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OTTAWA

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

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(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS1. Treatment of military prisoners and civilians by Japanese Army at Hong Kong, press statements of March 9 and 10, 1942

Disturbing reports of Japanese treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in Hong Kong have been confirmed. A statement on the subject will be made in the United Kingdom House of Commons at noon tomorrow by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and arrangements have been made between the two Governments for the text of this statement to be issued in Canada at the same time. Of all the reports of specific atrocities received up to the present, none are alleged to have been committed against Canadians but no reports show, however, that insofar as the general treatment of prisoners of war is concerned the Japanese have made any differentiation between Canadians and other British troops.

Ottawa, March 10th, 1942.

The United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made the following statement in the House of Commons at Westminster today in reply to an enquiry regarding the treatment of military prisoners and civilians by the Japanese Army at Hong Kong after its capitulation:

Out of regard for the feelings of the thousands of relations of the victims, His Majesty's Government have been unwilling to publish any accounts of Japanese atrocities at Hong Kong until these had been confirmed beyond any possibility of doubt.

His Majesty's Government are now in possession of statements by reliable eye witnesses who succeeded in escaping from Hong Kong, towards the end of January or early in February. Their testimony established the fact that the Japanese Army at Hong Kong perpetrated against their helpless military prisoners and civil population without distinction of race or colour the same kind of barbarities which aroused the horror of the civilised world at the time of the Nanking massacre of 1937.

It is known that 50 officers and men of the British were bound hand and foot and then bayoneted to death. It is known that 10 days after capitulation wounded were still being collected from the hills and the Japanese were refusing permission to bury the dead. It is known that women, both Asiatic and European were raped and murdered and that one entire Chinese district was declared a brothel regardless of status of inhabitants.

All the survivors of the garrison including Indian, Chinese and Portuguese have been herded into a camp consisting of wrecked huts without doors, windows, light or sanitation. By the end of January 150 cases of dysentery had occurred but no drugs or medical facilities were supplied. The dead had to be buried in a corner of the camp. The Japanese guards are utterly callous and the repeated requests of General Maltby, the General Officer Commanding, for an interview with the Japanese Commander

have been curtly refused. This presumably means that the Japanese High Command have connived at the conduct of their forces. The Japanese Government stated at the end of February that numbers of prisoners in Hong Kong were British 5,072, Canadian 1,689, Indian 3,829, others 357, total 10,947.

Most of the European residents, including some who are seriously ill, have been interned, and like the military prisoners are being given only a little rice and water and occasionally scraps of other food. There is some reason to believe that conditions have been slightly improved since date on which the eye witnesses whom I have quoted, escaped, but the Japanese Government have refused their consent to visit to Hong Kong of a representative of the Protecting Power and no permission has yet been granted for such a visit by a representative of the International Red Cross Committee. They have in fact announced that they require all foreign Consuls to withdraw from all territories they have invaded since the outbreak of the war. It is clear that their treatment of prisoners and civilians will not bear independent investigation.

I have no information as to condition of our prisoners of war and civilians in Malaya. The only report available is a statement by Japanese official news agency of March 3rd stating that 77,699 Chinese have been arrested and subjected to what is described as "a severe examination". It is not difficult to imagine what that entails.

I am sorry that I have had to make such a statement to the House. Two things will be clear from it, to the House, to the country and to the world. The Japanese claim that their forces are animated by a lofty code of chivalry, bushido is a nauseating hypocrisy. That is the first. The second is that the enemy must be utterly defeated. The House will agree with me that we can best express our sympathy with the victims of these appalling outrages by redoubling our efforts to ensure his utter and overwhelming defeat.

2.

Restrictions on Travel of Women and Children to Countries in the War Zones, Order in Council P.C. 1841 of March 10, 1942.

In view of the increased demands upon available shipping space, the lack of suitable accommodation and facilities for women and children on ships engaged in war service, and in life-boats in case of disaster at sea, the pressure on food supplies and housing in countries in the war zone, the outbreak of war in the Pacific and the difficulty of repatriation at the close of hostilities, Order in Council P.C. 2371 of June 4th, 1940, was revoked by Order in Council P.C. 1841 of March 10th, 1942. Under the new Order, effective April 1st, the travel of women and children to countries in the war zones is restricted to the following groups:-

- (a) Women in the Public Service of Canada, or of any Province thereof, or in the Auxiliary Services of the armed forces of Canada, who are proceeding abroad on mission.

