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INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

(A)

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Confederation,
statement by Prime Minister, July 1, 1942.

Mr. Speaker, this being the 1st of July, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of confederation, I should like to give expression to some of the thoughts I believe will be in the minds of hon. members of this house. With the permission of the house I should like to make a brief statement.

This day, the seventy-fifth anniversary of Canadian confederation, falls at a time when Canada is employing the nation's energy and resources against an enemy who would destroy our very existence as a free people. At this time, when the citizens of Canada are engaged upon one all-absorbing task, elaborate ceremonies would be out of place even in celebrating so splendid an achievement as confederation represents. We may, however, rightly pause on this anniversary, gratefully to reflect on the vision and the wisdom which enabled the fathers of confederation to bring our nation into being.

To-day the very existence of the nation which was established in 1867 is threatened. A few days ago, for the first time since confederation, Canadian soil was attacked. We are freely and fully associated with the other free peoples of the world in a death struggle, with an enemy seeking to remove from the earth the heritage of freedom on which our institutions are founded.

The fathers of confederation built this nation on a foundation of human freedom, of self-government, of religious liberty, of racial equality, and of deep and abiding attachment to a common homeland. These are the sources of the harmony and mutual understanding among our people which, in turn, is the essence of our national strength, alike in war and peace.

Our enemies seek, everywhere, to replace freedom by slavery, self-government by tyranny, religious liberty and racial equality by the pagan conception of the master race; they seek to make of the homelands of all free peoples, colonies of slaves in which the sanctity of home and family will be sacrificed to the lust and greed of the conqueror.

To meet this threat to Christian civilization, to national existence, to homes and families, Canada is mobilizing all her resources of skill and strength, of brains and energy, of farm and forest, of mine and factory, of wealth and manpower. Our fighting forces, with those of our allies, are on many shores and many seas, and in the skies over many countries, battling to make sure that victory is won before war comes to Canadian soil. Along the coasts of Canada, our soldiers stand on watchful guard.

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Confederation

Mr. Speaker, this is a day of seventy-fifth anniversary of Confederation. It is a day when I should like to give personally to some of the members of the House, members of this House, the opportunity to make a statement.

This day, the seventy-fifth anniversary of Confederation, falls at a time when Canada is employing the methods of energy and resources against energy who would destroy the very existence of the country. At this time, the members of the House of Commons and the Senate are all engaged in the task of elaborating economic and social plans for the next ten years. It is a task of great importance. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all members of the House. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all members of the House. It is a task which requires the cooperation of all members of the House.

Today the very existence of the nation which was established in 1867 is threatened. The nation is facing a crisis of the greatest magnitude. It is a crisis which requires the cooperation of all members of the House. It is a crisis which requires the cooperation of all members of the House. It is a crisis which requires the cooperation of all members of the House.

The fathers of Confederation, the men who were instrumental in the foundation of this nation, would be proud to see the people of this nation united in a common purpose. They would be proud to see the people of this nation united in a common purpose. They would be proud to see the people of this nation united in a common purpose.

Our greatest task, our greatest task, is to ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose. We must ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose. We must ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose.

To meet this task, we must ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose. We must ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose. We must ensure that the people of this nation are united in a common purpose.

Our coastal waters are ceaselessly patrolled by vessels of the Canadian navy and planes of the Canadian air force. In all the centres of industry, men and women are labouring to make huge stores of weapons and munitions. From fields and mines and forests workers are extracting the essential supplies of war.

It is particularly fitting that the celebration of our seventy-fifth national anniversary should coincide with army week in Canada. Our national pride has deepened with the knowledge of Canada's army guarding the heart of the empire, protecting the world's greatest citadel of freedom and prepared for action in any place, at any time. We have all been profoundly stirred by the exploits of Canadian airmen in every theatre of war; Ceylon, Cologne, Essen, Emden, now Bremen, are a witness to their magnificent daring, and to their important role. We know how great and how vital has been the work of our navy. We have been told that Canadian machines and munitions, Canadian food and Canadian money were essential to keep Britain fighting in the dark days of 1940 and 1941. But our Canadian army, because it has seen little fighting, has not thus far received its fair share of credit. This week, throughout all Canada, the Canadian people are being given a special opportunity to restore the balance by showing their appreciation of the Canadians in battle dress.

