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1941

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BULLETIN

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INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN CONSUL SERVICE

(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Ratification of Protocol to Modify International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, July 21, 1941

The Ratification by Canada of the Protocol to modify the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937, was deposited at London, July 21, 1941. The Protocol was signed at London, June 24, 1938, and came into force definitively on December 30, 1938. The Protocol came into force for Canada on July 21, 1941.

2. Freezing of Japanese Assets in Canada

On July 25th, the Prime Minister announced that the necessary steps had been taken to prevent the withdrawal of assets in Canada belonging to residents of Japan. This "freezing" Order paralleled action taken by the United Kingdom and the United States. It provided that permission of the Foreign Exchange Control Board must be obtained for any financial transactions affecting residents of Japan.

Similar action was taken with regard to Chinese assets in Canada at the request of the Chinese Government.

The action taken with regard to Japan represents the first time such an order has been applied to a non-belligerent country which has not been occupied by Germany or Italy.

3. Termination of Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

On July 27th, Canada gave notice of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty insofar as it affects this country, as a further reprisal for Japan's move southward into French Indo-China.

The termination of the Treaty will take effect in twelve months from the date of denunciation. The action taken by Canada in this respect is parallel to that of the United Kingdom.

The Treaty in question is the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911, to which Canada adhered in 1913.

4. Exchange of Ratifications of August 13, 1941 Supplementary Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed December 13, 1940

On August 13, 1941, at Washington, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. H.H. Wrong, exchanged the President's Proclamation and His Majesty's Ratification, of the Supplementary Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed on December 13, 1940.

This Agreement, which relates solely to silver or black foxes, silver or black fox furs and skins, and related articles, amends the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed on November 17, 1938, by imposing quantitative limitation on import of all of those articles into the United States and prescribing the rate of import duties on silver or black fox furs and skins imported into the United States.

Pursuant to its own terms, the Supplementary Agreement came into force provisionally on December 20, 1940. It will come into force definitively on August 14, 1941.

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Ratification of Protocol to Modify International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, July 17, 1941

The ratification by Canada of the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, July 17, 1941, was deposited at Ottawa on June 27, 1941. The Protocol was signed at London on July 19, 1938, and came into force on July 22, 1938. The Protocol was signed at London on December 17, 1938.

Termination of Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

On July 27, 1941, the Prime Minister announced that the necessary steps had been taken to prevent the withdrawal of assets belonging to residents of Japan. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of the Exchange Control Act, 1939, which provides that the Government may, in its discretion, prohibit the export of assets belonging to residents of Japan. Similar action was taken with regard to Japanese assets in Canada. The Government has also taken steps to prevent the export of assets belonging to residents of Japan. The Government has also taken steps to prevent the export of assets belonging to residents of Japan.

Exchange of Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

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Exchange of Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

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Exchange of Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

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5. Ratification of Peace Commission Treaty, August 13, 1941.

On August 13, 1941, at Washington, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. H. H. Wrong, exchanged ratifications of the Peace Commission Treaty between Canada and the United States, and the Treaty at once entered into force. The Treaty was signed in Washington on September 6, 1940.

It amended, in its application to Canada, the 1914 Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

The 1914 treaty between Great Britain and the United States provided for the establishment of an international commission to investigate and report on disputes between the two parties.

The new 1940 treaty between Canada and the United States amends the 1914 treaty by establishing a separate commission between Canada and the United States.

Similar amending treaties have been signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, respectively.

6. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Ecuador, August 26, 1941.

Notes were exchanged in Quito on August 26, 1941, constituting a modus vivendi and providing for the reciprocal extension of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment and the consequent removal by Ecuador of the 50 per cent surtax on Canadian goods imported into Ecuador, which has been imposed since 1936. It gives to Canada the benefits of the preferential rates of duty which Ecuador has been according the United States on a wide range of products.