- (b) Women whose services have been requested by the Government of any other part of the Commonwealth or the Government of any Allied or neutral country.
- (c) Women who are proceeding abroad on humanitarian work under the direction of societies or organizations established in Canada for that purpose.
- (d) Women, and children under the age of sixteen years, who have come to Canada since the outbreak of the present war for temporary residence and desire to leave Canada to resume permanent residence abroad.
- (e) Women, and children under the age of sixteen years, passing in transit through Canadian territory by continuous journey.
- (f) Women and children to whom permission to sail has been granted subsequent to December 1st, 1941, under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2371 of June 4th, 1940, and boys over twelve years of age but who have not attained sixteen years of age, whose mother or guardian has been granted such permission.

The administration of the regulations is transferred, under the new Order, from the Department of External Affairs to the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

3. Agreement between Canada and the United States concerning construction of Alaska Highway, Exchange of Notes of March 17, 1942

Legation of the
United States of America

No. 626

Ottawa, March 17, 1942.

Sir,

1. As you are aware, on February 26, 1942, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence approved a recommendation as a result of which the two Sections proposed to their respective Governments:

"the construction of a highway along the route that follows the general line of airports, Fort St. John - Fort Nelson - Watson Lake - Whitehorse - Boundary - Big Delta, the respective termini connecting with existing roads in Canada and Alaska."

This recommendation based as it was on military considerations and military considerations only, and having the endorsement of the Service Departments of the two countries, has been approved by both Governments.

2. My Government, being convinced of the urgent necessity for the construction of this highway and appreciating the burden of war expenditure already incurred by Canada, in particular on the construction of the air route to Alaska, is prepared to undertake the building and wartime maintenance of the highway. Subject to the provision by Canada of the facilities set forth in paragraph 3 of this Note, the Government of the United States is prepared to:

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,

O t t a w a .

- (a) Carry out the necessary surveys for which preliminary arrangements have already been made, and construct a Pioneer Road by the use of United States Engineer troops for surveys and initial construction.
- (b) Arrange for the highway's completion under contracts made by the United States Public Roads Administration and awarded with a view to insuring the execution of all contracts in the shortest possible time without regard to whether the contractors are Canadian or American.
- (c) Maintain the highway until the termination of the present war and for six months thereafter unless the Government of Canada prefers to assume responsibility at an earlier date for the maintenance of so much of it as lies in Canada.
- (d) Agree that at the conclusion of the war that part of the highway which lies in Canada shall become in all respects an integral part of the Canadian highway system, subject to the understanding that there shall at no time be imposed any discriminatory conditions in relation to the use of the road as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic.

3. For its part, my Government will ask the Canadian Government to agree:

- (a) To acquire rights of way for the road in Canada (including the settlement of all local claims in this connection), the title to remain in the Crown in the right of Canada or of the Province of British Columbia as appears more convenient;
- (b) To waive import duties, transit or similar charges on shipments originating in the United States and to be transported over the highway to Alaska, or originating in Alaska and to be transported over the highway to the United States;
- (c) To waive import duties, sales taxes, license fees or other similar charges on all equipment and supplies to be used in the construction or maintenance of the road by the United States and on personal effects of the construction personnel;
- (d) To remit income tax on the income of persons (including corporations) resident in the United States who are employed on the construction or maintenance of the highway;

(e) To take the necessary steps to facilitate the admission into Canada of such United States citizens as may be employed on the construction or maintenance of the highway, it being understood that the United States will undertake to repatriate at its expense any such persons if the contractors fail to do so;

(f) To permit those in charge of the construction of the road to obtain timber, gravel and rock where such occurs on Crown lands in the neighbourhood of the right of way, providing that the timber required shall be cut in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Department of the Government of the Province in which it is located, or, in the case of Dominion lands, in accordance with directions of the appropriate Department of the Canadian Government.

