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1. Mr. Hume Wrong, President Delegate of the League of Nations, has been designated by the Canadian Government as Special Economic Adviser in London. Since Mr. Wrong's departure from Geneva, Mr. Alfred Hove, Senior Secretary of the staff of the Permanent Delegation, has been Acting Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.

2. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Dr. W. A. Riddell, C.M.A., to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

3. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. John Hall Kelly to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

4. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. Edward Joseph Garland to the post of Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

5. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. Henry Lemays to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa.

6. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Major-General L. R. LaFosse, D.S.O., to the post of Military Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Paris.

7. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Captain (Temporary) D.F.C. to the post of Air Attaché at the Canadian Legation in London.

8. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. Arnold D. P. Heenev, M.A., to the post of Clerk of the Cabinet. In his capacity as Clerk of the Cabinet, he will be charged with the preparation of the agenda for the meetings of the Cabinet and the Department of Finance and the Department of the Interior.

9. It was announced that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. [Name] to the post of [Position] at the [Location].

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## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

April-June, 1940

### (A) HIS MAJESTY THE KING

#### 1. TEXT OF RADIO ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY, EMPIRE DAY, *THE 24th OF MAY*

One year ago to-day I spoke to the peoples of the Empire from Winnipeg in the heart of Canada. We were at peace.

On that Empire Day I spoke of the ideals of freedom, justice and peace upon which our Commonwealth of free peoples is founded. Clouds were gathering, but I held fast to the hope that those ideals might yet achieve fuller and richer development without suffering the grievous onslaught of war.

But it was not to be. The evil which we strove unceasingly and with all honesty of purpose to avert fell upon us. In this our conscience is clear. For there is now revealed without possibility of mistake a long-planned scheme to subjugate by force the nations of the world against which all our efforts for peace were doomed to break.

The decisive struggle is now upon us. I am going to speak plainly to you, for in this hour of trial I know that you would not have me do otherwise.

Let no one be mistaken; it is no mere territorial conquest that our enemies are seeking. It is the overthrow, complete and final, of this empire and of everything for which it stands, and after that the conquest of the world. And if their will prevails they will bring to its accomplishment all the hatred and cruelty which they have already displayed. It was not easy for us to believe that designs so evil could find a place in the human mind.

But the time for doubt is long past. To all of us in this empire, to all men of vision and good-will throughout the world, the issue is now plain: it is the issue of life or death for us all. Defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—it will mean destruction of our world as we have known it and the descent of darkness upon its ruins.

I speak to you to-day with a new vision of this empire before my eyes. Now that it has come into conflict and sharp comparison with the evil system which is attempting its destruction, its full significance appears in a brighter and more certain light. There is a word which our enemies use against us—imperialism. By it they mean the spirit of domination and the lust of conquest. We free peoples of the empire cast that word back in their teeth. It is they who have these evil aspirations. Our one

object has always been peace—peace in which our institutions may be developed, the condition of our peoples improved, and the problems of government solved in the spirit of good-will. This peace they have taken from us and they are seeking to destroy all that we have striven to maintain. Against our honesty is set dishonour, against our faithfulness is set treachery, against our justice brute force.

There in clear and unmistakable opposition lie the forces that now confront one another. The great uprising of the peoples throughout the empire shows without doubt which will prevail. They have risen in just wrath against a thing which they detest and despise. Nothing can shake their resolution. In perfect unity of purpose they will defend their lives and all that makes life worth living.

Let no one think that my confidence is dimmed when I tell you how perilous is the ordeal which we are facing. On the contrary, it shines in my heart as brightly as it shines in yours. But confidence alone is not enough. It must be armed with courage and resolution, with endurance and self-sacrifice.

These are the high qualities that the men of the homeland and the men from overseas in an unending stream are bringing to the struggle on land and sea and in the air.

At this moment our thoughts turn to our fighting men and to those who love them, mothers, wives and sweethearts at home. Beside them stand soldiers of our ally, France, and with them Poland and Norway, Belgium and Holland, peoples upon whose peaceful lands has fallen all the horrors of treacherous and unprovoked aggression.

At this fateful hour we turn, as our fathers before us have turned in all times of trial, to God the Most High. Here in the old country I have asked that Sunday next should be observed as a day of national prayer. It may be possible for many of our brethren across seas to join their prayers with ours. Let us with one heart and soul humbly but confidently commit our cause to God and ask His aid that we may valiantly defend the right as it is given to us to see it.

So now, peoples of the Empire, men and women in all quarters of the globe, I say to you: Put into your task, whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which we are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail.

2. TEXT OF THE ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 13th JUNE, THE DAY OF OBSERVANCE IN CANADA OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, the members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to extend our loyal and affectionate greetings to Your Majesty on this day set apart for the official observance in Canada of Your Majesty's birthday.

Just one year ago Your Majesty and Her Gracious Majesty the Queen were receiving the united acclaim of the Canadian people as your memorable tour of the Dominion was drawing to its close. To-day, our feelings of loyalty and affection for Your Majesty and our regard for the freedom of British institutions symbolized in the Crown are stronger and deeper than ever.

We have witnessed with all the pride of devoted fealty how Your Majesty has discharged your high and solemn duty with undaunted courage, wisdom and understanding.

In this dark hour when the ruthless ambitions of wicked men have shattered the hopes of the civilized world, the people of Canada vividly recall how faithfully you laboured to prevent the calamity that threatens the world's freedom.

Your peoples stand resolute in the defence of the liberties of mankind. Steadfast in the noblest of causes, united in purpose, we are heartened by the inspiration of your example.

We pray that Divine Providence may continue to guide and guard Your Majesty in the discharge of your high responsibilities and that you may be vouchsafed continued strength and many years in the maintenance of the glories of your ancient Throne."

(An address in these terms was also adopted by the Senate).

**(B) HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL DESIGNATE**

**1. TEXT OF RADIO ADDRESS OF THE EARL OF ATHLONE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL DESIGNATE, THE 9th OF MAY**

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General designate broadcast a message of greeting to Canada on the 9th of May.

The text of the broadcast was as follows:—

I am happy to have this opportunity to say to the people of Canada how much Princess Alice and I are looking forward to being among you. We have read and heard so much of Canada that we are eager to see your great country and to take up our life there.

I am proud to succeed Lord Tweedsmuir, whose great achievements will long be remembered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and whose sudden death was so universally deplored. I am happy to think that I was honoured by his friendship.

On the eve of the last war we were making ready to go to Canada, where I was to have taken up the duties of Governor General. And now once more the peoples of the British Empire find themselves engaged in war.

**CANADA'S VITAL PART**

In this struggle, as in the last, Canada is playing a vitally important part. We in England have been encouraged and cheered in these difficult days by the knowledge that Canada stands shoulder to shoulder with us.