The Canadian Trade Mission which negotiated this Agreement was headed by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who signed the note on behalf of Canada. The Ecuadorean note was signed by Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Ecuador.

On September 29, 1941, an Order in Council was approved in Ottawa implementing on Canada's part the terms of the modus vivendi signed in Quito on August 26, 1941. It comes into force on and after October 1, 1941, and will remain in force unless terminated by one of the parties on three months' notice.

7. Signing of Joint Declaration between Canada and Peru, September 2, 1941.

On September 2, 1941, at Lima, the Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, subscribed to a Joint Declaration, affirming the desire of the two Governments to conclude an unconditional Most-Favoured-Nation Trade Agreement. Negotiations of a similar nature which the Peruvian authorities are carrying on with other countries made it impracticable to conclude a definitive Agreement during the week the Mission spent in Peru. When these negotiations are further advanced, it is believed the opportunity will be presented of considering the conclusion of a Most-Favoured-Nation Agreement. In the meantime, both Governments will maintain contact with one another and conduct further investigations into means of developing reciprocal trade with a view to the speedy conclusion of an Agreement when the opportunity offers.

Ratification of Peace Commission Treaty, August 26, 1941.

On August 15, 1941, at Washington, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. H. H. Wong, exchanged ratifications of the Peace Commission Treaty between Canada and the United States, and the Treaty at once entered into force. The Treaty was signed in Washington on September 6, 1940. It amended, in its application to Canada, the 1914 Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. The 1914 Treaty between Great Britain and the United States provided for the establishment of an international commission to investigate and report on disputes between the two countries. The new 1940 Treaty between Canada and the United States amends the 1914 Treaty by establishing a separate commission between Canada and the United States. Similar amending treaties have been signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, respectively.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States, August 26, 1941.

Notes were exchanged in Ottawa on August 26, 1941, constituting a modus vivendi and providing for the reciprocal extension of most-favored-nation treatment and the consequent removal by Canada of the 50 per cent tariff on Canadian goods imported into Canada, which has been imposed since 1936. It gives to Canada the benefits of the preferential rates of duty which Canada has been accorded by the United States on a wide range of products. The Canadian Trade Mission which reported this Agreement was headed by the Hon. James A. Mackenzie, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who signed the notes on behalf of Canada. The Canadian note was signed by Dr. J. L. Tomlinson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on August 26, 1941, and was approved by the Cabinet on August 26, 1941. It came into force on and after October 1, 1941, and will remain in force unless terminated by one of the parties on three months' notice.

Agreement of Joint Declaration between Canada and Peru.

On August 26, 1941, the Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. James A. Mackenzie, reported to a joint declaration calling for the resumption of trade relations between the two countries. The declaration was signed by the Hon. J. L. Tomlinson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on August 26, 1941, and was approved by the Cabinet on August 26, 1941. It came into force on and after October 1, 1941, and will remain in force unless terminated by one of the parties on three months' notice.

8. Agreement Permitting Unarmed Members of the Canadian Forces in Uniform to Visit the United States, and Unarmed Members of the United States Forces in Uniform to Visit Canada, September 4, 1941

A reciprocal Agreement was reached at Ottawa on September 4, 1941, between Canada and the United States, to permit unarmed members of the military, naval and air forces of each country to travel in uniform to the other country and wear uniform while in that country. It is provided that (1) the privileges thus granted to military personnel shall not be construed as waiving or modifying in any way Immigration regulations of the other country, or permitting the actual movement of troops by one country through the territory of the other, (2) military personnel of one country proceeding to the territory of the other shall have in their possession valid military papers, i.e., "leave of absence" papers, soldier's "pass", or a Naval "identification card" or "leave ticket" if travelling for personal reasons; or "official orders" if travelling on duty.

The Agreement, which is terminable by either Government on notice, supersedes the arrangement effected between the two Governments by the Exchange of Notes dated March 7, April 5 and June 22, 1939, as amended by the further Exchange of Notes dated May 17 and May 29, 1940.

