i> | | | |
| 58. Executive Committee, International Meteorological Organization. | Oslo. | Aug. 12—
Aug. 17. | Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Dept. of Transport. |
| <i>(This Committee outlined the general policy of I.M.O. which will ultimately be replaced by the World Meteorological Organization.)</i> | | | |
| 59. Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. | Geneva. | Aug. 16—
Sept. 14. | Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland. |
| <i>(At their second session the Contracting Parties to G.A.T.T. made decisions concerning the removal of trade barriers, the promotion of peaceful commercial relations and the establishment of the International Trade Organization.)</i> | | | |
| 60. 17th International Red Cross Conference. | Stockholm | Aug. 20—
Aug. 30. | Mr. M. H. Wershof, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. |
| <i>(This Conference studied thoroughly the existing Red Cross Conventions for the protection of war victims, and made suggestions for revisions.)</i> | | | |
| 61. Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization. | Geneva. | Aug. 25—
Sept. 25. | Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland. |
| <i>(This Committee made preparations for the first session of the International Trade Organization after it is legally brought into existence.)</i> | | | |
| 62. UNESCO Conference on High Altitude Stations. | Interlaken. | Aug. 31—
Sept. 3. | Mr. G. H. Klein, National Research Council. |
| <i>(This was a conference of experts which considered the establishment of high altitude research stations for the study of the effects of high altitude on life.)</i> | | | |
| 63. Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources. | Denver. | Sept. 7—
Sept. 20. | Observer.
Dr. O. H. Hewitt, Dominion Wildlife Service, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This was a technical conference sponsored by the United States at the request of the Pan-American Union.)</i> | | | |
| 64. Seventh Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization. | Geneva. | Sept. 10. | Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. |
| <i>(This was the last meeting of PCIRO. It summoned the General Council of I.R.O. to meet on September 13.)</i> | | | |
| 65. The Annual Meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. | Atlantic City. | Sept. 13—
Sept. 15. | Dr. H. F. Lewis, Dominion Wildlife Service, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This Association considered cooperation between Canada and the United States on wildlife conservation.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 66. General Council, International Refugee Organization. | Geneva. | Sept. 13—
Sept. 25. | Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. |
| <i>(This was the first session of the General Council of IRO. It planned policy on refugees for the next two years and approved a budget for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees.)</i> | | | |
| 67. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. | Paris. | Sept. 15. | Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. |
| <i>(This was an extraordinary session of the General Conference of UNESCO, called to determine the place of meeting of the Third Session.)</i> | | | |
| 68. British Commonwealth Conference on Mineral Resources. | London. | Sept. 20—
Sept. 23. | Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| <i>(This Conference discussed the establishment of a Commonwealth liaison office for the exchange of information on mineral resources and geology of the Commonwealth.)</i> | | | |
| 69. General Assembly of the United Nations, Third Session. | Paris. | Sept. 21—
Dec. 11. | The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada; the Honourable L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs (from November 1.) |
| <i>(The Third Session of the General Assembly considered an agenda of 73 items of which the most contentious were disarmament, Palestine and Greece.)</i> | | | |
| It was not able to complete its work and deferred consideration of some items to the second part of the Third Session which is to meet in New York on April 1, 1949. | | | |
| 70. Third Annual Meeting, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. | Washington. | Sept. 27. | Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada. |
| <i>(The Conferences reviewed the year's work of the Bank and the Fund.)</i> | | | |
| 71. Third Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. | Washington. | Sept. 27. | Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada. |
| <i>(The Board of Governors of these specialized agencies of the United Nations formulate general policy and have certain specified powers such as those relating to membership.)</i> | | | |
| 72. Technical Tripartite Conference to examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations (I.L.O.). | Geneva. | Sept. 27—
Oct. 16. | Dr. Bertrand Bellemare, Special Adviser to the Dept. of Labour, Province of Quebec. |
| <i>(Representatives of member governments, employers and employees attended this I.L.O. Conference on safety measures in factories.)</i> | | | |
| 73. Wool Study Group. | London. | Oct. 4. | Mr. A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the Canadian Commissioner, High London. |
| <i>(This is an inter-governmental organization which discusses the world wool position and makes recommendations to Member Governments.)</i> | | | |

- | Conference | Place | Date and Duration | Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 74. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.
<i>(This is an inter-governmental organization which undertakes practical scientific investigations aimed at securing better output of the fisheries.)</i> | Copenhagen. | Oct. 4—
Oct. 11. | Observer.
Dr. W. R. Martin, Fisheries Research Board of Canada. |
| 75. Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.
<i>(The Commonwealth Prime Ministers discussed many international questions of common concern.)</i> | London. | Oct. 11—
Oct. 25. | The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; The Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice. |
| 76. Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures.
<i>(This Conference was sponsored by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.)</i> | Paris and Sèvres | Oct. 12—
Oct. 21. | Mr. R. H. Field, Head of the Metrology Laboratory, Division of Physics, National Research Council. |
| 77. Pan-American Consultative Conference on Cartography.
<i>(This Conference of experts was sponsored by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.)</i> | Buenos Aires. | Oct. 15—
Nov. 14. | Observer.
G. C. F. A. Sampson, Air Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires. |
| 78. Second Botanical Congress of South America.
<i>(This was a scientific conference held under the joint auspices of the University of Tucuman and the government of Argentina.)</i> | Tucuman, (Argentina). | Oct. 10—
Oct. 17. | Dr. H. A. Senn, Dept. of Agriculture. |
| 79. High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union.
<i>(This Conference discussed the allocation of high frequencies among Member countries of the I.T.U. It should complete its work by February, 1949.)</i> | Mexico City. | Oct. 22. | Mr. T. A. Stone, Canadian Minister in Washington. |
| 80. International Tin Study Group.
<i>(See Conference No. 38)</i> | The Hague. | Oct. 25. | Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines and Resources. |
| 81. Textile Committee of the International Labour Organization Second Session.
<i>(This Committee discussed problems of social and labour conditions in the textile industry.)</i> | Geneva. | Oct. 26. | Mr. G. E. Nixon, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. |
| 82. Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization.
<i>(The Council took policy decisions regarding the future work of FAO.)</i> | Washington. | Nov. 1. | Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Minister of Dept. of Agriculture. |
| 83. Industrial Committee on Petroleum Refining (I.I.O.).
<i>(This Committee discussed labour conditions in the petroleum refining industry.)</i> | Geneva. | Nov. 9. | Mr. G. E. Nixon, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. |

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Head of Delegation or Canadian Representative
84. Annual Convention, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.	San Antonio.	Nov. 10— Nov. 13.	Brigadier W. L. Coke (Army) Surg. Commander H. R. Rutten (Navy), Wing Commander G. A. Caldbick (Air Force).
<i>(Delegates to this conference discussed post-war medical problems and public health.)</i>			
85. Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization.	Washington.	Nov. 15— Nov. 29.	The Right Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.
<i>(This was the fourth annual conference of FAO. The Conference surveyed the state of world food and agriculture and reviewed the work done by FAO.)</i>			
86. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	Beirut.	Nov. 27— Dec. 11.	Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium.
<i>(The third session of the General Conference of UNESCO elected a new Director-General, Mr. Jaime Torres-Bodet (Mexico), adopted a budget and outlined a general programme of activities for 1949.)</i>			
87. Governing Body of the ILO, 107th Session.	Geneva.	Nov. 29.	Mr. Paul Coté, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour.
<i>(See note on Conference No. 46.)</i>			
88. Preparatory Commission of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.	Lake Success, N.Y.	Nov. 30.	Mr. J. V. Clyne, Chairman, Canadian Maritime Commission.
<i>(See Conference No. 16.)</i>			
89. Study Group European Customs Union.	Brussels.	Dec. 6.	Observer. Mr. B. Macdonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
<i>(See note on Conference No. 15.)</i>			
90. Executive Committee, International Refugee Organization.	Rome.	Dec. 7— Dec. 11.	Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy (Chairman).
<i>(The Executive Committee outlined the plan of work of IRO for 1949.)</i>			

Appendix C

The Department of External Affairs: Missions abroad by status and location

(The following list is that effective on December 31, 1948)

<i>Secretary of State for External Affairs.</i>	The Honourable L. B. Pearson, M.P.
<i>Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.</i>	Escott Reid
<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Administration)</i>	W. D. Matthews.
Canadian Representation Abroad	Chiefs of Mission
Argentina	
Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires.	Ambassador: W. F. Chipman, K.C.
Australia	
High Commissioner's Office, Canberra.	High Commissioner: K. A. Greene, O.B.E.
Belgium	
Canadian Embassy, Brussels.	Ambassador: Victor Doré, C.M.G.
Brazil	
Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.	Ambassador: J. S. Macdonald.
Chile	
Canadian Embassy, Santiago.	Ambassador: C. F. Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.
China	
Canadian Embassy, Nanking.	Ambassador: The Honourable T. C. Davis, K.C.
Cuba	
Canadian Legation, Havana.	Minister: C. P. Hébert.
Czechoslovakia	
Canadian Legation, Prague.	Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: R. M. Macdonnell.

Denmark

Canadian Legation,
Copenhagen.

Minister: Dr. H. Laureys.

France

Canadian Embassy,
Paris.

Ambassador:
Maj.-Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O.,
M.C.

Greece

Canadian Embassy,
Athens.

Ambassador:
Maj.-Gen. The Honourable L. R.
LaFlèche, D.S.O.

India

High Commissioner's Office,
New Delhi.

High Commissioner: J. D. Kearney,
K.C.

Ireland

High Commissioner's Office,
Dublin.

High Commissioner: The Honourable
W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.

Italy

Canadian Embassy,
Rome.

Ambassador: Jean Désy, K.C.

Luxembourg

Canadian Legation,

Minister: Victor Doré, C.M.G.

Mexico

Canadian Embassy,
Mexico City.

Ambassador: S. D. Pierce, O.B.E.

Netherlands

Canadian Embassy,
The Hague.

Ambassador: Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.

Newfoundland

High Commissioner's Office,
St. John's.

High Commissioner: C. J. Burchell,
K.C.

New Zealand

High Commissioner's Office,
Wellington.

High Commissioner: Alfred Rive.

Norway

Canadian Legation,
Oslo.

Minister: E. J. Garland.

Peru

Canadian Embassy,
Lima.

Ambassador: J. A. Strong.

Poland

Canadian Legation,
Warsaw.

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: K. P. Kirkwood.

SwedenCanadian Legation,
Stockholm.

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: F. H. Palmer.

SwitzerlandCanadian Legation,
Berne.

Minister: L. D. Wilgress.

TurkeyCanadian Embassy,
Ankara.Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. V. W. Odlum,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.**Union of South Africa**High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria.

High Commissioner: E. D. McGreer.

Union of Soviet Socialist RepublicsCanadian Embassy,
Moscow.Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: J. B. C.
Watkins.**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**High Commissioner's Office,
London.

High Commissioner: N. A. Robertson.

United States of AmericaCanadian Embassy,
Washington.

Ambassador: H. H. Wrong.

YugoslaviaCanadian Legation,
Belgrade.

Minister: Emile Vaillancourt.

Special Missions**Head of Mission****Germany**Canadian Military Mission,
Berlin.

Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.

JapanCanadian Liaison Mission,
Tokyo.

E. H. Norman.

United States of AmericaThe Permanent Delegation of
Canada to the United Nations,
and to United Nations Atomic
Energy Commission, New York.Permanent Delegate:
Gen. The Honourable
A. G. L. McNaughton, C.H.,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.**Switzerland**The Permanent Representative of
Canada at the European Office
of the United Nations, Geneva.Permanent Representative:
L. D. Wilgress.

Consulates**Brazil**

Canadian Consulate,
Sao Paulo.

Consul: J. C. Depocas.

China

Canadian Consulate,
Shanghai.

Vice-Consul: F. G. Ballachey.

Germany

Canadian Consulate,
Frankfurt.

Consul: A. J. Hicks.

Portugal

Canadian Consulate General,
Lisbon.

Acting Consul General: L. S. Glass.

United States of America

Canadian Consulate, Boston.

Consul: T. F. M. Newton.

Canadian Consulate General,
Chicago.

Consul General: E. Turcotte.

Canadian Consulate, Detroit.

Consul: J. J. Hurley.

Canadian Consulate General,
New York City.

Consul General: H. D. Scully.

Canadian Vice Consulate,
Portland.

Honorary Vice-Consul: A. Lafleur.

Canadian Consulate General,
San Francisco, Cal.

Consul General: H. A. Scott.

Venezuela

Canadian Consulate General,
Caracas.

Acting Consul General: C. E. Bissett.

Offices Opened During the Calendar Year, 1948

1. January 1. Office of the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations and Member of the Security Council, New York, General A. G. L. McNaughton is the Permanent Delegate of Canada.
2. February 26. Canadian Legation, Belgrade. Mr. Emile Vaillancourt presented his credentials as Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia.
3. March 1. Canadian Consulate, Detroit. The Consulate opened on March 1, 1948. Mr. J. J. Hurley is the Consul.
4. July 1. Canadian Consulate General, San Francisco. The Consulate General opened on July 1 with Mr. H. A. Scott in charge as Consul General.

5. July 16, Canadian Consulate, Frankfurt. Mr. A. J. Hicks arrived to assume his duties as Consul.
6. October 1, Canadian Consulate, Boston. The Consulate opened with Mr. T. F. M. Newton as Consul.
7. November 29, 1948, Office of the Permanent Representative of Canada at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Minister to Switzerland, has been named Permanent Representative.

Appendix D

Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada

Argentine Republic

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez (January 13, 1947).
18 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Australia

High Commissioner: The Right Honourable Francis M. Forde (January 18, 1947).
24 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Belgium

Ambassador: His Excellency Vicomte Alain du Parc (Nominated)
First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Baron P. de Gaiffier
D'Hestroy (October 18, 1948).
395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Brazil

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes (April 26, 1946).
400 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Chile

Ambassador: His Excellency General Arnaldo Carrasco (June 5, 1947).
ROOM 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

China

Ambassador: His Excellency Liu Chieh (June 7, 1947).
410 BESSERER STREET, OTTAWA.

Cuba

Minister: His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull (November 2, 1945).
499 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Czechoslovakia

Minister:
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Mr. Stanislav Klima (March 11, 1948).
171 CLEMON AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Denmark

Minister: His Excellency G. B. Holler (March 7, 1946).
ROOM 103, BIRKS BLDG., 107 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Finland

Minister: His Excellency Urho Toivola (January 7, 1948).
SUITE 630, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

France

Ambassador: His Excellency Francisque Gay (April 21, 1948).
42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Greece

Ambassador: His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulo (November 12, 1945).
SUITE 110, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Iceland

Minister: His Excellency Thor Thors (January 20, 1948).
CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

India

High Commissioner: The Honourable Sadar Hardit Singh Malik.
C.I.E., O.B.E., (September 3, 1947).
114 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Ireland

High Commissioner: The Honourable John J. Hearne (August 18, 1939).
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Italy

Ambassador: His Excellency Mario di Stefano (November 8, 1948).
384 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Mexico

Ambassador: His Excellency Primo Villa Michel (September 15, 1947).
11 METCALFE STREET, OTTAWA.

Netherlands

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen (April 2, 1947).
168 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

New Zealand

High Commissioner: The Honourable James Thorn (May 12, 1947).
107 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Norway

Minister: His Excellency Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).
509 PLAZA BUILDING, 45 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Peru

Ambassador: His Excellency Alfredo Benavides (March 29, 1945).
111 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Poland

Minister: His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel (April 22, 1948).
183 CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Sweden

Minister: His Excellency Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).
720 MANOR ROAD, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

Switzerland

Minister: His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef (April 25, 1946).
5 MARLBOROUGH AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Turkey

Ambassador: His Excellency Muzaffer Göker (November 12, 1947).
ROOM 612, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Union of South Africa

High Commissioner: The Honourable Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.,
(September 10, 1945).
15 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador:
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Mr. Nikolai D.
Belokhovostikov (December 29, 1947).
285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

High Commissioner: The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck,
K.C.M.G., M.C. (May 29, 1946).
EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

United States of America

Ambassador: His Excellency the Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt
(November 1, 1948).
100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Uruguay

Minister: His Excellency César Montero Bustamente (March 11,
1948).
7 DELAWARE AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Yugoslavia

Minister: His Excellency Mato Jaksić (July 8, 1948).
259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Appendix E

Consular Offices in Canada

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Argentina.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1111 Beaver Hall Hill.	Consul General...	Pedro Bonnefon.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 34, rue de la Fabrique.	Consul.....	Julio A. Troisi.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 325 Howe St.	Consul.....	Manuel Lezica.
Belgium.....	Edmonton, Alta..... 10814-73rd Ave.	Consul.....	*M. Polet.
	Halifax, N.S..... P.O. Box 52.	Consul.....	*A. N. Jones.
	London, Ont.....	Consular Agent...	*G. Legon.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 709 Sun Life Bldg.	Consul General...	Jean Querton.
	Ottawa, Ont..... (175 Wilbrod St.)	Consul.....	*A. Major.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Vice Consul.....	*T. Collart.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 20 Raymond Casgrain St.	Consul.....	*M. Koetz.
	Saint John, N.B..... 108 Prince William St.	Consul.....	*R. G. McInerney.
	Sydney, N.S..... c/o Dominion Steel Coal Corporation.	Vice Consul.....	*E. I. Martheleur.
	Toronto, Ont..... 217 Bay St.	Consul.....	*B. Day.
	Vancouver, B.C..... P.O. Box 1043.	Consul.....	*L. J. Dupuis.
	Victoria, B.C.....	Acting Consul...	*L. J. Fekman.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 290 Garry St.	Consul.....	*S. J. Dale.
Bolivia.....	Montreal, P.Q..... Room 205, 1434 St. Cath- erine St. W.	Consul General...	Dr. R. P. Iturralde.
	Victoria, B.C..... 1012 Douglas St.	Consul.....	*J. H. Beatty.
Brasil.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Consul.....	*E. O. Temple Piers.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1117 St. Catherine St. W.	Consul.....	A. T. Valladao.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 325 Howe St.	Vice Consul.....	*A. P. Watkins.
Chile.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General...	Mariano Bustos.
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Consul.....	*H. Morris.
China.....	Toronto, Ont..... 144 Riverview Drive.	Consul General...	Yin Tso Hsiung.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 510 Hastings St. W.	Consul General...	Hsueh-Chih Wei.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 318 McIntyre St.	Consul.....	Wen-Tao Weng.

*Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Colombia.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 3757 Wilson Ave., N.D.G.	Consul General...	J. Castano-Castillo.
	Saint John, N.B.....	Consul.....	*William A. Ross.
	Vancouver, B.C..... (550 Beatty St.).	Consul.....	*H. J. Morris.
Costa Rica.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 7594 De Laroche St.	Consul General...	Jorge F. Quesada.
	Toronto, Ont..... 88 Richmond St. W.	Consul.....	*H. Colquhoun.
	Vancouver, B.C..... B. C. Marine Bldg.	Consul.....	*J. H. Hamilton.
Cuba.....	Montreal, P.Q..... Apt. 303, 1477 Sherbrooke St.	Consul General...	Orlando de Lara.
	Halifax, N.S..... Room 219, Roy Bldg.	Vice Consul.....	A. Rodriguez León.
Czechoslovakia...	Montreal, P.Q..... 3480 Van Horne Ave.	Consul General...	Dr. Jiri Mares.
Denmark.....	Calgary, Alta..... Union Bldg.	Vice Consul.....	*E. Petersen.
	Edmonton, Alta..... 9720-108th St.	Vice Consul.....	*C. E. Gundersen.
	Halifax, N.S..... 10 Prince St.	Consul.....	*H. I. Mathers.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1440 St. Catherine St. W.	Acting Consul...	B. O. Kronmann.
	Newcastle, N.B..... P.O. Box 62.	Vice Consul.....	*Thronb B. Bruun.
	Port Arthur, Ont..... 124 Summit Ave.	Vice Consul.....	*O. F. Strange.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 81 St. Peter St.	Vice Consul.....	*W. H. Petry.
	Regina, Sask..... 1836-38 Hamilton St.	Vice Consul.....	*A. H. Sneath.
	Saint John, N.B..... 20 South Wharf.	Vice Consul.....	*T. P. Larsen.
	Saskatoon, Sask..... 401 Ontario Ave.	Vice Consul.....	*L. Stilling.
	Toronto, Ont..... 11 Nelson St.	Consul.....	*D. V. Klein.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 355 Burrard St.	Consul.....	*C. C. Busch.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 910 Palmerston Ave.	Consul.....	*G. L. Joo hannson.
Dominican Republic.	Halifax, N.S..... 257 Jubilee Rd.	Consul.....	*J. G. Quigley.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 16 Weredale Park.	Consul General...	Eduardo Estrella.
	Ottawa, Ont..... 46 Delaware Ave.	Consul General...	Julio A. Ricart.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 1 St. Jean St.	Consul.....	*Dr. G. A. Hostos.
	Toronto, Ont..... 320 Warren Rd.	Consul.....	Danilo B. Alfau.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Ecuador.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General...	C. J. Andrade y Pino.
	Toronto, Ont..... Suite 1003, 137 Wellington St. W.	Consul.....	*Samuel M. Mehr.
	Vancouver, B.C..... Bordercrest Farm, R.R. No. 1, Langley Prairie.	Consul.....	*H. M. Morrison.
Finland.....	Ottawa, Ont..... Suite 628, Chateau Laurier.	Vice Consul.....	F. A. Mustonen.
	Toronto, Ont..... 372 Bay St.	Consul.....	*A. K. Graham.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 425 Hamilton St.	Vice Consul.....	*H. A. O. Ekengren.
France.....	Calgary, Alta..... 208 Grain Exchange Bldg.	Consular Agent...	*Dr. L. O. Beauchemin
	Edmonton, Alta..... 11214-102nd Ave.	Consular Agent...	*Miss P. Crevolin.
	Halifax, N.S..... Maison Surcouf, 63 Victoria Road.	Consul.....	Robert Picard.
	Moncton, N.B.....	Consular Agent...	*Calixte Savoie.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1216 Stanley St.	Consul General...	Ernest Triat.
	North Sydney, N.S.....	Consular Agent...	Eugene Benac.
	Ottawa, Ont..... 42 Sussex St.	Vice Consul.....	Amédée Lorand.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 85, avenue de la Tour.	Vice Consul.....	P. del Perugia.
	Saint John, N.B..... Dykeman Bldg., 58 Dock St.	Consular Agent...	*Charles F. Whelley.
	Toronto, Ont..... 345 Church St.	Consul.....	P. Martin.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 850 Hastings St. W.	Consul.....	A. Anfosy.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 415 Paris Bldg.	Consul.....	P. Adigard des Gautries.
Greece.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 10 St. James St. W.	Consul General...	*J. Dodds C.B.E.
	Toronto, Ont..... 125 Maitland St.	Consul.....	Demetrius Floras.
Guatemala.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1468 Bishop St.	Consul General...	Ernesto A. Morales.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 513-402 Pender St. W.	Consul.....	*R. Clements.
Haiti.....	Halifax, N.S..... Roy Bldg., 435 Barrington St.	Consul.....	*R. M. Fielding.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 3435 St. Denis St.	Consul.....	J. M. Lescouffair.
	Ottawa, Ont..... 18 Rideau St.	Consul General...	Philippe Cantave.
	Toronto, Ont..... 36 Toronto St.	Consul.....	*J. A. Gunn.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Honduras.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 261 St. James St. W.	Consul General...	*David A. Schwartz.
Iceland.....	Toronto, Ont..... 95 Yonge St.	Vice Consul.....	*J. R. Johnson.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 4051 Cypress St.	Vice Consul.....	*L. H. Thorlakson.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 910 Palmerston Ave.	Consul.....	*G. L. Johannesson.
Italy.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1669 Sherbrooke St. W.	Consul.....	P. Guadagnini.
	Quebec, P.Q.....	Acting Consular Agent.	*P. F. Gravine.
	Toronto, Ont..... 9 Richmond St. E.	Vice Consul.....	Roberto Riccardi.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 163 Hastings St. W.	Acting Consul...	*Italo Rader.
Lebanon.....	Ottawa, Ont..... 200 Metcalfe St.	Consul.....	Maurice J. Tabet.
Liberia.....	Halifax, N.S..... Armdale, P.O.	Consul.....	*P. E. Hechler.
Luxembourg.....	Quebec, P.Q..... 20 Raymond Casgrain St.	Consul General...	*M. Koets.
Mexico.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 507 Castle Bldg.	Consul General...	A. M. Fernandez.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 351 Charest Blvd.	Consul.....	*A. Turcot.
	Vancouver, B.C..... Room 219, 163 West Hastings St.	Consul.....	B. C. Trevino.
Monaco.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 5 St. James St. E.	Consul.....	*M. Pasquin.
Netherlands.....	Calgary, Alta..... 207 Toole Peet Bldg., 809, 2nd St. W.	Vice Consul.....	*T. L. O'Keefe.
	Chatham, Ont..... 14 Fifth St.	Vice Consul.....	*G. M. Dodman.
	Edmonton, Alta..... 316 McLeod Bldg., 100th St.	Vice Consul.....	*L. D. Hyndman.
	Fort William, Ont..... Cuthbertson Block.	Vice Consul.....	*F. Babe.
	Halifax, N.S..... Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice-Consul.....	*W. H. Warren.
	Hamilton, Ont..... 425 Cannon St. E.	Vice Consul.....	*G. Moes.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General...	Dr. A. Sevenster.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 80 St. Pierre St.	Vice Consul.....	*J. de Billy.
	Regina, Sask..... 1778 Scarth St.	Vice Consul.....	*D. J. Thom.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Netherlands <i>Con.</i>	Saint John, N.B. 57 Charlotte St.	Vice Consul.....	*R. D. Keirstead.
	Sydney, N.S. 105 Bentinck St.	Vice Consul.....	*C. D. Ryan.
	Toronto, Ont. 255 Bay St.	Consul.....	*H. P. van Gelder.
	Vancouver, B.C. Suite 1100, Stock Exchange Bldg., 475 Howe St.	Consul.....	J. F. K. L. Coenen van's Gravesloot.
	Victoria, B.C. 922 Government St.	Vice Consul.....	*W. G. C. Holland.
	Winnipeg, Man. 298 Main St.	Consul General...	*Dr. L. F. J. van Riemsdijk.
	Nicaragua.....	Montreal, P.Q. (2329 Côte St. Catherine Rd.)	Consul General...
Toronto, Ont. 53 Colborne St.		Consul.....	*W. D. Branson.
Vancouver, B.C. c/o C. Gardner Jonson Ltd.		Consul.....	*J. K. Cavers.
Norway.....	Campbellton, N.B. Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice Consul.....	*J. T. Troy.
	Camrose, Alta. P.O. Box 490.	Vice Consul.....	*I. A. Christenson.
	Estevan, Sask. 12th Avenue.	Consul.....	*H. A. Westergaard.
	Fort William, Ont. P.O. Box 146, Port Arthur	Acting Vice Consul.	*J. Styffe.
	Halifax, N.S. 10 Prince St.	Consul.....	*H. I. Mathers.
	Louisburg, N.S.	Vice Consul.....	*G. D. D. Lewis.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General...	H. E. Daniel Steen.
	Newcastle, N.B.	Vice Consul.....	*D. S. Creagham.
	Port Arthur, Ont. No. 5 Dock.	Acting Vice Consul.	*J. Styffe.
	Prince Rupert, B.C. P.O. Box 953.	Vice Consul.....	*Dr. J. Munthe.
	Saint John, N.B. 145 Prince William St.	Vice Consul.....	*H. E. Kane.
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Vice Consul.....	*A. Anstensen.
	Sydney, N.S. 181 Charlotte St.	Vice Consul.....	*R. F. Young.
	Toronto, Ont. 67 Yonge St.	Acting Consul....	*E. James Bennett.
	Vancouver, B.C. 325 Burrard St.	Consul.....	*H. Worsoe.
	Victoria, B.C. 1010 Langley St.	Vice Consul.....	*C. A. Ridout.
Winnipeg, Man. 317 Fort St.	Consul.....	*C. T. Kunmen.	
Halifax, N.S. P.O. Box 1028	Consul.....	C. Mestre.	

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Panama.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 3509 Hutchison St.	Consul General...	*Armando Carles.
	Saint John, N.B..... 11 South Wharf.	Consul.....	*J. N. Cochrane.
	Toronto, Ont..... 169 Yonge St.	Consul.....	*E. Le Feuvre.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 570 Granville St.	Consul.....	*E. G. Johnson.
Paraguay.....	Vancouver, B.C..... 678 Howe St.	Consul.....	*H. Richmond.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 908 Confederation Bldg.	Consul.....	*B. B. Dubienski.
Peru.....	Halifax, N.S..... Keith Hall, 65 Hollis St.	Consul General...	*S. C. Oland
	Montreal, P.Q..... Suite 677-A Sun Life Bldg.	Consul General...	Jorge Romero.
	Toronto, Ont..... Suite 801, Dominion Bank Bldg., 68 Yonge St.	Consul.....	*W. C. Reid.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 991 West Hastings St.	Consul General...	*H. M. Elliott.
Poland.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 985 Sherbrooke St. W.	Consul General ¹ ..	Dr. T. Rakowski.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 611 McIntyre Block.	Consul.....	Zygmunt Zienski.
Portugal.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1499 Bishop St.	Consul.....	*Dr. E. Dubeau.
	Saint John, N.B..... 4 North Wharf.	Consul.....	*H. A. Allison.
	Toronto, Ont..... 481 University Ave.	Consul.....	*Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean.
El Salvador.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1234 Drummond St., Apt. 6	Consul General...	Roberto Imberton.
	Toronto, Ont..... 13 Bernard Ave.	Consul.....	*Ernest Faul.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 503 B.C. Mining Bldg.	Consul.....	*Thomas J. F. Flynn.
Spain.....	Halifax, N.S..... 10 Prince St.	Vice Consul.....	*G. Webb.
	Montreal, P.Q..... (200 Côte St. Antoine Rd.)	Consul General...	F. Agramontey Cortijo.
	North Sydney, N.S..... Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice Consul.....	*R. Sainthill.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 19 Aberdeen St.	Vice Consul.....	*H. Coulombe.
	Toronto, Ont..... 2255 Yonge St.	Vice Consul.....	*Harold F. Fishleigh.
	Vancouver, B. D..... 325 Howe St.	Vice Consul.....	*F. O. Bernard.