I myself have very recently had an opportunity to see something of the Canadian forces serving overseas. On the invitation of Major-General McNaughton I had the privilege of inspecting many units of the 1st division, taking part in an ordinary day's training and, with Princess Alice, of meeting and talking with many officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

They are a splendid body of men of whom you may well be proud. They were Seaforth Highlanders from Vancouver, the Edmonton Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Carleton and York Regiment, the Royal Montreal Regiment, and the Royal 22nd Regiment from Quebec.

Here Lord Athlone interjected a few words in French, translated as follows:—

The officers of this last spoke French to their men and this recalled to me that the French and English races which are fighting side by side to-day already were associated among you in a great nation. Among you, as in other parts of the Empire, a common will has, in effect, been superimposed on a diversity of culture and languages.

Finding within a small area of England so many famous Canadian regiments, one's mind is carried to those great territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific whence they set out, and to those distant homes which they have left in order that they may serve His Majesty the King.

To relations and friends of those I was with on Saturday, I would send special words of greeting and good cheer.

In coming to Canada at this time Her Royal Highness and I will wish to add our help to the common cause. We shall look forward to a life of varied interests and activity. We hope to see the manifold beauties of your country and to come to know its people.

We feel that we shall love Canada and we hope to be worthy of the great privileges and the opportunity which lies before us.

## 2. ARRIVAL IN CANADA

His Excellency the Earl of Athlone and Her Royal Highness The Princess Alice arrived at Halifax on the 19th of June.

3. PROCLAMATION OF APPOINTMENT, 21st OF JUNE

ATHLONE

[L.S.]

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Dominion of Canada.

To ALL To Whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING:—

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS His Majesty the King, by Commission under His Royal Manual Sign and Signet bearing date at the Court of St. James's the second day of June, 1940, has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be during His Royal Pleasure His Majesty's Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Dominion of Canada, and has further in and by the said Commission, authorized, empowered and commanded me to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-third day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one constituting the said office of Governor General, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending, or substituted for the same according to such Orders and Instructions as the Governor General for the time being hath already received or as have been given to me with the said Commission or as I shall hereafter receive from His Majesty.

NOW, THEREFORE, know ye that I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation in order to make known His Majesty's said appointment and I do also hereby require and command that all and singular His Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Dominion of Canada, do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that His Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom it may concern do take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal-at-arms at Ottawa, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

4. INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL; ADDRESS OF  
THE PRIME MINISTER, 21st OF JUNE

The Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone was installed as Governor General on the 21st day of June in the Senate Chamber. Following is the address delivered by the Prime Minister on that occasion:

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Canada, I have the honour to express to you the great pleasure of all present that you, today, have assumed the duties of the high office of the representative, in Canada, of His Majesty the King.

"We welcome you most warmly to this Dominion. With confidence and pride, we view your presence in our midst at a time of such grave concern and great moment to all the nations of the British Commonwealth, and to the free and freedom-loving peoples of the world.

"The arrival of Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice in Canada brings to our minds happy memories of the visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth. We need not assure Your Excellency that amid the grave anxieties of the months which have since passed, Their Majesties have been constantly in our thoughts and prayers.

"We are pleased to recall that you were in Canada on the occasion of another royal visit. At that time our country was honoured by the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, whose names are today revered by us all as Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

"Today your welcome arrival brings also to mind that in the days of the last war, when violence and aggression once before threatened our cherished liberties, His Late Majesty King George V appointed you as his representative in Canada.

"At that time, the path of Your Excellency's duty led you instead to the front of battle. Today, following again the path of duty, you come to us, with the unique distinction of this twice-bestowed royal confidence, to receive a welcome which our recollection and the passing of the years, have served only to increase in sincerity and cordiality.

"We welcome in you, sir, one whose birth, and rank and royal kinship have been the badge not of privilege, but of service.

"As Governor General of the Union of South Africa, the constitutional opportunities of your high office, and your own unfailing courtesy and understanding insight, became instruments for the encouragement of ideals of tolerance and racial reconciliation. The exercise of those qualities afforded enlightened support to the peaceful progress of a new self-governing nation.

"As Chancellor of London University, you dedicated yourself to the high purpose of education, and by your labours and example, aided the advancement of science, art and literature.

"Our citizens are pleased to recall these attainments, and the wealth of experience and of wisdom, which you have gathered in a life of service, travel and study.

"Above all, however, in this young country, where men and women continue to hold in reverence the faith and the sacrifices of their fathers, Your Excellency will be doubly welcomed as a fearless Christian gentleman.

"We heartily join together also, in honouring, and in welcoming to Canada, the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Wherever Her Royal Highness has been, she has left cherished memories of grace, kindness and humanity. The welfare of women, the care of little children, concern for the afflicted, indeed, every cause that charity has made its own, have received from the Princess Alice the solicitude of her sympathetic devotion.

"We trust that time may afford to Your Excellency and to Her Royal Highness favourable opportunity to visit all parts of Canada. Everywhere, in city, town and village, on farm and frontier, loyal citizens await your coming to give you greeting.

"Wherever your journeyings may take you, you will find the Canadian people united in spirit and in purpose. By its own free choice, in the defence of human freedom, Canada entered the grim conflict against violence, tyranny and aggression. In this hour, we are more determined than ever in our resolution to remain steadfast in the cause for which we took up arms.

"At this the earliest opportunity of greeting Your Excellency as His Majesty's representative in Canada, we pledge ourselves anew to an unbroken faith in the ultimate triumph of right and to unfailing loyalty to His Majesty the King."

(C) PARLIAMENT

1. TEXT OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE, DELIVERED BY  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR  
LYMAN POORE DUFF, ADMINISTRATOR, THE 16TH OF  
MAY

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

You have been summoned to the first session of a new Parliament at a time of the greatest conflict in the history of mankind. Upon the outcome of the struggle will depend the maintenance of civilized society and the inheritance of human freedom for our own and future generations.

Since Parliament last met, the nature of the conflict, the character of the enemy, and the perils which menace all free nations, have become only too clear. In that short space of time, the world has seen the peaceful and peace-loving peoples of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg made the victims of the treachery and barbarism which have marked the successive outrages of Nazi Germany. It has also witnessed the invasion of Finland, and, despite the epic resistance of its heroic population, the partition of that unoffending country. At any time, the lust of conquest may vastly enlarge the theatre of war. These tragic events have but served to intensify our determination to share in the war effort of the allied powers to the utmost of our strength. In this resolution the Government has been fortified by the direct and unquestioned mandate of the Canadian people.

The organization and prosecution of Canada's war effort have commanded the unremitting attention of my ministers. The constant consultation and complete co-operation maintained with the governments of the United Kingdom and France have been materially strengthened by the recent visit to those countries of my Minister of National Defence.