The Agreement was effected by an Exchange of Notes, the United States Note, dated August 28, 1941, having been signed by the United States Minister to Canada, Mr. J. Pierrepoint Moffat, and the Canadian Note, dated September 4, 1941, by Mr. Laurent Beaudry, for the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Agreement became effective on September 11, 1941.

9. Signing of Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile, September 10, 1941

On September 10, 1941, the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon signed on behalf of Canada a Trade Agreement between Canada and Chile providing for reciprocal extension of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment with certain derogations relating to advantages extended by Canada to the British Empire and by Chile to the contiguous countries of the Argentine, Bolivia and Peru.

The Agreement will come into force thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and remain in force for two years, but thereafter continues in force for further periods of one year each until either party gives notice before the expiration of any such period. It is proposed, however, to bring the Agreement into effect provisionally as from October 15th.

10. Extension of Trade Agreement between Canada and New Zealand, September 25, 1941

The Trade Agreement between Canada and New Zealand, signed at Ottawa and Wellington on April 23, 1932, and since extended and modified from time to time, was extended on September 25, 1941, for an indefinite period, to continue in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Government gives to the other notice in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

A reciprocal agreement was reached between Canada and the United States on September 11, 1941, regarding the exchange of military personnel and the movement of military personnel between the two countries. The agreement provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis. The agreement also provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis. The agreement also provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis.

Exchange of Military Personnel between Canada and the United States
September 11, 1941

On September 11, 1941, the Hon. J. A. G. Reith, Minister of External Affairs, on behalf of Canada, and the Hon. E. A. Tamm, Secretary of War, on behalf of the United States, signed a reciprocal agreement regarding the exchange of military personnel between the two countries. The agreement provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis. The agreement also provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis.

Exchange of Military Personnel between Canada and the United States
September 11, 1941

The Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed at Ottawa and Washington on September 11, 1941, provides for the exchange of military personnel between the two countries. The agreement provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis. The agreement also provides that military personnel of one country may be permitted to travel in the territory of the other country for the purpose of military training, or for other reasons, provided that the personnel of the other country are permitted to do so on an equal basis.

11. Signing of Trade Agreement between Canada and the Argentine Republic, October 2, 1941.

On October 2, 1941, the Hon. J.A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, signed on behalf of Canada a Trade Agreement between Canada and the Argentine Republic which confirms the exchange of ~~Most-Favoured-Nation~~ treatment in all tariff matters between the two countries. Similar agreement was reached with respect to rates and allocation of foreign exchange made available for commercial transactions, and to the allocation of quotas with respect to the control of foreign exchange and imports.

The advantages now accorded by Canada to the British Empire, and the advantages accorded by the Argentine Republic exclusively to contiguous countries, are excepted from the operation of this Agreement.

This Agreement is to come into force thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and is to remain in force for a period of two years, and thereafter until termination by either Government. Pending the definitive coming into force of the Agreement, its provisions, which substantially carry forward those of the Anglo-Argentine Treaty of 1925, are to be applied by the two Governments on and after November 15, 1941.

12. Signing of Trade Agreement between Canada and Brazil, October 17, 1941.

The Trade Agreement with Brazil signed on October 17 by the Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Jean Desy, Canadian Minister to Brazil, provided for mutual exchange of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment in tariff and exchange matters. This Trade Agreement came into effect provisionally as from the date of signature.

The new agreement will supersede an Exchange of Notes of June 12, 1937, providing for mutual concession of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment in tariff matters.

13. International Wheat Meetings held at Washington, D.C.

At the invitation of the United States Government, a series of meetings have been held in Washington, D.C., commencing on July 9th, 1941, between officials of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia to discuss problems regarding the international trade in wheat and to consider what steps might be recommended to their Governments with

11. Argentine-Argentine Agreement between Canada and the

On October 2, 1937, the Hon. J.A. Mackinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, signed an agreement with the Argentine Government which confirms the existing most-favored-nation treatment in all matters between the two countries. Similar agreements have been reached with respect to rates and allocation of foreign exchange made available for commercial purposes and to the allocation of goods with respect to the control of foreign exchange and imports.