¹In charge of consular affairs concerning protection of Hungarian interests by Legation of Poland, Ottawa.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Sweden.....	Calgary, Alta. 809-2nd St. W.	Vice Consul.....	*T. L. O'Keefe.
	Edmonton, Alta. 11115-89th Ave.	Vice Consul.....	*E. Sharin ¹
	Halifax, N.S. 436 Barrington St.	Vice Consul.....	*J. M. Davidson ¹
	Montreal, P.Q. 1462 Bishop St.	Minister and Consul General.	His Excellency Per Wijkman.
	Newcastle, N.B. c/o J. D. Creaghan Co.	Vice Consul.....	*D. S. Creaghan.
	Port Arthur, Ont. 315 Wolseley St.	Vice Consul.....	*J. Koreen.
	Prince Rupert, B.C. 315 Third Ave. W.	Consul.....	*O. Hanson.
	Quebec, P.Q. P.O. Box 340.	Vice Consul.....	*G. Dunn.
	Sydney, N.S. 368 Esplanade.	Vice Consul.....	*O. N. Mann.
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice Consul.....	*O. N. Mann.
	Saint John, N.B. 22 King St.	Vice Consul.....	*D. W. Ledingham ¹
	Toronto, Ont. 54 Wolseley St.	Consul.....	*J. E. Ander.
	Vancouver, B.C. 207 West Hastings St.	Consul.....	*K. A. Stahl.
	Winnipeg, Man. 470 Main Sr.	Consul.....	*A. Hermanson.
	Switzerland.....	Montreal, P.Q. Suite 1521, Sun Life Bldg.	Consul General...
Ottawa, Ont. 5 Marlborough.		Vice Consul.....	Albert Wyler.
Toronto, Ont. 159 Bay St.		Consul.....	I. Sembirelli.
Vancouver, B.C. 402 West Pender St.		Consul.....	*E. Baeschlin.
Winnipeg, Man. 416 Main St.		Acting Consul...	E. A. Steiner.
United States of America.		Calgary, Alta. Toronto General Trust Bldg.	Consul.....
	Edmonton, Alta. 313 Empire Bldg.	Consul.....	P. C. Seddicum.
	Halifax, N.S. Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Consul.....	Archibald E. Gray.
	Hamilton, Ont. 42 James St. S.	Consul.....	Francis L. Spalding.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General...	H. Lawrence Groves.
	Niagara Falls, Ont. Newman Hill, Falls Ave.	Consul.....	Arthur C. Williams.
	Ottawa, Ont. 100 Wellington St.	Consul.....	Richard W. Byrd.
	Quebec, P.Q. 65 St. Ann St.	Consul General...	Walton C. Ferris.
	Regina, Sask. 22-23 Canada Life Bldg.	Consul.....	James R. Riddle.

¹ With personal rank of Consul.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
United States of America.— <i>Con.</i>	Saint John, N.B. 56 Germain St.	Consul	Ralph Miller.
	Toronto, Ont. 302 Bay St.	Consul General...	H. Earle Russell.
	Vancouver, B.C. 355 Burrard St.	Consul	Nelson P. Meeks.
	Victoria, B.C. 805 Government St.	Consul	Paul W. Meyer.
	Windsor, Ont. Guarantee Trust Bldg.	Consul	Gerald A. Mokma.
	Winnipeg, Man. 257 Smith St.	Consul General...	W. H. McKinney.
	Uruguay	Montreal, P.Q. 3869 Côte des Neiges Rd.	Consul ¹
Toronto, Ont. 3074 Bloor St. W.		Consul	*J. G. Villaverde.
Vancouver, B.C. 401 Marine Bldg.		Consul	*Roberto Korner.
Venezuela		Halifax, N.S. 111 Upper Water St.	Vice Consul
	Montreal, P.Q. 1516 Pine Ave. W.	Consul General...	Marco A. Rodriguez.
	Toronto, Ont. 320 Bay St.	Consul	*Hugh J. Plaxton.
	Vancouver, B.C. 1001 Marine Bldg.	Consul	*D. S. Donaghy.

¹ In charge of the Consulate General of Uruguay in Canada.

Appendix F

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The Department distributes abroad publications on Canadian policy and affairs; it distributes in Canada publications on Canadian policy in the field of external relations.

Except where otherwise indicated, printed publications in both English and French may be obtained free by writing to the King's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. Where the price is indicated the publication may be obtained from the same source by sending a remittance payable to the Receiver General of Canada. "Reference Material" may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Periodical Publications

External Affairs. A monthly bulletin providing reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department (\$1.00 per year, Students 50 cents).

Report of the Department of External Affairs. An annual report of the Department's activities. Canada and the United States, 10 cents; other countries, 15 cents.

Occasional Publications

Canada from Sea to Sea. An illustrated booklet written in popular style. (25 cents).

Canada Spreads its Wings. An illustrated booklet on the development of Canadian aviation. (Distributed in Canada by the Department of Transport).

Conference Series.

Reports in this series on the proceedings of certain conferences in which Canada has participated.

No. 1, *Canada at the United Nations, 1948.* (Canada and the United States, 50 cents; other countries 60 cents).

Treaty Series.

These publications give the text of international agreements concluded between Canada and the Governments of other countries. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries 30 cents).

Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada. These lists are revised at frequent intervals. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents).

Diplomatic Corps, British Commonwealth High Commissioners and their staffs, and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, 15 cents.

Reference Material

The following material is distributed abroad only:

Daily Airmail Bulletin. A summary of current Canadian news.

Canadian Weekly Bulletin. A survey of the week's news in Canada.

Informaciones Canadienses. Items of current Canadian news printed in Spanish for use in Latin America.

Reprints. Articles on Canada, reprinted from various sources.

Fact Sheets. Concise factual information on Canada for the use of teachers and students.

The following publications are distributed both in Canada and abroad:

Reference Papers. Background material on subjects of current interest.

Biographies. Brief notes on prominent Canadians, such as representatives abroad and delegates to international conferences.

Statements and Speeches. Full texts of official statements on matters relating to external policy.

Report

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA . . . 1949



REPORT
of the
Department of
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

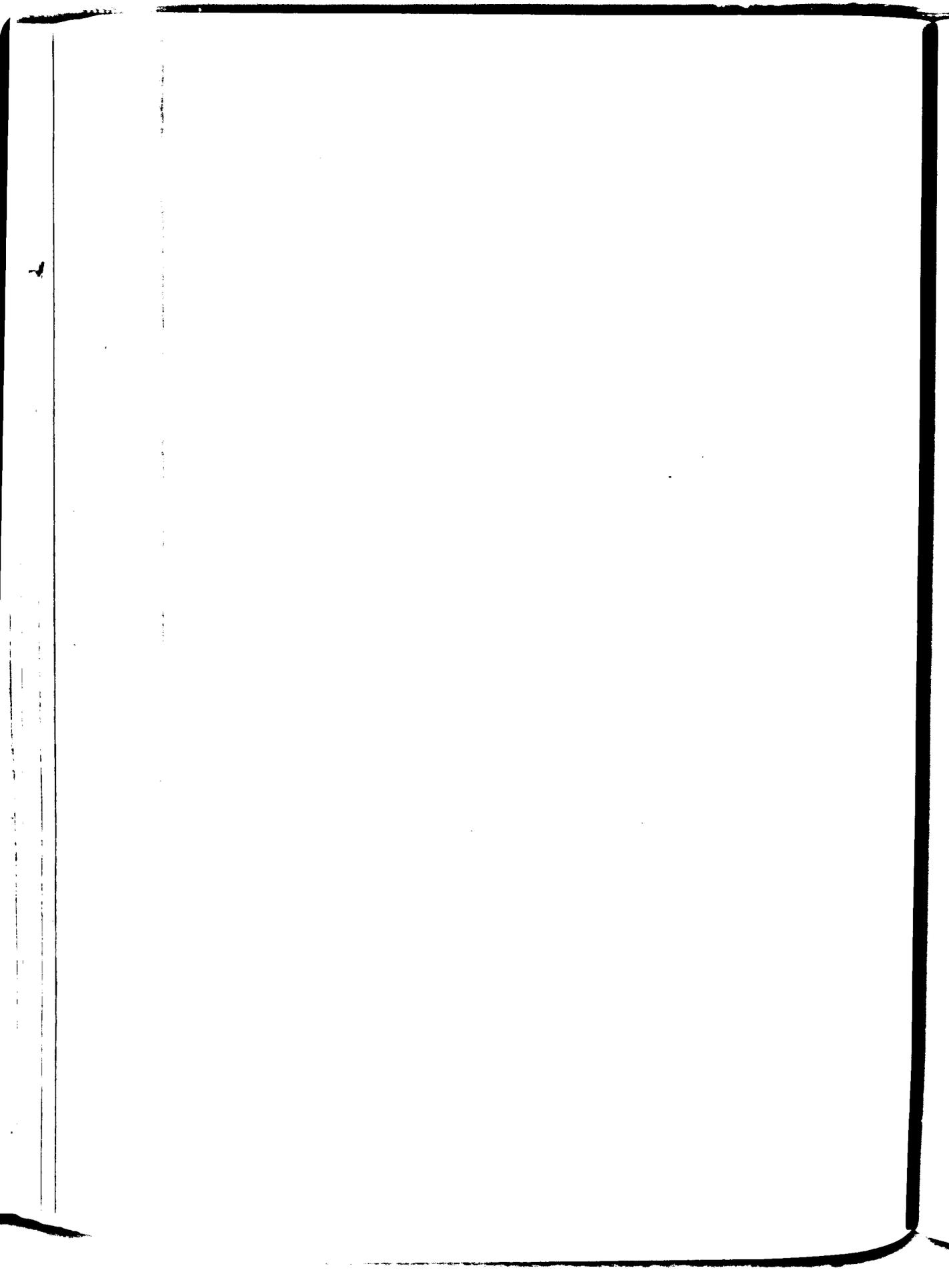
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The Honourable L. B. PEARSON, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Sir: I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year 1949.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, February 24, 1950.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	7
I. Organization of the Department	
At Ottawa	9
Missions Abroad	10
II. Commonwealth	
Union of Newfoundland with Canada	15
The Republic of Ireland	17
Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers	17
III. Europe	
Germany	20
The German Settlement	20
The Federal Republic of Germany	20
The East German Regime	21
Berlin	22
Austria	22
Council of Europe	24
Western Europe	25
Spain	25
Scandinavia	25
Eastern Europe	26
Polish Art Collection	28
Israel, Egypt and Lebanon	29
IV. America and the Far East	
The United States	30
St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project	30
Diversion of water at Niagara Falls for power	31
Latin America	31
The Far East	32
The Far Eastern Commission	33
China	34
Indonesia	35
V. United Nations	
Security Council	37
General Assembly	38
Second Part of Third Session	38
Interim Committee	38
Fourth Regular Session	39
Economic and Social Council	40
Specialized Agencies	41

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
VI. Economic	
The Sterling-Dollar Crisis.....	42
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.....	44
International Civil Aviation.....	47
International Telecommunications.....	48
Agreements for Avoidance of Double Taxation.....	51
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	51
VII. Legal	
The International Joint Commission.....	52
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency.....	53
Geneva Conventions.....	54
War Crimes.....	54
Patents.....	55
Commonwealth Nationality Acts.....	55
Claims.....	56
Maintenance Orders.....	57
Legal Committee (United Nations).....	57
Legal Effect of Union on Newfoundland Agreements..	57
International Agreements.....	58
VIII. Defence Liaison	
North Atlantic Treaty.....	61
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	63
Atomic Energy.....	65
IX. Information	
Press Liaison.....	66
Circular Documents.....	67
Publications.....	67
Photographs and Display Material.....	68
Enquiries Service.....	69
Library Services.....	69
Education and Cultural Relations.....	70
Visitors and Speakers.....	71
Films.....	71
Radio.....	72
Co-operation with other Departments and Agencies...	73

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
X. Consular	
Consolidation of existing Posts and Practice.....	74
Co-operation with other Departments.....	74
Passports.....	75
Modification of Visa Requirements.....	75
Certificates of Identity.....	75
Assistance to Canadians Abroad.....	76
Border Questions.....	76
XI. Personnel	
Distribution of Personnel.....	77
Development in Planning and Organization.....	77
Establishment Board.....	77
Personnel Administration.....	78
Recruitment.....	78
Permanent Appointment.....	79
Promotion.....	80
Training.....	80
Reclassification of Senior Members of Administrative Staff.....	80
Welfare.....	80
XII. Protocol	
Letters of Credence, Commissions and Exequaturs....	81
Privileges and Immunities.....	81
Diplomatic and Consular Representation in Canada...	82
Government Hospitality.....	84
XIII. Administration	
Appendices	
A. International Agreements.....	89
B. International Conferences and Meetings at which Canada was represented during 1949.....	94
C. Missions Abroad by Status and Location.....	109
D. Heads of Commonwealth and Foreign Missions in Canada.....	113
E. Consular Offices in Canada.....	116
F. Publications of the Department of External Affairs	125

Introduction

THE Secretary of State for External Affairs is required by statute to table in Parliament annually "a report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding".

This report is not a review of Canada's international relationships during the past year, but it does indicate the nature and scope of the external problems that faced this country in 1949. It attempts to make a general but not exhaustive summary of the work of the Department in that period, and outlines against the necessary background the course followed by Canada in international affairs.

For this reason separate accounts of the work at Canadian missions abroad do not appear in this report, though special reference is made to their main operations. These missions exist to serve the interests of Canada and Canadians abroad, and to act as listening and observation posts for the Government. For a country in Canada's economic and geographical position, reliable information and careful interpretation, on the spot, of policies and events abroad are indispensable in the present international situation.

The report begins with a brief outline of the organization of the Department, and of the work of Canadian missions abroad. It then reviews, under headings corresponding to the present Divisions of the Department, the principal business expedited during 1949.

The range of the Department's activities is indicated by the responsibility of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, under the Department of External Affairs Act, for the "conduct of all official communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of any other country in connection with the external affairs of Canada". He is also charged with the conduct of international negotiations and such other duties in relation to external affairs as may be assigned to him by order of the Governor-in-Council.

In view of the diversity of Canada's interests abroad, the administration of Canadian external policy involves close and continuous co-operation with other government departments and agencies. For example, Canada's participation in specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, calls for the concerted action of the Department of External Affairs and the Departments of Labour, Agriculture, and National Health and Welfare.

Where financial, commercial and general economic developments have international implications, the Department must co-ordinate its views and actions with those of the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Transport, the Bank of Canada and the Foreign Exchange Control Board. On all legal and constitutional aspects of external policy close liaison is maintained with the Department of Justice. On defence questions, immigration and public information, departmental procedure is worked out in consultation with the other departments concerned.

The year 1949 began with Mr. Escott Reid as Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. W. D. Matthews as Assistant Under-Secretary. On January 19, 1949, Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, was appointed Under-Secretary, this appointment becoming effective in March. Mr. Escott Reid was then appointed Deputy Under-Secretary on March 17; while Mr. Léon Mayrand and Mr. Herbert O. Moran were appointed Assistant Under-Secretaries, effective April 1. Mr. W. D. Matthews was posted to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective May 2. On December 30, the appointment of Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie as Assistant Under-Secretary was announced, effective January 1, 1950.

I. Organization of the Department

At Ottawa

THE staff of the Department is headed by an Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs with a Deputy Under-Secretary and three Assistant Under-Secretaries. They are assisted by officers of various ranks, formally designated in the diplomatic list as Counsellor, First, Second and Third Secretary. By Civil Service classification these are known as Foreign Service Officers.

The work of the Department at Ottawa is at present carried on through twelve Divisions organized partly on a geographic and partly on a functional basis.

There are three geographical Divisions: the Commonwealth, the European, and the American and Far Eastern. These deal with all matters which are not the primary concern of one of the other divisions of the Department. On the political aspects of other matters, as for example legal, economic, consular and information questions, they confer with the divisions which are primarily responsible, and co-ordinate the various aspects of Canadian policy in the countries and areas coming within their sphere.

The United Nations Division co-ordinates the activities of the Department and other departments of Government in relation to the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies. It is also generally responsible for matters relating to international conferences, including the preparation of instructions for Canadian delegations and other administrative details connected therewith.

The Economic Division deals with all financial, commercial and general economic questions which have international implications. It is responsible, therefore, for the work of the Department in connection with such matters as commercial and financial treaties and agreements, foreign loans, international civil aviation, telecommunications, shipping, and exchange and balance of payments problems. Relations with certain international agencies in the economic field are also the responsibility of this Division.

The Legal Division deals with the legal aspects of Canada's relations with other states. It examines the constitutional implications for Canada of all international undertakings, working closely with the Department of Justice on questions of this kind. It is also responsible for the registration of treaties and international agreements in accord-

ance with the United Nations Charter, and the publication and presentation of these to Parliament. It assists in the preparation of treaties and in their later interpretation and application.

The Defence Liaison Division co-ordinates the Department's work on defence matters. It co-operates closely with the principal bodies concerned with the development and execution of the defence policies of the Government.

The Information Division's chief function is to provide information about Canada to meet the needs of the missions abroad, and to make available background information for foreign writers and students. It co-ordinates and assists the information work abroad of other government agencies. It is also responsible for providing current information and reference materials within Canada about external affairs policy and the work of the Department.

The Consular Division is responsible for all consular matters. It instructs diplomatic and consular officers in consular duties and guides them in the performance of such duties. It also assists in the formulation of policies relating to consular work.

The Personnel Division is responsible for the training and posting to various divisions in Ottawa and to missions abroad of all persons employed by the Department. It also deals with other related personnel matters.

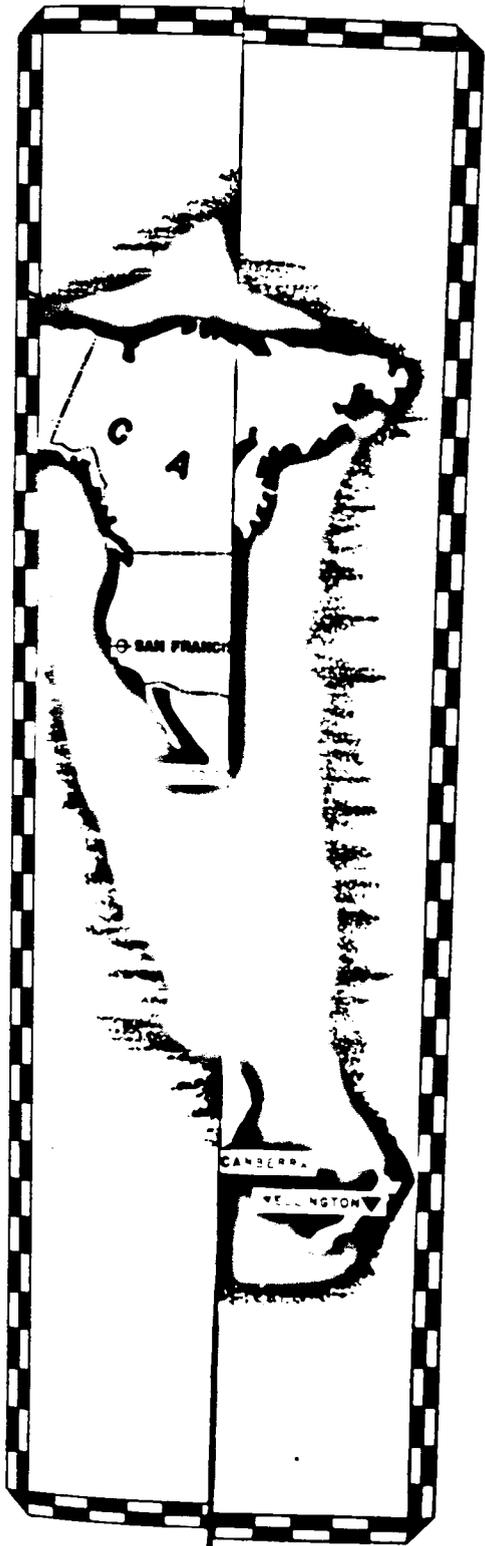
The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It arranges the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of foreign heads of state and extends to them Government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

The Administrative Division is primarily concerned with financial control. In addition, it deals with personnel administration; the setting and payment of salaries and living allowances; the renting, purchase and furnishing of properties abroad; and the supply to missions abroad of their normal day-to-day requirements. It makes travel arrangements for all personnel and issues letters of credit to employees of other government departments travelling on official business.

Missions Abroad

Classification of Missions and Changes of Personnel

Canada now has diplomatic representation in thirty-three countries. There are fourteen embassies, eight legations and six High Commissioners' Offices. In addition, the Canadian representatives in Belgium, Norway and Sweden are accredited to Luxembourg, Iceland and Finland respectively, though legations are not at present maintained in the latter countries. There are also missions in Germany



AFFAIRS

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for the training and posting missions abroad of all persons with other related personnel

matters of diplomatic pro- ties. It arranges the accre- tular representatives abroad tries in Canada. It arranges state and extends to them reigh honours and awards. rily concerned with financial l administration; the setting ances; the renting, purchase and the supply to missions irements. It makes travel etters of credit to employees ng on official business.

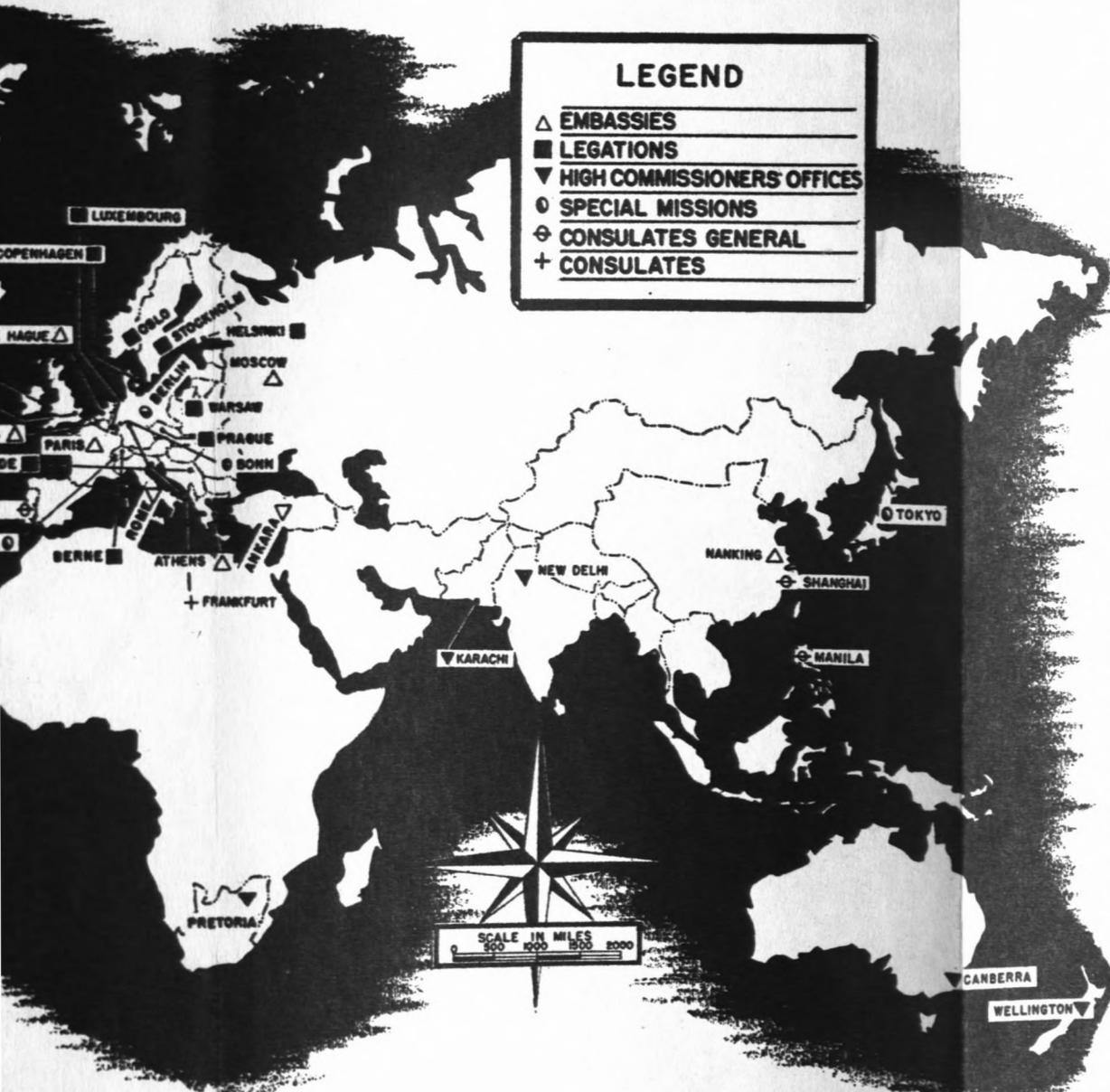
Changes of Personnel

resentation in thirty-three ight legations and six High e Canadian representatives accredited to Luxembourg, legations are not at present re also missions in Germany



LEGEND

- △ EMBASSIES
- LEGATIONS
- ▽ HIGH COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES
- SPECIAL MISSIONS
- ⊕ CONSULATES GENERAL
- + CONSULATES



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS ABROAD

and Japan. A High Commissioner's Office will be established in Pakistan early in January 1950. Canadian posts abroad include twelve consular offices. Canada maintains a Permanent Delegation to the United Nations in New York and to the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva.

Mr. E. J. Garland, who is Minister to Norway, presented his Letter of Credence as Minister to Iceland on August 11. Mr. T. A. Stone presented his Letter of Credence as Minister to Finland on September 24; he is also Minister to Sweden. Mr. F. H. Palmer was appointed Consul General in the Philippines on September 20. The Consulate at Shanghai was raised to the rank of Consulate General upon the appointment of Mr. G. S. Patterson as Consul General on April 26.

The following is a chronological review of the changes which took place during 1949 in the direction of Canadian missions already established. In January, Mr. D. M. Johnson was appointed Acting High Commissioner in Dublin during the absence of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, High Commissioner. After the appointment of Mr. Johnson in December as High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine succeeded him as Acting High Commissioner in Dublin. Mr. S. D. Pierce relinquished his post as Ambassador in Mexico in January and was succeeded on February 24 by Mr. C. P. Hébert, formerly Minister to Cuba. Dr. E. H. Coleman presented his Letter of Credence as Minister to Cuba on April 8. Mr. Norman Robertson relinquished his post as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, and Mr. L. D. Wilgress assumed his duties as High Commissioner there on March 16. Until the appointment of a successor to Mr. Wilgress as Minister to Switzerland, Mr. P. E. Renaud, Counsellor, is in charge of the Legation at Berne as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, and is also in charge of the Office of the Permanent Delegation of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva. When the union of Newfoundland and Canada came into force, immediately before the expiration of March 31, the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland was closed. Mr. J. D. Kearney presented his letter of Credence as Ambassador to Argentina on September 22, and Mr. W. F. Chipman succeeded Mr. Kearney as High Commissioner in India on December 12. Major-General the Honourable L. R. Laflèche was appointed High Commissioner in Australia and assumed his duties there October 20; he succeeds Mr. K. A. Greene, who has been appointed Consul General in New York in the place of Mr. H. D. Scully, the latter having retired on December 31; Mr. G. L. Magann presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador to Greece on November 23. Lieutenant-General Maurice Pope presented his Letter of Credence to the Council of the Allied High Commission in Bonn, Germany, on December 15.

It was announced on December 30 that Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Prague, had been appointed Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, succeeding Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie whose appointment as Assistant Under-Secretary was announced the same day. Mr. Ritchie had been Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy at Paris. The appointment to France of an officer with the rank of Minister is a recognition of the importance attached to the Canadian Embassy in Paris. The Ambassador continues to be Major-General Georges P. Vanier.

It is expected that General the Honourable A. G. L. McNaughton will relinquish his post as Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations in New York early in 1950 and will then take up his duties as a Member of the International Joint Commission.

Methods of Operation and Main Functions

Canadian missions abroad are an integral part of the Department. Heads of mission report to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and receive their instructions from him.

The diplomatic staff of an embassy or a legation consists of the Ambassador or Minister assisted by one or more diplomatic officers. Where there is sufficient consular work to warrant it, a consul or vice-consul is appointed to the mission; otherwise the work is done by one of the other officers at the post. Where there is a consulate alone it operates under the general supervision of the head of mission in that country.

Part of a mission's work is to distribute information about Canada. In New York, Washington, London, Paris, Canberra and Mexico City information officers are attached to the mission for this purpose. Elsewhere it is the task of one of the secretaries. Where there are no diplomatic representatives the trade commissioner or other Canadian government official stationed in the country does this work.

Officers of other departments of the Canadian Government—commercial secretaries, military, naval, air or special attachés—are attached to some missions. Though responsible to the heads of their own departments in Ottawa, they work under the general supervision and direction of the head of the mission, who is the representative of the Canadian Government.

The main responsibilities of diplomatic missions abroad are to inform the Canadian Government of events in the country in which they are situated and to interpret their significance; to safeguard Canadian interests; to conduct negotiations; to assist in spreading accurate information about Canada; and to represent the Government of Canada formally and informally on all occasions.

The missions vary greatly in size. The larger ones include the head of mission (Ambassador, Minister or High Commissioner), a diplomatic staff consisting of counsellors, a number of secretaries, information and consular officers; and in addition, commercial secretaries, service attachés, and representatives of other government departments. Smaller missions consist of the head of mission, one or two diplomatic secretaries, a commercial secretary, and in some cases a service attaché. At a few posts the Canadian representative fills the dual role of Canadian Government trade commissioner and consul general.

The volume of correspondence between the missions and the Department on all matters is very considerable. Reports of important political and economic developments or of urgent negotiations are sent to Ottawa by teletype and cable, and are supplemented by airmail despatches. When reporting on a political crisis, for example, the head of mission will substantially supplement information already available in the press with an analysis and commentary based on interviews with officials and political leaders, and his own knowledge of the general situation. He is thus able to keep the government informed of the significance of events and their probable trend. An increasing number of missions support their telegrams and despatches on particular subjects with confidential weekly or fortnightly summaries of political and economic events, which are circulated to interested government departments and to other missions abroad.

During the year the Department sent to the missions 31,000 despatches and letters and 18,000 telegrams and teletype messages. It received from the missions 32,000 despatches and letters and 21,000 telegrams and teletype messages.

The duties of the diplomatic staff of a mission are many and varied. In a large mission duties are specialized; in a small mission one or two secretaries will be responsible for general reporting, consular and information duties, and administration. In addition to the regular reports on political events, economic and defence questions, despatches are written on any social, cultural, scientific or other matters which are considered to be of interest and value to the government. Secretaries of mission may also be called upon to represent their chief at meetings of international bodies, and to attend international conferences as delegates or advisers.

Information about Canada distributed from Ottawa is effective only if it is brought before the people in other countries for whom it is intended. In large missions, the information officer, and in smaller missions the head of mission and diplomatic secretaries, must maintain constant liaison with the agencies of press, radio and film. They must be ready to answer any demands for information about Canada and, when necessary, must try to stimulate such demands.

