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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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APRIL, 1942

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TABLE OF CONTENTS(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States (March 30, April 6 and 8, 1942) concerning military service.
2. Resolution adopted by Joint Economic Committees respecting agriculture, February 27, 1942, and which came into force on March 19, 1942.
3. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela (April 6, 1942) renewing the commercial modus vivendi of March 26, 1941.
4. Meeting of Pacific War Council, April 15, 1942.
5. Announcement of Air Training Conference to be held in Ottawa, press statement of April 17, 1942.
6. Arrangements between Canada and the United States governing extradition of criminals, statement by Prime Minister, April 29, 1942.

(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE(D) RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(A)

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States
(March 30, April 6 and 8, 1942) concerning military service,

From The Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington,
To The Canadian Minister to the United States, Washington.

March 30, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honor to refer to conversations which have taken place between officers of the Canadian Legation and of the Department with respect to the application of the United States Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to Canadian nationals residing in the United States.

As you are aware the Act provides that with certain exceptions every male citizen of the United States and every other male person residing in the United States between the ages of 18 and 65 shall register. The Act further provides that, with certain exceptions, registrants within specified age limits are liable for active military service in the United States armed forces.

This Government recognizes that from the standpoint of morale of the individuals concerned and the over-all military effort of the countries at war with the Axis Powers, it would be desirable to permit certain classes of individuals who have registered or who may register under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to enlist in the armed forces of a co-belligerent country, should they desire to do so. It will be recalled that during the World War this Government signed conventions with certain associated powers on this subject. The United States Government believes, however, that under existing circumstances the same ends may now be accomplished through administrative action, thus obviating the delays incident to the signing and ratification of conventions.

This Government is prepared, therefore, to initiate a procedure which will permit aliens who have registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, who are nationals of co-belligerent countries and who have not declared their intention of becoming American citizens to elect to serve in the forces of their respective countries, in lieu of service in the armed forces of the United States, at any time prior to their induction into the armed forces of this country. Individuals who so elect will be physically examined by the armed forces of the United States, and if found physically qualified, the results of such examinations will be forwarded to the proper authorities of the co-belligerent nation for determination of acceptability. Upon receipt of notification that an individual is acceptable and also receipt of the necessary travel and meal vouchers from the co-belligerent government involved, the appropriate State Director of the Selective Service System will direct the local Selective Service Board having jurisdiction in the case to send the individual to a designated reception point for induction into active service in the armed forces of the co-belligerent country. If upon arrival it is found that the individual is not acceptable to the armed forces of the co-belligerent country, he shall be liable for immediate induction into the armed forces of the United States.

Before the above-mentioned procedure will be made effective with respect to a co-belligerent country, this Department wishes to receive from the diplomatic representative in Washington of that country a note stating that his government desires to avail itself of the procedure and in so

doing

doing agrees that:

(a) No threat or compulsion of any nature will be exercised by his government to induce any person in the United States to enlist in the forces of any foreign government;

(b) Reciprocal treatment will be granted to American citizens by his government; that is, prior to induction in the armed forces of his government they will be granted the opportunity of electing to serve in the armed forces of the United States in substantially the same manner as outlined above;

(c) No enlistments will be accepted in the United States by his government of American citizens subject to registration or of aliens of any nationality who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens and are subject to registration.

This Government is prepared to make the proposed regime effective immediately with respect to Canada upon the receipt from you of a note stating that your government desires to participate in it and agrees to the stipulations set forth in lettered paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) above.

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

Sumner Welles
Acting Secretary of State

From The Canadian Minister to the United States, Washington,
To The Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

No. 222

April 6, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your Note of March 30, 1942, concerning the application of the United States Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to Canadian nationals residing in the United States.