4. If the Government of Canada agrees to this proposal it is suggested that the practical details involved in its execution be arranged directly between the appropriate governmental agencies subject, when desirable, to confirmation by subsequent exchange of notes.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

PIERREPONT MOFFAT
American Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 29

Ottawa, March 18, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note of March 17, 1942, No. 626, in which you referred to the recommendation approved by the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, as a result of which the two Sections of the Board proposed to their respective Governments:

"the construction of a highway along the route that follows the general line of airports, Fort St. John - Fort Nelson - Watson Lake - Whitehorse - Boundary - Big Delta, the respective termini connecting with existing roads in Canada and Alaska."

2. As announced on March 6, 1942, the Canadian Government has approved this recommendation and has accepted the offer of the United States Government to undertake the building and wartime maintenance of the highway which will connect the airports already constructed by Canada.

3. It is understood that the United States Government will

- (a) Carry out the necessary surveys for which preliminary arrangements have already been made, and construct a Pioneer Road by the

The United States Minister to Canada,
O t t a w a.

use of United States Engineer troops for surveys and initial construction.

- (b) Arrange for the highway's completion under contracts made by the United States Public Roads Administration and awarded with a view to insuring the execution of all contracts in the shortest possible time without regard to whether the contractors are Canadian or American.
- (c) Maintain the highway until the termination of the present war and for six months thereafter unless the Government of Canada prefers to assume responsibility at an earlier date for the maintenance of so much of it as lies in Canada.
- (d) Agree that at the conclusion of the war that part of the highway which lies in Canada shall become in all respects an integral part of the Canadian highway system, subject to the understanding that there shall at no time be imposed any discriminatory conditions in relation to the use of the road as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic.

4.

The Canadian Government agrees

- (a) To acquire rights of way for the road in Canada (including the settlement of all local claims in this connection), the title to remain in the Crown in the right of Canada or of the Province of British Columbia as appears more convenient;
- (b) To waive import duties, transit or similar charges on shipments originating in the United States and to be transported over the highway to Alaska, or originating in Alaska and to be transported over the highway to the United States;
- (c) To waive import duties, sales taxes, license fees or other similar charges on all equipment and supplies to be used in the construction or maintenance of the road by the United States and on personal effects of the construction personnel;
- (d) To remit income tax on the income of persons (including corporations) resident in the United States who are employed on the construction or maintenance of the highway;
- (e) To take the necessary steps to facilitate the admission into Canada of such United States citizens as may be employed on the construction

or maintenance of the highway, it being understood that the United States will undertake to repatriate at its expense any such persons if the contractors fail to do so;

- (f) To permit those in charge of the construction of the road to obtain timber, gravel and rock where such occurs on Crown lands in the neighbourhood of the right of way, providing that the timber required shall be cut in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Department of the Government of the Province in which it is located, or, in the case of Dominion lands, in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Department of the Canadian Government.

5. The Canadian Government agrees to the suggestion that the practical details of the arrangement be worked out by direct contact between the appropriate governmental agencies subject, when desirable, to confirmation by subsequent exchange of notes.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Secretary of State for

External Affairs

4. Agreement between Canada and the United States concerning transfer of United States citizens from the armed forces of Canada to the armed forces of the United States, Exchange of Notes of March 18, 1942

PRESS STATEMENT OF MARCH 20, 1942

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Agreement with the United States on the transfer of United States citizens from the armed forces of Canada to the armed forces of the United States.

1. The Prime Minister tabled in the House of Commons this afternoon an exchange of notes with the United States setting forth an agreement between Canada and the United States for the transfer to the armed forces of the United States of certain present and former United States citizens now serving in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada.
2. There are now in the Canadian armed forces at home and abroad about fifteen to sixteen thousand United States citizens; nine to ten thousand in the Army, six thousand in the Air Force, and forty-two in the Navy. Technically they are not all actual citizens of the United States. Some of them enlisted in the Canadian forces during the first months of the war when Canada required an oath of allegiance and by taking the oath they lost their United States citizenship and became stateless, that is to say, citizens of no country. The present agreement, however, covers these former citizens. It treats them just as if they were still United States citizens.
3. What the agreement does is to give every United States citizen in our forces an opportunity to transfer to the forces of his own country if he wants to. The only proviso is that the Canadian authorities may withhold permission for a transfer if immediate transfer would prejudicially affect the common war effort.
4. The agreement may be summarized as follows:-
 - (a) All United States citizens in the Canadian forces and all former United States citizens who have lost their citizenship as the result of taking an oath of allegiance will be given an opportunity to apply for transfer to the United States forces.