Consular problems include the renewal and issuance of Canadian passports, determination of nationality under the Canadian Citizenship Act, assistance and advice in travel matters, aid to distressed Canadians abroad and certification of documents. In posts where there is no representative of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, a great deal of time is devoted to immigration and visa questions.

Heads of mission are called upon to represent Canada at various international meetings. For example, between April and August, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, attended the Ancey Conference on Tariffs and Trade. Mr. Jean Désy, Ambassador to Italy, attended the Third Session of the Executive Committee of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva, during January and February; also the Second Session of the General Council of the same Organization, during March and April. Mr. C. P. Hébert, then Minister to Cuba, attended the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union in Mexico City, during January and February. Mr. Émile Vaillancourt, Minister to Yugoslavia, attended the Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of War Victims in Geneva, from April to July. Mr. W. F. Chipman, then Ambassador to Argentina, attended the Fourth Conference of American States Members of the ILO in Montevideo, during April and May. Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* to Czechoslovakia, attended a Special Session of the General Council of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva, in June. Mr. John B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* to the U.S.S.R., attended the Fourth Session of the General Council of UNESCO in Paris, during September and October.

In reporting on the work of missions, some reference should be made to formal occasions and social activities. Heads of mission must represent Canada on many formal occasions such as the inauguration of the head of state, investitures, openings of exhibitions and institutions, and memorial services. They are also frequently called upon to address service clubs, universities, chambers of commerce, and other bodies. Since it is the duty of representatives abroad to form a wide acquaintance, it is necessary for them to entertain and be entertained. On a lesser scale, the diplomatic staff must perform similar social and representational duties. Most Canadian missions give a reception on July 1, which is attended by the Canadian residents of the capital in which the mission is situated, and by members of the government, the diplomatic corps, and the leading citizens of the country.

II. Commonwealth

CONSULTATIONS within the Commonwealth took place at frequent intervals during 1949, as in past years. Apart from the usual channels of correspondence, there were numerous occasions for direct contacts at Commonwealth meetings proper, at United Nations gatherings and in the course of special visits of Ministers and officials at the various capitals.

The three particular subjects developed below bear witness to the ever evolving nature of the Commonwealth. Newfoundland, following an expression of the will of its people, changed its constitutional position in a manner which gave effect to the original conception of the Fathers of Confederation. Ireland exercised its sovereign right to secede. India, it was decided, would be able to remain within the Commonwealth, after adoption of a republican form of government, by accepting the King as the symbol of the free association of its members.

Union of Newfoundland with Canada

The Terms of Union signed by representatives of Newfoundland and Canada on December 11, 1948, necessitated certain legislative and administrative action in Canada, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland.

Term 50 of the Terms of Union provided as follows:

These Terms are agreed to, subject to their being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland; shall take effect notwithstanding the Newfoundland Act, 1933, or any instrument issued pursuant thereto; and shall come into force immediately before the expiration of the thirty-first day of March, 1949, if His Majesty has theretofore given His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same.

Accordingly, a Bill was laid before the Parliament of Canada on February 7. Having passed through the House of Commons and the Senate, the Bill received the Assent of the Governor General on February 18, and Parliament proceeded next to send an address to the King dated February 22 praying that a Bill be laid before the Parliament at Westminster in order to confirm the Terms of Union. The Address was transmitted to the King by the Governor General and on February 22 a Bill to confirm and give effect to the Terms of Union was read in the House of Commons at Westminster. This Bill also provided for the repeal of the Newfoundland Act of 1933 (save one section containing a financial guarantee) which had been the legal basis of the Commission of Government since the suspension of responsible government in 1934 at the request of Newfoundland.

Meanwhile, on February 21, the Commission of Government announced that it had examined the Terms of Union and the accompanying memorandum from the Prime Minister of Canada and that it approved the Terms.

The Bill before the Parliament at Westminster received the Royal Assent on March 23 as the British North America Act, 1949. The requirements of Term 50 having therefore been fulfilled, Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on March 31, 1949.

The Union was marked by ceremonies in St. John's and Ottawa on April 1. In the ceremony at Government House in Newfoundland, Sir Albert Walsh, who had headed the Newfoundland delegation to Ottawa in 1948, was sworn in as the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province. Mr. Colin Gibson, then Secretary of State of Canada, presented a token certificate of Canadian citizenship to the Lieutenant Governor, who received it on behalf of the people of Newfoundland. At a ceremony on Parliament Hill on the same day, His Excellency the Governor General read a message from the King, and the Prime Minister delivered an address of welcome to the people of Newfoundland. Earlier in the day Mr. St. Laurent had sent to the King an expression of loyalty and good wishes on behalf of the government and people of Canada.

Although the constitutional procedure required by Term 50 of the Terms of Union was not completely carried out until the latter part of February, the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland found it necessary to make provisional arrangements for the administrative changeover that Union would entail. While the extension of federal services to Newfoundland was primarily the responsibility of the departments directly concerned, the Department of External Affairs continued up to the date of Union to discharge a number of active responsibilities. In the first place, the status of Newfoundland and its relationship with both the United Kingdom and Canada remained unchanged until the Terms of Union came into effect at the end of March 31, 1949. The Department therefore had a responsibility insofar as it is charged with the conduct of relations with other countries. Secondly, the task of ensuring that satisfactory and co-ordinated arrangements for the extension of federal services to Newfoundland by the date of Union required the continued attention of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Newfoundland, of which the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs was Chairman and the Chief of the Commonwealth Division, Deputy Chairman.

The Department had its own primary concern in the administrative changeover in that it was charged with the distribution of the various functions of the Newfoundland Trade Commissioner in London among the several Canadian government offices in London, and with

the assumption of the work of the Newfoundland passport authorities. Also of direct concern to the Department were the circumstances in which the United States would continue to maintain bases in Newfoundland and the effect of Union on treaties and other international agreements.

The office of the Canadian High Commissioner in St. John's, on which a heavy burden had fallen during and after the negotiations of 1948, was closed down when the Union took effect. Mr. C. J. Burchell, who had been Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland for the second time and who had been sworn of the Privy Council on April 1, retired from public service and returned to private practice.*

The Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Ireland was established by proclamation under the "Republic of Ireland Act" on April 18, 1949. The Acting High Commissioner for Canada and representatives of other Commonwealth and of foreign countries attended the ceremonies held in Dublin to mark the event.

The message of good will sent by Mr. St. Laurent for the occasion referred to the memorable contribution made by pioneers of Irish stock to the building of the Canadian nation and indicated that Canadians looked forward with confidence to the continuation of the friendship which had for so many years linked the Canadian and Irish peoples together.

Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers

In order to exchange views concerning the status of India in relation to the Commonwealth association, upon adoption of a republican form of government, a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held in London from April 21 to April 27, 1949. Because of the inability of the Prime Minister to attend, the Secretary of State for External Affairs represented Canada. Mr. Pearson was accompanied by Mr. R. A. MacKay, then Head of the Commonwealth Division, and Mr. J. D. Kearney, retiring High Commissioner to India (now Ambassador to Argentina) as advisers.

The draft of the new constitution of India, which was then before the Indian Constituent Assembly in New Delhi, envisaged the establishment of a "sovereign democratic republic". Having regard to the desire of India to continue its membership in the Commonwealth and to the description of the Commonwealth association embodied in the preamble of the Statute of Westminster, the meeting after full and friendly discussion, made known to the King the conclusions which it had reached.

* See also page 57: "Legal Effect on Union of Newfoundland Agreements".

The text of the statement prepared by the meeting and issued in all the capitals of the member nations of the Commonwealth on April 27 placed on record the following declaration:

The Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, whose countries are united as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and owe a common allegiance to the Crown, which is also the symbol of their free association, have considered the impending constitutional changes in India.

The Government of India have informed the other Governments of the Commonwealth of the intention of the Indian people that under the new constitution which is about to be adopted India shall become a sovereign independent Republic. The Government of India have however declared and affirmed India's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

The Governments of the other countries of the Commonwealth, the basis of whose membership of the Commonwealth is not hereby changed, accept and recognize India's continuing membership in accordance with the terms of this Declaration.

Accordingly the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon hereby declare that they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth of Nations, freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress.

In a broadcast made from the United Kingdom on April 27 before returning to Canada, Mr. Pearson said, *inter alia*:

The problem facing us was a simple one to state, but not an easy one to solve. In a word it was this. Was our Commonwealth of Nations adaptable and elastic enough to include one nation, India, which was anxious to retain its full membership in our group? Our report shows that this can be done without altering the connection with the Crown as the source of our allegiance which the rest of us cherish and which has not been changed by anything that we have done in London. To Canada the Crown means no impairment of our freedom, but on the contrary symbolizes the continuity of our historical development and the depth and strength of our democratic roots. . . . We have, I think, strengthened our Commonwealth association and above all we have maintained a firm bridge, through that association, between the east and the west.

In the course of his address to the Houses of Parliament in Ottawa on October 24, the Prime Minister of India made particular reference to "the spirit of understanding" shown by the Canadian Government at this meeting and to the place of Canada as a pioneer in the evolution of a Commonwealth association based on complete freedom, unfettered by any outside control. "I am convinced," Mr. Nehru said, "that this development in the history of the Commonwealth, without parallel elsewhere or at any other time, is a significant step toward peace and co-operation in the world."

III. Europe

EVENTS in Europe during the past year have moved with a rapidly increasing momentum. Whether or not directly involved, Canada's external relations and policy are profoundly affected by this fact.

The sections that follow summarize briefly the major issues in this area with which the Canadian Government has been principally concerned. Their broad significance is best perceived against the background of a Western Europe, which, as its nations strive for economic rehabilitation and political and social equilibrium, has taken a long step towards regaining its leadership in world events since the catastrophe of war ended.

In the democracies of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and the Scandinavian peninsula, and in such organizations as Benelux and Western Union, much national and collective effort has been given to strengthening internal and external solidarity.

Germany has become an area of active importance to the whole of Europe. The energy of its people, aided by the assiduous support of the Western Occupying Powers, has transformed its economy. The foundations of a free democracy have been laid in the Federal Republic. In the Soviet Zone, Russian support, for very different purposes, has wrought equally significant economic and political changes. Throughout what is left of the former Reich, Germans who believe in democracy and international co-operation are engaged in their own struggle with the remnants of the unregenerate past for the leadership of their country. To the East beyond the Oder-Neisse River lie the Polish administered territories of Germany. Within the Republic some eight million German refugees still remain to be absorbed.

In Germany also, and in Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other satellite countries of the Soviet Union, and in Yugoslavia, not now a satellite, there is displayed in the economics, politics, religion, culture and political thought of those countries, the all-pervasive combat between Communist Russia and the independent evolution of national and international life. Political parties and issues, trade union organizations, the exercise of fundamental rights of free speech, free worship, travel, even ordinary conversation, the distribution of goods, traffic on the Danube—all these and much else are under the remorseless pressure of the "cold war".

Finally there are the three nuclei of European and Western consolidation: the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the Council of Europe, and the Atlantic Union. The first is a machinery

for European economic co-operation; the second a novel venture in regional collaboration on parliamentary lines; the third a legitimate system of defence on a regional basis. All have great potentialities.

It is against these tides of human endeavour that Canadian policies in Europe during the last year are reviewed.

Germany

The German Settlement

Although there was a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in May and June of 1949, there was little progress towards a general peace settlement for all of Germany, or toward the re-establishment of unified four-power control for all of Germany. On the contrary, the past year witnessed the further division of the former Reich. In the Western Zones there has been a very satisfactory unification of the policies of the three occupying powers, with a return to more nearly normal conditions, and the establishment of a democratic German Government. In the Eastern zone, the Soviet authorities have brought into being a docile "government" which they made responsible for certain administrative functions while retaining wide and undefined powers to the Soviet Control Commission.

The German settlement, which has been proceeding rapidly on a *de facto* basis, continues to be of great interest to Canada. The Department followed closely the events leading to the lifting of the Berlin blockade in May; the efforts made by the Western powers to reconcile German economic and political recovery with security against revived German nationalism through the association of Germany with the democratic community of Western Europe; and developments in the Eastern zone where the Soviet Union appears to encourage the most extreme chauvinist elements in Germany in order to gain some measure of support among the Germans not yet in their power. On these and other related topics bearing on Germany, the Department received regular reports from our missions in Berlin, London, Paris and Washington.

The Federal Republic of Germany

When it had become obvious that no central government for all Germany could come into being, the three Western powers, in co-operation with the people of the Western Zones of Germany, began preparations for the establishment of a Federal Republic of Germany, with its capital at Bonn. Elections were held on August 14; and on September 21, the Republic was established. The occupying powers unified their control authority in the Allied High Commission which, under an Occupation Statute, would not exercise its full powers as

the occupying authority except in limited fields or under specified conditions. The Government consists of a bicameral federal parliament having powers defined in a Basic Law approved by the occupying powers.

On December 15 Lieutenant-General Maurice Pope presented his letters of credence, as Head of the Canadian Mission in the Federal Republic, to the Council of the Allied High Commission which is responsible under the Occupation Statute for foreign affairs. By so doing this country recognized the new regime in the Federal Republic of Germany as a step toward the rehabilitation of Germany, which it is hoped, will eventually result in a Germany re-united and democratic and able to take its proper place in the world community of democratic nations.

The East German Regime

On October 5, a "provisional government of the Democratic Republic of Germany" was announced in Berlin. The joint chairmen of the communist controlled Socialist Unity Party, Wilhelm Pieck, and Otto Grotowohl, were named President and Prime Minister respectively. The "government" included representatives of the non-communist parties which have been allowed to exist to play their part in the Soviet-inspired National Front campaign for German unity. This "government" claims to have received its popular mandate from the Volkskongress, a body elected for ill-defined purposes in a carefully managed election held in the Soviet Zone in May. It proposes to govern under a Constitution which has never been submitted for popular approval.

The new "government", in spite of lavish claims to independence, was in fact permitted by Moscow only to assume the "administrative functions" formerly exercised by the Soviet Military Authority except in matters relating to "the fulfilment of the Potsdam resolutions and other four-power agreements on Germany". Early statements in the communist press that this step would be followed by a peace treaty and a withdrawal of Soviet forces have, so far, not been justified by Soviet statements or actions.

It is clear that this body does not satisfy the Canadian Government's views on the form of political organization for Germany as given in the Government's statement of January 30, 1947. (See House of Commons Debates of that date p. 9 paras. 15 to 18). The Government has therefore endeavoured to refrain from any act that could be taken as giving even limited recognition to this regime, except so far as it may be regarded as a subordinate agency of the Soviet Authority in the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Berlin

A technical committee on Berlin currency and trade, composed of experts representing the members of the Security Council not party to the Berlin dispute, began in November 1948 its attempt to find a solution to the economic and administrative problems of a divided city which would be acceptable to the U.S.S.R. on the one hand, and to the United Kingdom, United States and France on the other. The report of the committee's Chairman, Mr. N. A. Robertson, then Canadian High Commissioner in London, showed that the differences were too wide to make agreement possible.

The next approach to a solution to the Berlin dispute began at Lake Success early in the year, through some conversations between Mr. Jessup of the United States and Mr. Malik of the U.S.S.R. On May 5, a communiqué was issued reporting an agreement whereby the U.S.S.R. would raise the Berlin Blockade on May 12, and the Western Powers would agree to a Council of Foreign Ministers being held on May 23, to discuss outstanding questions relating to all of Germany and to the Austrian Treaty.

The Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting concluded on June 30, with an agreement to hold four-power talks aimed at the restoration of Berlin's trade. German representatives were to help in restoring the inter-zonal trade interrupted by the blockade and counter-blockade.

The four-power talks broke down on September 28, when the Western representatives announced that the Soviet representative showed no inclination to work within the terms of the agreement reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Though a Canadian Mission has been established in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin is being maintained. The Head of the Bonn Mission is, *ex officio*, head of the Berlin Mission which continues to be responsible for protecting and maintaining Canadian interests in Berlin and in the Soviet Zone of Occupation.

Austria

Considerable progress was made during 1949 on the draft Treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria. However, there remain a number of important provisions on which the four powers have not been able to agree.

Negotiations for the Austrian Treaty began in January 1947 and continued intermittently until May 10, 1949, when the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers, who had been negotiating the Treaty, adjourned until the Council of Foreign Ministers had met at Paris.

In the communiqué issued on June 20, 1949, after the Paris meeting, the United Kingdom, United States, French and Soviet Foreign Ministers laid down a number of principles on which the outstanding problems of the Austrian Treaty were to be settled. The Deputies were instructed to report on September 1; but when this date had passed, nine articles of the Treaty remained unagreed. There were further conversations between the four Foreign Ministers at the opening of the General Assembly in New York, and the Deputies were instructed to continue their work. Since then, further agreement has been reached, and there is now some hope that the more contentious issue, the disposal of German assets, may be settled.

On February 25, 1947, the Canadian Government made known its views on the Austrian Treaty. In line with the position taken on the German settlement, the Government contended that Canadian participation in the Austrian settlement should reflect the part Canada played in the defeat of Nazism. The procedure recommended by the Canadian Government was not followed, and the Council of Foreign Ministers assumed sole responsibility for the Austrian Treaty. The Canadian statement supported the Declaration of the Moscow Conference of 1943 which expressed the intention of the Four Powers to see a free and independent Austria re-established. It also referred to the Government's statement of January 30, 1946, which said that the Government "noted with satisfaction the steps which had been taken in Austria and which had resulted in the establishment of an autonomous Austrian State and of an independent Austrian Government". In keeping with these declarations, the Government took the view that Canada never recognized *de jure* German sovereignty over Austria, although *de facto* recognition of German sovereignty had been accorded. Austria is now recognized as an autonomous state, liberated from German occupation. Canada was never at war with the political entity of Austria, nor with any Austrian predecessor of the present Government.

It therefore followed that the absence of an Austrian Treaty did not affect diplomatic relations between Canada and Austria. Although an exchange of diplomatic missions has not been practicable, the Government agreed this year to the opening of an Austrian Consulate General in Ottawa.

Having in mind the interests of the Government and of individual citizens of this country in the terms of the Austrian Treaty, particularly those relating to commercial and property interests, the Department has endeavoured to follow the Austrian Treaty negotiations in an effort to determine what attitude this country might take if a four-power agreement were reached and the question were to arise of associating Canada with an Austrian Treaty.

Council of Europe

At the initiative of the Governments of the countries signatory to the Brussels Treaty of March 1948, there was signed at London on May 5, 1949, a Statute of the Council of Europe. It was subsequently ratified, or acceded to, by the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Iceland, Greece and Turkey.

The Statute set up a Consultative Assembly of parliamentarians from the member states with powers to discuss, under certain procedural restrictions, all matters of European interest except defence problems. It also provided for a Committee of Ministers representing the governments of the member states, which was to exercise control over the Assembly's agenda and to approve the Assembly's decisions before they could be passed to member governments as recommendations.

The Council of Europe is an unusual form of international organization in that its Consultative Assembly represents both Government and opposition groups, and its Committee of Ministers is not subject to the rule of unanimity.

The first Assembly met at Strasbourg on August 8, and during subsequent meetings began the task of evolving a European approach to the difficult economic, political and cultural matters facing it. Early in November the Committee of Ministers met at Paris to consider the resolutions passed by the Assembly, which dealt with such subjects as the achievement of greater European unity, human rights, economic co-operation, a European Patents Office, and the admission of Germany to the Council of Europe.

Because the new organization has a direct bearing upon matters in which Canada is interested, observers from our Embassy in Paris attended the Strasbourg meetings of the Consultative Assembly. The Department was kept fully informed of developments by our observers at Strasbourg, and by the High Commissioner in London, who was in close touch with the United Kingdom authorities. One matter of general concern was to see if the Council of Europe might offer a means by which the new German Federal Republic could play a responsible part in European affairs, and find through it a suitable outlet for its legitimate aspirations as a member of the democratic European community. The Council of Europe is also of interest to Canada because it is a move in the direction of breaking down national boundaries, and because it may help to liberalize trade in Western Europe. Judged only by one meeting, the Council of Europe seems to have made useful contributions both to the problem of German integration in Western Europe and to the furtherance of a European outlook on economic, cultural and humanitarian affairs of common concern.

Western Europe

Canada's normally close and friendly relations with the countries of Western Europe have been enhanced during the past year by the conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty, and by the visits of the Foreign Ministers of France, Italy and Belgium. The French Foreign Minister, M. Schuman, visited Midland on September 16, to participate in the tri-centennial commemoration of the martyrdom of the French missionaries in Huronia. At the beginning of October he was the guest of the Canadian Government in Ottawa, when matters of mutual interest were discussed. He also visited Quebec and Montreal. The visits of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, Dr. van Zeeland, were briefer, but served equally to demonstrate the interest of these countries in Canada.

The Canadian missions in Rome, Paris, The Hague and Brussels kept the Department well informed of the course of events in these countries, in particular the Dutch negotiations with Indonesia, the Belgian general elections, the decline in Communist strength, the upsurge in morale, and the strengthening of the economies of Western Europe. Growing Canadian interest in our Western European allies was also marked by the increase in Canadian tourists, whose visits were helped by agreements with most of these countries to accept Canadian dollars, instead of United States funds, and agreements with a number of countries to modify visa requirements.

Spain

The Spanish question, which is treated at greater length in *Canada and the United Nations, 1949*, was again debated at the Spring meeting of the third session of the General Assembly; but no resolution secured the necessary two-thirds majority, so that relations between members of the United Nations and Spain continued to be governed by the 1946 resolution recommending member states to withdraw the heads of their diplomatic missions in Madrid.

In view of the possibilities of increasing Canadian export trade to Spain, and of altering the unfavourable trade balance with that country, it was decided to send a Trade Commissioner to Madrid. Spain has previously been included in the area covered by the Consul-General in Lisbon. The Trade Commissioner will have no diplomatic or consular status, and his appointment marks no change in Canadian policy towards Spain.

Scandinavia

Canada strengthened its ties with Scandinavia during the year by the appointment of the first Canadian Minister to Sweden, Mr. T. A. Stone, formerly Minister in the Embassy at Washington. The

Legation in Stockholm had been headed by a Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* since its opening in 1947. The Secretary-General of the Swedish Foreign Office visited Ottawa in November and discussed with members of the Department questions of mutual interest. Mr. Stone was also accredited as Minister to Finland, and in September he presented his letters of credence to the Finnish President in Helsinki. No separate Canadian office has been opened in Finland.

The Minister to Norway was also accredited as Minister to Iceland, and in August he presented his letters of credence to the Icelandic President in Reykjavik. Mr. Garland will continue to reside in Oslo, and no separate office will be set up in Iceland.

The Department was kept fully informed by our missions in Scandinavia of the elections in Norway and Iceland; the attempt of the Communists to weaken the Government of Finland by strike action; and other political developments in this area.

Eastern Europe

During 1949 there was a marked deterioration in relations between the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe and the Western Powers. This was reflected particularly in the treatment accorded Western diplomats in the Iron Curtain countries, and the disputes which arose over religious persecution and the violation of human rights in these countries.

These Governments seem to regard Western diplomats with suspicion and mistrust, and to consider their normal activities as illegal espionage. Thus there were attempts to implicate United Kingdom and United States representatives during the trials of religious leaders in Hungary and Bulgaria. The effective conduct of relations between countries, which depends upon the observance of international law and custom, has been made difficult and almost impossible in these areas where there have been frequent expulsions of Western diplomats and arrests of members of the staffs of Western Missions who do not enjoy diplomatic immunity. The reasons for the expulsions have invariably been inadequate and Western Missions have never been notified of arrests of their locally employed personnel, nor given particulars or proofs of the charges against them. The result is a partial suspension of ordinary diplomatic intercourse between these countries and the Western Powers.

The dispute over religious persecution in the satellite countries affords another example of fundamental differences between the Western Powers and the satellite countries. The aim of Communist policy in Eastern Europe seems to be the complete denial of the individual's right to any faith but Communism, so that ultimately the Churches, as institutions, will become the obedient tools of the Communist Government.

The Canadian Government was aroused not only because of its general concern over religious persecution, but also because these events were considered to be violations of the clauses in the Peace Treaties which provided for the protection of human rights. Canada is a signatory of the Peace Treaties of 1947 with Hungary and Roumania.

The opposition of Canada to these events was made clear in public statements of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Canada protested to the Hungarian Government after the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty. Canada also associated itself with United Kingdom and United States notes of April 2 to Hungary and Roumania. These notes listed typical violations by the two Governments of the human rights articles of the Peace Treaties, and called upon the Governments to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect to these violations. In the case of Bulgaria, Canada was informally associated with these protests.

Each of the Peace Treaties with Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria provides that any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the treaty which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiation shall be referred to the Heads of Mission of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States in the respective countries. If the dispute is not resolved by them within a period of two months it is then to be referred, at the request of either party to the dispute, to a commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. If the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of a third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

Five of the powers signatory to the Treaty with Hungary and Roumania¹, and four of the powers signatory to the Treaty with Bulgaria², (Canada not being a signatory), by notes of May 31 took further steps under the appropriate articles of the Peace Treaties. The three Governments were informed that a dispute had arisen over the execution of the human rights provisions of the Peace Treaty and that these disputes were being referred to the United Kingdom, United States and Soviet Heads of Mission in each of the capitals.

The notes to the Heads of Mission recited the history of the dispute and asked that each dispute be considered by the United Kingdom, United States and the U.S.S.R. Heads of Mission in each capital.

The U.S.S.R., however, found no cause for summoning a conference of the three Heads of Mission, and Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria rejected further United States and United Kingdom notes

¹ United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States.

² United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, United States.

of August 1, which asked each of the three governments to join in appointing a commission to which the dispute would be referred. Canada was associated with the United Kingdom notes to Hungary and Roumania.

The matter was also considered by the United Nations General Assembly which has asked the International Court of Justice for its opinion on the refusal of the satellite powers to co-operate in the implementation of Peace Treaty procedures¹.

Polish Art Collection

In July, 1940, a collection of Polish national treasures reached Canada and, as a matter of courtesy, a room in the Central Experimental Farm was placed at the disposal of the Polish representatives for the storage of the collection. It was understood from the outset that the articles in question would in no way involve the responsibility of the Canadian Government. The representative of the Polish Government, in fact, officially and explicitly accepted full responsibility for the safekeeping of the collection. The Government of Canada had no access to the collection and no inventory of its contents was transmitted to it at the time of the entry of the treasures into Canada.

The present Government of Poland informed the Canadian Government in a note dated June 21, 1946, that the major portion of the collection had been removed from storage between March 2 and May 27 on the previous year. These articles were removed, therefore, prior to Canada's recognition of the present Polish Government on July 6, 1945, without the knowledge of or reference to the Government of Canada, and on the initiative of the representatives of the Polish Government then recognized by Canada.

On August 23, 1946, the Department of External Affairs furnished the Polish Legation with the keys to the room in which the residual portion of the Polish art collection was stored. In a note of November 13, 1946, the Polish Minister acknowledged with gratitude the restitution of these articles and at the same time requested the assistance of the Canadian Government in finding and recovering the missing items.

It subsequently appeared that the joint custodians of the collection disagreed among themselves, not only as to their responsibilities as custodians, but also as to the beneficial ownership of part of the collection. It was alleged that a portion of the collection was owned not by the the Polish State but by private interests on whose behalf the custodians had in reality merely acted as trustees. The Canadian Government endeavoured unsuccessfully to arrange a compromise settlement between the competing interests. The Polish Government,

¹The action of the General Assembly on this matter is discussed in *Canada and the United Nations, 1949*.

however, refused either to co-operate in such a settlement or to institute legal proceedings in a competent Canadian court, which is the normal manner of resolving questions of disputed ownership in Canada.

In a note of April 20, 1949, the Polish Legation once again asked the Canadian Government to retrieve the remaining portions of the art collection and restore them to the Polish Government. On the basis of certain juridical contentions set forth in the note, responsibility for the safe-keeping of the collection was placed on Canada. In reply the Canadian Government disclaimed any such responsibility from which it was specifically exempted in the inter-governmental arrangement reached between the Polish Consul General and the appropriate Canadian government official in August 1940.

The matter of the art collection has been raised on several occasions in the United Nations, the latest instance being the unsuccessful Polish attempt, in November 1949, to have the issue discussed in the Third Committee of the General Assembly. In reply to Polish attacks on Canada on the legal and moral aspects of this case, the Secretary of State for External Affairs on November 14 sent a letter to the heads of all delegations to the United Nations setting forth the Canadian position, reminding the Polish Government that it was free to take the matter to the courts, and reiterating that the Canadian Government desires that the whole matter should be brought to a just and satisfactory conclusion.

Israel, Egypt and Lebanon

Canada's *de facto* recognition of the state of Israel on December 24, 1948, was followed on May 11, 1949, by *de jure* recognition, which was implied by the Canadian vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations in favour of admitting Israel to membership in the Organization as a "state" possessing the necessary qualifications for membership. On May 19 Canada granted provisional recognition of Israel's first Consul General, who arrived in Montreal on July 18 to take up his duties.

On May 25 the Consulate of Lebanon in Ottawa was raised to the rank of Consulate General. In mid-December, Canada agreed to the opening in Ottawa of a Consulate General by the Government of Egypt.

IV. America and the Far East

United States

CANADA'S relations with the United States are more complex than those maintained with any other state. Important problems requiring special attention during the year included the Newfoundland bases; the new bilateral air agreement; and certain difficulties with regard to border crossing. These matters, discussed elsewhere in this report, were approached by both governments in a spirit of close friendship and mutual good will.

St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project

Legislation introduced into the United States Congress in 1949 to ratify the 1941 Agreement with Canada on the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project did not come to a vote before the end of the session. Another attempt to obtain Congressional approval is expected to be made early in 1950.

In the meantime the Interdepartmental Committee in Ottawa, which was set up in 1947, continued the preparation of studies on various aspects of the project so that, when Congressional approval is obtained, the necessary legislation in Canada can be prepared without delay. The Chairmanship of this Committee was transferred to the Department of Transport in October 1949, but the Department of External Affairs continues to provide the Secretary and has other representatives on the Committee.

On January 28, 1949, the Prime Minister, discussing the St. Lawrence project in the House of Commons, said:

I think it is only fair for us to say that if we cannot at this time get implementation of this Agreement for the double-barrelled purpose of navigation and power, the value of the power is so great that we shall have to give very serious consideration to abandoning the navigation and starting on the power side alone.

In the light of this statement of policy, the Interdepartmental Committee has been giving consideration to the procedure which would have to be followed if it should be decided to proceed with joint development by New York State and the Province of Ontario of the potential power resources of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence. In the United States, the Federal Power Commission held hearings on the application of the New York State Power Authority for a licence to undertake such development on the United

States side. On December 20, 1949, the Federal Power Commission examiners recommended that the licence be not granted.

In the meantime, the desirability of proceeding with the complete Power and Navigation Project has been increased by the prospective development of the vast iron ore resources on the Quebec-Labrador border. The deep waterway would greatly facilitate the shipment of ore from this area to the main steel producing centres of North America.