May I pause to recall the record. The first contingent of the Canadian army landed in Britain on December 17, 1939. But for the collapse of France, the first division would have come to grips with the enemy in the summer of 1940. All through that dark summer they stood waiting for the expected invasion. They were joined during that time by the second division, and at Christmas of 1940 the Canadian corps was formed. In 1941, a third infantry division, an armoured division, an army tank brigade, and thousands upon thousands of specialized troops and reinforcements were added to their numbers.

This year more units and reinforcements have crossed the sea, and others will follow. The Canadian corps in Britain has become a highly trained, hard-hitting, mobile Canadian army. Mr. Churchill has told us what the Canadian army has meant to him and to the people of Britain. Let me repeat what he said last September:

There they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader. No greater service can be rendered to this country, no more important military duty can be performed by any troops in all the allies.

There has been no glamour; there have been no great headlines. We in Canada, have not realized, as fully as the people of Britain, how greatly our army has contributed and continues to contribute to the security of the bridge-head which separates the tyrant of Europe from the western hemisphere, and which bridge-head is also our own surest defence.

Our coastal waters are ceaselessly patrolled by vessels of the Canadian navy and planes of the Canadian Air Force. In all the centres of industry, men and women are labouring to make huge stores of weapons and munitions. From fields and mines and forests workers are extracting the essential supplies of war.

It is particularly fitting that the celebration of our seventy-fifth national birthday should coincide with our year in Canada. Our national pride has blossomed with the knowledge of Canada's army guarding the heart of the empire, protecting the world's greatest island of free men and prepared for action in any place, at any time. We have all been profoundly stirred by the exploits of Canadian soldiers in every theatre of war: Greece, Egypt, Spain, France, North Africa, and a witness to their courage and heroism and their important part. We are now proud and now glad that we have been the work of our navy, we have seen that Canadian machine and munitions, Canada on foot and Canadian money were essential to keep Britain fighting in the days of 1940 and 1941. But our Canada army, because it has such little fighting, has not been far from the front lines of our fight this week, throughout all Canada, the Canadian people are being given a special opportunity to restore the balance by showing their appreciation of the Canadians in battle dress.

May I please to recall the records. The flight contingent of the Canadian army landed in Britain in December, 1939. But for the collapse of France, the army divisions would have come to grips with the enemy in the great 1940-41 campaign. All through that dark summer they stood waiting for the expected invasion. They were joined during that time by the second division, and at Christmas of 1940 the Canadian army was formed. In 1941 a third infantry division, an armoured division, an army tank brigade, and a commando were added to their to specialized fledge and reinforcements were added in their numbers.

This year we are alive and reinforcements have crossed the sea, and our soldiers follow. The Canadian corps in Britain has been a highly trained, well-equipped fighting force. It has fought in the most of the most important battles of the war and has shown the highest quality of fighting.

There they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months. At the very point where they could be the first to be broken into a counter-attack against an invader. A greater army can be raised elsewhere, but none so important as this. Military duty can be performed by any troops in all the world.

There has been no gliding; there has been no great building. The Canadian soldier has not been a gliding soldier, but a soldier of the people of this world. He has not been a gliding soldier, but a soldier of the people of the world. He has not been a gliding soldier, but a soldier of the people of the world. He has not been a gliding soldier, but a soldier of the people of the world.

I doubt, too, if we have given the credit which is their due to the men in battle dress who have stood in ceaseless vigil at the lonely outposts of our own country. When the balance sheet of war is struck, we shall do well never to forget the long dreary months of dull, but vital routine which the army has performed with little notice, and no complaint, on our coasts, and in vulnerable areas in Canada, in Newfoundland and Labrador, and on the islands of the Atlantic.