You will be fully informed of Canada's action both in the military and economic fields. You will be asked to consider measures deemed essential for the prosecution of the war, and for the social and economic requirements of the country.

While the present session of Parliament will necessarily be mainly concerned with Canada's war effort, and the measures essential to the achievement of ultimate victory, my Ministers are of opinion that, despite what today is being witnessed of concentrated warfare, it is desirable, as far as may be possible, to plan for the days that will follow the cessation of hostilities.

As a contribution to industrial stability in time of war, and to social security and justice in time of peace, resolutions will be introduced for an amendment to the British North America Act which would empower the Parliament of Canada to enact at the present session legislation to establish unemployment insurance on a national scale.

The report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, which has just been received, will be tabled immediately.

#### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

You will be asked to make financial provision for expenditure necessitated by the existing state of war.

The estimates for the current fiscal year will be submitted to you without delay.

#### HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

##### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

Since the last session of Parliament, a much beloved Governor General has passed from our midst. In the death of Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada mourns one whose character and achievements had endeared him to our people; the British Commonwealth has lost a wise and understanding counsellor, and the fellowship of writers a gifted interpreter of the graces and humanities of English literature. I join with you in the expression to Lady Tweedsmuir and the members of her family of the deep sympathy of the Canadian people.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Athlone as His Representative in succession to the late Lord Tweedsmuir. The sense of duty and the public services which have distinguished the lives of the Governor General designate and the Princess Alice ensure for His Excellency and Her Royal Highness an eager and cordial welcome to Canada.

As you assume, in these dark and difficult days, the grave responsibilities with which you have been entrusted by the Canadian people, may your resolution be sustained by the knowledge that it is the liberties of all free peoples that you are helping to preserve. Unless the evil powers, which threaten the very existence of freedom, are vanquished, the world itself will inevitably be reduced to a state of international anarchy.

I pray that Divine Providence may guide and bless your deliberations.

## 2. APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FOR AIR

On the 21st of May the Prime Minister introduced legislation to create the office of Minister of National Defence for Air. Following the enactment of the legislation, the Honourable C. G. Power was sworn in on the 23rd of May as Minister of National Defence for Air.

## 3. DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE NORMAN ROGERS, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

### (a) *Announcement by the Prime Minister*

The Honourable Norman Rogers was killed in an airplane accident on the 10th of June. He was flying to Toronto to keep a speaking engagement. The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons when it met on the 10th of June and said:

"This house and the country will appreciate to the full, I believe, how great is the loss Canada has sustained in the death of the Minister of National Defence. I have known many noble characters in my life, but I believe I speak not only my own feelings but the feelings of my colleagues and of many others of those around me when I say that I have never known a more faithful public servant. I do not know that I have ever known a better administrator of public affairs. I have never known a more disinterested servant of the state, nor have I ever known a more beautiful nature or a nobler soul than that of Norman Rogers."

### (b) *Message from His Majesty the King.*

BUCKINGTON PALACE, LONDON,

June 11, 1940.

PRIME MINISTER,  
Ottawa.

I am grieved to hear of the untimely death of Mr. Norman Rogers and sincerely sympathize with you and the members of the government of Canada in the loss of a colleague whose services were so valuable at the present juncture both to the administration and to Canada.

GEORGE R.I.

*(c) Message from Major-General McNaughton*

The following message was sent to the Prime Minister on the 11th of June by Major-General McNaughton, the officer commanding the first division of the Canadian Active Service Force:

"We have just heard of the fatal accident to the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, and all ranks of Canada's forces overseas join in expressing our deepest sympathy to you and to your colleagues in the government of Canada in the great loss you have sustained, and we ask that our heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to Mrs. Rogers and her family in their great loss. By a single-minded purpose, his tact and his understanding Mr. Rogers had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. For myself, I shall always be very grateful for his patience and for the consideration which he showed to me in the difficulties inseparable from mobilization and for the support which he continued to give."

**4. APPOINTMENT OF THE HONOURABLE J. L. RALSTON AS MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

On the 13th of June the Prime Minister announced that the Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, would become Minister of National Defence, but that he would not assume the duties of that office until after the delivery of the budget.

The Prime Minister stated that the Honourable C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, would perform the duties of Minister of National Defence until Mr. Ralston took over the post.

**(D) ROYAL COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS**

The Rowell-Sirois Report on Dominion-Provincial Relations was made public and tabled in the House of Commons on the 16th of May.

## (E) WAR DEVELOPMENTS

### 1. STATEMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER REGARDING THE POSITION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESENT WAR, 11TH OF APRIL.

In view of recent public statements, I wish to make clear the position of the Canadian Government on the question of the attitude of the United States in the present war. Canada has voluntarily entered the struggle which her Parliament and people considered vital for the maintenance of democracy and freedom. Our primary task and duty is to make as effective as possible our own direct contribution to the successful outcome of that struggle. The ruthless and treacherous attack which Germany has made this week on two countries, small in population and military resources, but great in their contribution to a progressive civilization and a peaceable way of life, has strengthened Canada's conviction as to the rightness and necessity of the action we have taken and our belief in the inevitable overthrow of the piratical and predatory regime which threatens the liberties of all freedom loving nations. We are convinced that cause has the sympathy of all the free peoples of the world. At the same time we realize it is for every country to decide for itself its policy toward the conflict. The Canadian Government particularly has no thought of attempting to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs or policies of the United States. Any other course would be as harmful as it would be unwarranted, and would show a disregard of the friendly understanding we have for years received from the people and Government of a good neighbour.

### 2. SUMMARY OF A BROADCAST BY THE HONOURABLE J. L. RALSTON, MINISTER OF FINANCE, OFFICIALLY LAUNCHING THE SALE OF WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, 26TH MAY

As I speak to you tonight, we are facing the grim tragedy of the unexpected. The Islands of Britain are threatened with invasion. Plans which were made to hold the enemy in front of the impregnable Maginot Line have been shattered in a brief ten days.

But while lines of defence have been broken, the determination to persist and to conquer remains unshaken.

These swiftly moving events have placed upon each and every one of us a new responsibility. On Canada itself they have imposed the duty of rearranging and speeding plans, of sparing nothing—in one great effort to bring to the aid of the Allied cause all the military, all the naval, all the air force strength, and all the industrial and financial assistance which our utmost effort can marshal at this critical time.

But though plans must be speeded, they must not be confused, for in this war, as in other wars, steadiness in the face of adversity, resourcefulness in meeting unexpected emergency, and unshakeable resolve to fight it out are the things which assure victory in the end.

I know Canadians well enough to believe that there is one thought in the minds of most of you and that is, "What can I now do to help?"

Let me tell you. It takes money, and a lot of it, to carry out this, the biggest job which Canada has ever undertaken—the job of keeping this world and Canada a place worth living in.