Diversion of Water at Niagara Falls for Power

The continuing urgent need for hydro-electric power in Canada and the United States made it necessary to re-examine the international agreements which govern the use of the water of the Niagara River, and to consider how this water may be used most efficiently without detriment to the surrounding scenery.

Article V of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 authorized a diversion above Niagara Falls of 56,000 cubic feet of water per second for power generation, to be divided between the United States and Canada. Additional diversions in both countries were authorized on a temporary basis during the recent war. Some permanent arrangement needs to be made if more efficient power plants are to be built to replace some of those which are now in use.

On October 12, 1949, the United States Embassy asked whether the Canadian Government would be disposed to enter into negotiations to draft a treaty supplementary to the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and amending Article V of that Treaty with respect to the diversion of water from Niagara Falls and the division of such water between the two Governments.

In December, officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Transport, and Mines and Resources, together with representatives of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Niagara Parks Commission, explored this proposal in an informal way with their opposite members in the United States. At the same time, they discussed the question of preserving the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River.

Latin America

Canada's relations with the twenty Latin American republics continue to be friendly and cordial, and no major differences have arisen during the year. Some representations were made concerning the protection of specific Canadian interests.

No further diplomatic or consular missions were established in any Latin American country. Canada now has Embassies in Argentina,

Chile, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, a Legation in Cuba, a Consulate General in Venezuela, and a Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

One of the principal functions of Canadian missions in Latin America, as elsewhere, is to explore the possibilities of opening new channels of trade. Despite continued impediments to a wide exchange of goods (such as the continuance and in some cases the extension of import controls, and shortages of hard currency) Canada's trade with Latin America has been satisfactorily maintained, and it is expected that the total figures for 1949 will show an increase in our exports to this area over 1948.

During the year Canadians attended a number of inter-American technical and scientific conferences of both an official and an unofficial nature. Notable among these are the Fourth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organization, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in April; the International Telecommunications Union, Region 2—Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, held in Washington, D.C., between April and July; and the Third Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization, held in Lima, Peru, in October. At the same time, Canada continued to maintain membership in various inter-American technical organizations such as the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, the Inter-American Radio Office, and the Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

From February 27 to March 5 the cruiser H.M.C.S. *Ontario* and the destroyers H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan* and H.M.C.S. *Antigonish*, under the command of Captain J. C. Hibbard, D.S.C., R.C.N., called at the Mexican port of Acapulco. Captain Hibbard, accompanied by a group of the ships' officers, paid a visit to Mexico City and was cordially entertained by the Mexican Government.

In July the Foreign Minister of Colombia, Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, visited Ottawa in order to contract for the services of Canadian experts to assist in the revision of the Colombian electoral registration system. As a result of this visit, Mr. Nelson Castonguay, at that time Executive Assistant to the Chief Electoral Officer, and ex-Assistant Commissioner Herbert Darling of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, signed a contract and spent some five weeks in Colombia making a preliminary study of the methods in force. Colonel Darling will return to Colombia early in 1950 and is expected to be accompanied by one or two assistants, in order to undertake a revision of the present identification system.

The Far East

Canadian interest in the Far East is increasing. This is due both to the importance of the events which have been taking place in that

part of the world and to the fact that Canada, a country bordering on the Pacific Ocean, has been brought close to these events through improvements in communication and travel facilities. Thus, while Canada's attention has in the past been largely focused upon the Western Hemisphere, Canadians today are coming to realize that they cannot live in isolation from the political and economic problems of the peoples of Asia.

The war left in Asia, as it did in Europe, a legacy of economic disintegration and political unrest. Taking advantage of the dissatisfaction bred among these conditions, communism is making its bid in the East. China has been engulfed in a full-scale civil war, as a result of which communists have seized control of most of the country. In the face of the uncertainties of the general situation in the East, it has not been possible to make any substantial progress towards effecting a peace settlement with Japan. Throughout south-east Asia a confused pattern of tensions and strife has retarded efforts to create the political stability which is essential to the economic development of this region and to a higher standard of living for its hundreds of millions of inhabitants. Since the attainment of stability and prosperity in the East would be a major contribution to the preservation of world peace, Canada, as well as other nations, has a vital concern in the area for social and humanitarian, as well as for economic, political and security reasons.

Far Eastern Commission

The Far Eastern Commission, of which the Terms of Reference were established at the Moscow Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in December, 1945, continues to be charged with the general formulation of policy towards occupied Japan. Canada is represented on the Commission by Mr. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, with Mr. R. E. Collins as Alternate Canadian delegate. The seven Committees (dealing with reparations, economic and financial affairs, constitutional and legal reform, strengthening of democratic tendencies, war criminals, aliens in Japan and disarmament of Japan), the Steering Committee and the full Commission held regular meetings throughout the year. Nine policy decisions were agreed upon in 1949 covering the following subjects: trial of Japanese war criminals; policy toward patents, utility models and designs in Japan; access to Japanese technical and scientific information in Japan; agrarian reform in Japan; and trade marks, trade names and marking of merchandise in Japan.

This record of achievement compares favourably with the five policy decisions which were adopted in 1948. However, agreement was still not reached on some of the more fundamental problems,

particularly on the questions of the level of economic life in Japan and Japanese reparations and level of industry. It became increasingly evident throughout the year that the Far Eastern Commission is faced with a hard residue of problems, non-agreement on which indicates the extent of the basic differences of opinion among the countries represented on the Commission. The Canadian delegate to the Commission continued to play an active role in the discussions of the Commission and its Committees. Until the advent of a Peace Settlement with Japan, the Far Eastern Commission remains the principal means whereby Canada can express its views with regard to the future of Japan. The Department therefore devoted considerable time to the problems which arose in the deliberations of the Commission and its Committees.

China

Relations with China during the past year have been governed largely by the course of the civil war. Following the fall of Nanking to Communist forces, in April, the Canadian Ambassador to China, the Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., returned to Canada for consultations with the Government.

Relations with the Chinese Government

Since there were no Canadian representatives at the successive provisional capitals, Canton and Chungking, the maintenance of contact with the Chinese Government became complicated. It was possible, however, for business to be conducted with the Government through the Chinese Embassy at Ottawa.

In a note dated June 24, the Chinese Ambassador informed the Canadian Government of the Chinese Government's decree temporarily closing to foreign vessels certain territorial waters and ports controlled by the Communists. The Canadian Government replied, in a note dated July 20, that it could not accept the Chinese note as a valid notification of blockade in international law, since it was not indicated that a real and effective blockade over all the waters and ports involved could be maintained.

The Canadian Delegation at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations supported the inclusion on the agenda of the complaint by the Chinese Government that Soviet Russia, because of its violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1945 and of the Charter of the United Nations, was threatening the political and territorial integrity of China and the peace of the Far East. The Assembly adopted a Resolution restating the general principles which nations should observe in their relations with China, and referred the question to the Interim Committee for further study.

The Peking Regime

The "Central Government of the People's Republic of China" was proclaimed in Peking on October 1, 1949. It was promptly recognized by the Soviet Union and its satellites. The Peking regime, in a written communication to foreign governments, invited recognition by all powers. The communication to the Canadian Government read as follow :

Peking, October 1, 1949, to Mr. T. C. Davis. I am sending you herewith the announcement that has been made today by the Chairman, Mao Tse-tung, of Central People's Government of People's Republic of China and hope you will transmit it to your Government. I am of opinion that it is necessary for the People's Republic of China to establish normal diplomatic relations with various nations of the world. Yours faithfully (signed and sealed) Chou En-lai, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Central People's Government, the People's Republic of China.

The officer in charge of the Canadian Embassy in Nanking was authorized to convey orally to the appropriate authorities in Nanking that the Canadian Government had received the communication concerning recognition and that the communication was being studied; in the meantime, the Canadian Government hoped that, in accordance with international practice, its consular officers would be permitted to carry out their normal functions. The Canadian position in this matter was stated in the House of Commons on October 25, 1949, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, when he said that Canadian policy with regard to the recognition of any government, in China or elsewhere, would naturally take into consideration the usual requirements of international law. These provided that before a government is granted recognition it must have shown itself to be independent of external control by any other state; it must exercise effective control over the territory which it claims; and that territory must be reasonably well defined.

Indonesia

The year 1949 found Indonesia in the midst of a military operation which did not leave much room for hope that the Indonesian conflict would be solved, as it actually was, by the end of the year. During the "police action", which had been launched in December 1948 by the Netherlands forces for the purpose of re-establishing "conditions of peace and security" in the island, Jogjakarta, the capital of the Republic, was occupied by the Dutch forces, and leaders of the Republic, including President Soekarno and Premier Hatta, were taken into custody.

While irregular fighting went on throughout the islands, the Security Council, meeting in New York on January 28, called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the release of political prisoners

held by the Dutch. The Council also provided for continuing supervision over the Indonesian situation through replacing its Committee of Good Offices by a United Nations Commission for Indonesia, whose functions were to act as the representative of the Security Council. This Commission, known as UNCI, was empowered to assist the contending parties in their negotiations, observe elections, assist in the re-establishment of the Republic's civil administration, and make reports and recommendations on the progress of troop withdrawals, and on matters about which the parties failed to reach agreement.

In compliance with a Canadian sponsored directive of the Security Council dated March 23, 1949, UNCI invited Dutch and Republican delegates to meet together in Batavia and consider ways for implementing a transfer of sovereignty over the archipelago. On May 7 both delegations to these meetings issued statements which constituted a preliminary declaration of agreement.

The results of these discussions in Batavia reflected the re-establishment of good will and mutual confidence, and provided good grounds for a Round Table Conference at The Hague which had been summoned to effect, as soon as possible, a just and lasting settlement of the Indonesian dispute by reaching an agreement on the ways and means of transferring real, complete and unconditional sovereignty to Indonesia.

As a result of further negotiations, Dutch forces were withdrawn from Jogjakarta in 1949 and President Soekarno and Premier Hatta returned to their capital on July 6 to take over the reins of their re-established government. Following the restoration, a general cease-fire order was proclaimed by both parties on August 28, thus formally bringing hostilities to an end. In accordance with the Batavia agreement, the Round Table Conference met at The Hague on August 23 and, after more than two months of difficult negotiations, reached a complete understanding on November 2. This historic agreement provided that Dutch sovereignty over the Indonesian Archipelago would be transferred to the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia on December 27, 1949. Both countries thus became on that date equal partners in the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, headed by the House of Orange. A Council of Ministers will study problems common to both parties and a Court of Arbitration will decide on matters about which the Council of Ministers may disagree.

There may yet be difficulties in carrying out the understanding which has been signed at The Hague. But there is justification for the hope that 1949 will have seen the end of a dispute which has, at times, been disturbing for the peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The settlement represents a triumph of statesmanship for which all interested parties must be given credit.

V. United Nations

FOLLOWING the practice of the last three years, the Department will produce a comprehensive report on Canadian participation in the activities of the United Nations, entitled *Canada and the United Nations—1949*. To avoid duplication, the following paragraphs merely touch upon the high-lights of Canada's role in the various organs of the United Nations.

During 1949 Canada completed a two year term of office as one of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, sent delegations to two meetings of the General Assembly, participated in the discussions of the Interim Committee, provided an observer at two sessions of the Economic and Social Council and continued to share in the work of the various specialized agencies. Since all of these United Nations bodies have been engaged in an ever-widening field of operations, greater demands than ever have been made on the Department, on the Permanent Delegations in New York and Geneva and on a number of Missions abroad.

Security Council

In 1949 the principal deliberations of the Security Council were concerned with the following subjects: Palestine; Indonesia; applications for membership in the United Nations; the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan; the international control of atomic energy; the general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on armed forces; and the situation arising from the blockade of Berlin by the U.S.S.R.

As a member of the Security Council, Canada was also represented during the past two years on the Commission for Conventional Armaments and on the Atomic Energy Commission, of which Canada is a permanent member together with the five major powers. In view of the impasse reached in the discussions in the Atomic Energy Commission, and in accordance with a resolution made by the General Assembly on November 4, 1949, and re-affirmed on November 23, 1949, the Canadian representative has been consulting with the other representatives of the Permanent Members of the Atomic Energy Commission—China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States—"in order to determine if there exists a basis for agreement on the international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons". The results of these consultations will be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly

Second Part of the Third Session

At its Paris meetings from September 21 to December 12, 1948, the General Assembly was unable to complete consideration of all the items appearing on its agenda. Accordingly, the General Assembly held a second part of the third session in New York from April 5 to May 18, 1949. The principal political questions discussed at these meetings were: the disposal of the former Italian Colonies; the observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the problem of the veto in the Security Council; the admission of Israel to the United Nations; and the problem of diplomatic relations with Spain. Canada was one of the powers which sponsored the resolution approving the admission of Israel.

The Assembly also considered the draft conventions on Freedom of Information, the first two of which were adopted in a combined form, that is, the Convention on International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction. In the Social Committee Canada was subjected to the usual attacks by the Polish representative concerning immigrant labour recruited from the ranks of displaced persons and refugees. The Canadian representative rejected all such charges, and Polish proposals embodying them were not accepted by the General Assembly. The Assembly established two special committees, one to study methods and procedures, the other to study the Secretary-General's proposals for a United Nations Guard. Both carried on their work during the summer months. Canada was represented on the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures which considered ways and means whereby the General Assembly would be enabled to discharge its functions more effectively and expeditiously.

Interim Committee

The Interim Committee was established in 1947 for a one year period on an experimental basis to assist the Assembly in promoting international co-operation and in maintaining international peace and security, and specifically to deal with emergency problems which might arise between sessions of the General Assembly and over which the Security Council was deadlocked. During its third session in 1948 the General Assembly voted to continue the Interim Committee for a further experimental year. In August, 1949, the Interim Committee devoted several meetings to consideration of its future. Over the objection of several delegations, other than those of the Soviet states who have boycotted the Interim Committee from the start, it was decided that the Interim Committee should continue with its existing terms of reference for an indefinite period. The work of the Com-

mittee, which included long-range studies in the field of political co-operation, was considered useful by a majority of the members.

The Interim Committee's recommendations on the problem of the veto, which had been adopted by the General Assembly at the second part of the third session, clearly demonstrated that the Committee was able to produce results of practical value. During 1949 Canada was a member of the Interim Committee and a Canadian served as rapporteur on Sub-Committee Seven, which was established on March 31, 1949 to review the Constitution, duration and terms of reference of the interim body.

Fourth Regular Session

The fourth regular session of the General Assembly opened in New York on September 21, 1949. The agenda included a number of political items which had been carried over from previous sessions: Italian Colonies; observance in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania of human rights and fundamental freedoms; atomic energy; conventional armaments; report of the Conciliation Commission on Palestine; and the reports of the special committees on the Balkans and on Korea. The Assembly had also to deal with two other important items introduced during the opening debate, namely the Soviet "peace pact" proposal and the complaint of China about violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty.

Among the important economic and social questions considered were: the proposals for the economic development of under-developed countries; freedom of information; the draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons; full employment; and the problem of overlapping in the functions of the various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

During the fourth regular session the General Assembly considered two important legal questions: the Report of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures, and the draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States. Regarding the first of these, the Assembly adopted most of the Special Committee's recommendations, which if applied, may expedite the business of the General Assembly in future. The Canadian Delegation not only welcomed these improvements but suggested that reform in the methods and procedures at the United Nations should be a matter of continuing concern to all Member States. The draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States will be circulated to all Member Governments for comment.

Canadian representatives in the various committees played an active part in the debates. In addition Canada was one of the sponsoring powers for two resolutions, one on the observance in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania of human rights and fundamental freedoms

and the other on disarmament. The Canadian representative in the Social Committee had occasion to make a reply to the repeated charges levelled by the Soviet states against the treatment of immigrant labour. The question of the Polish art collection was also raised by the representative of Poland, and in reply the Canadian position was outlined to the Members of the United Nations in a letter circulated to all delegations. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was elected Chairman of the Political Committee.

Economic and Social Council

Canada completed its first three-year term on the Economic and Social Council on December 31, 1948, and at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly was elected for a further term beginning January 1, 1950. During 1949 Canada was not a member of the Council. However, since the Council is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the specialized agencies, to all of which Canada belongs, and since Canada is a member of several of the functional commissions of the Council, a continuing interest was maintained in its activities and deliberations and an official Canadian observer attended the Eighth and Ninth Sessions held in New York and Geneva respectively.

During the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council, elections to certain functional commissions took place and Canada was re-elected to the Economic and Employment Commission and the Narcotic Drugs Commission and elected for the first time to the Fiscal Commission. Canada is also a member of the Social Commission. At the same session, the Council established an *ad hoc* committee to study the problem of statelessness and to draft, if considered desirable, a revised and consolidated convention relating to the international status of refugees and stateless persons. Canada was one of thirteen countries appointed to this *ad hoc* committee which will meet in New York early in 1950.

The outstanding achievement of the Economic and Social Council during 1949 was its study of and resultant recommendations for an expanded programme of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries. The Council at its Ninth Session gave serious study to all aspects of the proposal that a means should be provided, through the agency of the United Nations, whereby the under-developed countries of the world could gain access to the technical knowledge of the more highly developed and industrialized countries.

As the result of the thorough and competent study given to the problem in the Council, detailed recommendations for the establishment of a programme of technical assistance were submitted to the General Assembly at its Fourth Session and unanimously approved.

The Economic and Social Council will have continuing responsibility for co-ordinating and supervising the programmes executed by the participating specialized agencies and, as a member of the Council for the next three years, Canada will share in this responsibility for the successful implementation of a programme the aim of which is to help the under-developed countries to help themselves towards a higher standard of living and improved economic and social conditions.

Specialized Agencies

Canada is a member of all ten specialized agencies in the economic, social, educational, health and related fields which have concluded formal agreements of relationship with the United Nations. These agencies are: the International Labour Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization; The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Telecommunications Union; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the International Monetary Fund; the Universal Postal Union; the World Health Organization; and the International Refugee Organization. Canada is also taking a part in the formation of the International Trade Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, which have not yet been established in their final form.

The emergence of the specialized agencies from the stage of initial organization and staffing to that of full operation has been accompanied by a steady expansion in their activities and a corresponding increase in the need for an effective co-ordinating mechanism designed to avert confusion of purpose, duplication of effort and jurisdictional friction. The chief responsibility for co-ordination of the activities of the agencies now lies with the Economic and Social Council and, in the interim between Council meetings, with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, consisting of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Chairman and the Directors-General of the various agencies as members. These two bodies have, however, only limited authority and are not competent to direct the activities of the agencies or to deal with policy aspects of co-ordination, other than to make recommendations and to offer suggestions

VI. Economic

DURING the year 1949 there were many important international developments which fell within the rather diverse sphere of concern of the Economic Division of the Department. By far the most important was the so-called "Sterling-Dollar Crisis". In the second quarter of the year the central reserves of the sterling area held in London began to fall sharply and this led to meetings both of the Commonwealth countries and of the "Tripartite Group" (United Kingdom, United States and Canada). After the conferences informal Tripartite meetings continued.

It was against this background of gathering financial difficulties that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade met in the spring at Annecy in France. In spite of the surrounding difficulties further progress was made towards the reduction of tariffs, and ten new countries went through the preliminary formalities necessary to become members of the Contracting Parties.

Efforts at international co-operation were not restricted to well established fields such as finance and trade. They extended into the fields of aviation and telecommunications which have become so important as a result of wartime and post-war technical developments. Canadian representatives attended a large number of meetings on these subjects during the year and a number of agreements were reached, some bilateral and some multilateral.

The Sterling-Dollar Crisis

The continuance of the widespread shortage of United States dollars and of the underlying maladjustments which are responsible for it led, during 1949, to a severe exchange crisis in the United Kingdom and to a series of three conferences called to deal with it, in all of which Canada participated.

As in 1948, a large part of the imports of Western Europe and particularly of the United Kingdom were financed by payments from the European Recovery Programme. In addition, as a result of some improvement in the Canadian reserve position, it was possible in January, 1949, to permit the United Kingdom to resume drawing on the residue of the Canadian credit. Since then drawings have been made at the rate of \$10 million a month.

In spite of continued financial assistance from North America, however, the drain on the United Kingdom's reserves of gold and

United States dollars was not checked and in the second quarter of the year reached an alarming rate. The reasons for this were tangled and in part obscure. Heavy drawings by sterling area countries on their accumulated balances; inability by the United Kingdom to make full use of its ECA allocation for the purchase of essential requirements in North America; and a fall in the sterling area's exports to the United States because of the mild recession there, were all in some measure responsible. In addition, speculation concerning the possible devaluation of sterling had led to deferment of purchases from the sterling area and of dollar payments for purchases already made. Whatever the reasons for it, the heavy drain on reserves continued, and raised for the United Kingdom the dire possibility that dollar imports might have to be reduced to such a level as to imperil the degree of economic recovery that had already been attained. Canada would be directly affected since the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries would be unable to find the necessary foreign exchange to purchase Canadian exports. Moreover, there was imminent danger that the trade of the free world would be divided into two separate blocs, the one based on sterling and the other on the United States dollar. Such a division would not only make very difficult the position of Canada, which traditionally has depended on a large volume of trade with the sterling area as well as with the United States, but would also be bound sooner or later to stultify military co-operation among the countries which had so recently been bound together in the North Atlantic Treaty.

It was therefore of great importance that the United States, as well as the countries of the Commonwealth, should be associated in attempts to mitigate the worst effects of the sterling exchange crisis and to remove the underlying causes which make such recurrent crises all but inevitable. A brief meeting between Mr. John Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Cripps, United Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Abbott, Canadian Minister of Finance, was accordingly arranged to precede a longer conference of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers, which met in London from July 13 to 18. At this Commonwealth Conference emphasis was placed on the immediate necessity for sterling area members of the Commonwealth to reduce their dollar expenditures, pending more positive ways of dealing with the situation. The decision was taken that so far as possible their imports from dollar countries should be cut by 25 per cent. There was a careful review of other ways of meeting the dollar problem which, in the long run, would enable the sterling area to balance its accounts at a high level of trade.

The action taken immediately after the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers could be little more than a stop-gap. Further examination of the problem was undertaken at the Tripartite Economic

Conference, which met in Washington from September 7 to 12 and in which the foreign and finance ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada participated. The importance of this conference lay chiefly in the firm recognition by all three countries that the difficulties of the sterling area, which had their focus in the United Kingdom exchange crisis, were of common concern and would only yield to patient and perhaps protracted treatment. Undertakings were entered into both by the debtor and creditor countries to facilitate an increase of dollar earnings by the sterling area.

The United Kingdom, for its part, undertook to provide appropriate incentives to exporters to the dollar area and to try vigorously to cut costs of production in order to enhance the competitive position of sterling area products. The creditor countries for their part, undertook to assist so far as possible in expanding the dollar earnings of debtor countries, including the sterling area. In addition, preliminary study was given to a wide variety of ways by which the lack of balance between the dollar and sterling blocs could be reduced. These included the promotion of overseas investment by the creditor countries, the expansion of stock-piling programmes in the dollar area, the revision of customs procedures in order to smooth the way for sterling imports, the reduction of dollar payments by the sterling area for petroleum, and the liberalizing of intra-European trade and payments.

Some of the measures which were considered during the Tripartite Economic Conference could improve the situation only in the long run. Others, however, would have an immediate effect. As a result of discussions during the conference of ways in which the United Kingdom could make more effective use of its ECA aid to cover its dollar deficit, the ECA announced on September 15 that it would authorize the expenditure of \$175 million for the purchase of Canadian wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom. Within a week of the close of the conference, the United Kingdom redeemed its pledge to provide an incentive for exports to the dollar area by devaluating sterling by 30 per cent, so setting the stage for an effort to push its exports in dollar markets.

It was agreed that further informal discussions between the three countries on some of the subjects which had been considered during the conference would be useful. Since that time, representatives from the Canadian Embassy in Washington have participated in conversations with representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The year 1949 brought a further and substantial extension of the scope of the General Agreement and established it still more

firmly as an important multilateral instrument in the field of international commercial relations.

Its main functions can be summarized as follows: to consolidate the progress which is being made towards the restoration of a multilateral trading world; to permit significant reduction in trade and tariff barriers; to afford a forum for the discussion and solution of international commercial problems; to ensure that the maze of current restrictive measures will not freeze into a set pattern of bilateralism, controls and discrimination.

Canada, as one of the leading trading nations of the world and one to which international trade is of such vital importance, has contributed its full share as a member of the General Agreement since its provisional application in January 1948.

The main achievement of the Agreement in 1949 was the Ancey Conference on Tariffs and Trade. The Conference was under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, who has been Chairman of the meetings of the countries which are parties to the General Agreement since its establishment in 1947. This Conference, which opened in April and concluded its work late in August, had two main purposes. The first was to hold the Third Session or meeting of the twenty-three countries which were at that time members of the General Agreement. The second was to conduct tariff negotiations in order to permit an additional ten countries to join the Agreement.

Third Session of the Contracting Parties

The following list of questions dealt with by the Contracting Parties at that Session will give some indication of the work done under the General Agreement:*

Quantitative restrictions on imports imposed for balance of payments reasons.

Quantitative import restrictions designed to permit economic development.

Proposal to apply provisionally Chapter VI of the Havana Charter, dealing with intergovernmental commodity agreements.

Text of Special Exchange Agreement with countries which are not members of the International Monetary Fund.

Most-favoured-nation tariff treatment for Japan.

The relation between the provisions of the General Agreement and bilateral agreements providing for tariff margins of preference.

Customs Union between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Report on re-negotiations of certain items in the Geneva Tariff Schedules of certain countries.

* For a more detailed report, see the October 1949 issue of the Department's monthly bulletin *External Affairs*. For a fuller account of the operation of the General Agreement from January 1948 to August 1949, see "The Attack on Trade Barriers", published by the Interim Commission of the ITO at the request of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement.

Consideration by the Contracting Parties, at the request of Czechoslovakia, as to whether or not the United States had failed to carry out its obligations under the agreement through its administration of the issue of export licences.

Modifications of the agreement made necessary when Newfoundland became a province of Canada.

Similar modifications consequent upon the changed international status of Palestine.

Operation of the rules and procedures governing the tariff negotiations as well as the terms under which ten "new" countries were to join the General Agreement.

Request by Cuba for release from certain negotiated commitments.

Certain Brazilian internal taxes.

Preparation of a draft agreement following a request by UNESCO for assistance and advice on the problem of reducing trade barriers on educational, scientific and cultural materials.

Establishment of five Protocols embodying various modifications and rectifications to the Agreement.

Changes in the Rules of Procedures to permit calling of Special Sessions.

Establishment of consultation procedures for the operation of the Agreement in periods between Sessions of the member countries.

Programme of work for the Secretariat (of the Interim Commission for an International Trade Organization) which serves the Contracting Parties in the absence of an organization of their own.

Administrative questions such as the 1950 Budget.

Annex Tariff Negotiations

The full details of the concessions which resulted from the negotiations between some 140 different pairs of countries and which are of interest to Canada, were made public in a Press Release* issued by this Department, on October 10.

Canada concluded negotiations with the following ten countries which were applying for membership to the General Agreement:

Denmark	Italy
Dominican Republic	Sweden
Finland	Uruguay
Greece	Liberia
Haiti	Nicaragua.

Canada will receive, as of right, all the concessions granted by the thirty-three countries which participated in the Annex Negotiations; similarly, Canada will extend its concessions to all participating countries.

All ten "acceding" countries have now received the required two-thirds majority vote of the original Contracting Parties to permit their accession to the Agreement. What is required now is for those countries to sign an instrument in which the results of the Annex

* Available from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, as Press Release No. 70.

Negotiations were incorporated (i.e. the Ancey Protocol of Terms of Accession). It is expected that all the concessions exchanged at Ancey will have been put into force in the early part of 1950 and, in any case, not later than the first half of that year.

International Civil Aviation

By the negotiation of several bilateral air agreements during 1949, Canada opened up the way for Canadian airlines to operate important new international air routes. In agreements with the United States and United Kingdom, Canada exchanged for the first time Fifth Freedom traffic rights, i.e. the right to carry traffic between the territory of intermediate countries and the territory of countries participating in the bilateral air agreement.

The United Kingdom-Canada agreement confirmed all existing traffic rights previously exchanged between the two countries. In addition, as a result of this agreement, Canadian Pacific Air Lines may now pick up and discharge traffic at Canton Island on its service to Australasia, and at Hong Kong on its projected Far Eastern service. Trans-Canada Air Lines have also been granted additional traffic rights in the Caribbean.

The United States agreement similarly confirmed all the rights which Canada previously had been granted by that country. In addition, Canada was given the right to a new trans-border route between Montreal and New York for which Trans-Canada Air Lines is presently making application in the United States. This application was delayed by the legal proceedings undertaken in United States courts as to the constitutionality of this air agreement. Trans-Canada Air Lines have also been granted traffic rights at Tampa, Florida, on their route to the Caribbean while Canadian Pacific Air Lines are now permitted to include Honolulu as a traffic stop on their service to Australasia.

Bilateral air agreements were also concluded with Denmark and Belgium whereby those countries were granted limited traffic rights at Gander, Newfoundland. In return Canada received traffic rights at Copenhagen and Brussels; however, for the time being, Canada will not operate a service to these countries.

Canada continued to play an active role in the International Civil Aviation Organization, a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, which is responsible for international civil aviation. The chief aim of ICAO is to develop the technique of international air navigation and to encourage the planning and growth of international air transport. It also acts as a technical and advisory association of sovereign states for collaboration in all matters relating to civil aviation. ICAO, with permanent headquarters in Montreal, has an

Assembly, a Permanent Council of which Canada is a member, and a number of specialized committees.

The Third General Assembly of ICAO was held in Montreal in June and was attended by representatives of thirty-five of the fifty-three members of the Organization. This Assembly restricted itself chiefly to consideration of budgetary and administrative questions.

In April a special Conference was called in London, England, to discuss certain joint support projects to be undertaken by the Organization. As a result a special agreement was drawn up which would provide for the maintenance of certain air navigation services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The cost of these vital services is to be shared by those states—of which Canada is one—which operate air services over the North Atlantic route. In addition, this Conference also revised an agreement which provides for the establishment of a network of ocean weather stations in the North Atlantic. Canada contributes one ship which at the present time serves as a portion of the weather station midway between Labrador and Greenland.

When Newfoundland became part of Canada in April, Canada inherited an important international airport at Gander. This airport has helped to relieve the pressure of air services operating into Montreal and in many instances Gander now serves as an eastern Canadian terminal for a number of air services.

International Telecommunications

The conduct of Canada's affairs in international telecommunications is a subject on which the Department maintains close co-operation with the Controller of Radio in the Department of Transport and with the telecommunications branches of the Armed Services.