2. In your Note you make certain proposals which, so far as they affect Canada, may be set forth as follows:-

(1) The Government of the United States is prepared to initiate a procedure which will permit non-declarant Canadian nationals who register under the United States Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to elect, at any time prior to their induction into the Armed Forces of the United States, to serve in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada in lieu of service in the Armed Forces of the United States. Individuals who elect for service with the Canadian Forces will be physically examined by the Armed Forces of the United States; if they are found to be physically qualified, the results of the examinations will be forwarded to the proper authorities of Canada. On receipt from the Canadian Government of notification that an individual is acceptable and also receipt of the necessary travel and meal vouchers, the appropriate State Director of the Selective Service System will direct the local Selective Service board concerned to send the individual to a designated reception point for induction into the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada. If, on arrival at the reception point, the individual is found to be not acceptable to the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, he shall be liable for immediate induction into the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) The Government of the United States is prepared to make the proposed regime effective immediately with respect to Canada on receipt of a Note stating that the Canadian Government desires to participate in the regime and agrees to the following stipulations:-

(a) The Canadian Government shall not exercise any threat or compulsion of any nature to induce any person in the United States to enlist in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada or of any other foreign Government;

(b) The Canadian Government shall grant reciprocal treatment to United States citizens, that is, United States citizens subject to compulsory military service in Canada shall, prior to induction into the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, be granted the opportunity of electing to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States in substantially the same manner as that outlined above;

(c) The Canadian Government shall not accept enlistments in the United States from United States citizens subject to registration or from aliens of any nationality who have declared their intention of becoming United States citizens and are subject to registration.

3. The policy of the Canadian Government and Canadian legislation have been based on the assumption that measures applying compulsory military service to aliens should be founded upon agreement with the interested Governments. The Canadian Government is of the opinion that difficulties might arise if there were general recognition of a right to conscript aliens, implying corresponding rights in other countries to conscript Canadian nationals. The Canadian Government, however, does not wish to raise a legal objection at the present time. In view of the close co-operation between Canada and the United States in the prosecution of the war, and in view of the time that will be saved and of the other undoubted, practical advantages to be derived from the acceptance of these United States proposals, the Canadian Government is prepared to co-operate with the Government of the United States by participating in the regime set forth above, full reciprocity on all points being

assured by the United States Government.

4. The Canadian Government agrees to stipulation (a) on the understanding that the United States Government is willing, if requested, to make a reciprocal promise. It is understood, of course, that the engagement set out in stipulation (a) is limited to the present case and, furthermore, that it is not intended to prevent the Canadian Government from declaring the legal liability of Canadians everywhere, including the United States, to serve in the Canadian Forces, so long as nothing is said or done by the Canadian Government in the United States by way of threat or compulsion. The reason for this reservation is that Canada may decide in the future to create a general legal liability of Canadians abroad to serve in the Canadian Forces similar to the existing provision in the United States Selective Training and Service Act imposing a liability on United States citizens everywhere. If Canada creates such a liability, the Canadian Government would not wish to exclude any part of the globe.

5. The Canadian Government agrees to stipulation (b) on the understanding, firstly, that the United States Government is agreeable to the Canadian Government imposing a liability to compulsory military service on United States citizens residing in Canada, and secondly, that declarant United States citizens in Canada, like declarant Canadian nationals in the United States, will not be granted an opportunity of electing to serve in the armed forces of the country of which they are nationals.

6. The Canadian Government agrees to stipulation (c) on a basis of reciprocity, that is, that the United States will not accept enlistments in Canada from Canadian nationals or from declarant aliens of any

nationality who may be subject to liability to compulsory military service under Canadian law.

7. The Canadian Government assumes that the words "active service in the armed forces of the co-belligerent country" in paragraph four of your note mean, so far as Canada is concerned, full time duty in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada.

8. The Canadian Government understands that nothing in this exchange of notes will be construed as imposing any obligation on the Canadian Government to return to the United States Canadian nationals who may be deemed to be draft delinquents under United States law.

9. In order that non-declarant Canadian nationals in the United States may be informed of the conditions of service in the Naval, Military and Air Forces of Canada, National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa will give the Selective Service System of the United States copies of a pamphlet setting forth the conditions of service, on the understanding that the Selective Service System will make the pamphlets available to non-declarant Canadian nationals who are called up for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States.