In January I said that I thought it would cost us this fiscal year at least 500 million dollars for the war; since that we have already added many millions to that sum. Then came this emergency caused by the breakthrough, and the resolution which I submitted to the House of Commons within a few days after the news came asks them to vote for this present fiscal year the huge sum of seven hundred million dollars for purposes connected with the war. This is over four times our total war expenditure in the corresponding year of the Great War. To this we will have to add another large sum to assist our Allies to make purchases in Canada.

I know the Canadian people will not grudge that money. It is necessary to save the most precious life in the world—the life of Liberty.

From the widespread response to our 200 million dollar loan in January we knew that there were lots and lots of people who would like to help but who just can't spare any large amount—the small salaried people, the wage earners, the men on the farms and in the mines and in the forests, the fishermen, the housewives, and last but not least the students and the boys and girls in our schools.

And so we are going to issue what we call War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps, and by putting your savings into these, you can make sure that they go directly to help pay for Canada's part in the war. Now you ask, "What are War Savings Certificates?" They are little bonds of the Dominion of Canada, the best investment you can make. They are promises by Canada to repay you five dollars for every four dollars you lend. You can buy a \$5 Certificate for \$4, a \$10 Certificate for \$8, a \$25 Certificate for \$20, a \$50 Certificate for \$40, and a \$100 Certificate for \$80.

Suppose you buy a \$5 Certificate. You pay \$4 for it and in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years you get \$5 back. This means that if you keep them for the full time you get compound interest at the rate of 3 per cent a year. In the meantime your \$4 goes directly as a contribution to the war. If you need the money before the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years are up, the Government will redeem the Certificate

after the first six months and will pay your money back with interest which will, of course, be at a somewhat lower rate, depending on when it is redeemed.

We want these Certificates to be held by the greatest number of people possible, and we are not going to allow any large amount to be accumulated by any one person. Consequently we are making a rule that no one can buy more than \$500 face amount in any one year. I suppose that that restriction will not bother many of us.

But there are lots of people who cannot lay their hands on \$4 all at once. We haven't forgotten you either.

We are issuing what we call War Savings Stamps for 25 cents each. When you buy your first Stamp you get an application form with it, and that form has blank spaces for 16 Stamps. Stick the Stamps on as you get them, and when you have filled up the 16 spaces then you turn in the form with the Stamps and get a \$5 War Savings Certificate.

Not a cent of commission is being paid to anyone and all your money will go to the Treasury of Canada.

As you may well imagine, the task of organizing and carrying out a national campaign like this is not by any means easy. And so we say "thank you" most sincerely to all those citizens, firms and organizations, and the great agencies of the press, the radio and the film, and business firms of every description who have been so ready to co-operate in whatever way they have been asked.

But the ultimate success of this endeavour depends first and foremost on you, the individual citizen.

I only wish I had time to read you some of the letters which I have been receiving in recent weeks. Figures themselves are not very romantic but, just as through my window comes the fresh air from the great world outside to sweeten a musty office, so from this great friendly land come words from plain, simple people that sometimes seem to make life more worth living and fighting for. A little girl offers to send me the contents of her savings bank to help Britain, France and Canada. A returned soldier with a salary of \$60 and a pension of \$5 a month wants to have part of his pension deducted monthly to purchase a war bond. Many people who have interest-bearing bonds send me coupons as free will offerings. A teacher on a modest salary bought a war bond so that he might tear it up and destroy forever his claim for repayment. These are little things, perhaps, but in them I hear the heart-beats of the people of Canada.

Tomorrow morning War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps will go on sale across the Dominion. You are asked to help in Canada's

war effort by lending to your country now and regularly from time to time some of the money which you have, or, even better, some of the money which you can save. We are not asking you to give. You are being asked to lend a little for the sake of those who have offered and will give their all. Lend for the sake of those who give their "todays" to save our "tomorrows".

In the House of Commons on Monday last the Prime Minister of Canada used these words:—

"Everything that we can do, every help that we can give, every contribution that we can make, every comfort, great or small, that we must surrender, is as a grain of sand compared with the treasure which they offer on the altar of humanity."

I add only this: Canada calls on her citizens, just as Britain calls upon her people and France upon hers. In this great struggle every man, woman, every boy and girl in Canada has the privilege and the duty of sharing the country's burden. I know that you will not fail.

### 3. SUMMARY OF A BROADCAST BY THE HONOURABLE NORMAN ROGERS, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, THE 22nd OF MAY

On his return from the United Kingdom and France, the Honourable Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, spoke over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The gravity of the present situation—declared Mr. Rogers—is clear to every one of us. While the intensity of the attack and the weight of material used by the enemy may have exceeded expectations, it was certainly not unforeseen that the blow would sooner or later fall on Holland, Belgium and France. That there would be some penetration at points not fortified by the Maginot line was never thought to be impossible. That the present struggle would constitute a critical one for France, the British Commonwealth and their Allies has been the settled opinion of most people for many months.

The dark side of the picture is plain for all to see—Mr. Rogers continued. There is no need for emphasis. The Premier of France has spoken with the utmost frankness of the military situation. He has told the French people of certain mistakes which have been made in the conduct of operations, and has put before them and before the world the information which he himself has. He knows that the spirit of the nation has not been broken. He knows that, like all free peoples, the citizens of France want to be fully informed so that they may have a clear picture of the sacrifice that is re-

quired. It is apparent that the French defenders on a wide portion of the battlefront now stand behind no wall of entrenchments, blockhouses and emplacements. They are out in the open in a battle of movement where individual courage and determination stand for as much as any armoured vehicle.

Serious as the situation is, we may be sure the Allied peoples will not give way to panic or hysteria. Let us face things as they are. Let us realize the gravity of the position in which the Allied armies are placed. But when that is done, let us not fail to hold firmly to the essentials. The French army is not broken. The French spirit is as steady as it ever was. No nation that has witnessed the Marne and Verdun and the days of March, 1918, will fail in the present crisis. The British army has been the subject of heavy attacks but it is unbroken and full of vigour. The Royal Air Force has inflicted far more losses than it has suffered, and has proved once again its superiority over the Germans.

In these circumstances it is our duty to examine the means by which we can give *immediately* increased aid to the Allied cause. The date of the departure of the Second Division for overseas has been advanced, and no effort will be spared to ensure its being made ready for the field at the earliest possible date. Recruiting for reinforcements will be hastened and their despatch overseas will follow as fast as it can be arranged. There will be formed a Canadian Corps in the field in accordance with arrangements which have been fully discussed with the British War Office. A Third Canadian Division will be made available for such service as may be required in Canada, or overseas. At the request of the United Kingdom Government we have assigned certain naval and military formations to active duty in the Caribbean Sea and in North Atlantic areas. An additional Army Co-Operation Squadron, No. 112, will be despatched overseas as soon as possible to act as a reserve for No. 110 Squadron which is now overseas.