During 1949 the International Telecommunications Union continued its work in redrafting new conventions and regulations as generally anticipated in the programme laid out at the Atlantic City Telecommunications Conference in 1947, which established I.T.U. as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. International relations in telecommunications were guided until the outbreak of World War II by the Madrid Convention of 1932 and by the Cairo Radio Regulations of 1938. Dislocations resulting from the war and new discoveries and developments have made revision of these documents imperative and urgent.

The general aims of I.T.U. are to organize and regulate international exchanges of telecommunications by telegraph, telephone and radio. At the present time, an attempt is being made to regulate more effectively the use of frequency bands amongst the nations of the world.

In accordance with a decision of the Atlantic City Conference, a Provisional Frequency Board was set up in Geneva in 1948 to recommend to a Special Conference of I.T.U. an international frequency list which would allocate various long wave frequencies among member countries of the Union. This Board continued to meet through 1949, and it is anticipated that it may complete its work some time in 1950. The successful operation of this Board will result for the first time in a completely engineered and scientifically prepared international frequency list. Canada is a member of the Board and technicians from the Department of Transport and from the three Armed Services attend.

During the past year Canada participated in the following conferences which were held under the direction of I.T.U.: the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference; the Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference; the Paris Telegraph and Telephone Conference; the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference.

The Mexico City conference met from October, 1948, to April, 1949, in an attempt to prepare a high frequency (i.e. shortwave) broadcasting plan. The distribution of the various shortwave frequencies was an extremely difficult task in view of the comparatively small number of transmitting channels available in relation to the heavy demands of the various States. The situation was further complicated by the great political significance which is now attached to shortwave broadcasting as a means of influencing public opinion. Canada had a great deal at stake in the assignment of these frequencies. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation-International Service today broadcasts throughout the world and more particularly to western and central Europe. To maintain these services, the CBC-IS requires the unhampered use of a number of frequencies.

The final act embodying the basis for a frequency assignment plan was signed in Mexico City on April 10, 1949, by fifty-one states including Canada. Unfortunately, neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. signed. The Conference established a Technical Planning Committee which was charged with the task of working out specific details in connection with the assignment of high frequencies. This Committee, composed of representatives of fifteen states, including Canada, was in session in Paris during the summer of 1949. Its conclusions are to be referred to a final session of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to be held in Florence, Italy, early in 1950.

The Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference was held in Washington in the spring of 1949. It was called as a regional conference to deal with problems in the field of international radio common to the western hemisphere. The majority of States which are parties

to the Havana Convention of 1937, which provides for such conferences, are also signatories of the Atlantic City Convention and members of I.T.U.

One important accomplishment of the Washington Conference was the adoption of a radio frequency assignment plan for the Western Hemisphere which would provide for the registration and orderly use of available frequencies. The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with miscellaneous matters such as the interchange and re-transmission of broadcast programmes; freedom of information in radio communications; the use of standard time zones; and the suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment or apparatus.

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference held in Paris in the summer of 1949 drafted new regulations to replace those which had previously been in effect since the Cairo Conference of 1938. These new regulations will go into force on July 1, 1950.

The Canadian Government acted as host for the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference which was held in Montreal during the last four months of 1949. This Conference had been called to revise an interim agreement signed at Washington in 1946 by Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the United States and the Bahamas to provide for the regulation of standard band broadcasting in the North American area. Major difficulties arose between Cuba and the United States on the question of frequency assignments, and the Conference adjourned at the end of the first week in December. If the difficulties between the United States and Cuba can be reconciled, a second session of the Conference will be held in the United States in February 1950. If this multilateral approach is not successful, the Canadian Government then proposes to make a series of bilateral arrangements with neighbouring countries to ensure protection of Canadian broadcasting interests. The success of these arrangements will guarantee Canadians good listening reception across the country, particularly along the areas bordering on the United States where transmissions from neighbouring stations can easily interfere with each other.

Canada also participates in a Commonwealth arrangement which provides for the co-ordination of the external telecommunications services of the Commonwealth countries. An agreement was signed in May, 1948, establishing this programme and providing for a Commonwealth Telecommunications Board which would be responsible for direction and administration. To achieve co-ordination, partner governments are to acquire the interest formerly held by private shareholders in the overseas telecommunication service of their respective countries, and to accept the advisory regulations of all such services by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board which has its headquarters in London, England. The enabling legislation

which will permit Canada to complete the nationalization of our external telecommunications system was passed during the Second Session of Parliament in 1949.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

During 1949, Canada concluded with Argentina an Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation on profits derived from sea and air transportation. This Agreement took the form of an exchange of notes between the Canadian Ambassador in Buenos Aires and the Argentine Minister of Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs on August 6, 1949.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Argentine Government undertakes not to tax Canadian concerns on the profits they earn by operating ships or aircraft between Argentina and any other country. Similarly, Canada will exempt from income tax the revenue received by Argentine ships and aircraft travelling to and from Canada and any other country. The Agreement is retroactive to January 1, 1946, and covers profits earned since that date.

The Canadian Government is at present engaged in negotiations with the Governments of Brazil, France and Sweden with a view to concluding similar Agreements in the field of taxation and succession duties.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), which was designed to promote co-operation among governments on international shipping problems, did not come into being during 1949 because the required number of governments failed to ratify the basic convention. Before the Organization can come into existence, the Convention must be ratified by at least twenty-one States, of which seven shall each have a total tonnage of not less than one million gross tons. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention on September 30, 1948. During 1949 only two other countries deposited instruments of ratification with the United Nations: the United Kingdom on February 14, and the Netherlands on March 31, 1949.

The Preparatory Committee which was set up as an interim body pending the establishment of IMCO did not meet during 1949. At its last meeting on November 30, 1948, under a Canadian Chairman, the Preparatory Committee drafted a budget for IMCO and prepared an agenda for the first meeting of the Assembly of the Organization. The Assembly is to be convened within three months from the day the Convention comes into force.

VII. Legal

APART from its general advisory functions, the Legal Division is responsible for many items of departmental business in which there is a substantial legal interest. These items are described below, and no specific reference is made to the many questions on which the views of the Legal Division were sought, but for which it was not mainly responsible.

The International Joint Commission

The Legal Division reviews all applications and references which the Canadian Government desires to have submitted to the International Joint Commission in order to insure that the proper legal procedure is followed. An officer of the Legal Division represents the Department and the Government at meetings of and hearings before this Commission. When hearings are held before the Commission in Canada this officer examines witnesses and assists in the preparation of briefs and other documents as the Commission requires.

During 1949, the Commission held five executive sessions, two of these being the semi-annual meetings held in Washington and Ottawa respectively, as is provided for in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

Two private applications to the Commission have been approved during the past year: the request of the Creston Reclamation Company to construct dikes on the Kootenay River near Sirdar, B.C., and the application of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company to store water in the Kootenay River to a higher level, which will appreciably increase the available power especially in British Columbia, and in Washington and Oregon.

The present reference to the Commission concerning the pollution of boundary waters covers the following international waters: the St. Mary River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River and the Niagara River. The investigations and hearings with respect to the St. Mary River and the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River are completed and it is expected that the Board will be filing its final report with the Commission in the very near future. Hearings were held in Buffalo and Niagara in November and December with respect to the pollution of the Niagara River.

Hearings were held during August at St. Andrews, New Brunswick and Eastport, Maine in relation to the Passamaquoddy tidal project reference, whereby the Commission has been requested by both governments to review all past plans of tidal projects proposed for construction at or in the vicinity of Passamaquoddy Bay and to report as to the approximate cost of a thorough investigation of the most desirable tidal project that could be built at this site. The International Passamaquoddy Board of Engineers is now engaged in prosecuting the technical studies necessary as a basis for the Commission's recommendations.

By a reference, dated January 12, 1949, the Commission was charged with the responsibility to report to the two governments upon the extent to which air is polluted at and in the vicinity of Detroit and Windsor by smoke, fumes and other pollutants from industrial plants and steamships and to recommend measures for the abatement of such pollution. A Board of qualified experts has been appointed which has already completed observations on 884 vessels and has submitted its first progress report.

Investigations of the Waterton and Belly Rivers and of irrigable areas in both countries upon which the waters of these rivers might advantageously be used have been carried out during the current year and the International Engineering Board has made its third progress report. The Board expects to make its final report early in 1950 and it is anticipated that the Commission will hold public hearings shortly thereafter.

Inter-Allied Reparation Agency

Twenty-one meetings of the Assembly, which sits permanently in Brussels, were held from January until November. Because of the indefiniteness of the situation with regard to dismantling policy in Germany and a lack of knowledge as to how many plants would be available for allocation to member countries of the Agency, these meetings were concerned generally with the problem of the liquidation of German external assets.

The proceeds of the disposition of German assets in Spain was, according to the Madrid Accord of May 10, 1948, blocked for use only in Spain. Efforts were made to make an arrangement whereby Canada could utilize her share to the best advantage. There has been no further progress with regard to the disposition of German external assets in Switzerland, but considerable attention has been given by the Agency in attempting to realize something for member countries from the liquidation of German assets in Sweden. Enquiries made by the Canadian Delegate with regard to the possibility of using any Canadian share arising out of the liquidation of German external

assets in Turkey towards the purchase of a building for the use of the Canadian mission in that country have shown that no allocation can be expected from this source. Information with regard to the disposal of German external assets in Italy has not yet been communicated to the Agency.

In March a Conference of Custodians of member countries or their representatives was organized under the auspices of the Agency. Although the Canadian Custodian was not particularly concerned with the items on the Agenda at that time, the report of the proceedings has resulted in the Canadian Delegate being instructed to make enquiries concerning a proposed International Conference with regard to the disposition of German enemy owned trade marks.

Geneva Conventions

At the request of the Swiss Government, Canada sent a delegation to a Diplomatic Conference which was convened in Geneva from April 21 to August 12, 1949, for the purpose of revising the Geneva Conventions.

It was necessary for Canada, before signing these Conventions, to obtain interdepartmental advice on possible reservations to the Canadian signature. The Department supplied the Chairman and the Secretary of this Interdepartmental Committee on the Revision of the Geneva Conventions. This Committee had also prepared, early in 1949, instructions for the Canadian Delegation.

The Final Act and the four Conventions adopted by that Conference were signed at a formal ceremony held in Geneva on December 8, 1949. Canada signed subject to a reservation with regard to paragraph two of Article 68 of the Convention relating to Civilian Persons.

The four Red Cross Conventions concerned were:

- (i) Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949;
- (ii) Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949;
- (iii) Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of August 12, 1949;
- (iv) Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949.

War Crimes

The Department was called upon to deal with a number of legal problems arising in connection with the trials of war criminals

in Germany and the Far East. The number of these legal problems, however, has decreased. The trials of war criminals, both in Japan and Germany, terminated this year and consequently the Legal Division has been concerned mostly with the publication and distribution of the judgments arising out of these trials. The division has continued to maintain close liaison on this matter with the Departments of National Defence and Justice. Copies of the majority judgment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, for instance, were obtained from the Far Eastern Commission Secretariat and were made available to these Departments and to other governmental agencies concerned.

Patents

The Legal Division has continued to handle the various problems arising from the application of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1925 as well as any other matter regarding international patents, trade marks and copyrights in general.

The division, in conjunction with the Office of the Canadian Commissioner of Patents, made possible the extension of the provisions of Section 28A of the Canadian Patent Act, 1935, to Ceylon, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy. These countries thus joined the twenty-two odd countries which were granted the same privileges during the year 1948. The Department also followed the proceedings which have led to the creation of an International Patents Bureau, and those which should ultimately lead to a European Patents Offices, and has kept the Canadian authorities concerned in this matter informed thereon.

Pakistan, which has not acceded to the International Convention, approached the Canadian Government towards the end of the year, regarding the possibility of an Agreement between Canada and that country for the mutual protection of patents, seals and designs. The division, in conjunction with the appropriate Canadian authorities, gave consideration to this request, and indicated that there would not appear to be any difficulty in arriving at such an agreement, the terms of which are now being discussed by the two Governments.

Commonwealth Nationality Acts

Although the department has not the primary responsibility in matters of Canadian citizenship, it co-operates closely with the Department of the Secretary of State in matters which involve the operation of the Canadian Citizenship Act in combination with other Commonwealth Nationality Acts. Recently, the Department has been studying the effect of the Nationality Acts passed by the United

Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon and also the effect on the status in Canada of persons of Irish or Indian origin consequent upon Ireland and India becoming republics. The recognition by a number of Commonwealth countries of the status of a "Commonwealth citizen", although it is made a synonymous term with "British subject", has nevertheless created additional problems which are under consideration by the Department.

Claims

The Department is continuing to assist Canadian citizens in the recovery or restitution of property lost or looted as a result of the war. Information which is made available from time to time through Canadian Missions abroad is publicized by Press Releases issued by the Department in an effort to keep claimants informed of the latest and most authoritative information which it is possible to obtain. In many instances, consideration is given to the special problems relating to individual cases and suggestions are made to the claimants as to the procedure which is most likely to be successful. The names of reliable legal agencies in foreign countries are also obtained from time to time to assist in protecting property interests abroad where internal conditions in the country concerned make it difficult for a private individual to get the necessary information. Postwar nationalization programmes affecting Canadian property owners are carefully studied and representations have been made from time to time where it was felt there was a reasonable chance of successful intervention.

The Canadian Military Mission in Berlin has continued to deal with Canadian property claims arising in all four Zones of Occupation. It is fair to say that a substantial amount of progress has been made in Western Germany. The Occupying authorities have steadily released property taken under their control after the war, to agents in Germany designated by the claimants. A law concerning the restitution of identifiable property to victims of Nazi oppression was promulgated in the British Zone, while a Kommandatura Order covering similar restitution cases in the three Western Sectors of Berlin was announced on July 26. The sale of property owned by United Nations nationals is now approved under certain conditions; the proceeds must be paid into blocked accounts. The funds, in such blocked accounts, can be used to make various types of payments within Germany. As usual, it has been difficult to obtain replies to inquiries of the Soviet authorities regarding Canadian property interests in the Soviet Sector of Berlin and the Soviet Zone. There is little indication that progress is being made towards a recognition

of such claims. A number of the outstanding cases concern the conversion of accounts deposited with banks which were closed by the Soviet authorities in 1945. Requests for information about the accounts have in general proved unavailing.

Negotiations which began during 1948 with the Belgian Government regarding the equality of treatment for Canadian nationals under Belgian legislation providing compensation for war damage were completed.

Maintenance Orders

The Department of External Affairs is the official channel for transmission of documents respecting the enforcement of Maintenance Orders between those jurisdictions in Canada and those of other Commonwealth jurisdictions which have statutes providing for reciprocal enforcement facilities. Approximately sixty of these orders were handled by the Division in 1949. At the present time, arrangements are in effect between the United Kingdom and the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Arrangements for reciprocal enforcement between Ontario and the United Kingdom were completed on March 29, 1949. These provinces are presently considering the extension of such arrangements to other jurisdictions within the Commonwealth.

Legal Committee (United Nations)

Numerous requests for advice have again been directed to the division by the Canadian delegations to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. During 1949, the assistance of the Legal Division was sought, particularly in connection with the work of the International Law Commission and the International Court of Justice. The Division has also considered the complex problems arising out of the question of Canada's attitude towards the revised draft of the International Covenant on Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, the Draft Convention on Freedom of the Press, and the Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, the Draft Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons and the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States.

Legal Effect of Union on Newfoundland Agreements

In connection with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, extensive research was undertaken in the field of treaty law in order to determine Canada's position, after union, in relation to international agreements which were binding upon Newfoundland before April 1,

1949. A survey was made of some two hundred international agreements which were binding upon Newfoundland prior to Union, in order to determine which ones would apply to Canada and which ones would terminate at the time of Union.

This question was considered in consultation with the United Kingdom authorities and a procedure was agreed upon for advising the foreign governments concerned of the changed status of some of those agreements after Union.

Special consideration was given to the 1941 Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America relating to the military bases leased to the United States of America, from the standpoint of its application to Newfoundland.

International Agreements*

Canada concluded fifty-six international agreements of which twenty-eight were multilateral and twenty-eight bilateral. Among the multilateral ones eighteen were concluded by the intermediary or under the auspices of the United Nations or its specialized agencies.

Among the outstanding multilateral agreements concluded were the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington, April 4, 1949; the Ancey Protocol of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed at the United Nations Headquarters on October 10, 1949; the International Wheat Agreement signed at Washington, March 23, 1949; the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington, February 8, 1949; the Agreement on North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations concluded at London, May 12, 1949; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide signed at Lake Success, November 28, 1949, and the Geneva Conventions signed at Geneva on December 8, 1949.

Canada signed five protocols relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in addition to the Ancey Protocol of Accession mentioned above. Two protocols amending previous Agreements for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications and the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic were also adhered to at the United Nations Headquarters on May 4, 1949.

As regards the subject matter of the multilateral agreements, eleven of them relate to industry and trade; five to telecommunications; three to aviation; three to morality, one to defence and four to warfare.

Of the twenty-eight bilateral agreements entered into by Canada during the period under reference, twenty-two were in the form of Exchange of Notes or Exchange of Letters. Out of the total number

* For a complete list of such agreement concluded during 1949, see Appendix A, p. 89.

of bilateral agreements, fifteen referred to aviation matters, six to temporary visas, two to settlements deriving from wartime activities and two dealt with trade. Major air agreements were concluded with Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Denmark. In addition to an air agreement, Canada and the United States concluded eight bilateral agreements. One of them provided for the Establishment of a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee and another one for the renewal of the 1942 arrangement for the exchange of agricultural labour and machinery. Exchanges of Notes constituting agreements concerning the issuance of temporary visas took place with Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Belgium and Luxembourg.

VIII. Defence Liaison

BECAUSE of the close inter-relation of defence policy and foreign policy, officers of the Department are associated with the work of a number of the principal bodies concerned with the development and execution of the defence policies adopted by the Government. The Secretary of State for External Affairs is a member of the Cabinet Defence Committee, and the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs attends the meetings of the Cabinet Defence Committee, the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee and the Interdepartmental Security Panel. An officer of the Division is Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, which consists of the three Directors of Intelligence of the armed services together with certain civilian officials. Another officer of the Division is a member of the Joint Intelligence Staff. Close liaison is maintained with the planning agencies of the armed forces, thus ensuring that the political factors are not overlooked in the preparation of papers for the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee.

The Department provides one of the four members of the directing staff of the National Defence College and each year one or more of its officers attends the course of instruction at the College. An officer of the Department also attended the last course at the Imperial Defence College in London.

An officer of the Division is Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Canada-United States agency which keeps the defence requirements of North America under review. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence has held four meetings during the year.

Another officer of the Division is Secretary of the Advisory Panel on Atomic Energy. This Panel considers such matters as Canadian Policy in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and tripartite co-operation with the United States and the United Kingdom on atomic questions.

At fourteen of Canada's diplomatic missions abroad there are Service Attachés who, in addition to being in direct touch with the local military authorities, advise Heads of Mission on defence questions. In Washington and London there are Joint Staff Missions, the principal Service members of which are attached to the Embassy and the Office of the High Commissioner respectively. The chairmen of these missions act as principal military advisers to the Heads of Missions, and in each case represent the Canadian Chiefs-of-Staff Committee on military matters arising out of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Among the specific subjects under active consideration by the Division during the year were: the negotiations leading to the North Atlantic Treaty and the subsequent establishment of organizations to implement the Treaty; procurement of military supplies in the United States; joint defence projects with the United States; the United States bases in Newfoundland.

The North Atlantic Treaty

The completion of the North Atlantic Treaty, and the establishment of the necessary organs to make it effective, were events of major importance in Canada's external relations during 1949.

As noted in the *Annual Report* of the Department for 1948, discussions regarding the formation of a regional security arrangement for the North Atlantic area were begun in Washington in the summer of 1948 between representatives of the United States, Canada, and the Western Union countries (the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg). As a result of these discussions, the North Atlantic Treaty finally emerged. It was signed on April 4, 1949, by the original seven countries together with Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Italy and Portugal, and ratified on August 24, 1949.

The Treaty is a short document with a simple purpose: the preservation of peace and security in the North Atlantic area. Broadly speaking, the Parties have agreed to pool their defence resources in the face of a common danger. The primary objective is to strengthen the North Atlantic community in order to avoid war; the secondary objective is to ensure that if war cannot be avoided and should an armed attack occur against any of the Parties, effective aid will be forthcoming to protect the freedom of the North Atlantic nations and to restore the situation.

The heart of the Treaty is contained in Articles 3, 4, and 5. Article 3 provides that the Parties "separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack." Article 4 provides that the Parties "will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened." Article 5 provides that the Parties "agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the

other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."

This article, it will be observed, although committing the Parties to assist any one of them which happens to be attacked, does not provide for "automatic" resort to war, but leaves to each to decide what action is necessary "to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area." Any measures taken under this article, however, shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

The remaining articles for the most part define and amplify the articles already mentioned. Article 6 defines the area referred to in Article 5; an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties. By Articles 1 and 7 the Treaty is kept strictly within the terms of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 10 makes provision for the admission of any other European state to membership by the unanimous consent of members of the Treaty, if that state is "in a position to further the principles of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area." Article 12 provides that the Treaty may be reviewed after ten years, and Article 13, that after it has been in force for twenty years any Party may withdraw from membership after one year's notice.

Although the Treaty is essentially a security arrangement, it was felt that military measures would not in the long run be adequate to provide security in the face of a fanatical faith which promises a social and economic millennium, and that accordingly the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty should assist one another in improving social and economic conditions in the area. During the negotiations leading to the Treaty the Canadian Government therefore pressed strongly for the inclusion of provisions in the Treaty for this purpose. This objective is covered by Article 2 which provides that the Parties "will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Under Article 9 of the Treaty the Council on which each Party is represented was established "to consider matters concerning the implementation of the Treaty" and was empowered to set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary. When the Treaty was signed in Washington a Working Group, composed of representatives in Washington of all Parties, was set up to report on the necessary organization under the Treaty to the first meeting of the Council. This report was considered at the first meeting on September 17 when the broad outlines of the organization of the Treaty were agreed to.

The supreme governing body is the Council, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of all the Parties, although, should they be unable to attend any meeting, their places may be taken by designated diplomatic representatives. In order to enable the Council to meet promptly at any time, the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Parties are to be empowered to act as their Government's representatives whenever necessary. The Council is to meet annually and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. Extraordinary sessions under Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty may be called at any time at the request of any of the Parties. The Chairmanship of the Council is held in turn in alphabetical order beginning with the United States.

At the first meeting of the Council the essential military organization was agreed to. The senior defence body is the Defence Committee consisting of the Defence Ministers of the Parties. It is charged with recommending measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty. At the first meeting on October 5 in Washington the Defence Committee, in accordance with a directive from the Council, established the Military Committee on which the Chiefs of Staff of all the Parties (except Iceland, which has no such organization and declined representation) are represented.

A Standing Group of the Military Committee, consisting of representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, and France, was also established and given the responsibility of co-ordinating and integrating the defence plans originating in the Regional Planning Groups described below. It was also provided that before the Standing Group made recommendations regarding the use of the forces, facilities, or resources of a Party not represented on the Standing Group, that Party should have the right to participate in the work of the Standing Group in formulating such recommendations. It is also provided that the Standing Group should organize its work so as to function continuously and that its site should be located in Washington. In order to maintain close contact with the Standing Group a Party

not represented on it may appoint a permanent representative to it for liaison purposes.

In order to afford speedy and efficient planning of the unified defence of the whole North Atlantic area five Regional Planning Groups were established as follows:

- Northern European — Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom (located in London);
- Western European — Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, with Canada and the United States participating as appropriate (located in London);
- Southern European — Western Mediterranean — France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, with the United States participating as appropriate (located in London);
- Canadian-United States — Canada and the United States (located in Washington);
- North Atlantic Ocean — Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States (located in Washington).

The Council at its first meeting recognized the importance of making provision for military production and supply and for examining economic and financial factors in the development and implementation of military plans. Accordingly, the Working Group previously established in Washington continued its work. It later recommended the establishment of a Military Production and Supply Board, whose functions should be to examine deficiencies in military supply and production among the Parties and to recommend to the Defence Committee how best these deficiencies could be met by self-help and mutual aid. This body was established by the Defence Committee at its second session which was held in Paris on December 1, 1949. The Board is established in London, but provision is made for close liaison with the Standing Group in Washington.

The Working Group subsequently recommended the establishment of a Defence Finance and Economic Committee consisting of the Finance Ministers of the Parties to the Treaty. This Committee was agreed to and established in London. It reports directly to the Council and makes recommendations on financial and economic considerations affecting defence planning within the North Atlantic area.

The organization already established under the Treaty is intended to be flexible and subject to review at any time, and is not intended to preclude the establishment of other organs or procedures as the need arises. For example, to the end of 1949 no provision had been made for any special organ to implement Article 2. The need for such machinery was, however, pointed out to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in his review of Canada's external relations on November 16, 1949.

In concluding his remarks on the North Atlantic Treaty in the House on that date he said:

We have before us a task which will call forth all our reserves of intelligence, good will and imagination. It is not the negative, though vitally important, task of containing Russian imperialism. It is the positive task of creating a free community of free states, strong not only in its military resources, but in the prosperity of its people and the power of its free, progressive institutions.

Atomic Energy

As one of the six permanent members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Canada continued to take an active part in the Atomic Energy debates of the United Nations. Although agreement with the Soviet Union on international control appeared as remote as ever, a resolution was sponsored by the Canadian and French delegations calling upon the permanent members "to continue their consultations, to explore all possible avenues and examine all concrete suggestions with a view to determining whether they might lead to an agreement securing the basic objectives of the General Assembly. . ." This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on November 23 by the overwhelming vote of forty-nine in favour, five against, and three abstaining—a substantially larger majority than was obtained at the 1948 Assembly in Paris. A fuller account of these activities will be found in *Canada and the United Nations — 1949*.

The conclusion of an agreement for the effective international control of atomic energy for peaceful purposes remains the goal of Canadian policy in atomic matters; but the continuation of the deadlock in the United Nations discussions has led the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canadian Governments to re-examine their present arrangements for co-operation among themselves, particularly in the light of the North Atlantic Treaty, which came into force in August 1949. The announcement in September of the Soviet atomic explosion gave this matter still greater urgency, and during the autumn of 1949 informal exploratory talks at the official level were held in Washington by representatives of the three countries.

IX. Information

THE provision of information about Canada to the peoples of other countries is an integral part of the conduct of our external relations. It is equally important that Canadians be well-informed about their country's policy in international affairs.

The function of the Information Division is thus a dual one: to assist diplomatic, consular, and trade officials abroad in meeting the information requirements of the press and public; and to make available, within Canada, current information and reference material on external policy and the work of the Department. The principal activities designed to achieve these ends are summarized in the sections that follow.

Press Liaison

The Department's press liaison activities in Ottawa fall under three main headings: press releases, press conferences and the handling of enquiries from members of the press. Press releases, texts of important speeches by the Minister and senior officials, and occasional reference materials are distributed to the Parliamentary Press Gallery, news agencies, editors, diplomatic missions in Ottawa and Canadian missions abroad.

A weekly press conference is held by the Minister, when he is in Ottawa. To this are invited all foreign and Canadian correspondents who are members of the Press Gallery. Instituted primarily to provide background information to enable correspondents to write well-informed stories, the conference also gives the press an opportunity to ask questions on any matters concerning Canada's foreign policy or the Department of External Affairs.

In other countries Canadian representatives assist newspapers and news services in obtaining information about Canada and events in Canada. This work is of particular importance in the world news centres of New York, Washington, London and Paris. In addition to providing material on request to writers and newspapermen, offices abroad issue their own press releases on Canadian subjects of special interest in that country. The Department and posts abroad also encourage foreign journalists to visit Canada and offer them assistance in planning itineraries, obtaining background information and arranging interviews.

During the United Nations General Assembly sessions, a special attempt is made to help Canadian newspapers to give full coverage of

United Nations activities, and to encourage foreign newspapers to carry adequate information about Canadian participation. The Canadian delegation's information officers, working closely with the U.N. press corps, provide texts of Canadian speeches, background material on Canada's position on any issue, arrange press and radio interviews with Canadian delegates, and plan photo and newsreel coverage.

Circular Documents

Basic information is distributed to missions and consulates abroad by means of circular documents on economic and political developments, and on trends of thought in the Department. During 1949, 500 such documents were despatched.

Publications

The publications of the Department seek to provide a full record of Canadian policy in the field of external affairs and general information about Canada for use abroad. These publications include the *Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs*; *Canada and the United Nations*, an annual report of Canada's participation in the work of the United Nations; the *Canada Treaty Series*; two quarterly publications, *Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa* and *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*; and the monthly bulletin, *External Affairs*.

External Affairs is a brief monthly record of international agreements and conferences, official statements in Parliament, press releases, official publications and transfers of diplomatic personnel. It also includes reference material on international relations and more general essays on associated topics. It has been available to the public at home and abroad on a subscription basis since January 1949, and more than 9,500 copies are now distributed each month, including 1,500 copies of the French edition.

The *Canadian Weekly Bulletin* summarizes Canadian news developments for the use of missions, organizations, and interested individuals abroad. A brief weekly selection of items of Canadian news, *Informaciones Canadienses*, is published in Spanish for distribution to editors of Latin American newspapers.

Demand has continued throughout the year for *Canada from Sea to Sea*, an illustrated popular booklet on the history, geography, and natural, industrial, and cultural resources of Canada. During 1949 approximately 150,000 copies in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese were distributed abroad. Social, economic, and political developments of the past three years—notably the entry of Newfoundland into confederation—have made necessary a revised

edition, which will be published in the spring of 1950. Pictures and format will be new, and an edition in Italian, as well as in the languages noted above, has been planned.

To meet the growing interest abroad in Canada and its affairs, the Department produces a variety of reference material on Canada: the country, the life of its people, and its external relations. *Reference Papers* are produced on such topics as "The Development of Natural Resources in Canada" and "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project." A series of *Statements and Speeches* provides a convenient reference to texts of important official statements. Canadian publications are scanned for articles of special interest, and with the permission of the publisher and the author, *Reprints* are then mimeographed and distributed abroad. Popular *Features* on various aspects of Canadian life, usually accompanied by photographs, are placed by posts abroad with newspapers, periodicals and syndicates. One-page *Fact Sheets* on such basic subjects as population, agriculture, geography, and government, are available in English and French, and are planned in Spanish and Portuguese. The reception of these sheets has been so favorable that it has been almost impossible to keep up with the demand.

All posts make selective distribution of *Features*, *Reference Papers* and *Reprints* to editors, whose requests often determine the subjects treated in these series. The results of a clipping test made recently in the United States showed that more than 325 daily and weekly newspapers, with a circulation of 5,250,000, had published the photographs and text of a typical *Feature*.