The advantages now accorded by Canada to the Argentine and the advantages accorded by the Argentine to Canada are exclusively to countries which are exempted from the operation of the agreement.

The agreement is to come into force thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and is to remain in force for a period of two years, and thereafter in full force by either Government. The ratifications coming into force of the agreement, which substantially confirm the existing most-favored-nation treatment, are to be applied by the two Governments on and after November 10, 1937.

12. Argentine-Argentine Agreement between Canada and Brazil

The Hon. J.A. Mackinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, signed an agreement with Brazil on October 2, 1937, which confirms the existing most-favored-nation treatment in tariff and exchange matters. This agreement came into effect on the date of signature.

The agreement will supersede an Exchange of Ratifications, 1937, providing for most-favored-nation treatment in tariff matters.

13. International Exchange of Information

The Hon. J.A. Mackinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been holding discussions with the United States Government regarding the exchange of information in tariff and exchange matters. It is understood that the United States Government is interested in the exchange of information regarding tariff and exchange matters, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached in the near future.

regard to the wheat surplus problem. The Canadian Delegation was made up of the following persons:

- Mr. George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board
- Mr. R.V. Biddulph, European Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board
- Mr. Charles Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics
- Mr. A.M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services, Department of Agriculture
- Mr. J.E. Coyne, Financial Attache, Canadian Legation Washington.

Following the recess of the previous meeting on August 3, 1941, these discussions were resumed on October 14, 1941.

14. Meeting of Allied Representatives in London, September 24, 1941

A meeting of representatives of Allied Governments took place in London on September 24th. Canada was represented on this occasion by the Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office. Two Resolutions were passed at this meeting, one dealing with the post-war reprovisioning of Europe, and the other associating Allied Governments with the eight principles of the Atlantic Declaration.

15. Meeting of Canadian and United States Officials on Tax Problems.

A meeting was held in Ottawa on October 6, 7, and 8 between representatives of Canada and the United States concerning tax problems arising out of Canadian and United States fiscal legislation. Consideration of these questions is to be resumed shortly in Washington.

16. Meetings of Permanent Joint Board on Defence

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence met in Montreal on July 29 and 30, and in New York on September 9 and 10.

17. Meetings of Joint Economic Committees

Meetings of the Joint Economic Committees were held in Washington on July 15 and 16, in Ottawa on August 8 and 9, and in New York on October 10 and 11. The next meeting is to be held in Montreal early in November.

regards to the wheat surplus problem. The Canadian Delegation was made up of the following persons:

- Mr. George H. Meivoy, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board
- Mr. R. V. Biddisford, European Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board
- Mr. Charles Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Statistics Dominion Bureau of Statistics
- Mr. A. M. Snow, Director of Marketing, Department of Agriculture
- Mr. J. E. Gynn, Financial Advisor, Canadian Legation, Washington.

Following the recess of the previous meeting on August 2, 1941, these discussions were resumed on October 14, 1941.

Meeting of Allied Representatives in London, September 24, 1941

A meeting of representatives of Allied Governments took place in London on September 24, 1941. The meeting was presided over by the Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office. Two Resolutions were passed at this meeting, one dealing with the representation of Europe, and the other dealing with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Meeting of Canadian and United States Officials on Tax Problems

A meeting was held in Ottawa on October 1, 1941, between representatives of Canada and the United States concerning tax problems arising out of Canadian and United States fiscal legislation. The object of these questions is to be resumed shortly in Washington.

Meeting of Canadian Joint Board on Defense

The Permanent Joint Board on Defense met in Montreal on June 22 and 23, and in New York on September 9 and 10, 1941.