I should like especially to mention the work being done by the Royal Canadian Navy. No spectacular headlines have appeared in connection with our Navy. Our ships have not been engaged in actual hostilities. Nevertheless the importance of their work cannot be over-estimated and it has been a direct and continuing contribution to the Allied cause from the opening day of the war. It is not too much to say that in proportion to its size it is doing, day by day, work of an importance equal to any unit in the Allied Navies. Approximately sixty-six hundred men are in the service. Besides seven destroyers, we have in commission fifteen mine-sweepers, six anti-submarine vessels and sixty-six other auxiliary craft. And they are all performing duties of utmost importance. Additional vessels are under construction to the number of ninety. Construction of these is being hastened in every way and crews are being trained so that

they may go into commission immediately on completion. Vessels are also being constructed in Canada for the British Admiralty. The Royal Canadian Navy undertakes patrol duties on our own coasts and is actively co-operating in the coastal patrol and defence of Newfoundland. One of the most important tasks is in connection with the convoy system, which is a regular and necessary part of the work of transporting military supplies, foodstuffs and commodities from this continent to British ports.

Discussions with the United Kingdom Government, which were begun either before or during my visit to England, are being continued. The closest relationship is being maintained between the two governments and between officers of the Department of National Defence here and in London, and the officers of the Admiralty and War Office. The Department of National Defence has in London a most efficient and conscientious staff of officers and men who are sparing no effort to ensure that arrangements, details, administration, movement of troops and their care are carried out expeditiously and smoothly. This staff at Canadian Military Headquarters is located in close proximity to the office of the Canadian High Commissioner, and messages travel back and forth from Ottawa to London with the greatest facility and despatch. This machinery is working smoothly even under the strain of the present trying circumstances.

In conclusion, Mr. Rogers stated — This week's shock has not been easier to bear when we recall the suffering that has been caused to millions of innocent people. When we realize the success that has attended the treachery and duplicity of the Nazi machine, no human being can stand by with indifference, nor can we realize without horror the depths to which a whole nation has descended in its brutal lust for power and destruction.

But the French army recovered after Verdun. The British army came back with renewed vigour in the summer of 1918. And tonight, with a clear picture before us, when we might be forgiven for harbouring doubt, I believe with all my mind that they will do so again. And were it possible for me to make my remarks heard by those kindly peoples across there, whose hospitality I have so recently enjoyed, I would say,

"We, in Canada, share your hatred of the destructive force that seeks to overwhelm you. We share your love of liberty and your determination to be free. We admire your steadfast courage and your devotion to ideals that are also ours. We have pledged ourselves to stand by your side and we have promised our utmost aid. We have committed ourselves to fight to the limit of our capacity and to bring that effort to bear just as swiftly as we can. Canada is with you until victory has come for the great cause we uphold together."

4. BROADCAST BY PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING  
ON CANADA'S WAR EFFORT, ON THE 7th OF JUNE

*Fellow Canadians:*

I speak to you to-night in the midst of the most crowded weeks in human history. Barely a month has passed since Holland and Belgium were first ravaged by lightning warfare in all its fury and frightfulness. Every succeeding day since their first heroic resistance has brought new shocks, new problems, and new duties to those in whose hands has been placed the task of defending freedom.

The brutal domination of Holland, the tragic surrender of Belgium, the invasion of France, the capture of the channel ports, have happened in such quick succession that the world has hardly had time to breathe. To-day, Britain, no longer in island security, prepares to meet the invader across the narrow sea. At this very hour, the greatest of all battles in history is being waged within 70 miles of the city of Paris. On its outcome may depend the future of France.

As the world has been shaken to its foundations by the swift march of terrible events, nearly every emotion in the heart of each one of us has been profoundly stirred. Hate for the inhuman oppressor, pity for the helpless and the homeless, pride for the brotherhood of the brave who have honoured the lands of Britain and France that gave them birth.

One crisis has not passed before another has arisen in its place. Peril has been heaped upon peril. Who will say on what new horizon destruction may not loom to-morrow?

*Public Questionings and Doubts*

Is it any wonder that you, my fellow citizens, have in these days been concerned and impatient, full of questionings and doubts. You would not be men and women if you had not been thus harassed and distracted. No one could have British or French blood in his veins and know, as we in Canada know, what Britain and France mean to the cause of free men, without having his nature stirred to its very depths by all these things.

You have rightly been asking what has been done, and is being done, to help the cause to which we have freely pledged our honour and our strength. It is only natural that you should be worried about our fighting forces, about aeroplanes and equipment. It is only natural, too, that you should be anxious about our internal security.

I intend to-night to speak of these things. I do not propose to apologize for democracy nor to direct my attention to criticisms. We cannot have the one without the other. My purpose rather is to endeavour to help you if I can, amid all these swift changes in the scene in Europe to

see the conflict in its true perspective, and with the conflict, also in its true perspective, the war effort of our own country. Unless we are to abandon altogether the basis upon which we have proceeded from the outset, our war effort must be kept properly related in time, nature and place, to that of the allied powers.

We must never forget that freely, and as one people, we entered this war. As one nation we ranged ourselves on the side of freedom. As one nation we fight to-day, and as one nation we will fight to the end.

### *Three Distinct Periods—I. The Shadow of War*

To help you gain a true perspective, may I remind you that the war itself did not commence until September last. Nine months have not yet passed since Parliament authorized expenditures for active participation in the war, and in particular for co-operation by Canada with the allied powers in the theatres of war in Europe.

As regards the war, there are three periods which may be considered as separate and distinct. There was the first period, what I might call the shadow of war, during which time there was still a hope for peace. Within that period the democratic nations worked for peace. While they worked for peace, they also prepared for war. If they had not worked for peace, they would have been accused of precipitating war, not only by the present enemies of democracy, but also by their own people. They prepared for war more slowly and later than their enemies. The very strength of democracy in peace time became in some measure a handicap in war-time, and in preparations for war-time. The final preparations had necessarily to await the hour that would gain for them the sanction of their Parliaments. That hour came to Canada with the calling of the special session of our Parliament.

### *II. The Outbreak and Beginnings of War*

There begins the second period. When the shadow had deepened, the storm broke and war began. Britain and France believed that the war would be long. They still believe that they were right in that belief. They planned for at least a three-year war; four years were mentioned as a possibility. Hitler doubtless knows that he can only win a short war. Britain and France knew that they could only win a long war. They asked us to join with them in planning for a long war. Our first effort, therefore, while designed to make the greatest possible contribution at the beginning, was also planned so that, from month to month, man-power would grow, production would grow, output of munitions and supply would grow, until at the critical time when accumulated strength became the decisive factor, it would be available to ensure victory.