Occasionally, if suitable material is not available, a special publication may be issued to fill a particular need. By arrangement with the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department also organizes the entire distribution abroad of the *Canada Year Book* and the *Official Hand Book*.

Photographs and Display Material

Suitable pictorial material on Canadian topics for the use of posts abroad is purchased from the National Film Board and all other available sources. A total of 24,000 prints was distributed in 1949, of which nearly 5,000 were for reference and display. A similar number were photographs of topical events in Canada; and over 8,000 pictures were supplied in response to enquiries.

A special "Canada-Week" display of Canadian maps, photographs, films, silk-screen prints, newspapers and books was held in Berlin, and exhibitions of photographs were shown in Rio de Janeiro and Tokyo. When Newfoundland entered confederation, a portable

display unit was supplied to the posts in London and the United States. Forty-two sets of colour reproductions of the Canadian Coat of Arms were distributed to missions abroad for official purposes.

Enquiries Service

This service handles requests from Canadian posts, organizations and individuals abroad and foreign missions in Canada for general information on Canada; and enquiries from Canadians for information and publications on Canada's international relations. During 1949 approximately ten thousand requests for information were handled; the last three months of the year showed an 88 per cent increase in correspondence over the same period in 1948.

Requests from abroad account for approximately 75 per cent of the total received; they cover every conceivable aspect of Canadian life, and come from over 50 countries. Requests from Ceylon, India and Pakistan have markedly increased during the past year.

There was an increase in 1949 of over 85 per cent in the number of requests for information on international affairs received from Canadians. These enquiries comprise about 25 per cent of all correspondence received by the Enquiries Section.

A large proportion of the correspondence comes from educational institutions, libraries, journalists, authors and publishers, and the information supplied is generally given widespread distribution. For example, a considerable number of women's organizations in the United States are devoting a year's study to Canada and have been provided with kits of material. Requests originating in Canada come from groups studying various aspects of international affairs.

Library Services

The Departmental Library and the Press Clipping Service are the responsibility of the Information Division.

The Library Committee of the Department exercises general supervision over the Departmental Library, and determines what books, periodicals, newspapers and other publications—official and non-official—should be sent to posts abroad. The Chairman of the Committee is an officer of the Information Division, and the Committee's decisions are implemented by the Information Division which conducts all correspondence relating to its work.

In selecting books, periodicals, etc., for posts abroad, the Library Committee, while taking into account the wishes of the recipients, endeavours to provide posts with material that will enable members of the service to keep in touch with developments in Canadian and

international affairs and in Canadian cultural activities, and material that will be useful in information work. Reports from financial and industrial concerns, and educational and scientific institutions, are also supplied. In addition, *Hansard* is sent to Canadian representatives abroad.

Within appropriate limits, posts may purchase books, periodicals and newspapers of the countries in which they are located.

Education and Cultural Relations

The Department receives from abroad numerous enquiries about the Canadian educational system and the existence in Canada of scholarships, fellowships, and travel grants for foreigners. Enquiries are also received from Canadians who wish to be informed about education and scholarships in other countries. In order to answer these enquiries, the Department is in frequent communication with the appropriate federal government departments, the provincial departments of education, and non-governmental organizations concerned with education.

Under the fellowships project of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, over forty-five fellowships have already been awarded in the fields of education, science and technology, the social sciences, humanities, and mass media. They have been granted to mature persons from war-devastated countries who will use the knowledge gained in Canada for the rehabilitation of their own countries. The Department assists in the selection of these students and in their movement to Canada.

Sweden and Argentina have used the facilities of the Department in offering scholarships to Canada. The French Government continues to provide a number of scholarships to Canadian students in France. Canadian students in London and Paris particularly make use of the information, library and other services provided by the missions.

The second seminar sponsored by the Canadian Committee of the International Student Service was held near Breda in the Netherlands during July and August. Forty-seven Canadians attended, as well as students from many Western European countries and a few from the Far East. The Department provided government publications for the seminar and the Canadian Ambassador at The Hague assisted in arranging for lectures, concerts and tours.

An exhibition of water colours by Canadian artists toured New Zealand during 1949. The first full exhibition of Canadian art in Boston was arranged, in co-operation with the National Gallery, by the Boston Consulate in the spring of the year. The Canadian Ambassador in Rome sponsored a showing of the works of the Montreal artist, Robert LaPalme.

Visitors and Speakers

During 1949 the Department assisted visitors from abroad and from all parts of Canada by arranging contacts, suggesting itineraries and providing documentation. These visitors were newspapermen, radio commentators, educationists and students. Assistance was also given to people travelling abroad who requested documentation on Canadian affairs.

During the year the International Relations Clubs of the Universities of McGill, Montreal, Laval and Toronto visited the Department, as well as student groups from two United States universities, Mount Holyoke Ladies College and Syracuse. Meetings were arranged for each of these groups with various government departments, heads of colleges and cultural institutions, and with the heads of Divisions within the Department. Plans are under way for further visits of these and similar groups.

Films

Films on Canada have been shown during the past year to increasingly large audiences abroad. Thirty-five diplomatic and consular posts now have facilities to screen films, and to promote the non-commercial circulation of Canadian Government films in their territories.

In Australia, distribution now averages over 1,000 screenings a month to audiences totalling 85,000; in New Zealand about 200 screenings have taken place before audiences of some 15,000 persons, a large percentage of whom are school children. In the United States, the Embassy and all Consulates, save New York and Chicago, operate film libraries; and in Western European countries, distribution has notably increased. Average monthly figures for the Netherlands now stand at some 60 screenings to audiences of 20,000, while 292 screenings to a total audience of 35,390 are the corresponding figures from Belgium. During the same quarter, screening and audience totals in Italy have increased to 59 and 19,270 respectively, while in Greece 42 screenings were held for audiences totalling 13,576. Distribution averages in Latin America have been maintained, with increased activity reported from Mexico and Brazil where an average of at least 15,000 people see Canadian films each month.

A new development this year was the organization of film distribution through the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin. About 20 screenings were held there monthly for audiences numbering over 2,000, and important work has been done in promoting large-scale film distribution through the United States and United Kingdom Information authorities in Germany, as well as through newly-estab-

lished German outlets. Progress is also reported from the Scandinavian countries, and a new arrangement has been made for the screening of Canadian films in Finland.

To these results must be added the distribution obtained through Trade Commissioner offices, chiefly in countries where Canada has no diplomatic or consular representation; and the non-theatrical distribution achieved in the United Kingdom and the United States by National Film Board offices, and their rental agencies in the latter country. The sale of prints for non-commercial purposes, theatrical bookings arranged by the National Film Board, and the use of our documentaries on television networks in the United States, add to the amount of Canadian information shown on foreign screens.

Radio

The work of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which has proved an effective medium for bringing Canada to the attention of other countries, is carried on in consultation with the Department through an Advisory Committee, and through the CBC-IS representative in Ottawa. Booklets, maps, and other information material are supplied to the International Service for distribution in response to requests from listeners.

In certain countries these International Service programmes are practically the only means of supplying information about Canada; and posts abroad assist in maintaining and extending the number of listeners.

Shortwave broadcasts from Canada include talks, interviews, news, drama, documentaries, commentaries, and musical programmes. They are directed to:

- (i) Europe (daily transmissions) in English, French, Italian, Dutch, Czech, German, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish;
- (ii) The Caribbean Area (daily) in English;
- (iii) Latin America, in Spanish (daily) and in Portuguese (daily);
- (iv) Australia and New Zealand (weekly) in English.

The International Service arranges relays of its programmes by foreign radio organizations, either by direct broadcast or by transcription. It has also commissioned and distributed records of works by Canadian composers to all missions abroad as well as to radio stations in other countries.

Posts abroad arrange to use local radio facilities whenever practicable; for example, extensive use was made of a twenty-six minute broadcast, recorded by the CBC-IS, to mark Canada's National Day in other countries.

Co-operation with Other Departments and Agencies

Co-ordination of the activities of the various departments and agencies of government concerned in information abroad is provided by a permanent Inter-Departmental Committee on Canadian Information Abroad, of which the head of the Information Division of the Department is the Chairman.

Requests from Canadians have increased greatly in 1949 for information about international affairs. In dealing with these, the Department co-operates closely with organizations in Canada which are interested in external policy and education, such as the United Nations Association, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and Citizens' Forum groups.

X. Consular

IN OTTAWA, the Consular Division continued to be organized into three sections: inspections; general and training; transports and visas. Abroad, the only change in establishment was the opening, in December, of a Consulate General at Manila. It is manned by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, thus repeating similar arrangements previously made for the manning of the posts at Lisbon, Caracas and Sao Paulo.

Consolidation of Existing Posts and Practice

The year 1949 has been mainly one of consolidation of the work done since the inception of the division in 1947. The departmental practice instituted some two years ago of attempting to ensure that officers going into the field should have the maximum amount of training possible in consular matters has been developed, and has started to bear fruit in the increased efficiency with which consular duties are performed at posts abroad. This training takes the form of study of the consular instructions, the legislation upon which they are based, and the handling of individual cases at the head office.

Instructions for the Guidance of Consular Officers Abroad, which had been previously issued in temporary form were revised in the light of experience, and issued in permanent format. This work comprises twenty-four chapters. For the first time, Canadian consular officers have an authoritative guide by which they may conduct their affairs when at posts abroad. In the course of this revision the tariff of fees charged for consular services was revised, and, in conformity with the custom of most countries, consular fee stamps were adopted for use abroad.

Co-operation with Other Departments

Co-operation in the field of consular matters between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs may be seen in the arrangements by which eight Trade Commissioners, serving at posts abroad, were authorized to act as passport issuing officers. Consular officers of the Department of External Affairs represent the Department of Trade and Commerce at all posts where that Department is not specifically represented. During the year, also, working relations between the Departments were strengthened by the appointment of Assistant Trade Commissioners in the Consulates at Boston and Detroit; these officers were granted the status of Vice-Consul.

Other departments and agencies with which the consular work of the Department is most closely connected are those of Immigration, Citizenship, Transport and the Maritime Commission. For example, during the shipping strike which occurred during the summer, Consular officers abroad interviewed striking seamen on many occasions and in many ports in efforts to ensure that they understood fully their legal position and to secure, if possible, the working of the ships.

Passports, Visas and Certificates of Identity

During the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1949, the Department issued 67,258 passports and renewed 16,316. The revenue from fees was \$328,815. The Department continues to issue three types of passports—regular, official and diplomatic. Regular passports are available to all Canadian citizens. The issuance of official and diplomatic passports is restricted to certain classes by Order of His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council.

Passport files which had formerly been held by the Government of Newfoundland were transferred to Ottawa on the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation and now constitute a part of the records of the Department of External Affairs. Arrangements were effected to replace valid Newfoundland passports with valid Canadian passports.

There are now 51 Canadian offices abroad where Canadian passport services are available, and it is necessary to call upon United Kingdom Consulates with regard to passports for Canadians only in remote regions and on occasions of urgency. Nevertheless, United Kingdom consular officers continue to perform many other services for Canadians in those countries where there is no distinctively Canadian diplomatic or consular representation.

In pursuit of its efforts to make easier the travel of Canadians abroad, the Department has negotiated visa agreements with Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. As a result of these agreements, Canadian citizens may visit the countries named for pleasure or for business without the necessity of obtaining visas. Nationals of the countries mentioned may be granted multi-entry visas, free of charge, and valid for a period of 12 months from their date of issue. The same visa facilities are extended to Swiss nationals, following a unilateral abolition of Swiss visas for Canadian citizens. Negotiations continue with a number of other countries.

Canadian Certificates of Identity are issued to individuals resident in Canada who are unable to obtain valid national passports. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949, only 101 such Certificates were issued. Following that date, however, there was an increase in the issuance of these documents.

Assistance to Canadians Abroad

There was no conspicuous example of mass assistance to Canadians abroad such as that which characterized the evacuation from Hyderabad in 1948. The situation in China, however, was a source of considerable anxiety and precautions were taken for the protection and, if necessary, evacuation of Canadian citizens in that country. In fact, no large evacuation developed. The majority of Canadian citizens in China are missionaries and most of them preferred to remain at their posts.

The Department administers a vote of Parliament made annually for the relief and repatriation of distressed Canadians abroad. In this regard, arrangements were made for the reimbursement by Canada to the United Kingdom of advances made by United Kingdom consular officers to distressed British subjects, whose only claim to British status was through Canadian connection.

Border Questions

Public interest was aroused by difficulties encountered by certain Canadian citizens in entering the United States of America, either for temporary visits or for transit purposes. The number of such cases in relation to the general freedom of movement over the international boundary is exceedingly small. Some 30 million persons pass Canadian immigration inspectors every year. It was, however, considered desirable to discuss the questions involved fully and frankly with the United States authorities. A meeting took place for this purpose in Washington in December, as a result of which it is hoped that in future these incidents may be avoided or reduced to the minimum.

XI. Personnel

THE recruiting of personnel for the Department of External Affairs is carried out by the Civil Service Commission which qualifies candidates by competitive examination for the clerical, stenographic, administrative and diplomatic posts in the Department. Once a person has been recruited by the Commission and has been assigned to this Department, the Personnel Division assumes responsibility for his training, permanent appointment, promotion, reclassification, assignment, superannuation and separation. These responsibilities, which affect very directly each member of the staff, have been clarified and expanded during 1949.

Distribution of Personnel

The staff of the Department on December 31, 1949, was as follows:

	<i>Ottawa</i>	<i>Abroad</i>	<i>Total</i>
Officers (including Heads of Mission).....	116	123	239
Administrative Staff.....	488	255	743
Local Employees.....	—	271	271
	—	—	—
Total.....	604	649	1,253

Development in Planning and Organization

During 1949 considerable attention has been given to departmental personnel policies. Action has been taken in the following instances:

Establishment Board

The past year has marked the close of a period of rapid expansion of Canadian representation abroad. As a result of this expansion, it was recognized that the overall personnel establishment of the Department should be reviewed. Consequently, an Establishment Board, composed of senior officials of the Department, was set up in order to examine the existing establishment of each division in Ottawa and of each mission abroad and to make recommendations on the most effective and economical distribution of personnel between these units. The Establishment Board has been assisted in its work by a representative of the Civil Service Commission who has been available to

provide expert advice on organizational questions and on other matters relating to the classification of individual positions. The work of the Board with respect to Divisions in Ottawa has been completed. A study of missions abroad is at present under way.

Personnel Administration

During 1949 the establishment of the Personnel Division was modified to include some of the functions relating to personnel work earlier performed by other divisions of the Department. Steps were also taken to improve the administrative practices relating to personnel by a re-allocation of duties within the Division. A more comprehensive system of personnel documentation was introduced and personnel records were re-organized.

Recruitment

A competition for Foreign Service Officers Grades 1 and 2 was held in January 1949. The Civil Service Commission has announced that a further competition will be held in 1950. It is expected that these competitions will be held annually.

Candidates for appointment as Foreign Service Officers Grades 1 and 2 are requested to submit the usual application form to the Civil Service Commission. Generally, candidates must be between 23 and 31 for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer Grade 1 and between 31 and 35 for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer Grade 2. In addition, they must have resided in Canada for ten years, and hold a university degree, preferably in political science, geography, history, economics or law, from a university of recognized standing. Credit is given for postgraduate work and knowledge of a modern language in addition to French and English.

Applicants who meet the academic and other requirements are given written tests in essay writing; economic, political, geographical, historical and legal aspects of Canadian and international affairs; and précis writing. Those who are successful in this examination are called to appear before an oral board of the Civil Service Commission to be examined for general suitability. The Department of External Affairs is represented on the Board by senior officers.

The recruiting of Foreign Service Officers by competitive examination during the past year has been restricted to the junior grades and it is not anticipated that there will be any change in this policy.

The recruiting of clerical, stenographic and other administrative personnel is carried out by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of requisitions submitted by the Department. Normally, employees are brought in at the Grade 2 level, although exceptions are made in

the case of applicants who have special qualifications which would justify their recruitment in a higher grade.

Normally, the Civil Service Commission fills vacant positions in the Department by persons qualified by Civil Service examination. When this is not possible, however, employees may be recruited subject to their qualifying by competitive examination at the earliest opportunity.

Stenographers are recruited at the Grade 2A level and after training in the Department may be posted to a mission abroad in a higher grade.

Clerical employees may also serve abroad, although the number of clerical positions at missions abroad is limited.

All members of the Department while serving abroad receive allowances which vary with each employee's rank and the cost-of-living index of the country in which they are serving.

Permanent Appointment

The granting of permanent appointment to employees of the Department is governed by Civil Service regulations. During 1949, the Department has accelerated recommendations for permanent appointment of those employees eligible for such appointment under the present regulations. Although the percentage of permanent employees is still low, it is hoped to increase this percentage considerably during the coming year.

Promotion

Promotion for members of the Department is governed by the number of vacant positions at any given time. Personnel are selected for promotion on the basis of personal merit and length of service. As regards promotions of Foreign Service Officers and those of similar rank, the age factor is also taken into account.

Promotion for members of the administrative staff, in addition to the foregoing factors, depends on their suitability to fill positions which become vacant.

Training

Training in the Department of External Affairs is effected through a system of "Training on the Job". Newly-joined Foreign Service Officers, during their first year with the Department, are on probation and are generally transferred from one Division of the Department to another at three-monthly intervals. In this way, each probationary officer is introduced to the different aspects of the work of the Department. A similar system of training exists for clerical and stenographic staff.

To supplement departmental training, advantage is taken of courses organized by the Civil Service Commission for the administrative grades. A series of lectures is provided annually by the Department for newly-joined officers, and generally lectures relate to the work of the Department both in Ottawa and abroad. Prior to being sent abroad, members of the Department are given a period of preparatory training.

Special courses are also provided for members of the Department in both the French and English languages.

In co-operation with the National Gallery, a series of lectures relating to Canadian art and architecture has been arranged. These lectures are open to all members of the Department.

Reclassification of Senior Members of the Administrative Staff

Consideration is being given to reclassification of some senior members of the administrative staff to provide them with a better opportunity for advancement in the service. Such reclassification would be by competitive examination within the Department and would be restricted to employees of Grade 3 rank and above. This question is presently under discussion with the Civil Service Commission and it is not expected that any reclassifications will be effected before late in 1950.

Welfare

There are within the Department committees composed of members of all ranks to look after the welfare and recreational interests of all members of the Department. There are also within the Department two group-health insurance schemes provided by non-profit-making organizations.

XII. Protocol

AS in past years, the duties of the Protocol Division included, primarily, arrangements for the exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives between Canada and other countries, and the administration of the privileges and immunities prescribed for such representatives by international law and practice.

Letters of Credence, Commissions and Exequaturs

Letters of credence for Canadian diplomatic envoys accredited to foreign Heads of State were prepared and submitted to His Majesty the King for signature. The commissions of Canadian consuls and the exequaturs of foreign consuls appointed in Canada were prepared for the signature of His Excellency the Governor General. The division received and scrutinized the credentials of foreign and Commonwealth representatives arriving in Canada and sought His Majesty's approval of the nomination of foreign envoys accredited to Canada. It prepared credentials and attended to the other necessary formalities in connection with the sending of special delegations to represent Canada at international conferences and at state occasions abroad.

Arrangements were made by the Protocol Division for the reception, by His Excellency the Governor General and by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, of newly-arrived diplomatic envoys, for the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of their letters of credence, and, in the case of foreign consuls, for provisional recognition by the Government of Canada, and for the subsequent issue of exequaturs and gazetting of their appointments.

Foreign diplomatic and consular representatives posted to Canada, as usual made their first contact with the Department through the Protocol Division, which serves as a general channel of communication between them and the Department, as well as a source of information on Canadian regulations and procedure, protocol practice in Ottawa and questions of precedence.

Privileges and Immunities

There were some occasions when the Department had to intervene with other Canadian authorities to ensure the extension of privileges and immunities to foreign envoys and members of their families and suites. These include inviolability of person and property,

immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts, and exemption from direct taxation where such exemption is administratively feasible.

All diplomatic privileges and immunities are granted in Canada on the understanding that equivalent treatment will be granted to Canadian representatives abroad. The Department, therefore, endeavoured to ensure that Canadian representatives abroad enjoyed the same protection and courtesies as were accorded to the representatives of other governments in Canada. This question of reciprocity is sometimes a complex one, owing to differences in legislative, administrative and other conditions as between different countries.

Other Functions

In connection with the provision made by Parliament for the extension of hospitality by the Government of Canada to visiting Heads of State and other dignitaries from abroad, arrangements were made for special protection, transportation and accommodation, ceremonial, guards of honour, state dinners and other ceremonies for a number of distinguished visitors. It is of interest to note that Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who visited Ottawa in October, was invited to address the assembled members of both Houses of Parliament. The number of distinguished visitors who were guests of the Government of Canada during the past year was unusually large. A partial list of these visitors is given below.

The Protocol Division also dealt with communications from foreign governments relating to offers to Canadian citizens of foreign honours and awards. It maintained a register of the diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel of other governments in Canada, and issued identity cards to such personnel. In accordance with international custom, and as an assistance to the police and other officials in extending appropriate courtesies, special automobile markers were issued to persons of diplomatic status.

The division prepared for publication quarterly the Canadian diplomatic list, and the current list of Canadian representatives abroad and representatives of other countries in Canada.

Diplomatic and Consular Representation in Canada

The number of countries having diplomatic representation in Canada was raised to thirty-two by the exchange of missions with Pakistan. The present total comprises fourteen embassies, seven high commissioners' offices and eleven legations.

Consulates general were established, by Israel and by Austria, at Montreal and Ottawa respectively; and the number of foreign countries having consular, but not diplomatic, representation in

Canada is now 21. Forty-five countries maintain consular offices in Canada comprising forty-four consulates general and one hundred and seventy-four consulates. Six countries maintain eleven trade commissioner offices in Canada.

There were a number of changes in diplomatic representation at Ottawa during the year.

Dr. P. R. Viljoen, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, relinquished his post and left Ottawa on January 17, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Adrian Roberts, who took up his post on September 6.

Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez, Ambassador of Argentina, left Ottawa on January 29. He was succeeded by Mr. Atilio Garcia Mellid, who presented his letter of credence to His Excellency the Governor General on April 26. Mr. Mellid returned to Argentina on October 11 and Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez has been nominated to succeed him.

Vicomte du Parc presented his letter of credence as Ambassador of Belgium on February 8.

Dr. Alfredo Benavides, Ambassador of Peru, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Ottawa, left Canada on March 26. He was succeeded as Ambassador by Mr. Manuel Cacho-Sousa, who presented his letter of credence on May 12. The Ambassador of Greece, Mr. Constantine Sakellaropoulo, succeeded Dr. Benavides as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Mohammed Ali assumed his duties on July 11 as the first High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada. Mr. M. O. A. Baig, Counsellor of the Pakistan Embassy at Washington, arrived in Ottawa on May 25 and was Acting High Commissioner pending the arrival of Mr. Mohammed Ali.

Mr. Francisque Gay, Ambassador of France, left Ottawa on June 12. He was succeeded by Mr. Hubert Guérin who presented his letter of credence on September 27.

Mr. Hughes Le Gallais, Minister of Luxembourg to the United States of America, was nominated in July to be concurrently Minister of Luxembourg to Canada.

Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, High Commissioner for India, left Ottawa on August 6 on his appointment as Ambassador of India to France. He was succeeded as High Commissioner by Mr. S. K. Kirpalani, who arrived in Ottawa on August 14.

Mr. Muzaffer Göker, Ambassador of Turkey, left Ottawa on August 15. Mr. Numan Tahir Seymen has been nominated to succeed him.

Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, left on August 30 to assume his new post as Minister of Cuba to Switzerland. Mr. Orlando de Lara, Consul General at Montreal, is Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Mr. Avraham Harman arrived in Montreal on July 18 to take up his post as the first Consul General of Israel in Canada.

Following the elevation of the Consulate of Lebanon at Ottawa to the rank of Consulate General on May 25, Mr. Nadim Dimechkié arrived on September 14 to assume his duties as Consul General.

Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein, Consul-in-Charge, arrived in Ottawa on October 11 to re-establish the Consulate General of Austria.

Three United Nations organizations maintain offices in Canada:

the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization is at Montreal;

the International Labour Office (Canada Branch) moved on November 1 from Montreal to Ottawa;

the Canadian Office of the International Refugee Organization moved from Ottawa to Hull, P.Q., on September 26.

Negotiations for a Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Canada and the International Civil Aviation Organization, to establish under Canadian law the legal status, immunities and privileges necessary for the functioning of this Organization's headquarters in Canada, under the terms of the Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act, were conducted during the year. These negotiations are now in their final stages. Signature of the agreement and its implementation are expected to take place early in the New Year.

Government Hospitality

The Government of Canada extended hospitality during the year to a number of distinguished visitors, including the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and India, and the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Italy, Belgium, France, United Kingdom and Pakistan. A list of these visitors from abroad includes:

The Right Honourable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, January 8.

The Right Honourable Anthony Eden, January 23.

Dr. Eliahu Epstein, Representative of Israel, February 7.

His Excellency M. A. H. Ispahani, Ambassador of Pakistan at Washington, February 15 and 16.

- Dr. Walter H. C. Laves, Deputy Director General of UNESCO, February 22.
- Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, March 18.
- Sir Archibald Carter, Chairman of the United Kingdom Monopolies Commission, April 25.
- The Right Honourable Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, May 14.
- Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom, May 17.
- Delegates to the Third Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal, June 7 to June 20.
- Delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, June 13 at Quebec and June 19 at Ottawa.
- The Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of the British Commonwealth, at Montreal, June 17.
- Mr. M. Ikramullah, Permanent Head of the Department of Foreign and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan, June 21.
- Representatives of the United States of America attended discussions on fisheries in Ottawa, July 7 and 8.
- His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Ottawa, July 18.
- His Excellency Dr. Pyung Ok Chough, Korean representative to the United Nations, Ottawa, August 2 to August 4.
- The Honourable Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defence of the United States of America, Ottawa, August 11.
- His Excellency Count Carlo Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Ottawa, September 22 and 23.
- The Irish Delegation to the Conference on Commonwealth Relations, Ottawa, September 25 to September 29.
- His Excellency Paul van Zeeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Ottawa, September 29 and 30.
- His Excellency Robert Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Ottawa, October 1; Quebec and Montreal, October 2, and Toronto, October 3.
- The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, Ottawa, October 2; 3 and 4, and Montreal, October 5.
- The United States Members of the International Joint Commission and the Joint Engineering Boards, Ottawa, October 11 and 12.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Honourable Chaudhri Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of
Pakistan, Ottawa, October 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Niagara Falls,
October 22 and 23; Ottawa, October 23 to 26; and Vancouver
November 2 and 3.

The Right Honourable P. J. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for
Commonwealth Relations, Ottawa, October 30 to November 1.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the Swedish
Foreign Office, Ottawa, November 26 to November 29.

Mr. Foss Shanahan, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs of New Zealand, Ottawa, December 12.

XIII. Administration

THE rapid development of the Department in recent years is probably best shown by comparing its 174 employees and 8 missions abroad in 1939 with its present staff of 1,253 and its 44 offices. This general expansion has increased the administrative responsibilities in a corresponding measure. No longer can a small Administrative Division handle adequately the varied duties which must be undertaken.

During 1948 a major reorganization of the Records Branch of the Department had taken place. During 1949 a start has been made toward meeting the long apparent need for an orderly examination of the records of the Department, which had been accumulating undiminished since its establishment in 1909. An Archives Unit has been set up to examine and classify material in the Departmental records with a view to releasing space required for current records through a policy of systematic retirement of obsolete material. The general plan is to retain material of historical value and files for use in the Department largely by transfer to the Public Archives and, under suitable authority, to destroy purely routine and ephemeral material for which the Department has no further use. In addition to providing needed storage space in Ottawa for current material, it is hoped gradually to extend the scope of this work to records kept in posts abroad, particularly those which have been in operation for many years and have a large accumulation of obsolete records.

While the retirement of obsolete material is the most urgent task, the Department has begun to examine its records in the light of their use for research work and the preparation of important source material.

A reorganization of the administrative side of the work has continued during the year. Further progress in the re-alignment of duties between the Administrative and Personnel Divisions has been continued with the organization of the Personnel files into a separate Registry. Moreover, where possible and desirable in the interests of proper management, separate Sections in the Administrative Division have been created under officers who can give constant attention to the tasks specially assigned to them.

One section established during the year is that charged with the responsibility for the management and administration of the large number of properties in which the Department has an interest. This Properties and Supplies Section has the initial responsibility for problems of accommodation both at home and abroad, the study of plans and recommendations submitted in connection with buildings

proposed for lease or purchase, and the purchase of all supplies, including furnishings, for the residences of Canadian Heads of Mission. Arrangements for the conduct of the Department's business while extensive structural changes in the East Block have been going on has placed a heavy load on this Section during the past year.

Provision has also been made for a financial section to be headed by a senior officer who will supervise the expenditure of the monies voted to the Department for its operations in more than 30 countries of the world. The departmental financial regulations have been revised and this section will devote its attention to the administration of these regulations, as well as to problems of pay and allowances and the general financial operation of the Department at home and of each of our missions abroad.

Communications between the Department and offices abroad by cable, courier and mail have also reached proportions which warrant a different type of supervision and co-ordination. New methods have been introduced to ensure the maximum efficiency of service and to permit an intimate control of expenditures made on these items.

Appendix A

1949

International Agreements*

I.

Multilateral Agreements

Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on Dec. 14, 1928. Paris, Dec. 9, 1948.¹

In force Dec. 9, 1948. Canadian ratification deposited Dec. 9, 1948.

Additional Protocol to the Brussels Agreement of Dec. 5, 1947 relating to the Resolution of conflicting Claims to German Enemy Assets. Brussels, Feb. 3, 1949.

Final Act of the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference, held in Washington from Jan. 26 to Feb. 8, 1949. Washington, Feb. 8, 1949.

International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Washington, Feb. 8, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Final Act of the Special Administrative Radio Conference for the North East Atlantic (Loran). Geneva, Feb. 14, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

International Wheat Agreement. Washington, March 23, 1949.

In force July 1, 1949.

North Atlantic Treaty. Washington, April 4, 1949.

In force Aug. 24, 1949. Canadian ratification deposited May 3, 1949.

International High Frequency Broadcasting Agreement (with Protocol and Related Documents). Mexico City, April 10, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on May 4, 1910. Lake Success, May 4, 1949.

In force May 4, 1949.

Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on May 18, 1904 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on May 4, 1910. Lake Success, May 4, 1949.

In force May 4, 1949.

Final Act of ICAO Conference on Air Navigation Services regarding Greenland and Faroe Islands. London, May 12, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

*Unless otherwise indicated, no ratification is required.

Agreement on North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations. London, May 12, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Final Act of the Second Conference on ICAO North Atlantic Ocean Stations. London, May 12, 1949.