Meeting of Joint Economic Committee

Meetings of the Joint Economic Committee were held in Montreal on July 12, 1941, in Ottawa on August 5 and 6, and in New York on October 10 and 11, 1941. The next meeting is to be held in Montreal early in November.

18.

Canadian Representation at Conference of
International Labour Organization

The following delegates represented Canada at the special conference of the International Labour Organization held in New York City beginning on October 27th:

Delegates representing the Government of Canada:

Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, Ottawa
Hon. Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the
United States.

Alternate Delegates:

Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.
Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.
Hon. Edgar Rochette, Minister of Labour for
Quebec, Quebec, P.Q.

Delegate representing the Employers of Canada:

Mr. W.C. Coulter, Toronto, Ontario, President of
the Coulter Copper and Brass
Co. Ltd.

Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada:

Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ontario, President of the
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates:

Mr. A.R. Mosher, Ottawa, President of the Canadian
Congress of Labour
Mr. Alfred Charpentier, Montreal, President of the
Confederation of Catholic Workers
of Canada
Mr. Alfred Rive, Secretary, Department of External
Affairs, Ottawa

Technical Advisers to the Employers' Delegates:

Mr. A.R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, Vice-Chairman,
Babcock-Wilcox Company and
Goldie-McCulloch, Ltd.
Mr. H.W. Macdonnell, Toronto, Ontario, Legal
Secretary and Secretary of the
Industrial Relations Committee,
Canadian Manufacturers Association

Technical Advisers to the Workpeople's Delegate:

Mr. Arthur D'Aoust, Ottawa, Ontario, Secretary-
Treasurer of the Trades and
Labour Congress of Canada
Mr. John W. Bruce, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canadian
Organizer of the United Association
of Plumbers and Steamfitters of
the United States and Canada

Canadian Representation at Conference of International Labour Organization

The following delegates represented Canada at the special conference of the International Labour Organization held in New York City beginning on October 27th.

Delegates representing the Government of Canada:
Hon. Norman A. McLean, Minister of Labour, Ottawa
Hon. Leighton McCarry, Canadian Minister to the United States.

Alternate Delegates:

Dr. Bruce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.
Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Edgar Rochester, Minister of Labour for Quebec, Quebec, P. Q.

Delegates representing the Employers of Canada:

Mr. W. O. Coulter, Toronto, Ontario, President of the Coulter Copper and Brass Co. Ltd.

Delegates representing the Workpeople of Canada:

Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ontario, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical Advisers to the Government:

Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, Montreal, President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Mr. Alfred Rive, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Technical Advisers to the Employers:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, Vice-Chairman, Babcock-Wilcox Company and Goldie-McCallion, Ltd.

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto, Ontario, Legal Secretary and Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Technical Advisers to the Workpeople's Delegates:

Mr. Arthur G. Acheson, Ottawa, Ontario, Secretary, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Mr. Thomas W. Bruce, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canadian Organizer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

Observers:

Mr. Louis Fine, Conciliation Officer, Department of
Labour for Ontario, Toronto
Mr. James O'Connell Maher, Quebec, P.Q.

Secretary of Delegation

Dr. W.J. Couper, Special Assistant Department of
Labour, Ottawa

19. Establishment of Canada-United States Joint Defense
Production Committee

It was announced on November 5, 1941 that the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States had accepted a recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States that a Joint Defense Production Committee be established for the purpose of coordinating most effectively the capacities of the two countries for the production of defense material.