### III. *The Blitzkrieg—Lightning War*

The third period is that of the Blitzkrieg—lightning war, as it is expressed in English. It accords with the plan which Hitler has all along had in mind. Save by those possessed of gangster instincts, its possibility could never have been conceived. It aims to bring, one by one, under the iron heel of Nazi Germany, nation after nation, whether neutral or belligerent, by methods of terrorism and barbarism unparalleled in warfare throughout the ages. The element of surprise is all-important. The process was under way before the invasion of Poland. It began with the invasion of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. It resulted in the destruction of Poland; it has been only too manifest in the conquest of Denmark and Norway, of Holland and Belgium. It is now seeking by lightning strokes to conquer France and Britain.

These two countries have been taken by surprise; not so much by sudden attack upon themselves—sudden attack was expected at the commencement of the war. The surprise has come by the swiftness, the magnitude and the ferocity of the events that preceded them. No part of the world has been shocked by these tragic happenings more than this continent. The loyalty of neutral nations to international law became the weapon with which a treacherous enemy struck at their hearts. They have been sacrificed on the altar of their own neutrality.

#### *An Altered and Much Needed Perspective*

The lightning war in Europe has forced Britain and France to view the whole situation in a different perspective. Their plans, and with them, our plans, have had to be changed, and quickened in the light of new and appalling developments. Contributions of men, machines and material have had to be hastened. Daily improvisations have become necessary and have been made. The movements of men and ships have had to be altered. Large additional sums of money have had to be found.

It is, I fear, only too true that the magnitude and speed of action, the immensity of the changes in the military situation, and the unparalleled horrors of the conflict have all but destroyed our sense of time. It is difficult to realize that a month has not yet elapsed since Holland and Belgium were invaded. The heroic resistance of these small nations to the German onslaught, and the magnificent response of Britain and France to their appeal for aid were absorbing the attention of the people of Canada when, just a week later, our new parliament met.

As we watched the spectacle of the German forces crushing Holland and Belgium under the full might of concentrated warfare, it was inevitable that an unparalleled intensity of feeling should develop throughout the

country. There developed equally, naturally, a tendency to measure our Canadian war effort in terms, not of long-range and carefully laid plans, but in terms of the terrible emergency of the moment. The unexpected rapidity with which the Nazi forces carried out their destructive advance naturally increased the tension and added to an impatient if natural desire for additional immediate action.

#### *Extent of Canada's War Effort Obscured by Nature of Events*

The dramatic events in Europe served to obscure what Canada had done, and was doing to prosecute the war; they also enhanced the difficulty of presenting to Parliament and the people a clear picture of our war effort.

As was to be expected, there was an insistent demand that the government should "speed up" its war effort to meet the new situation. At that very time, the government itself was throwing its full energy into adapting our organization and adjusting our plans to conform to the swiftly changing scene in Europe. It was impossible to decide upon changes of plans until accurate information could be secured from the battle front. When decisions were reached, some of them, for military reasons, could not be announced immediately. Some have not been, and can not yet be made public.

I should like to stress that everything that has been done recently has been accomplished in the time it has because the foundations of our war effort were well and truly laid. Many of the measures recently announced could not have been taken earlier, because the circumstances did not then call for emergency action of the character recently undertaken. Terrible risks must be taken to meet the present crisis—and Canada is sharing those risks—but we must beware of adding to necessary risks, the needless risk of abandoning plans to face a long and bitter struggle in which staying power will, in the end, be decisive. To allow our passionate feeling to degenerate into unreasoning hysteria would be fatal to Canada's war effort and a grave injury to the allied cause.

#### *Measures Taken to Meet Emergent Conditions*

You have heard something in the last few days of what has been done to meet the terrible emergency. It could only be disclosed in instalments, and sometimes not at all. Many things must still remain secret. All disclosures must be made at a time when they suit the allied needs. I could not tell Parliament and people, for example, of General McNaughton's visit to the front and of the preparations for our troops to embark for France, until the story of the epic achievement of the evacuation of Dunkirk was made known to the world. I could not tell of the despatch of our destroyers to England, until after they had arrived

in British waters. Unfortunately, we have been and still are often precluded from saying a word of what we had been asked to do, and of what, in fact, we had done and are doing.

It may help to bring home to you all a fuller appreciation of what has actually been accomplished if I summarize some of the results in terms of men, equipment and supply.

I should like, however, first to give you this solemn assurance. We offered to the allies, in the name of the people of Canada, all the additional assistance in our power to help them to deal with the recent emergency. We have made no restrictions. What we could do and have done, what we can produce, what we can manufacture, has been placed at their disposal to the utmost limit of our capacity and strength. They have asked us to do a number of things. We have sought to do each one of them promptly, completely, and without qualification. We have, on our own account, made additional offers and suggestions. Many of them have been accepted.

### *The Army*

In the Army, when Belgium and Holland were invaded, we had 81,519 men of all ranks. We had one Division, with its ancillary troops, trained and equipped with motorized units on active service in England. Twenty-three thousand young Canadians were ready for embarkation to Norway or to Flanders whenever the word came from the Allied High Command.

A second Division of men, with necessary auxiliaries, amounting in all to 24,000, were completing their Canadian training.

Strategic areas in Newfoundland were defended by this country's soldiers.

When Hitler's lightning war, the "blitzkrieg", began we advanced the date of the despatch of our second Division. We did likewise with all reinforcements for the first Division, who had not proceeded to England. We speeded the recruiting of reinforcements for the second Division. We undertook the formation of a Canadian corps in the field and provided the necessary corps troops. We decided to raise a third Division. The units have been announced, and recruiting has begun.

We formed a Veterans' Home Guard for the defence of our internal security, and have authorized the establishment of additional veterans' reserves. We undertook to raise rifle battalions for a fourth Division. We have established a special training course for officers, and veteran officers.

Canadian soldiers are to-day also on active duty in the West Indies and the North Atlantic.

## *The Navy*

In the Navy, we began the month of May with 6,614 officers and ratings, including 125 officers and 100 ratings serving in the British Navy.

We had 94 vessels in commission.

We had 90 vessels under construction.

Our ships operated on both coasts, in West Indian waters, and convoyed ships from our shores and protected our harbours.

Since the course of the war changed, with the shock of unanticipated suddenness, we have ordered the recruitment of 4,900 additional men. Every shipyard now works to capacity. And to-day, by one of those strange changes of fate and fortune, our destroyers, willingly repaying a small part of an ancient debt, are helping to guard the shores of Britain, and watch with increasing vigilance for those who would violate her island freedom. I bade them Godspeed when they left with the same pride with which you and the people of Britain greeted their arrival.