10. The Canadian Government trusts that Canadian nationals who are permanent residents of the United States and who elect for service in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada and are accepted by one of those Forces will be permitted to return to the United States at any time within six months after the termination of their service with the Canadian Forces.

I have the honour to be,

etc.

H. H. Wrong
For the Minister.

From The Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington
To The Canadian Charge d'Affaires ad interim in the United
States, Washington.

April 8, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 222 of April 6, 1942, referring to my note of March 30 concerning the application of the United States Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to Canadian nationals residing in the United States and stating that the Canadian Government is prepared to co-operate with the Government of the United States by participating in the regime outlined in my note of March 30, on the understanding that full reciprocity on all points contained therein will be accorded by the Government of the United States.

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the United States hereby assures the Government of Canada full reciprocity with respect to the regime in question and likewise agrees to the understandings, limitations, and assumptions set forth in numbered paragraphs 4 through 9 inclusive of your note under acknowledgment.

With respect to numbered paragraph 10 of your note relating to the return to the United States of Canadian nationals who elect to serve in the Naval,

Military or Air Forces of Canada and are accepted by one of those forces, you are informed that the Department of State is requesting the Department of Justice to recommend to the Congress of the United States the adoption of appropriate legislation with a view to simplifying to the fullest extent possible the reentry to the United States of the individuals in question at any time within six months after the termination of their service with the Canadian Forces.

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

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

2. Resolution adopted by Joint Economic Committees respecting agriculture, February 27, 1942, and which came into force March 19, 1942

I

Resolution (No.8)
respecting cooperation in regard to the
production of oats, barley, flax and soy-
beans and oil

Adopted by the Joint Economic Committees
of Canada and the United States
February 27, 1942

WHEREAS the United States and Canada are confronted by a serious shortage of fats and oils due to inability to obtain customary imports owing to war operations and the shortage of shipping, increased wartime requirements, and the necessity of supplying substantial quantities of these products to the United Nations, chiefly the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

WHEREAS the United States and Canada, in addition to meeting their own expanded requirements, have each undertaken to supply the United Kingdom with extensive quantities of livestock products involving the necessity of increasing the supplies of feed grains; and

WHEREAS an increased supply of oil can be obtained by expanding the acreage of soybeans in the United States and of flax-seed in Canada; and

WHEREAS a material increase in feed supplies can be obtained by expanding the acreage of oats and barley in Canada; and

WHEREAS the facilitating of such a program of expansion would contribute to the joint war effort of the two countries, and at the same time encourage a more effective use of their respective resources;

THEREFORE the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States recommend;

A. That the Governments of the two countries, through their appropriate departments or agencies, undertake the following:

1) The United States to increase its acreage of oil-producing crops with the object of alleviating the impending shortage of oils in both the United States and Canada.

2) Canada to increase its acreage of flax-seed to provide as large a volume as possible for domestic needs and an excess to offset in part the reduction in North American imports of vegetable oil and oil seeds.

3) Canada to increase its acreage of oats and barley with the object of obtaining adequate supplies of feed grains for the expanded live-stock program of Canada and supplementary supplies for the United States.

B. That in order to encourage such a program, while at the same time providing necessary assurances in the matter of

market outlets, the respective Governments agree, effective from next autumn, that:

- 1) Canada shall facilitate the delivery in the United States, at the then current United States prices, of whatever quantity of flax-seed, oats, and barley Canada may be in a position to supply;
- 2) The United States shall not impose additional restrictions on the importation of flax-seed, oats and barley moving from Canada to the United States;
- 3) The United States shall facilitate the sale to Canada, at the then current United States prices, of whatever quantity of vegetable oils or vegetable oil seeds the United States may be in a position to supply;
- 4) Canada shall not impose additional restrictions on the importation of vegetable oils or vegetable oil seeds moving from the United States to Canada.

February 27, 1942.

W.A. MacKINTOSH,
Chairman, Canadian Committee.