The Resolution of the Joint Economic Committees is as follows:

WHEREAS:

(A) At Hyde Park on April 20, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed "as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defense articles which it is best able to produce, and above all, produce quickly, and that production program should be coordinated to this end"; and

(B) The two Governments have established joint bodies in the field of military strategy (the Permanent Joint Board on Defense), in the field of primary materials (the Joint Materials Coordinating Committee), and in the field of general economic relations (the Joint Economic Committees); but

(C) No machinery has been established for the specific purpose of most effectively coordinating capacities of the two countries for the production of defense material;

THEREFORE, The Joint Economic Committees

RECOMMEND:

(1) That the Government of Canada and of the United States establish a joint committee on defense production to survey the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense material in each country to the end that in mobilizing the resources of the two countries each country should provide for the common defense effort the defense articles which it is best able to produce, taking into consideration the desirability of so arranging production for defense purposes as to minimize, as far as possible and consistent with the maximum defense effort, maladjustments in the post-defense period;

(2) That the said joint committee be directed to report report from time to time to the Prime Minister of Canada and to the President of the United States, with such recommendations as are found to be necessary to secure the purposes set forth above, as well as reports on progress made under their recommendations.

Mr. James O'Connell, Minister, Department of
Labour for Ontario, Toronto

Mr. James O'Connell, Minister, Department of
Labour for Ontario, Toronto

Dr. W.J. Goggin, Special Assistant, Department of
Labour, Ottawa

Establishment of Canada-United States Joint Defense
Production Committee

On November 8, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States had accepted a recommendation of the Joint Defense Production Committee established for the purpose of coordinating most effectively the production of defense materiel for the two countries. The Joint Defense Production Committee follows:

(A) At Hyde Park on April 30, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this country for the production of defense materiel, the Government should be coordinated with the Government of the United States.

(B) The two Governments have established Joint Defense Production Committees in the field of primary materiel, in the field of secondary materiel, and in the field of general economic materiel.

(C) No mechanism has been established for the purpose of most effectively coordinating production of the two countries for the production of defense materiel.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
(1) That the Government of Canada and the United States establish a Joint Committee on Defense Production to survey the capacity and potential capacity of the two countries for the production of defense materiel.

(2) That the Government of Canada and the United States establish a Joint Defense Production Committee to coordinate the production of defense materiel in the two countries.

(3) That the Government of Canada and the United States establish a Joint Defense Production Committee to coordinate the production of defense materiel in the two countries.

(3) That the said joint committee be furnished with such studies as have already been initiated in this field by the Joint Economic Committees and the Joint Materials Coordinating Committee; that the said joint committee be directed currently to furnish to the Joint Economic Committees copies of its surveys, findings and recommendations and reports, and to take appropriate steps to insure a continuing liaison between its secretariat and members and the secretariat and members of the Joint Economic Committees; and that the said joint committee be invited to consult with the Joint Economic Committees through joint meetings or otherwise, as occasion may indicate to be desirable, particularly with regard to the objective of minimizing post-defense economic maladjustments.

The following persons have been appointed as members of the Joint Committee on Defense Production:

Canadian Committee

G. K. Sheils, Chairman,

Harry J. Carmichael,

J. R. Donald,

R. P. Bell,

H. R. MacMillan,

W. Gordon,

Lesslie R. Thomson, Secretary

Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply
Director General of Gun and Tank Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply
Director General of Explosive and Chemicals Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply
Director General, Aircraft Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply
President of Wartime Merchant Shipping, Limited
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Finance
Associate Economics Adviser, Department of Munitions and Supply

United States Committee

Hilo Perkin, Chairman

James Forrestal,

W.H. Harrison,

Robert P. Patterson,

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,

Howard L. Vickery,

Executive Director, Economic Defense Board
Under-Secretary of the Navy
Director, Production Division, Office of Production Division, Office of Production Management.
Under-Secretary of War
Lend-Lease Administrator
Vice Chairman, Maritime Commission

(5) That the said joint committee be furnished with such statistics as have already been furnished in this field by the Joint Economic Committee and the Joint Munitions Committee; that the said joint committee be directed to make appropriate studies to insure a close liaison between its secretariat and members and members of the Joint Economic Committee; that the said joint committee be directed to conduct such studies as may be necessary to indicate to the Joint Economic Committee through its secretariat the manner in which the objectives of minimizing post-war economic readjustments.