Our Navy is a young navy. It has inherited great traditions; it is helping to create them.

## *The Air Force*

The Royal Canadian Air Force had no existence during the last war. At the beginning of May, it had a strength of 12,315 men. We had nine squadrons for home defence, one army co-operation squadron overseas, another completing its training in Canada, and reinforcements continuously preparing for active service in the Army Co-operation School.

The Commonwealth Air Training Plan was proceeding in magnitude, training, and time in accordance with the predetermined plan.

The Nazis struck with all their power. Their swift advance was made possible by their numerical superiority in the air. We immediately sent overseas No. 112 Army Co-operation Squadron. We called up for immediate service 5,000 recruits for the Royal Canadian Air Force. We undertook to despatch overseas a fighter squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force. We appointed a Minister to devote his entire time and attention to National Defence for Air.

We have hastened the construction of air fields and hangars a year earlier than the time fixed under the Commonwealth Plan.

We have sent overseas a number of pilots recently graduated from Camp Borden, who were intended to be used as instructors. Many of our own aeroplanes were sent to Britain. Aeroplanes of British manufacture, ordered five months before the outbreak of war, for our own Air Force, and which in the month of May were on their way out to Canada, were, on our own instructions, stopped in mid-ocean and returned to Britain.

It has been stated that the Commonwealth Air Training Plan will be abandoned or postponed because of these changes. This is not true. It will yet be a decisive instrument of victory.

### *Money and Materials*

Of money, I will say no more than that the present appropriation for war purposes alone is \$2,000,000 a day, an amount which will necessarily be increased as we continue to seek to meet exceptional needs.

### *War Supply*

By the 10th of May, when the "blitzkrieg" began, orders had been placed for \$225,000,000 worth of equipment, material and munitions for the Canadian army, navy and air force. The purchases ranged from clothing and personal equipment to aircraft and ships. Every shipyard in Canada was working at full capacity. The textile and clothing industries were also fully occupied. The production of munitions was being rapidly expanded, and aircraft production was rising steadily.

The blitzkrieg has created new problems of supply. Plans made in the early months of the war provided for the production by Canada of certain lines of equipment and by Britain of others, each to meet the needs of the other in certain respects. Changed circumstances have made it necessary for Canada to produce many things, even at greater cost, which it was expected would be supplied by Britain. In some cases it has been necessary to abandon the practice of using British specifications, if production is to be carried on speedily enough to meet emergent needs. The Department of Munitions and Supply is grappling vigorously with the new problems.

### *Need for Confidence and Calm*

I have told you these things because it is difficult, amid all the news and distractions of war, for anyone in Canada to obtain a clear picture at one time of what is being done to meet the situation.

The government is devoting all its energy, and marshalling all resources to meet the threat to our liberty. We need your confidence. We need the constructive help of every Canadian. In steadfastness and courage remains the hope of human liberty. Panic, dissension, disunity, are the only enemies that can defeat us. All is not dark in the skies above us. The first series of enemy gains will not end this war, any more than it ended other wars in which the British and French peoples have fought side by side. The enemy's tactics, his weapons, his strength are now known. They surprised us. They will not defeat us.

In the light of all that is known of the situation as it is shaping itself in Europe to-day, I feel I would not be doing my full duty at this time, if I did not speak of other dangers which threaten.

I began by distinguishing three phases of the war. It is difficult to believe that we are not at this moment at the beginning of a fourth phase. Our attention from the outset has been directed to Germany, as the sole enemy, and to her effort to destroy Britain and France. The coming phase will witness operations in entirely new theatres of war. It will most certainly be marked by conflict between nations that thus far have escaped or avoided hostilities. How sudden or how extensive these new developments may be, no one can say. What I wish to make clear is, that if at any moment we learn that fresh hostilities have broken out, on however terrible a scale, there is no reason why fresh fears should occasion undue alarm. We shall have, of course, to assess anew what may be necessary on our part to meet the demand of the new situation. New events will demand new measures, but we will do well to continue to keep the situation as a whole in its perspective.

While not under-estimating the dangers that threaten from other coasts and other seas, let us remember that against the perils of the present and the future are arrayed a new realization on the part of all free peoples of the nature of the conflict, and a new determination to spare no effort and no sacrifice in the indomitable will to conquer. If democracy lacked foresight and audacity in the past, as the Premier of France said yesterday, those days are over.

#### *New Factors and Friends*

The German territorial advances contain within themselves elements of weakness. Economic blockade and contraband control can, and will now be exercised with increasing and more effective pressure. Disregard for the strength and the ruthlessness of the enemy, lack of preparation to meet the demands of modern mechanized warfare, the suspense of waiting for an enemy who shrinks from no violation of right, and no manifestation of terror, all these things have passed away. Discipline has come to us all, not from without but from within. Wanton brutality has transformed isolation of outlook, and neutrality of heart, into mere empty words. The treachery that stabbed the neutral nations killed neutrality itself with the same fell blow.

If new enemies oppose us, we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us. The world-wide significance of the conflict is being realized in every land. You know how earnestly and vigorously the President of the United States has spoken in the name of humanity. There has been mobilized in the cause of freedom, the conscience of the civilized world, and tyranny will longer remember the power of that conscience, and the final effect of the world's condemnation upon the forces of evil.

Canada is called upon to accept a greater and higher responsibility. It was framed in living words by Mr. Churchill in his speech to the British House of Commons on Tuesday last. This nation with all the strength of its youth, the wealth of its resources, and the idealism of its freedom, will proudly accept its new responsibility. We are the bridge between the old world and the new; the bridge which joins the new freedom of the North American Continent with the ancient freedom of Britain which gave it birth. We will stand resolute to defend its approaches and its abutments.

From the harbour of Dunkirk and from the citadel of Calais the bravest men in the world battled their way home to fight once again for liberty and goodness and mercy.

To the making of Canada have come the same chivalry of France and the same gallantry of Britain which fashioned the glory of that triumph of heroism. I speak the heart and mind of our country when I say that every fort in Canada will be another Calais, and every harbour will be another Dunkirk, before the men and women of our land allow the light and the life of their Christian faith to be extinguished by the powers of evil, or yield their liberties to the tyranny of Nazi brutality.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command  
W. L. MACKENZIE KING  
Prime Minister of Canada

## 5. ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR

(a) *Canada's Proclamation of a State of War with Italy, 10th of June*

L. P. DUFF,  
Administrator.

[L.S.]

### CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India;

To ALL To WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

### A PROCLAMATION

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

Attorney General,  
Canada

WHEREAS by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We have signified Our Approval of the issue of a Proclamation in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that a State of War with Italy exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of June, 1940.