The Canadian army is not an instrument built only to resist attack. It was planned; it has been organized and is trained as a highly mechanized and armoured striking force. The day is coming--it may be close at hand--when it will have an honoured place in the van of attack. No Canadian doubts that when that day comes, our army will do its full part--and a glorious part--in helping to defeat and to destroy the military might of an enemy whose design and ambition is to conquer the whole free world. Canada's army is strong; it is united by a common purpose. It is the duty of all Canadian citizens to be no less strong, no less united by a common purpose. On this seventy-fifth anniversary of confederation the need is greater than ever before in our history, to let nothing divide us as a people, to compose our differences, and to throw all our energies into the task of saving our country, and helping to save the freedom of the world. If we would be worthy of our past, and the sacrifices of the past; if we would be worthy of the many brave sons of Canada who, in the present war, have given their all, and of the half million young Canadians who have offered, if needs be, to die for their country, it is our supreme duty, while striving for victory, to preserve for them and for future generations a free and a united Canada.

2. Fifth Anniversary of Japanese attack on China,
statement by Prime Minister, July 7, 1942.

Five years ago this evening, Chinese and Japanese forces clashed in a skirmish which marked the beginning of a war which has brought as much devastation and death as was witnessed in the first world war. This house will, I believe, wish me on this anniversary to pay some slight tribute to the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people and their brave leaders. The five years that have elapsed have shown that nothing can daunt their courage or shake their resolution.

On November 3, 1941, I remarked in this chamber that "the uncomplaining courage of the Chinese has not been surpassed in the annals of human resistance", and that "the Chinese continue to die in staggering numbers in defence of their humble habitations and the good earth which for countless generations has given to the ancestors they revere and to themselves their scanty sustenance." Another eight months have passed, and the courage and resolution of China are as fresh as ever.

Most of the great industrial centres, and most of the fertile land of China, are now occupied by the invader; the principal supply routes have been cut off; the loss of Burma has increased Chinese difficulties in obtaining the weapons and munitions of war; bombings are a part of the expected daily routine in the Chinese capital; death or slavery has been the lot of uncounted millions of the Chinese people.

Out of all this suffering and anguish China has given and is continuing to give to her allies an example which serves as little else possibly could to sustain their hearts in these dark days. It is the example of a nation endowed with an ancient and splendid culture, and devoted to the arts of peace, defending itself tenaciously, skilfully and boldly against a barbarous foe which has no thoughts except those of ruthless aggression. Such is the spirit of China in this hour.

Chinese resistance is a proof of the moral stamina of democracy. China may be assured that her resistance will not be in vain, and that no matter what the cost, or what the duration of the ordeal, the United Nations will continue at her side until freedom again becomes the portion of all.

Hon. R. B. HANSON (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, just a word in commendation of the remarks of the Prime Minister. The people of Canada will join with the Prime Minister and the members of this house in expressing admiration of the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people. Those of us who have had occasion to read the history of China know of their contribution to civilization. It is the prayer of every one of us that that noble nation will survive.

3. Tabling of International Wheat Agreement signed at Washington, statements by Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Commerce, July 17, 1942.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I wish to take this opportunity of tabling three copies in English and French of the recent exchange of notes dated April 24, May 20 and June 27, 1942, between the governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and the United States. This exchange of notes brings into effect as of June 27, 1942, the memorandum of agreement initialed at the final session of the wheat committee held at Washington between July 10, 1941 and April 22, 1942.

This document has been printed in Votes and Proceedings.

Statement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

On the orders of the day:

Hon. J.A. MacKINNON (Minister of Trade and Commerce): The hon. member for Qu'Appelle (Mr. Perley) suggested yesterday that if the international wheat agreement should be tabled to-day I might make a statement on it. In tabling the agreement the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) has announced that it will be printed in the Votes and Proceedings, which I think obviates any necessity for any long statement on my part, particularly in view of the fact that some time ago a statement was given to the press which received very wide distribution in Canada. However, I might very briefly refer to a few of the important points covered in the agreement, for the benefit of other hon. members, perhaps not as diligent as the hon. member for Qu'Appelle, who may be inclined to follow it up.