The following persons have been appointed as members of the Joint Committee on Defense Production:

Canadian Committee

G. K. Shultz, Chairman
Henry J. Gaisner

J. R. Donald

R. P. Bell

H. R. Imhoff

W. Gordon

Joseph R. Thomson, Secretary

United States Committee

W. H. Perkins, Chairman

James Forrestal
W. H. Harrison

Robert T. ...
Edward ...

Deputy Minister of Munitions
and Supply
Director General of Munitions
Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply
Director General, Munitions
Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply
President of ...
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Minister of Munitions
Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply

Executive Director, Board
of Defense Production
Director, Production
Division, Office of
Production Management
Under Secretary of War
and Assistant Secretary
of War

(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN OTTAWA

1. The office of the Consulate General of the Argentine has been transferred from Ottawa to Montreal. Mr. Saul Aguilar, Consul General of the Argentine, left Ottawa early in September, and, after a vacation in the Argentine, will assume his duties in Montreal.
2. The following changes in the staff of the United States Legation in Ottawa have been made:
 - (a) Mr. John F. Simmons, Counsellor and Consul General, has been transferred from Ottawa to Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Simmons left Ottawa in August.
 - (b) Mr. Lewis Clark has been appointed to the United States Legation at Ottawa as Consul and Second Secretary.
 - (c) Captain Oliver M. Read, Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air, has been relieved by Commander Edmond W. Strother.
 - (d) Captain Harry D. McHenry, Assistant Naval Attache, has been appointed United States Naval Observer at Halifax.
 - (e) Commander Cummings L. Lothrop has been appointed Assistant Naval Attache and Assistant Naval Attache for Air.
3. Mr. F. de Murtinho-Braga, formerly Vice Consul of Brazil at Montreal, has been appointed Second Secretary of the Brazilian Legation.
4. Commander Kazuyuki Yamazi, I. J. N., Naval Attache to the Japanese Legation, relinquished his duties here in September, having been recalled to Japan.
5. The appointment of Dr. Liu Shih Shun as Chinese Minister to Canada has been announced. Dr. Liu has served in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1927, and since 1931, has been in charge of European and American affairs.
6. Mr. W. C. Hankinson, Principal Secretary at the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom at Ottawa, is returning to London shortly for service with the Dominions Office. Mr. W. H. Coates, Financial Adviser to the High Commissioner, is also returning to London. His place will be taken by Major Gordon Munro. Two additional Assistant Secretaries are being added to the High Commissioner's staff, Mr. C. G. Costley White from the Dominions Office and Mr. O. L. Williams from the Treasury.
7. Mr. Carlos A. Calderon has arrived in Canada to take up his duties as Consul General of Mexico at Montreal, replacing Mr. Rafael Nieto who has been transferred to the Mexican Consulate General in New York.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN OTTAWA (B)

1. The office of the Consulate General of the Argentine has been transferred from Ottawa to Montreal. Mr. Saul Aguilar, Consul General of the Argentine, left Ottawa early in September, and after a vacation in the Argentine, will assume his duties in Montreal.

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(c) Captain Oliver M. Reed, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, has been relieved by Commander Edmund W. Stroh.

(d) Captain Harry D. McHenry, Assistant Naval Attaché, has been appointed United States Naval Observer at Halifax.

(e) Commander Cummings J. Lathrop has been appointed Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air.

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7. Mr. Carlos A. Calderon has arrived in Canada to take up his duties as Consul General of Mexico at Montreal, replacing Mr. Rafael Nieto who has been transferred to the Mexican Consulate General in New York.