ALVIN H. HANSEN,
Chairman, United States Committee

II

Resolution (No. 9)
for facilitating the movement of
agricultural machinery and farm
labour across the international
boundary

Adopted by the Joint Economic
Committees of Canada and the
United States February 27, 1942

The Joint Economic Committee of Canada and the United States recommend that the Governments of the two countries take suitable action:

1) To permit used agricultural machines and their operators or normal crews, to move across the border without payment of duty, with a minimum of restrictions, and with such regulations as either country may consider necessary to insure that the machines or members of the crews return within a specified time to the country from which they came.

2) To facilitate the seasonal movement of farm labour across the common boundary under such rules and regulations as will further the efficient distribution of labour for peak requirements.

The reasons for these recommendations are:

Shortages of agricultural machines and of farm labour skilled in their use impede the wartime agricultural programmes both in Canada and in the United States; and scarcities of steel and other metals limit the current output of labour-saving machinery. The movement of machines within each country has contributed to economies in the use of machines and labour and achieved greater efficiency of agricultural output. The removal of such regulations and restrictions as now impede the movements across the common boundary of both farm machines and the labour associated with them, would further increase their efficient use, thereby contributing to the common war effort.

Seasonal requirements for farm labour especially in adjacent areas of Canada and the United States ordinarily occur in a time sequence that gives opportunity for the movement of such labour, especially at planting and harvest time when labour shortage caused by the war might have serious effects on farm production in many localities on both sides of the border.

February 27, 1942.

W. A. MacKINTOSH,
Chairman, Canadian Committee.

ALVIN H. HANSEN,
Chairman, United States Committee.

APPENDIX

PRESS STATEMENT
MADE BY
THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA ON
APRIL 10, 1942

The Prime Minister announced to-day the approval by the Canadian Government of two joint arrangements affecting agriculture, which were recommended by the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States. The arrangements have also met the approval of the President of the United States. The first arrangement provides for increasing the production of oil-bearing crops in the United States and of oats, barley and flax in Canada, to meet wartime needs of both countries. The second arrangement provides for facilitating the seasonal movement of farm labour and machinery across the common boundary.

The approval of these joint arrangements marks one of the first positive actions on the agricultural front to further closer economic collaboration between the two Nations in the common war effort. Without changing the existing tariff structure, these arrangements provide for more effective utilization of the joint agricultural resources of the two countries for the production of certain farm products needed in the war effort.

Both nations are confronted by a shortage of fats and oils due to the loss of imported supplies, increased wartime requirements and the necessity of supplying substantial quantities of those products to our allies. The increase in the acreage of oats and barley in Canada will not only provide more adequate feed supplies for the expanding livestock program of Canada, but will make possible a greater expansion this season of soybean production in the Corn Belt of the United States by permitting crop acreage that would otherwise be used for feed grain production to be shifted without impairing feed resources.

In order to bring about the desired increase in production, the Canadian Government has adopted a definite program to encourage wheat growers to shift surplus wheat land into oats, barley, and flax. The arrangement further strengthens the oil crop production goal program already set up in the United States and will aid in the attainment of the goals.

Copies of the full text of the approved recommendations and arrangements are attached. The Canadian Government has directed the affected departments and agencies to take all possible action to give effect to the joint arrangements.

APPENDIX

THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA ON
APRIL 10, 1952
AT OTTAWA

The Prime Minister approved the arrangements by the Canadian Government of the arrangements affecting the export of wheat to the United States. The arrangements have been approved by the President of the United States. The first shipment of wheat to the United States is expected to be made in the near future.

The Prime Minister is pleased to announce that the Canadian Government has agreed to a joint arrangement with the United States for the export of wheat. This arrangement will provide for the export of wheat from Canada to the United States in the amount of 100,000 bushels per month. The arrangement is a long-term one and will be subject to review at a later date.

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Both sides in the negotiations have agreed to the terms of the arrangement. The arrangement will provide for the export of wheat from Canada to the United States in the amount of 100,000 bushels per month. This arrangement is a long-term one and will be subject to review at a later date.