(b) Applications will be granted if the United States authorities are willing to accept the applicant, provided that the Canadian authorities are empowered to postpone transfer, if in their opinion, immediate transfer would prejudicially affect the common war effort.

(c) The United States will send Boards to Canada to interview the applicants, and these Boards will have power to enlist the applicants into the United States forces,

(d) Applications for transfer will be received up to April 20 from personnel serving in the Canadian forces in Canada; those serving in Newfoundland and Jamaica will, if necessary, be given a week or so longer to send in their applications.

(e) Personnel serving elsewhere may apply for transfers within fifteen days after notice of the right to apply has appeared in the orders of the unit with which they are serving; they will not ordinarily be transferred until they can be transferred to a United States unit serving in the area in which they are located.

(f) Representatives of Canada and of the United States will discuss with the authorities of Great Britain, the transfer to the United States forces of R.C.A.F. personnel now serving in the R.A.F. whose transfer might affect the efficiency of the R.A.F.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 18, 1942.

No. 629

Sir,

With reference to conversations that have recently taken place among the competent officials of the United States and the Canadian Governments concerning the proposed transfer to the Armed Forces of the United States of certain American citizens now serving in the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of Canada, I have the honor to propose that an agreement be entered into between the two Governments as follows:

I. FORCES WITHIN CANADA

1. The appropriate Canadian and United States authorities shall prepare a statement of the conditions of transfer and thereafter, as soon as possible, but not later than April 6, 1942, the appropriate Canadian authorities shall inform all United States citizens and former United States citizens who have lost their citizenship as a result of having taken an oath of allegiance on enlistment in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, and who are now serving

in

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

in these Forces in Canada, that they have an opportunity prior to and not after April 20, 1942, to apply for appointment or enlistment in the United States Armed Forces. Personnel making such applications may withdraw them at any time prior to appointment or enlistment in the United States Armed Forces.

2. The United States War and Navy Departments shall furnish National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, information governing the conditions of service in the United States Armed Forces, which information shall be communicated by National Defence Headquarters to all concerned.
3. National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, shall send nominal rolls of the applicants to the War or Navy Department of the United States.
4. The United States War and Navy Departments shall appoint Boards to come to Canada to interview applicants with full power to appoint or to enlist them in the United States Forces.
5. The Naval, Military and Air Forces of Canada shall set up Boards empowered to authorize resignations and discharge of the applicants accepted by the United States Forces.
6. The Canadian Board shall be empowered to postpone transfers if in their opinion immediate transfer would prejudicially affect the common war effort.
7. Medical examinations, resignations and discharges from the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, and immediate appointment or enlistment in the United States Forces, shall take place at joint meetings of the United States and Canadian Boards.
8. The United States Board will issue the necessary travel and meal vouchers to the appropriate assembly points in the United States to the accepted applicants. Accepted applicants shall be permitted to wear Canadian badges and uniform until

such

such time as they arrive at the assembly point in the United States and are equipped with United States uniform. The United States Armed Forces will return all public clothing, arms and equipment of such accepted applicants to points in Canada to be designated.

- 9. Sentences of detention of selected applicants will be remitted at the request of the United States Board.
- 10. Except with the authority of National Defence Headquarters applicants for appointment or enlistment in the United States Armed Forces shall not be discharged from the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada until their application has been heard by the United States Board in accordance with the proposed plan.

II. FORCES OUTSIDE CANADA

- 1. The rules which apply to the above mentioned persons serving within Canada will apply without change to those serving in the Canadian Forces in Newfoundland and Jamaica. If despite all efforts notifications to United States citizens and former United States citizens serving in Newfoundland or Jamaica are not deliverable before April 6, 1942, the option to apply for transfer will be exercisable for fifteen days after the receipt of the notification.
- 2. The rules which apply to the above mentioned persons serving within Canada will apply without change to those serving outside of Canada, Newfoundland and Jamaica except that:
 - (a) The transfer will not ordinarily be made until the individual can be transferred to a United States unit serving in the area in which he is located, and
 - (b) The option to apply for transfer will be exercisable within fifteen days after notice of the right to exercise it has appeared in the orders of the unit with which he is serving.
- 3. Representatives of Canada and of the United States will discuss with the authorities of Great Britain the transfer to the United

States

States Forces of Royal Canadian Air Force personnel now serving in the Royal Air Force whose transfer might affect the efficiency of the Royal Air Force.