(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. Mr. Jean Desy has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. Mr. Desy took up his duties in Rio de Janeiro early in September, 1941. The staff of the Legation consists of Mr. Leon Mayrand, Second Secretary, and Mr. Robert Ford, Third Secretary.
2. On the 23rd of July, 1941, it was announced that Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C., had been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland, following his recall from the post of High Commissioner for Canada in Australia. Mr. Burchell left Canada early in September to proceed to his new post in St. John's, accompanied by Mr. Alfred J. Pick, Third Secretary.
3. Mr. John D. Kearney, K.C., of Montreal has been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland, vice Mr. John Hall Kelly, deceased. He arrived in Dublin in August, 1941, to take up his duties.
4. Mr. Christopher C. Eberts, Third Secretary in the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, has been appointed Vice-Consul at St. Pierre. Mr. Eberts will be in charge of the Canadian Consulate there.
5. Mr. Maxwell J. Dunbar, of Montreal, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Godthaab, Greenland. He proceeded to his post in September, 1941.
6. It was announced on September 24th, 1941, that Mr. Justice William F.A. Turgeon, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. The Hon. Mr. Turgeon left Canada early in October to proceed to his new post in Buenos Aires. The staff of the Legation consists of Mr. K. P. Kirkwood, First Secretary, and Mr. C.G.G. Sicotte, Third Secretary.
7. Mr. David M. Johnson, Solicitor to the Treasury in the Department of Finance, has been loaned to the Department of External Affairs for the duration of the war, and has been appointed Attache at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, his appointment being effective from the 1st of October, 1941.
8. Air Commodore G.V. Walsh, Air Officer Commanding No. 3 Training Command at Montreal, has been appointed Air Attache at the Canadian Legation, Washington. He succeeds Air Commodore W.R. Kenny who has been forced to relinquish the post because of illness.
9. Mr. George L. Magann has been appointed as an Attache at the Canadian Legation in Washington.
10. Lt.Col. G.P. Vanier, former Canadian Minister to France, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier and appointed Office Commanding Military District No.5 with headquarters in Quebec.
11. Mr. Escott Reid, Second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, was a member of the Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. J.A. MacKinnon, which has just completed a tour of seven South American countries and Trinidad. The other officials who were members of this Mission were Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Yves Lamontagne, Director of Commercial Intelligence, and

(c) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. Mr. Jean Day has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. Mr. Day took up his duties in Rio de Janeiro early in September. The staff of the Legation consists of Mr. Jean Mayrand, Second Secretary, and Mr. Robert Ford, Third Secretary.

2. On the 23rd of July, 1941, it was announced that Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C., had been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland, following his recall from the post of High Commissioner for Canada in Australia. Mr. Burchell left Canada early in September to proceed to his new post in St. John's, accompanied by Mr. Alfred J. Fisk, Third Secretary.

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7. Mr. David M. Johnson, Solicitor to the Treasury in the Department of Finance, has been loaned to the Department of External Affairs for the duration of the war, and has been appointed Attaché at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, his appointment being effective from the 1st of October, 1941.

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9. Mr. George I. Hagen has been appointed as an Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Washington.

10. Lt. Col. G.P. Ventor, former Canadian Minister to France, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier and appointed Office Commanding Military District No. 5 with headquarters in Quebec.

11. Mr. Robert Ford, Second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, was a member of the Canadian Trade Mission headed by the Hon. J.A. Mackinnon which has just completed a tour of seven South American countries and Trinidad. The other officials who were members of this Mission were Mr. L.D. Wright, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Lamontagne, Director of Commercial Intelligence, and

Mr. A.C.L. Adams, Private Secretary to Mr. MacKinnon.

12. Forthcoming examinations held for Third Secretaries (with knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese), in the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux of Montreal, Mr. Charles Gabriel Gilles Sicotte of Montreal, and Mr. Gordon Westaway Hilborn of Hamilton, have been appointed to the Department as Third Secretaries (Temporary).

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BULLETIN

NOVEMBER, 1941.

OTTAWA

LEAUX DE COMMUNICATION
Département des Affaires
Extérieures
Bureau de l'Imprimerie
12, rue
Ottawa, P. C.

Mr. A.C.L. Adams, Private Secretary to Mr. Mackinnon.

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