The Washington wheat conference was held between Great Britain, Australia, Argentina, the United States and Canada. A convention was drafted which it is hoped will ultimately be agreed to between all wheat exporting and importing nations. Realizing that no general conference could be held at the present time or possibly for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the five nations participating in the Washington meetings have agreed to implement the terms of the convention as far as possible until it is ratified by all interested countries.

The main points of the convention agreed to be made operative between the five countries are:

The relief pool - article 6 page 6 - of not less than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat: Canada, 25,000,000, the United Kingdom, 25,000,000, the United States, 50,000,000, and Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States such further amounts as may be agreed.

Control of production - article 2, page 2 - so as to not exceed domestic requirements plus the basic export quotas and maximum reserve stocks provided for in the convention.

Control of stocks - article 3, page 3 - providing for Canadian year-end stocks of not less than 80,000,000 or more than 275,000,000 bushels.

Export control of wheat and flour - article 4, page 4 - providing for Canada to have 40 per cent, Argentina 25 per cent, Australia 19 per cent and the United States 16 per cent of the total volume of international trade in wheat and flour after allocation of quotas to other exporting countries not now parties to the present agreement, and allowance for exports from governments not party to the agreement.

Price control - article 5, page 6 providing for basic minimum and maximum prices to be fixed by the council from time to time. Until the convention is agreed to or by other countries which may participate, it is provided in paragraph 6 of the memorandum of agreement that it shall be fixed by unanimous consent between the five nations, and until so fixed shall be the last price negotiated by the United Kingdom for a bulk purchase of wheat from its principal country of supply.

Administration, which ultimately is to be by a council of one or more delegates from each contracting country, with a permanent secretary and if necessary an executive committee. In the meantime, until the full convention comes into force, administration shall be by equal representation of each of the five countries.

4. Establishment of a Czechoslovak Legation in Ottawa, statement by Prime Minister, July 17, 1942.

Right Hon. W.L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): The Canadian government has agreed to a proposal of the government of the Czechoslovak republic to enter into direct diplomatic relations with Canada by the opening of a legation of the Czechoslovak republic in Ottawa. Doctor Frantisek Pavlasek, who has represented his country as consul general of the Czechoslovak republic in Montreal since 1936, has been appointed by his government as the first Czechoslovak minister to Canada. I am sure that Doctor Pavlasek's promotion to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary will be warmly welcomed by his many Canadian friends.

It is entirely fitting that a minister of the Czechoslovak republic should join the other ministers who have been appointed to represent in Canada the allied governments which are now in London. Nearly two years ago the Canadian government recognized the government which had been established in the United Kingdom under the presidency of Doctor Edward Benes. That government is recognized in a full sense as the government of the Czechoslovak republic and as being in its juridical position identical with the position of the other allied heads of states and governments in the United Kingdom. The governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States accredited ministers to the President of the Czechoslovak republic some time ago. While the Canadian government does not at present propose to accredit a Canadian minister to the president of the Czechoslovak republic in London, we are glad to receive a minister of the Czechoslovak republic in Ottawa. The question of the permanent exchange of ministers between the two countries is to be deferred until after the war.

I should like to take advantage of this occasion to express again the profound admiration and deep sympathy of the government and the people of Canada for the Czechoslovak people who are proudly and valiantly enduring the most bitter oppression in their long history. The free peoples of the world, enured though they may be to reports of nazi persecution have been shocked and horrified by the brutal executions and repressions which followed the assassination of Heydrich. The destruction of Lidice, with the indiscriminate execution of its male inhabitants and the systematic purge of the leaders who have remained in their own country, are unforgettable **additions** to a long tale of terrible suppression. Their spirit of resistance has not been dampened by these barbarous outrages, and we can feel sure that they will endure these trials with high courage until the hour of their liberation.