III. UNITED STATES FORCES

1. The United States will accord the same right of transfer to Canadian citizens now serving in the United States Forces as is accorded United States citizens serving in the Canadian Forces.

In submitting the foregoing proposal, I may add that if an agreement in this sense is acceptable to the Canadian Government, this note and your reply thereto accepting the terms outlined shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments concerning this matter.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.)

PIERREPONT MOFFAT
American Minister

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, March 20, 1942.

No. 33

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Note of March 18, 1942, No. 629, proposing an agreement between the Governments of Canada and of the United States concerning the transfer to the Armed Forces of the United States of certain United States citizens and former United States citizens now serving in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada.

I am glad to inform you in reply that the Canadian Government undertakes to give effect to the agreement set forth in your Note.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

The United States Minister to Canada,
Legation of the United States of America,
O T T A W A, Canada.

(B) Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada

1. Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Minister of Finance of Brazil arrived in Ottawa on Wednesday, March 4, 1942. He was accompanied by Sr. Valentim de Boucas, Mr. Garibaldi Dantas of the Department of Finance of Brazil, and by Mr. Decio de Moura of the Brazilian Foreign Office. Dr. de Souza Costa and his party were the guests of the Government of Canada during their stay in the Capital.

2. Mr. John W. Tuthill has been appointed Third Secretary of the United States Legation and Vice Consul. He has previously served as United States Vice Consul at Windsor and at Mazatlan. It is understood that Mr. Tuthill will carry out the duties previously performed by Mr. Avery F. Peterson, Second Secretary at the United States Legation, who is leaving Ottawa to take a similar post in the United States Embassy in London.

3. On March 27, 1942, Mr. Victor Podoski presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House the Letter of Credence by which the President of the Polish Republic accredits him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada.

Mr. Podoski was introduced to the Governor General by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Norman Robertson.

Mr. Podoski has been Consul General of Poland at Ottawa since 1939. Prior to this appointment he was head of the Anglo-American Relations Division of the Polish Foreign Office and was on the staff of the Polish Embassies in London, Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Stefan Michalski has been appointed Financial Counsellor of the Polish Legation, and was presented to His Excellency the Governor General by Mr. Podoski.

The address of the Polish Legation is 333 Chapel Street, Ottawa.

Mr. Podoski made the following short address at the ceremony to which the Governor General replied:

Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada

Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Director of the Commonwealth Office of the Department of External Affairs, was accompanied by Mr. J. J. ... of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. J. J. ... of the Department of External Affairs, and Mr. J. J. ... of the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. John W. Tullin has been appointed Director of the United States Liaison and Vice Consul. He has previously served as United States Consul at ... It is understood that Mr. Tullin will carry out the duties previously performed by Mr. ... F. Peterson, Second Secretary of the United States Legation, who is leaving Ottawa to take up a similar post in the United States Embassy in London.

On March 27, 1942, Mr. Victor Boboak presented to the Excellency the British Consul, at Government House the letter of introduction by which the Government of the United Kingdom authorized him as Deputy Secretary and Minister representing the Government of Canada.

Mr. Boboak was introduced to the Governor General by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Norman Robertson.

Mr. Boboak has been Consul General of Canada at Ottawa since 1932. Prior to this appointment he was Head of the Anglo-American Liaison Office at the British Legation in London and was on the staff of the British Legation in Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Stefan Mikulak has been appointed Minister Counsellor of the Polish Legation and was introduced to the Excellency the Governor General by Mr. Boboak.

The address of the Polish Legation is 333 Chapel Street, Ottawa.

Mr. Boboak gave the following short address at the luncheon given by the Governor General:

Your Excellency,

It is my honour, privilege and good fortune to be the first diplomatic officer chosen to act for the President of the Polish Republic before H.M. the King as represented in Canada by Your Excellency.