In force May 12, 1949.

Interamerican Radio Agreement Washington 1949. Washington, July 9, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision 1949) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Atlantic City in 1947. Paris, August 5, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Memorandum of Understanding relative to Application to the Western Sector of Berlin of the Agreement on Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment for Areas of Western Germany under Military Occupation. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

In force August 13, 1949.

Protocol revising Schedule I (Australian Schedule) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Not yet in force.

Third Protocol of Rectifications of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Not yet in force.

Protocol modifying Article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Protocol of Modifications of the Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Not yet in force.

Protocol replacing Schedule VI (Ceylon) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Not yet in force.

The Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Lake Success, Oct. 10, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Final Act of the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (2nd Session). Geneva, October 14, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Lake Success, Nov. 28, 1949.

Neither in force nor ratified by Canada.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949. Geneva, December 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of August 12, 1949. Geneva, Dec. 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of August 12, 1949. Geneva, Dec. 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War, of August 12, 1949. Geneva, Dec. 8, 1949.

II

Bilateral Agreements

Argentina

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Argentina constituting an Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation on Profits derived from Sea and Air Transport. Buenos Aires, August 6, 1949.

In force retroactively from January 1, 1946.

Belgium

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to August 31, 1949 of the Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights Exercised by the Government of Belgium at Gander Bay, Newfoundland, signed Ottawa, June 29 & 30, 1949.

In force June 30, 1949. Terminated August 31, 1949.

Agreement between Canada and Belgium for Air Services. Ottawa, August 30, 1949.

In force August 30, 1949.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Belgium constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Ottawa, Nov. 19, 1949.

In force December 1, 1949.

Denmark

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1949.

In force October 15, 1949.

Agreement between Canada and Denmark for Air Services between the Two Countries, signed at Ottawa on December 13, 1949.

In force December 13, 1949.

France

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949 of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by Air France at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Ottawa, March 28 and 31, 1949.

In force March 31, 1949. Terminated June 30, 1949.

Luxembourg

Exchange of Notes (November 24 and 26, 1949) between Canada and Luxembourg constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries.

Effective December 1, 1949.

The Netherlands

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Remaining Claims of the Government of Canada against the Government of the Netherlands arising out of World War II. Ottawa, May 3 and 9, 1949.

In force May 9, 1949.

Sweden

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Sweden constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Ottawa, June 30, 1949.

In force July 1, 1949.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Sweden amending the Agreement for Air Services between Swedish and Canadian Territories of June 27, 1947. Ottawa, June 30 and July 5, 1949.

In force July 1, 1949.

Turkey

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Issuance of Temporary Visas. Ankara, Feb. 15 and 28, 1949.

In force March 30, 1949.

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949, of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by the United Kingdom Carrier at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Ottawa, March 25 and 31, 1949.

In force March 31, 1949. Terminated August 31, 1949.

Exchange of Letters amending the 1947 Agreement concerning the Grant to Airlines of Traffic Rights in Fiji and Canton Island. London, March 31 and April 2, 1949.

In force April 2, 1949. Terminated August 19, 1949.

Exchange of Notes providing for the further Extension to August 31, 1949 of the Operating Rights enjoyed by the United Kingdom Carrier at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Ottawa, June 20 and 22, 1949.

In force June 22, 1949. Terminated August 31, 1949.

Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada for Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories, together with two Exchanges of Notes. Ottawa, Aug. 19, 1949.

In force August 19, 1949.

Union of South Africa

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa amending for the period January 1 to December 31, 1949, the Trade Agreement between the Two Countries of August 20, 1932, as regards unmanufactured logs imported into South Africa. Ottawa, June 27 and 28, 1949.

In force January 1, 1949.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for an Additional Temporary Diversion of Water in the Niagara Area for Power Purposes. Washington, Dec. 23, 1948.¹

Provisionally from Dec. 23, 1948.

Exchange of Notes providing for Customs and Immigration Arrangements in Connection with Emergency Air Search and Rescue Operations along the International Boundary. Washington, Jan. 31, 1949.

In force January 31, 1949.

¹ Signed after the Annual Report for 1948 went to press.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Final Settlement of Outstanding Accounts concerning the Wartime Procurement of Supplies and Services. Washington, March 14, 1949.

In force March 14, 1949.

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949 of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by United States Carriers at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Ottawa, March 28, 1949.

In force March 28, 1949.

Exchange of Letters providing for the Renewal of the Arrangement of 1942 for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Machinery. Ottawa, April 5 and 7, 1949.

In force April 7, 1949.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Establishment of a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee, Ottawa, April 12, 1949.

In force April 12, 1949.

Air Transport Agreement between Canada and the United States of America. Ottawa, June 4, 1949.

In force June 4, 1949.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the U.S.A. constituting an Understanding relating to Civil Aviation at the Leased Bases in Newfoundland. Ottawa, June 4, 1949.

In force June 4, 1949.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement regarding the Settlement of Claims and Accounts arising out of the Disposal of War Surpluses. Ottawa, June 17 and 18, 1949.

In force retroactively from December 31, 1948.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America terminating the Agreement of November 23, 1948 concerning the Export of Potatoes and Seed Potatoes to the United States of America. Washington, June 20, 1949.

In force June 20, 1949.

Yugoslavia

Agreement regarding Compensation for British Property, Rights and Interests affected by Yugoslav Measures of Nationalization, Dispossession and Liquidation. London, Dec. 23, 1948.

In force December 23, 1948.¹

¹ Signed after the Annual Report for 1948 went to press.

Appendix B

Canadian Representation at International Conferences and Meetings during 1949

Canada was represented at a total of 130 conferences and meetings during 1949. Of these, 9 were continuing boards or commissions; 25 were conferences or meetings of the United Nations and its main organs; 39 were meetings or sessions of specialized agencies; 31 were intergovernmental conferences; and 26 were convened by non-governmental organizations.

The number of Canadian representatives attending any given conference on this list is not necessarily indicative of the importance attached to the conference, its agenda or the sponsoring organization concerned. The location, date and duration of the conference, the availability of personnel, the degree of direct interest in items on the agenda, the international reputation and status of the organization and numerous other circumstances determined Canadian representation. To some conferences Canada sent a sizeable delegation; others were attended only by an observer.

Sixty-nine of the 130 conferences attended were held in Europe; 29 were at Geneva and 15 at London. Of the 58 conferences convened in the Western Hemisphere, 20 were held in New York, 16 in Washington and 3 in Canada. Three conferences were held in the Far East.

1. CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
1. Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)	Geneva	Continuous (Scheduled to conclude in February, 1950)	A. J. Dawson, Dept. of Transport; Major W. H. Finch, F/Lt. Rafuse, Lt. A. R. Hewitt, Dept. of National Defence; J. C. W. Scott, Defence Research Board.
2. United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs	London and Ottawa	Continuous	Mr. N. A. Robertson, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Dept. of Agriculture; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Dept. of Finance; A. F. W. Plumtre, Dept. of External Affairs.
3. Far Eastern Commission	Washington	Continuous	Mr. H. H. Wrong, Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N., Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
4. Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan	Washington	Continuous	J. H. English, D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
5. Reparations, Technical Advisory Committee	Tokyo	Continuous	J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
6. Permanent Joint Board On Defence (Canada-United States)	No established meeting place	Continuous	General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton; Major General H. D. Graham; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlap, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa.
7. Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee	Washington and Ottawa	Continuous	H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S.D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
8. North Atlantic Treaty Working Group	Washington	Continuous	G. Ignatieff, R.E. Collins, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
9. Inter-Allied Reparation Agency	Brussels	Continuous	J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

II. CONFERENCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS MAIN ORGANS

1. Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations	New York	Meets periodically	Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul General, New York (Alternate).
2. United Nations Security Council (Canada began a two-year period of membership on Jan. 1, 1948)	New York	Continuous	General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff; A. C. Smith, Principal Adviser to the Permanent Delegate; J. K. Starnes, Dept. of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis; Major T. L. C. Pierce-Goulding, Dept. of National Defence; G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations.
3. Commission for Conventional Armaments (As a member of the Security Council Canada began a two-year period of membership on Jan. 1, 1948)	New York	Meets periodically	General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff; A. C. Smith, Principal Adviser to the Permanent Delegate; J. K. Starnes, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis; Major T. L. C. Pierce-Goulding, Dept. of National Defence.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
4. Atomic Energy Commission	New York	Continuous	General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, A. C. Smith, Principal Advisers to the Permanent Delegate; J. K. Starnes, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations; Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis; Major T. L. C. Pierce-Goulding, Dept. of National Defence.
5. Programme Committee, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	New York and Paris	Meets periodically	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
6. Executive Board United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	New York and Paris	Meets periodically	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
7. Interim Committee of the General Assembly	New York	January 31	G. Ignatieff, Principal Adviser to the Permanent Delegate.
8. Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council	New York	Feb. 7— Mar. 18	G. K. Grande, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations (Observer).
9. Population Commission, Committee on Migration (ECOSOC)	Geneva	April 4— April 11	J. T. Marshall, Assistant Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics.
10. General Assembly of the United Nations, second part of the Third Session	New York	April 5— May 18	Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Hugues Lapointe, M.P.; Escott Reid, G. Ignatieff, L. Mayrand, R. G. Riddell, T. W. L. MacDermot, Dept. of External Affairs.
11. Population Commission of ECOSOC (Fourth Session)	Geneva	April 11— April 22	J. T. Marshall, Assistant Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics.
12. Economic and Employment Commission (ECOSOC)	Geneva	April 11— April 23	K. W. Taylor, Chairman, War-time Prices and Trade Board.
13. Statistical Commission, Committee on Statistical Classification (ECOSOC)	Geneva	April 20— April 25	H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics.
14. 4th Annual Session Statistical Commission (ECOSOC)	Geneva	April 25— May 6	H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
15. Social Commission New York of ECOSOC (Fourth Session)	New York	May 2— May 20	Dr. G. F. Davidson, R. B. Curry, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
16. Economic Employment Commission of ECOSOC (Fourth Session)	New York	May 9— May 20	J. J. Deutsch, Dept. of Finance.
17. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Fourth Session)	New York	May 16— June 3	Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Dept. of External Affairs.
18. Interim Committee of the United Nations Assembly	New York	May 18— September	Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Dept. of External Affairs; G. Ignatieff, Principal Adviser to the Permanent Delegate.
19. Drug Supervisory Body	Geneva	June 20— June 25	Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Dept. of External Affairs.
20. Economic and Social Council (Ninth Session)	Geneva	July 5— Aug. 15	N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the U.N. (Observer).
21. Six-Power Consultations on Atomic Energy	New York	Aug. 9—	Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the U.N.
22. U.N. Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources	New York	Aug. 17— Sept. 6	Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines & Resources; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Dept. of Agriculture; J. R. Strome, G. Tunstell, A. Ignatieff; Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines and Resources; H. D. Fisher, Dr. A. L. Pritchard, Dept. of Fisheries.
23. United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport	Geneva	Aug. 23— Sept. 17	J. A. Irwin, Canadian Legation, Prague (Observer).
24. Timber Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECOSOC)	Geneva	Sept. 19— Sept. 25	R. D. Roe, Office of the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom (Observer).
25. United Nations General Assembly (Fourth Session)	New York	Sept. 20—	Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman. Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Jutras, M.P. for Provencher, Manitoba.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
25. United Nations General Assembly (Fourth Session)	New York	Sept. 20—	<i>Alternate Representatives:</i> A. D. P. Heeny, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Dept. of External Affairs; Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister for Veterans' Affairs.

III. CONFERENCES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of International Telecommunications Union	Mexico City	Oct. 22, 1948— April 9, 1949	Mr. T. A. Stone, Minister, Canadian Embassy, Washington; C. P. Hébert, Canadian Minister to Cuba; C. J. Acton, Dept. of Transport; D. S. Cole, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Mexico City.
2. Permanent Migration Committee (ILO)	Geneva	Jan. 13— Jan. 27	G. G. Congdon, Superintendent of Canadian Emigration, London; S. H. McLaren, Unemployment Insurance Commission.
3. Executive Committee International Refugee Organization (3rd Session)	Geneva	Jan. 25— Jan. 29	Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne.
4. Governing Body of the International Labour Office (108th Session)	Geneva	Feb. 21— Mar. 8	P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Berne; A. H. Brown, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour.
5. Building, Civil Engineering & Public Works Committee of the ILO	Rome	Mar. 16— Mar. 26	Leonard Préfontaine, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Montreal, P.Q.
6. General Council of the IRO (2nd Session)	Geneva	Mar. 29— Apr. 13	Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; W. P. Black, Dept. of Labour.
7. Executive Committee of IRO (4th Session)	Geneva	Mar. 29— Apr. 13	Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
8. Third Session Coal Mines Committee (ILO)	Pittsburgh	Apr. 20— Apr. 30	H. R. Pettigrove, Dept. of Labour, Fredericton, N.B.; D. J. Sutherland, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa; V. A. Cooney, Domestic Coal Operators Association of Western Canada, Calgary; W. C. Whittaker, Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association, Calgary; Robert Livett, United Mine Workers of America, Calgary; Freeman Jenkins, United Mine Workers of America, Glace Bay, N.S.
9. Second Conference. North Atlantic ICAO Ocean Stations	London	Apr. 20— May 17	P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, L. E. Coffey, Dept. of Transport; Lt. Cdr. J. T. Donaldson, R.C.N.
10. 4th Inter-American Radio Conference (ITU)	Washington	Apr. 25— July 10	C. J. Acton, H. R. Newcombe, J. L. Keays, G. C. Postema, Radio Division, Dept. of Transport; F. M. Tovell, Dept. of External Affairs; W/C K. C. Cameron, R.C.-A.F.; Lt. Cmdr. T. C. Mackay, R.C.N.; Lt. L. H. Wylie, Canadian Army; A. Frigon, D. Manson, W. C. Richardson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; C. J. Campbell, Trans-Canada Air Lines.
11. Preparatory Conference, Montreal, on World Wood Pulp Problems (FAO)		Apr. 25— May 4	D. A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester; N. R. Chappel, Dept. of Trade & Commerce; R. McL. Fowler, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; F. G. Robinson, Riordon Sales Corporation Ltd.; J. R. S. McLernon, Dryden Paper Company.
12. Fourth Conference of American States Members of the ILO	Montevideo	Apr. 25— May 10	Mr. W. F. Chipman, Canadian Ambassador to Argentina; W. G. Stark, Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro; L. Roy, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires; R. H. Taber, Dept. of Labour; N. D. Cochrane, Deputy Minister of Labour, New Brunswick; H. Taylor, Canadian National Carbon Co., Toronto; R. K. Gervin, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver.
13. Third Session Inland Transport Committee (ILO)	Brussels	May 18— May 28	R. H. Cram, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa; H. Perkins, Dept. of Labour, Toronto.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
14. Governing Body ILO (109th Session)	Geneva	June 3— July 1	P. E. Renaud, Canadian Legation, Berne; Paul Goulet, Assistant to Deputy Minister of Labour; N. F. H. Berlis, Canadian Permanent Delegation, Geneva.
15. International Civil Aviation Organization Third General Assembly	Montreal	June 7— June 21	C. S. Booth, ICAO Council Member for Canada; O. G. Stoner, P. M. Towe, Dept. of External Affairs.
16. International Labour Conference (32nd Session)	Geneva	June 8— July 2	Paul E. Renaud, Canadian Legation, Berne; Paul Goulet, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; C. B. C. Scott, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto; John W. Buckley, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.
17. 2nd World Health Assembly	Rome	June 13— July 14	Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. Jean Grégoire, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Quebec; Dr. J. E. Plunkett, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; J. G. H. Halstead, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; Dr. A. M. Savoie, Canadian Embassy, Rome.
18. World Food Council (FAO)	Paris	June 13— June 25	Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; G. R. Paterson, Canadian Agricultural Counsellor, Washington; L. A. D. Stephens, Canadian Embassy, The Hague.
19. UNESCO Seminar on Adult Education	Copenhagen	June 16— June 25	Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director, C.A.A.E.; Dr. Jean Bruchési, Under-Secretary of the Province of Quebec; E. C. Cross, Ontario Dept. of Education, Toronto; Miss L. Brown, Saskatchewan Dept. of Education, Regina; Abbé E. Lévesque, Laval University, Quebec; Miss R. Morin, Laval University, Quebec.
20. International Conference on Science Abstracting (UNESCO)	Paris	June 20— June 25	Dr. J. G. Malloch, Scientific Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
21. International Theatre Institute (UNESCO)	Zurich	June 27— July 2	Guy Beaulne, Canadian Arts Council (Observer).

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
22. General Council, International Refugee Organization	Geneva	June 28— July 8	R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Legation, Prague; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; W. P. Black, Dept. of Labour.
23. Executive Committee, International Refugee Organization	Geneva	June 29— July 8	R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Legation, Prague.
24. Ninth Session Economic and Social Council	Geneva	July 5— Aug. 15	N. F. H. Berlis, Canadian Permanent Delegation, Geneva (Observer).
25. Fourteenth International Veterinary Congress (FAO)	London	Aug. 8— Aug. 13	Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General; Dr. B. A. Mitchell, Dept. of Agriculture.
26. Meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease (FAO)	London	Aug. 15— Aug. 19	Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General; Dr. B. A. Mitchell, Dept. of Agriculture.
27. Administrative Council of ITU	Geneva	Aug. 15	C. A. Acton, Dept. of Transport.
28. Third North American Broadcasting Conference (ITU)	Montreal	Sept. 13	Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister of Transport.
29. Fourth Session General Conference of UNESCO	Paris	Sept. 19— Oct. 5	J. B. C. Watkins, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Paris; G. Sylvestre, Office of the Prime Minister, Ottawa; R. H. Jay, Dept. of External Affairs.
30. Seventh International Conference on Labour Statistics (ILO)	Geneva	Sept. 26— Oct. 8	A. H. Le Neveu, Bureau of Statistics; J. M. Wyatt, Dept. of Labour.
31. Executive Committee of the IRO (Sixth Session)	Geneva	Oct. 16— Oct. 11	C. S. A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, Paris; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; L. MacKinnon, Dept. of Labour.
32. International Refugee Organization—General Council (Fourth Session)	Geneva	Oct. 11— Oct. 20	C. S. A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, Paris; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; L. MacKinnon, Dept. of Labour.
33. Congrès International de Zootechnie (FAO)	Paris	Nov. 3— Nov. 10	Dr. Cyril J. Watson, Dept. of Agriculture.
34. Third Session, Metal Trades Committee (ILO)	Geneva	Nov. 8— Nov. 19	J. E. Mathews, M.P. Brandon, Manitoba; F. J. Ainsborough, Dept. of Labour; A. B. Lawrason, Woodstock, Ont.; S. C. Evans, Guelph, Ont.; G. P. Schoolie, International Association of Machinists, Montreal; Lucien Lavallée, Machine Shop Workers' Union, Montreal.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
35. Council of FAO	Washington	Nov. 14— Nov. 21	Mr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture.
36. Fifth Annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization	Washington	Nov. 21— Dec. 6	Mr. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture.
37. Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee (ILO)	Geneva	Nov. 22— Dec. 3	J. E. Matthews, M.P., Brandon, Manitoba; F. J. Ainsborough, Dept. of Labour; Aubrey L. Lott, Hamilton, Ont.; P. J. Power, Sydney, N.S.; G. P. Schollie, International Association of Machinists, Montreal; Lucien Lavallée, Machine Shop Workers' Union, Montreal.
38. International Symposium on High Altitude Biology (UNESCO)	Lima, Peru	Nov. 23— Nov. 30	J. M. Cook, Canadian Embassy, Lima (Observer).
39. Social Commission of ECOSOC (Fifth Session)	New York	Dec. 2— Dec. 16	R. B. Curry, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

IV. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

1. Berlin Trade and Currency Committee	Geneva	Jan. 9— Feb. 10	Mr. N. A. Robertson, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
2. International North-West Atlantic Fisheries Conference	Washington	Jan. 26— Feb. 8	Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Asst. Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
3. International Wheat Conference	Washington	Jan. 26— Mar. 30	Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Trade & Commerce; W. C. McNamara, Canadian Wheat Board.
4. Third Inter-American Conference on Tourism	Bariloche, Argentina	Feb. 14— Feb. 24	D. L. Dolan, Canadian Government Travel Bureau.
5. Second Session of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas	Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 14— Feb. 25	Dr. O. A. Lemieux, Bureau of Statistics.
6. Rubber Study Group (Sixth Session)	London	Mar. 28	A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; J. R. Nicholson, Polymer Corp.
7. International Sugar Council	London	Apr. 5— Apr. 9	A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
8. Third Session contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariff and Trade	Anney, France	Apr. 8— Sept. 14	Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner to the U.K.; W. J. Callaghan, Commissioner of Tariffs, Dept. of Finance; L. Couillard, Dept. of External Affairs.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
9. Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade		Apr. 11— Sept. 14	H. R. Kemp, A. L. Neal, B. G. Barrow, Dept. of Trade & Commerce; G. N. Perry, S. S. Reisman, Dept. of Finance; Dr. A. E. Richards, Dept. of Agriculture.
10. Diplomatic Conference to the establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of War Victims	Geneva	Apr. 21— Aug. 12	Mr. E. Vaillancourt, Minister to Yugoslavia; M. H. Wershof, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; Col. J. N. B. Crawford, Directorate General of Medical Services; Maj. W. B. Armstrong, Adjutant General's Branch Dept. of National Defence; Capt. J. W. Kerr, Dept. of Transport; Dr. E. A. Watkinson, Dept. of National Health & Welfare.
11. Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers	London	Apr. 21— Apr. 27	Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; J. D. Kearney, Ambassador-Designate to Argentina; R. A. MacKay, H. H. Wright, Dept. of External Affairs.
12. International Cotton Advisory Committee (Eighth Session)	Brussels	Apr. 25— Apr. 30	B. A. MacDonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
13. Administrative Conference to revise International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations	Paris	May 18— Aug. 5	W. E. Connelly, K. B. Ralph, Dept. of Transport; T. H. Tudhope, Canadian Representative on Commonwealth Communications Council, London; J. A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy, Paris; D. F. Bowie, Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal; W. G. Keating, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, Montreal; T. M. Merrigan, Canadian National Telegraphs, Toronto; O. G. Geiger, Canadian Telephone Association, Montreal.
14. Canada-United States Discussions on Revision of 1947 Air Agreement	New York	May 23— May 30	Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; J. R. Baldwin, Air Transport Board; Dr. A. O. MacLean, Dept. of Transport; O. G. Stoner, Dept. of External Affairs.
15. International Whaling Commission	London	May 30— June 11	S. Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; W. Templeman, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
16. International Tin Study Group	London	June 14— June 24	Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines & Resources; D. Harvey, Dept. of Trade & Commerce; A. E. Brian, A. E. Ritchie, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
17. Inter-American Conference on Indian Affairs	Cuzco, Peru	June 25— July 5	J. M. Cook, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru (Observer).
18. Preparatory Committee and Council, International Wheat Council	Washington	June 27— July 12	Dr. C. F. Wilson, Dept. of Trade & Commerce; W. C. MacNamara, R. V. Biddulph, C. C. Boxer, Canadian Wheat Board; J. J. M. Côté, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
19. Combined Tin Committee	Washington	June 27— June 30	Dr. G. C. Monture, Dept. of Mines & Resources; A. M. Tedford, Dept. of Trade & Commerce.
20. International Sugar Council	London	July 7— July 10	A. E. Bryan, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
21. Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers	London	July 13— July 18	Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance; N. A. Robertson, Secretary to the Cabinet; M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to Minister of Agriculture; Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; L. Rasminsky, Foreign Exchange Control Board.
22. Canada-United Kingdom Discussions Air Agreement	London	July 19— July 25	Mr. L. Chevrier, Minister of Transport; J. R. Baldwin, Chairman of Air Transport Board; A. S. MacDonald, Legal Adviser, Air Transport Board.
23. Washington Tripartite Economic Conference	Washington	Aug. 27— Sept. 15	Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance; Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade & Commerce; N. A. Robertson, Secretary to the Cabinet; Mr. H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce; L. Rasminsky, Foreign Exchange Control Board; J. J. Deutsch, Dept. of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Dept. of External Affairs.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
24. Intergovernmental Conference on Problems of the Herring Industry	The Hague	Aug. 29— Sept. 2	J. A. Langley, Canadian Embassy, The Hague.
25. North Atlantic Treaty Council	Washington	Sept. 17—	Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.
26. Tripartite Atomic Energy Discussion (Canada-U.K.-U.S.)	Washington	Sept. 20—	Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
27. North Atlantic Defence Committee	Washington	Oct. 5—	Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence; Lt. Gen. Charles Foulkes, Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlap, Commodore Roger Bidwell, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; G. Ignatieff, Canadian Embassy, Washington; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce, Brig. J. D. Smith, N.D.H.Q.
28. International Criminal Police Commission	Berne	Oct. 10— Oct. 15	Major J. A. Wright, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
29. North Atlantic Production and Supply Board	London	Nov. 1— Nov. 2	Group Captain M. D. Lister, Senior Canadian Air Force Liaison Officer, London; A. E. Ritchie, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; P. M. Towe, Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa.
30. International Wheat Council	London	Nov. 1— Nov. 8 Dec. 15— Dec. 22	George McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; R. J. Biddulph and C. C. Boxer, London Office of the Canadian Wheat Board; J. H. Warren, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.
31. Conference of Signatories to International Customs Tariff Bureau Convention	Brussels	Dec. 13	B. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

V. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
1. Seventh Pacific Science Congress	Auckland and Christ church, New Zealand	Feb. 2— Feb. 23	Dr. G. M. Shrum, University of British Columbia; Dr. W. H. Cook, Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dept. of Agriculture; Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, McGill University; Dr. Neal M. Carter, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. W. A. Clemens, University of B.C.; Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Geological Survey of Canada; Dr. Pierre Danse-reau, University of Montreal; Dr. R. E. Foerster, Fisheries Research Board of Canada; Dr. E. A. Hodgson, Assistant Dominion Astronomer; Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia; Dr. D. G. Laird, University of B.C.; Dr. Andrew Thomson, Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto; Dr. J. P. Tully, Joint Committee on Oceanography, Nanaimo, B.C.; Dr. W. E. van Steen-burgh, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
2. International Geographic Union Congress	Lisbon	Apr. 1— May 2	Dr. F. J. Alcock, Dept. of Mines & Resources.
3. Inter-Allied Committee of Reserve Medical Officers	Ostend	June 11— June 15	Surgeon Lt/Cdr. J. W. Scott, R.C.N. (R) (Ret'd).
4. International Conference on Public Education	Geneva	July 4— July 12	E. C. Cross, Dept. of Education, Province of Ontario.
5. Pan-American Engineering Congress	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil	July 8— July 29	G. J. T. Gunn, Engineering Institute of Canada.
6. 4th Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress	London	July 9— July 23	W. B. Timm, C. S. Parsons, Dr. B. B. Mackay, Dept. of Mines and Resources.
7. Third World Forestry Congress	Helsinki	July 10— July 20	D. A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester; J. H. Jenkins, Forestry Products Laboratories.
8. Mexican Congress of Labour and Social Security Laws	Mexico City	July 19— July 24	G. Sicotte, Canadian Embassy, Mexico City (Observer).
9. Twelfth International Dairy Congress	Stockholm	Aug. 15— Aug. 19	H. A. Derby, Dairy Products Division.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
10. Specialist Agricultural Conference on Plant and Animal Nutrition	Australia	Aug. 22— Sept. 15	Dr. Jas. C. Woodward, Dept. of Agriculture; Dr. E.W. Cramp-ton, McGill University.
11. International Association for Research in Income and Wealth	Cambridge, England	Aug. 25— Sept. 4	A. S. Abell, Bureau of Statistics.
12. Third Congress of Mail Carriers of America	Havana	Aug. 29— Sept. 7	Victor Daoust, Federal Association of Letter Carriers of Canada.
13. Seventh International Congress of Administrative Sciences, Round Table	Lisbon	Sept. 3— Sept. 10	L. A. Campeau, Canadian Consulate-General, Lisbon (Observer).
14. 29th International Congress of Americanists	New York	Sept. 5— Sept. 12	Dr. J. D. Leechman, National Museum.
15. Congress on Nursing Problems	San Jose, Costa Rica	Sept. 12— Sept. 18	Miss Dorothy M. Percy, Dept. of National Health and Welfare.
16. First Pan-American Consultation Meeting on Geography	Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 12	W. G. Stark, Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro (Observer).
17. Fourth International Conference of National Travel Organizations and 15th General Assembly of International Union of Official Travel Organizations	Luxembourg	Sept. 20— Sept. 24	J. R. B. Chaput, Canadian Embassy, Brussels (Observer).
18. First Inter-American Congress of Farmers and Agronomists	Mexico City	Sept. 20— Oct. 10	A. Blanchette Canadian Embassy, Mexico (Observer).
19. Third International Congress of Scientific Films	Brussels	Sept. 30— Oct. 5	Observer from Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
20. Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization	Lima, Peru	Oct. 6— Oct. 12	J. M. Cook, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru (Observer).
21. International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy	Mexico City	Oct. 23— Oct. 29—	Brig. W. L. Coke, Director-General of Medical Services, Col. E. M. Wansbrough, Director-General of Dental Services, Dept. of National Defence.
22. American Public Health Association, Annual Meeting.	New York	Oct. 24— Oct. 28	W/C G. D. Caldbrick, Dept. of National Defence.

Conference	Place	Date and Duration	Canadian Representatives
23. Twelfth Session Comité International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire	Havana	Nov. 6— Nov. 9	Surgeon Capt. A. McCallum, Dept. of National Defence.
24. Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. Annual Meeting	Washington	Nov. 10— Nov. 12	G/C A. A. C. Corbet, Dept. of National Defence.
25. Third Inter-American Congress of Radiology	Santiago, Chile	Nov. 11— Nov. 17	W/Commandr. W. A. Sifton, Dept. of National Defence; Dr. Hervé Lacharité, Dr. Jules Gosselin, Canadian Association of Radiologists. Dr. A. W. McCulloch.
26. Congrès International du Mais	Pau, France	Dec. 1— Dec. 4	J. H. Tremblay, Canadian Em- bassy, Paris.

Appendix C

Missions abroad by status and location

(The following list is that effective on December 31, 1949).

Canadian Representation Abroad	Chiefs of Mission
Argentina Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires,	Ambassador: J. D. Kearney, M.C., K.C.
Australia High Commissioner's Office, Canberra.	High Commissioner: Maj. Gen. the Hon. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O.
Belgium Canadian Embassy, Brussels.	Ambassador: Victor Doré, C.M.G.
Brazil Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.	Ambassador: J. S. Macdonald
Chile Canadian Embassy, Santiago.	Ambassador: C. F. Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.
China Canadian Embassy, Nanking.	Ambassador: The Honourable T. C. Davis, K.C.
Cuba Canadian Legation, Havana.	Minister: Dr. E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C.
Czechoslovakia Canadian Legation, Prague.	Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: J. A. Irwin
Denmark Canadian Legation, Copenhagen.	Minister: Dr. H. Laureys
Finland Canadian Legation.	Minister: T. A. Stone
France Canadian Embassy, Paris.	Ambassador: Maj. Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.