5. Extension of Export Control, press statement of July 22, 1942.

It was announced to-day that on and after July 23, the following will require an export permit from the Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before being exported to any country: Fruits, prepared, including fruit pulp, in air-tight metal containers; Fruits, prepared or preserved, n.o.p., including jams, jellies and marmalades; Vegetables, prepared, including baked beans and pork and beans, in air-tight metal containers; Vegetables, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.; Tomato juice, in air-tight metal containers; Fruit and vegetable juices, n.o.p.; Soups in air-tight metal containers; Honey, processed honey, and imitations of honey.

The extension of export control over all prepared fruits and vegetables in any type of container, the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated, was mainly due to this season's short crops, and to the amount of sugar involved, especially in the preserving of fruits. The increasing use of honey in place of sugar, together with the low production of honey this year, has made it necessary to control exports of this commodity also in order to conserve supplies for Canadian use.

I should like to take advantage of this occasion to express again the profound admiration and deep sympathy of the Government of Canada for the Ozeanographic people who have been and valiantly enduring the most bitter opposition their long history. The free people of the world should know that they may be to report on the progress of their work. They have been shocked and horrified by the execution and repression which followed the assassination of Hyacinthe. The Ozeanographic Institute with the assistance of the Institute of the Ozeanographic Institute and the Ozeanographic Institute of the Ozeanographic Institute who have remained in their own country, the Ozeanographic Institute to a long period of Ozeanographic Institute. Their attitude of resistance has not been broken down by various outrages, and we are sure that they will continue their fight with the same determination.

Extension of Export Control, press statement of July 28, 1944

It was announced to-day that on and after July 28, the following will require an export permit from the Export Control Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, before being exported to any country: Fruits, prepared, including fruit pulp, in any form; Metal containers, fruit, prepared or preserved; ... (The text continues with a list of items including various types of fruits, vegetables, and metal containers, but the words are very faint and difficult to read.)

The extension of export control over all prepared fruits and vegetables in any form is a necessary step in the fight against the enemy. It is hoped that this measure will be of great assistance to the Government in its efforts to restrict the export of strategic materials and to ensure that the maximum amount of foodstuffs and other essential commodities are available to the Canadian people. The Government is confident that this measure will be of great assistance to the Canadian people in their fight against the enemy.

SECRET

Mail Service to Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Far East

Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

SECRET

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a mail service for letters and postcards to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East following an agreement by the Government of the U.S.A. to carry such mail via Siberia. Letters and postcards (but not parcels) will be accepted by local post offices in the ordinary way and may be sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the following areas in the Far East: Metropolitan Shanghai and other occupied Chinese territory and Hong Kong. It is hoped that this mail service will be available in the near future for other Japanese occupied territories. There is no provision in this service for the sending of letters by air mail.

General Instructions

1. This is a service of war mail, no postage is required.
2. Parcels or second class mail cannot be accepted.
3. Letters should be brief and clearly written, preferably typed. They should deal with purely personal matters. Any failure to observe these instructions will result in delay and possibly non-delivery, especially in delaying other letters sent at the same time.

Method of Submitting

1. Letters and postcards for prisoners of war and civilian internees should be sent in the upper left hand corner of the front of the envelope. The words "PRISONERS OF WAR POST, SERVICE USE ONLY" should be written in the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
2. Where the name of the internee camp is known it should appear on the envelope. Where the internee camp is not known the address should be sent "CAMP OF INTERNEES, TOKYO".
3. All letters should have the name and address of the sender clearly written on the back of the envelope.

THIS SERVICE IS LIMITED TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

Letters should be sent in the upper left hand corner of the front of the envelope. The words "PRISONERS OF WAR POST, SERVICE USE ONLY" should be written in the upper left hand corner of the envelope. Where the name of the internee camp is known it should appear on the envelope. Where the internee camp is not known the address should be sent "CAMP OF INTERNEES, TOKYO". All letters should have the name and address of the sender clearly written on the back of the envelope.