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3. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing for one year the commercial modus vivendi of the 26th March, 1941

Signed at Caracas, April 6, 1942

I

The British Minister at Caracas
to the Venezuelan Foreign Minister

BRITISH LEGATION

Caracas, April 6, 1942

Monsieur le Ministre,

In accordance with instructions received by me from the Government of Canada, I have the honour to place on record in this note that it has been agreed between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of Venezuela that the "modus vivendi" which regulates the commercial relations between the two countries which was signed at Caracas on the 26th March 1941 and which came into force on the 7th April 1941, shall be renewed without modification for a further period of one year that is to say until the 6 April 1943, as provided for in the notes which constituted the "modus vivendi".

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

D. ST. CLAIR GAINER

II

The Foreign Minister of Venezuela
to the British Minister at Caracas

Caracas, April 6, 1942

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm by this note that I have been authorized by my Government to renew, without modifications for a further period of one year, until the 6th of April 1943, the commercial modus-vivendi which was concluded between the United States of Venezuela and Canada, at Caracas, on the 26th day of March, 1941, and which came into force on the 7th April of the same year.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

C. PARA-PEREZ

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
LONDON

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the term of office of the members of the Council of the League of Nations.

The British Government is in agreement with the proposal.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR BURNHAM
Secretary of State

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
LONDON

II

The Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom
to the British Minister

It is the pleasure of the British Government to inform you that the proposal for the extension of the term of office of the members of the Council of the League of Nations has been approved by the British Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR BURNHAM
Secretary of State

4. Meeting of Pacific War Council, Washington, April 15, 1942.

The Prime Minister attended the third meeting of the Pacific War Council held in Washington on April 15, 1942. He was accompanied to Washington by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

5. Announcement of Air Training Conference to be held in Ottawa, press statement of April 17, 1942.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President announced today that, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, a Conference in which all of the United Nations with Air Training Programmes under way, either in the United States or Canada, would be invited to participate would be held in Ottawa early in May.

The purpose of the meeting lies along the lines of further united military efforts. The meeting in Ottawa would extend the Air Programmes to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel.

Great progress has already been made in pooling the aeroplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the Conference developed out of the recognition of the desirability of more closely co-ordinating the British Commonwealth (including Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) Air Training Plan with the greatly extended Air Training Programme undertaken by the United States and others of the United Nations. In addition these would include China, Norway, The Netherlands and several others which are already at war with the Axis.

The United Kingdom Government were consulted in advance and fully concurred in the plans made public today.

6. Arrangements between Canada and the United States governing extradition of criminals, statement by Prime Minister, April 29, 1942.

Right Hon. W.L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): A new and comprehensive extradition treaty between Canada and the United States was signed this morning in Washington. The signatories of the treaty were the Canadian minister in the United States, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, for Canada; and Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State for the United States.

The new treaty, which governs the arrangements between Canada and the United States for the extradition of criminals who have fled from one country to another, replaces a series of treaties and conventions which began with the Ashburton-Webster treaty 1842, which was subsequently modified by conventions in 1889, 1900, 1905, 1922, and 1925. In 1931 a new treaty, similar to that now signed between Canada and the United States, was entered into between Great Britain and the United States. While the 1931 treaty replaced the Ashburton-Webster treaty and other conventions, it had no effect upon the position of Canada and the United States. Such modifications as have been made in the new treaty are designed to

The first meeting of the ...

was held on April 18, 1948.

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

Agreement between Canada and the United States Government

April 28, 1948

The ...

The ...

The ...

(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

1. With reference to paragraph 3 of page 21 of the March Bulletin, Mr. Victor Podoski, Minister of Poland, has stated that the following have been appointed officers of the Polish Legation at Ottawa:

Mr. Wladyslaw Kicki, Secretary of Legation
Lt.-Col. Janusz Ilinski, Military Attache
Mr. Stefan Michalski, Financial Counsellor

2. On April 2, 1942, Mr. Daniel Steen presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House the Letter of Credence by which the King of Norway accredits him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada. Mr. Steen was introduced to the Governor General by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Norman Robertson. Mr. Steen has been Consul General of Norway at Montreal since 1934. Prior to that date he was counsellor of the Norwegian Legation at Washington and at London.