Unusual circumstances accompany this ceremony; it is not a prosperous and happy country, developing trade relations and inviting tourists, for which I appear today. Poland is now a vast ruin, marked by thousands of roadside graves, a land of enslaved pride, of shattered prosperity and chained happiness.

It is that martyred, yet defiant Poland - Poland with mutilated body but undaunted soul, with hosts of fighters within and without her limits, Poland covered with blood and glory, animated by a burning faith in our common Victory, that I shall have the privilege of representing in Canada in this new capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Unusual, too, is the very presentation of this Letter of Credence. It comes not from Warsaw's ancient Royal Castle, which today is no more. It was penned in London - another capital which has defied the Teutan's designs to subdue the entire world. It was sent from the hospitable soil of Poland's first Ally - that unbroken indomitable Kingdom, where our Armed Forces are proud to take a part in guarding its skies and shores.

And it was brought high over the ocean that unites the two continents, by none less than the Prime Minister of Poland - the living symbol of her Fighting Spirit.

Further, this document is being remitted to Your Excellency by one who is by no means a stranger in this beautiful, friendly and sympathetic Land of the Maple Leaf. And for two and a half years of duties in my previous capacity of Consul General I have received from your late Predecessor and Your Excellency, from the Government and people of Canada nothing but encouragement, assistance and moral support.

In presenting this official Letter accrediting me as the First Polish diplomatic representative in the senior Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, to the Government of Canada and to her people - of whom many are of blood akin to my own - the very genuine and sincere good wishes of an Allied Government and a friendly Nation.

His Excellency the Governor General then replied as follows:

Mr. Minister:

It affords me great pleasure to receive in the name of His Majesty The King the Letter of Credence by which the President of the Republic of Poland accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Ottawa.

I thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed on behalf of the Polish Government to me, and to the Government and people of Canada. These generous sentiments are, I assure you, reciprocated in full measure.

Knowing well your qualities of heart and mind, I welcome your appointment as the first diplomatic representative of Poland in Canada, and I assure you of the continued co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Government in your capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Canadian Government welcomes the establishment of a Polish Legation at Ottawa as a means of effecting closer relations with the Government of Poland in the comradeship which our countries share in the present war. The Canadian people have seen with sympathy and admiration the heroic resistance which the people of Poland have made against German aggression and they see with pride the fight which the indomitable Polish forces are continuing to wage, through all the vicissitudes of the struggle, by land, by sea and in the air until victory is achieved.

4. General W. Sikorski arrived in Ottawa on March 31, 1942, and was met by the Prime Minister of Canada. He and some members of his staff were guests of the Governor General at Government House, where a dinner was given in General Sikorski's honour that evening. General Sikorski and Count Raczynski were received by the Prime Minister of Canada on the afternoon of March 31.

The next day, Mr. Victor Podoski, Minister of Poland gave a luncheon at the Country Club in honour of the Prime Minister of Poland, and General Sikorski visited the exhibition of Contemporary Polish Art at the National Gallery.

General Sikorski was accompanied to Ottawa by:

Count Edward Raczynski, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Colonel Leon Mitkiewicz, Acting Chief of Staff,
and Count Michael Potulicki, Legal Adviser of the
Polish Foreign Office.

Lt. Colonel Janusz Ilinski, Polish Liaison Officer at Ottawa, acted as A.D.C. - Mr. J. Zoltowski, Financial Counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Washington and Mr. Antoni Balinski, Secretary to the Foreign Minister, were also members of the party.

During General Sikorski's visit to Ottawa he had discussions with a number of Polish officials, including Minister A. Falter, representative in New York of the Polish Finance Ministry, Mr. S. Michalski, Financial Counsellor, Polish Legation, Ottawa, General B. Duch and Group-Captain S. Sznuk in charge of Polish military and air training respectively, and Mr. J. Szygowski, Polish Consul at Winnipeg.

(c) Changes in the Canadian External Service

1. Mr. Kenneth P. Kirkwood has been appointed as Special Representative with the rank of Charge d'Affaires at the inauguration of His Excellency, Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, to be held in April.