Sample Addresses

NAVY:

(Officers) - Rank, Initials, Name (in block letters) R.N. (R.N.R. or R.N.V.R.) R.C.N. (R.C.N.V.R.), Name of ship, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

(Ratings) - Rating, Initials, Name (in block letters) Official no., Name of ship, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

ARMY:

(Officers) - Rank, Initials, Name (in block letters), Name of Regiment or Corps, locality where last serving or last heard of, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo. The number of the Battalion should not be mentioned.

(Other Ranks) - Personal No., Rank, Initials, Name (in block letters) Name of Regiment or Corps, Locality where last serving or last heard of, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo. The number of the Battalion should not be mentioned.

AIR FORCE

(Officers) - Rank, Initials, Name (in block letters) R.A.F., etc., Locality where last serving or last heard of, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

(Airmen) - Personal No., Initials, Name (in block letters) R.A.F., R.C.A.F., etc., Locality where last serving or last heard of, name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o The Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

6. Mail Service to Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in Far East, press statement of July 25, 1942.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a mail service for letters and postcards to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East following an agreement by the Government of the U.S.S.R. to carry such mail via Siberia. Letters and postcards (but not parcels) will be accepted by local post offices in the ordinary way and may be sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the following areas in the Far East: Metropolitan Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhaline, Territory of Kwantung, Shanghai and other occupied Chinese territory and Hong Kong. It is hoped that this mail service will be available in the near future for other Japanese occupied territories. There is no provision in this service for the sending of letters by air mail.

General Instructions

1. As this is prisoner of war mail, no postage is required.
2. Parcels or second class mail cannot be accepted.
3. Letters should be brief and clearly written, preferably typed. They should deal with purely personal matters. Any failure to observe these instructions will merely result in delay and possibly non delivery, and may also result in delaying other letters sent at the same time.

Method of Addressing

1. Letters and postcards for prisoners of war and civilian internees should bear in the upper left hand corner the words "PRISONER OF WAR POST, SERVICE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE".
2. Where the name of the Internee Camp is known it should appear on the address. Where the Internee Camp is not known mail should be sent "CARE OF JAPANESE RED CROSS, TOKYO".
3. All letters should have the name and address of the sender clearly written on the back of the envelope.

THIS SERVICE IS LIMITED TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES. Persons wishing to write to non-interneed civilians may do so by means of the "Personal Postal Message" forms available at any postoffice, at a cost of 25 cents (including reply). These messages may now be sent to Japan, Korea, Formosa and Manchuria.

Abilene

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Circular)

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Circular)

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Circular)

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Other Bank)

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Circular)

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including names and dates.

(Circular)

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES:

- Name (in block letters preceded by initials) Name of Unit, Hong Kong (or other place as the case may be) followed in each case by, Name of Internment Camp where known; otherwise c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES:

- Letters and postcards should be endorsed "Prisoners of War Post" - "Service des prisonniers de guerre" in the upper left hand corner, and the form of address should be:-

(a) Name (in block letters preceded by initials) Canadian (or British) Civilian Internee. Name of Internment Camp.

or (b) Name (in block letters preceded by initials) Last known address, Canadian (or British) Civilian Internee, c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
IN CANADA

1.

His Majesty, King Peter of Yugoslavia arrived in Montreal on July 9, 1941, and proceeded to Ottawa where he was the guest of the Governor General and the Princess Alice. Press conferences were given by the King in both Ottawa and Montreal, who was accompanied by Mr. M. Nincic, Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by a group of members of the Yugoslav Cabinet. The following message was received by the Governor General following the conclusion of King Peter's visit:

"Upon leaving Canada I wish to express to Your Excellency, to the Canadian government and the Canadian people my heartiest appreciation for the very warm welcome which they have extended to me during my visit in the Dominion. It has given me the opportunity to admire the war effort of the Canadian people and their decision to continue the fight for the common cause to final victory.

The friendship shown to me will be certainly deeply echoed by the people of Yugoslavia and give them new strength in their decision to resist the invaders and to continue their contribution in the common fight.

May I ask Your Excellency to convey my thanks to Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Countess of Athlone for her gracious hospitality."

(Sgd.) PETER.