The following will be the members of the Norwegian Legation staff:

Mr. Knut Lykke, First Secretary
Major Valdemar Ebbesen, Military Attache
Mr. Vilhelm Paus, Attache.

3. Honourable Herbert V. Evatt, LL.D., Attorney General and Minister for External Affairs of Australia, arrived in Ottawa on April 8 accompanied by Mrs. Evatt and Mr. W.S. Robinson, an adviser on matters of supply. In response to an invitation extended to them by His Excellency the Governor General and H.R.H. Princess Alice, Dr. and Mrs. Evatt were guests at Government House during their stay, though the Governor General and Princess Alice were absent from the Capital on a western tour.

Dr. Evatt met the members of the War Committee of the Cabinet and later saw the representatives of the Press on the afternoon of April 8. That evening Dr. and Mrs. Evatt were guests at dinner of the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada. On Thursday, April 9, Dr. Evatt spoke at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier, and in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Evatt dined with the High Commissioner for Australia, Sir William Glasgow and Lady Glasgow. On Friday, April 10, Dr. and Mrs. Evatt left Ottawa by motor for Quebec City where they met the Premier of Quebec and other Quebec provincial ministers. They left Quebec on Saturday on their return journey to Washington.

ACTS AND REVIEWS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA

When reference is made to the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, it is to be understood that the Acts are those which have been passed by the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

On April 2, 1912, the Department of the Interior received from the Hon. J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, dated April 2, 1912, in which he stated that the following Acts had been passed by the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada:

The Acts are as follows: The Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1912.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1912, are as follows: The Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1912.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1912, are as follows: The Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1912.

4. Mr. Bing-Shuey Lee, First Secretary, and Miss Lucy Tou, Attache, Chinese Legation, have arrived in Ottawa. Mr. Lee prefers this romanization of his name rather than that previously given by the Legation and shown at the top of page 7 of the February Bulletin.

5. The Prime Minister made the following announcement in the House of Commons on April 21, 1942, concerning the appointment of the Hon. Frank Langstone as High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada:

The house will be pleased, I am sure, to know that this morning, at Wellington, the Prime Minister of New Zealand announced that the Hon. Frank Langstone has been appointed to represent New Zealand in Canada as high commissioner in this country. Mr. Langstone has had an important public career, having served in the House of Representatives of New Zealand, also having been Minister of Lands and Native Affairs in his own country. He is also well known to a number of our citizens, having visited Canada last year in connection with obtaining essential munitions and equipment for New Zealand. I should like to say how welcome Mr. Langstone's appointment to Ottawa as high commissioner of New Zealand will be by both the government and the people of Canada.

With Mr. Langstone's appointment we will now have in Ottawa high commissioners from all the self-governing parts of the British empire, just as Canada is represented in all parts of the British empire by our high commissioners.

Mr. [Name] and Miss [Name] have arrived in Ottawa, Ontario, and have been assigned to the [Name] office. The [Name] office is located at [Address].

The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address].

The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address].

The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address]. The [Name] office is located at [Address].

(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Charge d'Affaires to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands is returning to Ottawa for consultation. He is expected to arrive in Canada shortly.

(D) RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The following numbers of the Canada Treaty Series have been issued in both French and English:-

Canada Treaty Series, 1942, No. 2: Convention and Protocol between Canada and the United States of America for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes. (This Convention has not yet been ratified).

Canada Treaty Series, 1942, No. 3: Exchange of Notes (February 26 and March 9, 1942) between Canada and the United States of America relating to the Application and interpretation of the (Rush-Bagot) agreement concerning the naval forces on the Great Lakes effected by an Exchange of Notes dated 28-29 April, 1817. In force March 9, 1942.