Germany

Canadian Mission,
Bonn.
Canadian Military Mission,
Berlin.

Head of Mission:
Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.
Head of Mission:
Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.

Greece

Canadian Embassy,
Athens.

Ambassador: G. L. Magann

Iceland

Canadian Legation.

Minister: E. J. Garland

India

High Commissioner's Office,
New Delhi.

High Commissioner:
W. F. Chipman, K.C.

Ireland

High Commissioner's Office,
Dublin.

High Commissioner:
The Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon,
K.C.

Italy

Canadian Embassy,
Rome.

Ambassador: Jean Désy, K.C.

Japan

Canadian Liaison Mission,
Tokyo.

Head of Mission: E. H. Norman

Luxembourg

Canadian Legation.

Minister: Victor Doré, C.M.G.

Mexico

Canadian Embassy,
Mexico City.

Ambassador: C. P. Hébert

Netherlands

Canadian Embassy,
The Hague.

Ambassador: P. Dupuy, C.M.G.

New Zealand

High Commissioner's Office,
Wellington.

High Commissioner: Alfred Rive

Norway

Canadian Legation,
Oslo.

Minister: E. J. Garland

Pakistan

High Commissioner's Office,
Karachi.

High Commissioner:
D. M. Johnson (Nominated)

Peru

Canadian Embassy,
Lima.

Ambassador: J. A. Strong

PolandCanadian Legation,
Warsaw.Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:
K. P. Kirkwood**Sweden**Canadian Legation,
Stockholm.

Minister: T. A. Stone

SwitzerlandCanadian Legation,
Berne.Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:
P. E. Renaud**Turkey**Canadian Embassy,
Ankara.Ambassador:
Maj. Gen. V.W. Odum, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.**Union of South Africa**High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria.

High Commissioner: E. D. McGreer.

Union of Soviet Socialist RepublicsCanadian Embassy,
Moscow.Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:
J. B. C. Watkins**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**High Commissioner's Office,
London.High Commissioner:
L. D. Wilgress**United Nations**The Permanent Delegation of
Canada to the United Nations,
New York.Permanent Delegate:
Gen. The Honourable
A. G. L. McNaughton, C.H.,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary: N. F. H. Berlis

Geneva

United States of America,Canadian Embassy,
Washington.

Ambassador: H. H. Wrong

YugoslaviaCanadian Legation,
Belgrade.

Minister: E. Vaillancourt

Consulates**Brazil**Canadian Consulate,
Sao Paulo.

Consul: C. J. Van Tighem

ChinaCanadian Consulate General,
Shanghai.

Consul General: G. S. Patterson

GermanyCanadian Consulate,
Frankfurt.

Consul: A. J. Hicks

Republic of the PhilippinesCanadian Consulate General,
Manila.

Consul General: F. H. Palmer, M.C.

PortugalCanadian Consulate General,
Lisbon.Acting Consul General:
L. S. Glass**United States of America**Canadian Consulate,
Boston.

Consul: T. F. M. Newton

Canadian Consulate General,
Chicago.

Consul General: E. Turcotte

Canadian Consulate,
Detroit.

Consul: J. J. Hurley

Canadian Consulate General,
New York City.Consul General: H. D. Scully
(K. A. Greene — Nominated)Canadian Vice Consulate,
Portland.

Honorary Vice-Consul: A. Lafleur

Canadian Consulate General,
San Francisco.

Consul General: H. A. Scott

VenezuelaCanadian Consulate General,
Caracas.Acting Consul General:
C. S. Bissett.**Offices Opened During the Calendar Year, 1949**

1. August 11, 1949, Canadian Legation, Iceland. Mr. E. J. Garland presented his credentials as Canadian Minister to Iceland.
2. September 24, 1949, Canadian Legation, Finland. Mr. T. A. Stone presented his credentials as Canadian Minister to Finland.
3. December 4, 1949, Canadian Consulate General, Manila. Mr. F. H. Palmer arrived to assume his duties as Consul General.
4. December 15, 1949, Canadian Mission in the Federal Republic of Germany. General Maurice Pope presented his credentials as Head of Mission at Bonn.

Appendix D

Heads of Commonwealth and Foreign Missions in Canada

Argentine Republic

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez
(nominated).
193 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Australia

High Commissioner: The Right Honourable Francis M. Forde, P.C.
(January 18, 1947).
100 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Belgium

Ambassador: His Excellency Vicomte du Parc (February 8, 1949).
395 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Brazil

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. Acyr do Nascimento Paes (April 26,
1946).
111 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Chile

Ambassador: His Excellency General Arnaldo Carrasco (June 5, 1947).
SUITE 215, 56 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

China

Ambassador: His Excellency Liu Chieh (June 7, 1947).
410 BESSERER STREET, OTTAWA.

Cuba

Minister:
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Mr. Orlando de Lara (August 30, 1949).
46 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

Czechoslovakia

Minister:
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Mr. Stanislav Klima (March 11, 1948)
171 CLEWELL AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Denmark

Minister: His Excellency G. B. Holler (March 7, 1946).
ROOM 103, BIRKS BLDG., 107 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Finland

Minister: His Excellency Urho Toivola (January 7, 1948).
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

France

Ambassador: His Excellency Hubert Guérin (September 27, 1949).
42 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Greece

Ambassador: His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulo (November 12, 1945).
SUITE 110, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Iceland

Minister: His Excellency Thor Thors (absent) (January 20, 1948).
CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

India

High Commissioner: The Honourable S. K. Kirpalani (August 14, 1949).
202 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA.

Ireland

High Commissioner: The Honourable John J. Hearne, S.C. (August 18, 1939).
140 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Italy

Ambassador: His Excellency Mario di Stefano (November 8, 1948).
384 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

Mexico

Ambassador: His Excellency Primo Villa Michel (September 15, 1947).
11 METCALFE STREET, OTTAWA.

Netherlands

Ambassador: His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen (April 2, 1947).
168 LAURIER AVENUE EAST, OTTAWA.

New Zealand

High Commissioner: The Honourable James Thorn (May 12, 1947).
107 WURTEMBERG STREET, OTTAWA.

Norway

Minister: His Excellency Daniel Steen (April 2, 1942).
509 PLAZA BUILDING, 45 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Pakistan

High Commissioner: The Honourable Mohammed Ali (July 11, 1949).
499 WILBROD STREET, OTTAWA.

Peru

Ambassador: His Excellency Manuel Cacho-Sousa (May 12, 1949).
111 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Poland

Minister: His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel (April 22, 1948).
183 CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Sweden

Minister: His Excellency Per Wijkman (August 4, 1943).
720 MANOR ROAD, ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

Switzerland

Minister: His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef (April 25, 1946).
5 MARLBOROUGH AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Turkey

Ambassador: His Excellency Numan Tahir Seymen
(Nominated)
ROOM 612, CHATEAU LAURIER HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Union of South Africa

High Commissioner: The Honourable A. Adrian Roberts (September 6,
1949).
15 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador:
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*: Mikhail V. Degtiar (June 5,
1949).
285 CHARLOTTE STREET, OTTAWA.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

High Commissioner: The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck,
K.C.M.G., M.C. (May 29, 1946).
EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.

United States of America

Ambassador: His Excellency the Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt
(November 1, 1948).
100 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Uruguay

Minister: His Excellency Cesar Montero de Bustamante (March 11,
1948).
7 DELAWARE AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Yugoslavia

Minister: His Excellency Mato Jaksic (July 8, 1948).
259 DALY AVENUE, OTTAWA.

Appendix E

Consular Offices in Canada

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Argentina.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....	Arnaldo Caviglia.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1111 Beaver Hall Hill.	Consul General...	Pedro Bonnefon.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 34, rue de la Fabrique.	Consul.....	Julio A. Troisi.
	Toronto, Ont..... 273 Cortleigh Bldg.	Consul.....	Tulio de la Rua.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 325 Howe Street.	Consul.....	Manuel Lexica.
Austria.....	Ottawa, Ont..... 136 Queen St.	Consul in charge of the Consulate General.	Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein.
Belgium.....	Edmonton, Alta..... 10814-73rd Ave.	Consul.....	*M. Polet.
	Halifax, N.S..... P.O. Box 52.	Consul.....	*A. N. Jones.
	London, Ont..... Bank of Toronto Chambers	Consular Agent..	*G. Legon.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 709 Sun Life Bldg.	Consul General...	Jean Querton.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Vice-Consul.....
	Quebec, P.Q..... 20 Raymond Casgrain St.	Consul.....	*M. Koets.
	Saint John, N.B..... 124 Prince William St.	Consul.....	*R. G. McInerney.
	St. John's, Nfld.....	Consul.....	*Job Taylor.
	Sydney, N.S..... c/o Dominion Steel Coal Corporation.	Vice-Consul.....	*E. I. Martheleur.
	Toronto, Ont..... 217 Bay St.	Consul.....	*B. Day.
	Vancouver, B.C..... P.O. Box 1043	Consul.....	*L. J. Dupuis.
	Victoria, B.C.....	Acting Consul...	*L. J. Eekman.
Winnipeg, Man..... 290 Garry St.	Consul.....	*S. J. Dale.	
Bolivia.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 5612 Canterbury Ave.	Consul.....	*Paul Visu.
	Victoria, B.C..... Sprott Shaw School, 1012 Douglas St.	Consul.....	*J. H. Beatty.
Brazil.....	Halifax, N.S..... 92 Birmingham St.	Consul.....	*E. O. Temple Piers.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1117 St. Catherine St. W.	Consul General...	H. Sully de Sousa.
	St. John's, Nfld..... 120 Water St.	Vice-Consul.....	*George R. Williams.
	Toronto, Ont..... 34 King St. E.	Consul.....	Alfredo T. Valladao.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 325 Howe St.	Vice-Consul.....	*A. P. Watkins.

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

Consular Offices in Canada—Con.

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Chile	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General	Mariano Bustos.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Consul	*H. Morris.
China	Toronto, Ont. "The Delamar," 144 Riverview Drive.	Consul General	Yin Tso Hsiung.
	Vancouver, B.C. 510 Hastings St., W.	Consul General	Hsueh-Chih Wei.
	Winnipeg, Man. 318 McIntyre St.	Consul	Wen-Tao Weng.
Colombia	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St., Castle Bldg.	Consul General for Canada	Carlos Jaramillo Isaza.
	Vancouver, B.C. 550 Beatty St.	Consul	*H. J. Morris.
Costa Rica	Montreal, P.Q. 4945 Kent Ave.	Consul General for Canada	Jorge F. Quesada.
	Toronto 12, Ont. 59 Mount Pleasant Rd.	Consul	*H. Colquhoun.
	Vancouver, B.C. B. C. Marine Bldg.	Consul	*J. H. Hamilton.
Cuba	Halifax, N.S. Room 219, Roy Bldg.	Consul	Alberto Rodriguez Leon.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1477 Sherbrooke St., Apt. 303.	Consul General	Orlando de Lara.
Czechoslovakia	Montreal, P.Q. 3480 Van Horne Ave.	Consul General	Dr. Jiri Mares.
Denmark	Calgary, Alta. Union Bldg.	Vice-Consul	*E. Petersen.
	Edmonton, Alta. 9720-108th St.	Vice-Consul	*C. E. Gundersen.
	Halifax, N.S. 10 Prince St.	Consul	*H. I. Mathers.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1440 St. Catherine St. W.	Consul	T. Schultz.
	Newcastle, N.B. P.O. Box 62.	Vice-Consul	*Throned Bertil Bruun.
	Port Arthur, Ont. 124 Summit Ave.	Vice-Consul	*O. F. Strange.
	Quebec, P.Q. 81 St. Peter St.	Vice-Consul	*W. H. Petry.
	Regina, Sask. 1836-38 Hamilton St.	Vice-Consul	*G. H. Sneath.
	Saint John, N.B. 20 South Wharf.	Vice-Consul	*T. P. Larsen.
	St. John's, Nfld. Furness House, 284 Water St. E.	Consul	Y. W. Allan.
	Toronto, Ont. 11 Nelson St.	Consul	*D. V. Klein.
	Vancouver, B.C. 355 Burrard St.	Consul	*C. C. Busch.
	Winnipeg, Man. 910 Palmerston Ave.	Consul	*G. L. Johannson.

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Dominican Republic.....	Halifax, N.S..... Smith Wharves.	Consul.....	*A. M. Smith.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 16 Weredale Park.	Consul General...	Eduardo Estrella.
	Ottawa, Ont..... 46 Delaware Ave.	Consul General...	Julio A. Ricart.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 7 St. Jean St.	Consul.....	*Dr. G. A. Hostos.
	Saint John, N.B..... 665 Chapel St.	Consul.....	*Thomas Hefferman.
	Toronto, Ont..... 320 Warren Rd., Forest Hill Village.	Consul.....	Danilo Brugal Alfau.
	Ecuador.....	Montreal, P.Q..... Fort Bldg., Room 412, 2052 St. Catherine St. W.	Consul General...
Toronto, Ont..... Suite 1003, 137 Wellington St. W.		Consul.....	*Samuel M. Mehr.
Vancouver, B.C..... Bordercrest Farm, R.R. No. 1, Langley Prairie.		Consul.....	*H. M. Morrison.
Egypt.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Consul General...	H. M. El-Hakeem.
Finland.....	Ottawa, Ont..... 140 Wellington St.	Vice-Consul.....	Olavi Lahonen.
	Toronto, Ont..... 372 Bay St.	Consul.....	*Arnold K. Graham.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 425 Hamilton St.	Vice-Consul.....	*Helge Ekengren.
France.....	Calgary, Alta..... 208 Grain Exchange Bldg.	Consular Agent...	*Dr. L. O. Beauchemin.
	Edmonton, Alta..... 11214-102nd Ave.	Consular Agent...	*Miss Paulette Crevolin.
	Halifax, N.S..... Maison Surcouf, 63 Victoria Rd.	Consul.....	Robert Picard.
	Moncton, N.B.....	Consular Agent...	*Calixte Lavoie.
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1216 Stanley St.	Consul General...	Ernest Triat.
	North Sydney, N.S.....	Consular Agent...	*Eugène Bénac.
	Ottawa, Ont..... 42 Sussex St.	Vice-Consul.....	Amédée Lorand.
	Quebec, P.Q..... 85 avenue de la Tour.	Consul General...	Marcel Duranthon.
	Saint John, N.B..... Dykeman Bldg., 58 Dock St.	Consular Agent...	*Charles Frédéric Whelley.
	St. John's, Nfld.....	Consul.....	Maurice Bonnavé.
	Toronto, Ont..... 345 Church St.	Consul.....	Paul Martin.
	Vancouver, B.C..... 850 Hastings St. W.	Consul.....	Alexis Anfosy.
	Winnipeg, Man..... 415 Paris Bldg.	Consul.....	P. Adigard des Gautries.

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Greece	Montreal, P.Q. 10 St. James St. W.	Consul General	*J. Dodds, C.B.E.
	Toronto, Ont. 125 Maitland St.	Consul	Demetrius Floras.
Guatemala	Montreal, P.Q. 1468 Bishop St.	Consul General	
	Vancouver, B.C. 513-402 Pender St. W.	Consul	*Robert Clements.
Haiti	Halifax, N.S. Smith Wharves.	Consul	*Albert Smith.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1405 Bishop St.	Consul	*Ernest C. Martijn.
	Ottawa, Ont. 18 Rideau St.	Consul General for Canada	Philippe Cantave.
	Toronto, Ont. 36 Toronto St.	Consul	*Maj.-Gen. J.A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Honduras	Montreal, P.Q. 261 St. James St. W.	Consul General	*David Abraham Schwartz.
Iceland	Halifax, N.S. Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice-Consul	*W. H. Warren.
	St. John's, Nfld. Columbus Hall, Duckworth St.	Consul	*Fred R. Emerson.
	Toronto, Ont. 95 Yonge St.	Vice-Consul	*J. Ragnar Johnson.
	Vancouver, B.C. 4051 Cypress St.	Vice-Consul	*Lorentz H. Thorlaksson.
	Winnipeg, Man. 910 Palmerston Ave.	Consul	*G. L. Johannsson.
Israel	Montreal, P.Q. 1260 University St. Bank of Montreal Bldg.	Consul General	Avraham Harman.
Italy	Montreal, P.Q. 1669 Sherbrooke St. W.	Consul	Ettore Staderini.
	Quebec, P.Q.	Acting Consular Agent	*Piero Franco Gravina.
	Toronto, Ont. Atlas Bldg., 350 Bay St.	Vice-Consul	Franco Cancellario d'Alena.
	Vancouver, B.C. 163 Hastings St. W.	Acting Consul	*Italo Rader.
Lebanon	Ottawa, Ont. 199 Wurtemberg St.	Consul General	Nadim Dimechkié.
Liberia	Halifax, N.S. Armdale, P.O.	Consul	*P. E. Hechler.
Luxembourg	Montreal 6, P.Q. 4832 Western Ave., Westmount.	Consul General	*G. Welter.

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
Mexico	Montreal, P.Q. 507 Castle Bldg.	Consul General for Canada	Antonio Mendes Fernandez.
	Quebec, P.Q. 351 Charest Boulevard	Consul	*A. Turcot.
	Vancouver, B.C. 163 West Hastings St., Room 219.	Consul	Benjamin C. Trevino.
Monaco	Montreal, P.Q. 5 St. James St. E.	Consul	*M. Pasquin.
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta. 207 Toole Peet Bldg., 2nd St. W.	Vice-Consul	*T. L. O'Keefe.
	Chatham, Ont. 14 Fifth St.	Vice-Consul	*G. M. Dodman.
	Edmonton, Alta. 316 McLeod Bldg.	Vice-Consul	*L. D. Hyndman.
	Fort William, Ont. Cuthbertson Block.	Vice-Consul	*F. Babe.
	Halifax, N.S. Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice-Consul	*W. H. Warren.
	Hamilton, Ont. 426 Cannon St. E.	Vice-Consul	*G. Moes.
	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General for Canada	Dr. A. Sevenster.
	Quebec, P.Q. 80 St. Peter St.	Vice-Consul	*J. de Billy.
	Regina, Sask.	Vice-Consul	*Chris Lund Pedersen.
	Saint John, N.B. 57 Charlotte St.	Vice-Consul	*Lester G. Hoar.
	St. John's, Nfld. Duckworth St.	Vice-Consul	*F. R. Emerson, K.C.
	Sydney, N.S. 105 Bentinck St.	Vice-Consul	*C. D. Ryan.
	Toronto, Ont. 255 Bay St.	Consul	*H. P. van Gelder.
	Vancouver, B.C. Suite 1100, Stock Exchange Bldg.	Consul	Jonkheer F. K. I. Coenen van's- Gravesloot.
	Victoria, B.C. 922 Government St.	Vice-Consul	*W. G. C. Holland.
	Winnipeg, Man. 298 Main St.	Consul	*S. C. Trehwitt.
Nicaragua	Montreal, P.Q. 194 Dufferin Rd., Hampstead.	Consul	*Lucien Viau.
	Toronto, Ont. 53 Colborne St.	Consul	*W. D. Branson.
	Vancouver, B.C. c/o C. Gardner Johnson Ltd.	Consul	*J. K. Cavers.
Norway	Campbellton, N.B. 8 Stanley St.	Vice-Consul	*J. T. Troy.
	Camrose, Alta. P.O. Box 490.	Vice-Consul	*I. A. Christenson.
	Estevan, Sask. 12th Avenue.	Consul	*H. A. Westergaard.

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name	
Norway <i>Con.</i>	Fort William, Ont. P.O. Box 146,	Acting Vice- Consul	*J. Styffe.	
	Halifax, N.S. 10 Prince St.	Consul	*H. I. Mathers.	
	Louisburg, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*G. D. D. Lewis.	
	Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.	Consul General for Canada	H. E. Daniel Steen.	
	New Castle, N.B.	Vice-Consul	*D. S. Creaghan.	
	North Sydney, N.S. 181 Charlotte St., Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*R. F. Young.	
	Port Alfred, P.Q.	Vice-Consul	Leif Petterson.	
	Port Arthur, Ont. No. 5 Dock St.	Acting Vice- Consul	*J. Styffe.	
	Prince Rupert, B.C. P.O. Box 953	Vice-Consul	*Dr. J. Munthe.	
	Quebec, P.Q. 2 Chauveau St.	Vice-Consul	*W. E. Brodie.	
	Saint John, N.B. 145 Prince William St.	Vice-Consul	*H. E. Kane.	
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Vice-Consul	*A. Anstensen.	
	St. John's, Nfld.	Consul	F. R. Emerson.	
	Sydney, N.S. 181 Charlotte St.	Vice-Consul	*R. F. Young.	
	Toronto, Ont. 91 Yonge St.	Consul		
	Vancouver, B.C. 355 Burrard St.	Consul	*H. Worsoe.	
	Victoria, B.C. 1010 Langley St.	Vice-Consul	*C. A. Ridout.	
	Winnipeg, Man. 317 Fort St.	Consul	*C. T. Kummén.	
	Panama	Halifax, N.S. P.O. Box 1028	Consul	*Cristobal Mestre.
		Montreal, P.Q. Suite 3, Hutchison St.	Consul	Joseph de Nobili.
Saint John, N.B. 11 South Wharf.		Consul	*J. N. Cochrane.	
Toronto, Ont. 169 Yonge St.		Consul	*E. Le Feuvre.	
Vancouver, B.C. 570 Granville St.		Consul	*E. G. Johnson.	
Paraguay		Vancouver, B.C. 678 Howe St.	Consul	*H. Richmond.
	Winnipeg, Man. 908 Confederation Life Bldg.	Consul	*B. B. Dubiński.	
Peru	Halifax, N.S. Keith Hall, 65 Hollis St.	Consul General	*S. C. Oland.	
	Montreal, P.Q. Sun Life Bldg., Suite 677-A.	Consul General	Jorge Romero.	
	Toronto, Ont. Suite 801, Dominion Bank Bldg.	Consul	*W. C. Reid.	
	Vancouver, B.C. 991 West Hastings St.	Consul General	*H. M. Elliott.	

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name	
Poland.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 985 Sherbrooke St. W.			
	Winnipeg, Man..... 611 McIntyre Block.	Consul.....	Zygmunt Ziemski.	
Portugal.....	Halifax, N.S..... Roy Bldg.	Consul.....	*W. M. Rogers.	
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1499 Bishop St.	Consul General...	L. G. Vieira de Campos de Carvalho.	
	North Sydney, N.S.....	Vice-Consul.....		
	Saint John, N.B..... 4 North Wharf.	Consul.....	*H. A. Allison.	
	St. John's, Nfld..... King's Bridge Court, Apt. 2E.	Consul.....	J. Henriques de Morais.	
	Toronto 2, Ont..... 481 University Ave.	Consul.....	*Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean.	
El Salvador.....	Montreal, P.Q..... 1234 Drummond St., Apt. 6.	Consul General for Canada....	Roberto Imberton.	
	Toronto, Ont..... 13 Bernard Ave.	Consul.....	*Ernest Faul.	
	Vancouver, B.C..... 503 B. C. Mining Bldg.	Consul.....	*Thomas J. F. Flynn.	
Spain.....	Halifax, N.S..... 10 Prince St.	Vice-Consul.....	*G. Webb.	
	Montreal, P.Q..... 200 Côte St. Antoine Rd.	Consul General for Canada....	Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo.	
	North Sydney, N.S..... Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	Vice-Consul.....	*R. Sainthill.	
	Quebec, P.Q..... 19 rue Aberdeen	Vice-Consul.....	*H. Coulombe.	
	St. John's, Nfld.....	Vice-Consul.....	*H. J. Wyatt.	
	Toronto, Ont..... 2255 Yonge St.	Vice-Consul.....	*Harold F. Fishleigh.	
	Vancouver, B.C..... 325 Howe St.	Vice-Consul.....	*F. P. Bernard.	
Sweden.....	Calgary, Alta..... 809-2nd St. W.	Vice-Consul.....	*T. L. O'Keefe.	
	Edmonton, Alta..... 11115-89th Ave.	Vice-Consul ¹	*E. Skarin.	
	Halifax, N.S..... 68 Argyle St.	Vice-Consul ²	*J. M. Davison.	
	Montreal, P.Q..... 1511 Bishop St.	Minister and Consul General for Canada....	H. E. Per Wijkman.	
	Newcastle, N.B..... c/o J. D. Creaghan Co.	Vice-Consul.....	*D. S. Creaghan.	
	Port Arthur, Ont..... 315 Wolseley St.	Vice-Consul.....	*J. Koreen.	
	Prince Rupert, B.C..... 315 Third Ave. W.	Consul.....	*O. Hanson.	

¹ With the personal rank of consul.² In charge of the Consulate General of Uruguay in Canada.

* Consular officers who are not officers of career or citizens of the country they represent or who are engaged in business or profession other than their consular duties, are indicated by an asterisk.

Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name	
Sweden <i>Con.</i>	Quebec, P.Q. 70 Dalhousie St., P.O. Box 340.	Vice-Consul	*G. Dunn.	
	Sydney, N.S. 368 Esplanade.	Vice-Consul	*O. N. Mann.	
	North Sydney, N.S.	Vice-Consul	*O. N. Mann.	
	Saint John, N.B. 22 King St.	Vice-Consul ¹	*D. W. Ledingham	
	St. John's, Nfld. Furness Bldg., Water St.	Consul	*J. W. Allan.	
	Toronto, Ont. 54 Wolsley St.	Consul	*J. E. Ander.	
	Vancouver, B.C. 207 West Hastings St.	Consul	*K. A. Stahl.	
	Winnipeg, Man. 470 Main St.	Consul	*A. Hermanson.	
	Switzerland	Montreal, P.Q. Suite 1521, Sun Life Bldg.	Consul General	Dr. Frédéric J. Kaestli.
		Ottawa, Ont. 5 Marlborough.	Vice-Consul	Albert Wyler.
Toronto, Ont. 159 Bay St.		Consul	I. Sembinelli.	
Vancouver, B.C. 402 West Pender St.		Acting Consul	V. Tobler.	
Winnipeg, Man. 416 Main St.		Acting Consul	E. A. Steiner.	
Thailand		Toronto, Ont. 200 Bay St.	Consul	*John C. L. Allen.
	Vancouver, B.C. 5416 Marguerite St.	Consul	*Arthur Henry Carson.	
	United States of America	Calgary, Alta. Toronto General Trusts Bldg.	Vice-Consul	Augustus C. Owen.
Edmonton, Alta. 214 Empire Block.		Consul	Paul C. Seddicum.	
Halifax, N.S. Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.		Consul General	H. Merrell Benninghoff.	
Hamilton, Ont. 42 James St. S.		Consul	Francis L. Spalding.	
Montreal, P.Q. 1410 Stanley St.		Consul General	Cecil M. P. Cross.	
Niagara Falls, Ont. Newman Hill, Falls St.		Consul	Delano McKelvey.	
Ottawa, Ont. 100 Wellington St.		Consul	Richard W. Byrd.	
Quebec, P.Q. 65 St. Ann St.		Consul	Reginald Mitchell.	
Regina, Sask. 22-23 Government Insurance Bldg.		Consul	James R. Riddle.	
Saint John, N.B. 204 Union St.		Consul	Ralph Miller.	
St. John's, Nfld. Commercial Chambers Bldg.		Consul General	Sidney A. Belovsky.	

¹ With personal rank of consul.

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Consular Offices in Canada—*Con.*

Country	Place	Designation	Name
United States of America <i>Con.</i>	Toronto, Ont. 302 Bay St.	Consul General...	H. Earle Russell.
	Vancouver, B.C. 355 Burrard St.	Consul General...	Alfred W. Klieforth.
	Victoria, B.C. 805 Government St.	Consul	Paul W. Meyer.
	Windsor, Ont. Guarantee Trust Bldg.	Consul General...	William T. Turner.
	Winnipeg, Man. 402 Tribune Bldg.	Consul General...	W. H. McKinney.
Uruguay	Montreal, P.Q. 1234 Drummond St.	Consul ¹	*Carlos Maria Reyles.
	Toronto, Ont. 3074 Bloor St. W.	Consul	*José G. Villarde.
	Vancouver, B.C. 401 Marine Bldg.	Consul	*Roberto Korner.
Venezuela	Halifax, N.S. 111 Upper Water St.	Vice-Consul	*H. R. Silver
	Montreal, P.Q. Suite 210, Fort Bldg., 2052 St. Catherine St. W.	Consul General for Canada	Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado.
	Toronto, Ont. 320 Bay St.	Consul	*Hugh J. Plaxton.
	Vancouver, B.C. 1001 Marine Bldg.	Consul	*D. S. Donaghy.

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Appendix F

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The Department distributes abroad publications about Canada and Canadian affairs; domestically it distributes publications on international affairs, with special reference to Canadian interests.

The printed publications of the Department in both English and French may be obtained in Canada from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the prices indicated. Outside Canada they may be obtained through Canadian Government offices or directly from the King's Printer, Ottawa. The mimeographed publications listed as "Reference Material" may be obtained through Canadian Government offices abroad or from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Printed Publications

External Affairs. A monthly bulletin providing reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work of the Department. (\$1.00 per year, students 50 cents).

Report of the Department of External Affairs. An annual report of the Department's activities. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents).

Canada from Sea to Sea. An illustrated booklet written in popular style for distribution abroad. Published in English, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. (Canada, 25 cents).

Conference Series. Reports in this series deal with the proceedings of certain international conferences in which Canada has participated since 1945. *1949, No. 1, Canada and the United Nations, 1949.* (Canada and the United States, 50 cents; other countries, 60 cents).

Canada Treaty Series. These reports give the texts of international agreements concluded between Canada and the Governments of other countries. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents).

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada. Published quarterly. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa. Published quarterly. (Canada and the United States, 15 cents; other countries, 20 cents).

Special Publication: Newfoundland — An Introduction to Canada's New Province. A comprehensive reference booklet on Newfoundland, prepared by the Department in collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics, to be published early in 1950 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. (Canada and the United States, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents).

Mimeographed Reference Material

The following material is distributed abroad:

Canadian Weekly Bulletin. A survey of the week's Canadian news.

Reprints. Articles on Canada reprinted from various sources, chiefly from Canadian periodicals.

Fact Sheets. Concise factual information on Canada for the use of teachers and students.

**Reference Papers.* Background material on Canada and Canadian activities.

Statements and Speeches. Full texts.

*If on international subjects, these are also distributed in Canada.