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare and proclaim that a State of War with Italy exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of June, 1940.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor The Right Honourable Sir LYMAN POORE DUFF, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of the Government of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

6. TELEGRAM FROM PRIME MINISTER KING TO PREMIER  
REYNAUD OF FRANCE, 14th OF JUNE.

(Translation)

"June 14, 1940

Monsieur PAUL REYNAUD,

President of the Council of the French Republic,  
France.

The Canadian people have heard with deep emotion your brave words as you have spoken from day to day. We have watched with the pride of kinsmen the gallant deeds of your unconquerable soldiers. Every word in the tribute paid yesterday in the message by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of the French Republic eloquently expressed also the passion and faith in the heart of our people. Canada pledges to France as she has to Britain, her unwavering support to the utmost limit of her power and resources.

I have read your appeal to the United States. You may be sure that the peoples of North America see with clear eyes, the realistic needs of the hour. It is my faith that all the material and economic strength of this continent will be marshalled without delay to help the French Republic in the great cause for which she fights. As never before, free men the world over are inspired by the sacrifice and the devotion of France.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Prime Minister*"

## (F) WAR ORGANIZATION AND REGULATIONS

### 1. APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL V. W. ODLUM TO COMMAND SECOND DIVISION, C.A.S.F.

It was announced on the 4th of April that Brigadier-General V. W. Odlum of Vancouver, British Columbia, had been appointed to command the Second Division of the Canadian Active Service Force.

### 2. REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 11th OF APRIL

The War Committee of the Cabinet have recently given considerable study to the organization of the Defence Department, in the light of present developments, both in Canada and abroad. In the opinion of the Committee, the steady expansion of Canada's war effort, the additional requirements of Canada's defence forces, and the intensification of war in Europe, have made some reorganization necessary. As a result of the study, the War Committee has decided that each branch of the defence forces, the army, the navy, and the air force, shall be represented by its own Associate Acting Deputy Minister. Up to date, two Associate Acting Deputy Ministers have been responsible for the administration of the three arms of the defence forces. On September 9, 1939, Lt.-Col. Henri DesRosiers and Lt.-Col. K. S. Maclachlan were each appointed Associate Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence. By direction of the Minister of National Defence, Lt.-Col. DesRosiers has been responsible to his Minister for the militia service, and Lt.-Col. Maclachlan for the naval and air services. The development of the war and the requirements of Canada and the allied powers have given to the naval service and the air service, added importance.

Since the appointment of Lt.-Col. Maclachlan the great development of the Royal Canadian Naval Service has rendered it not only desirable but imperative that the Associate Acting Deputy Minister charged with responsibility for the naval forces should be free to devote his time exclusively to the naval service. Lt.-Col. Maclachlan's excellent work and experience have eminently fitted him for the continued supervision of this branch of Canada's defence forces.

The development of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and especially the present needs and future growth of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, have made advisable the appointment of an Associate Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence whose time and energies will be exclusively directed to the affairs of the air service. This view has been shared by the Honourable N. M. Rogers, and by Lt.-Col. Maclachlan, the latter of whom particularly has felt that the proposed change should take place.

The Prime Minister announced to-day that for the immediate needs of the Air Force and the British Commonwealth Air Training plan in its present stage of development, the Government has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. James Stewart Duncan of the City of Toronto for the post of Associate Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Mr. Duncan is the Vice-President and General Manager of the Massey-Harris Company and, as such, has business obligations which make it impossible for him to promise to continue in the service of the Government for a lengthy period of time. He has, however, undertaken to devote his wide business experience and organizing ability to the service of the Defence Department at this juncture for a period of three months. During this period, Mr. Duncan will be able to contribute materially to the organization of the Air Branch of the Department of Defence.

Lt.-Col. Henri DesRosiers will continue to devote his full time to the work of the Militia Service Branch. The change in the administration of the Department of National Defence, thus forecast, will mean that each branch of the services, army, navy and air force, will be exclusively represented by an Associate Deputy Minister. The result will be a general co-ordination of all three departments, under the supervision of the Minister of National Defence, to meet the necessities of the situation, as Canada's war effort progresses, and the allied war effort increases.

The confirmation of Lt.-Col. DesRosiers, and Lt.-Col. Maclachlan, in their respective spheres, and the enlistment of Mr. Duncan in the national service are in line with the government's policy of securing the best available men for the service of the state in times of national emergency.

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERANS' HOME GUARD, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 23rd OF MAY

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, announced the establishment of a Veterans' Home Guard on the 23rd of May in the House of Commons.

Mr. Rogers stated: "It has been decided to establish immediately a force to be known as the 'Veterans' Home Guards' for the more adequate protection of military property or for any other purpose that may be found necessary in Canada. The force at the outset shall consist of 12 companies, to be expanded if circumstances so require, distributed across Canada and under the military district in which they are located. Each company shall be in command of an officer of the rank of major, and shall consist of 250 all ranks.

"The District Officer Commanding shall in each case be responsible for the organization of any of such companies within his district. He will deal with all applications and shall have full control over the operations of such companies within the geographical limits of his military district.

"The members of the said force shall be recruited from persons who served in the armed forces of Canada or the United Kingdom in the war of 1914-1918, and shall include persons in categories 'A', 'B', and 'C' up to the age of 50 years. They shall receive pay and allowances according to the rates at present in force for the Canadian Active Service Force."

#### 4. ORGANIZATION OF A 3rd DIVISION, CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 24th OF MAY

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, made the following statement on the 24th of May in the House of Commons:

1. I have to-day received details of the organization of the 3rd Division, C.A.S.F., and immediate steps are being taken to proceed with this organization in the various Military Districts.

2. The composition of the Division has received the fullest consideration. Selection of the Units for every arm of the service in the Division is being made after carefully weighing the various factors involved. As in the case of the 1st and 2nd Divisions and the ancillary troops which have previously been mobilized, every endeavour has been made to ensure that all parts of Canada are represented in accordance with population, and bearing in mind the forces each Province or area has already mobilized.

3. As in the case of Staff and Commanding Officers of the Units of the C.A.S.F. already serving, in which 56 per cent have had previous overseas service, the same consideration will be given to Officers with former service in the C.E.F. when selections are being made for the 3rd Division.

4. Some of our mobilized Units which, as a result of changes in war organization have become surplus, will be included in the composition of the 3rd Division.

5. Owing to adjustments arising from the decision to form the Canadian 3rd Division immediately, it will be necessary to postpone the proposed training camps for the N.P.A.M. units not mobilized in the 3rd Division, until later in the summer than had been intended.

5. *SPECIAL MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 28th OF MAY*

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, made the following statement on the 28th of May in the House of Commons:

"I wish to announce further military measures which the Government has seen fit to take to meet the present emergency.

1. In addition to the formation of the Veterans' Home Guards already announced the Government has authorized the organization of reserve companies of veterans which will be attached to militia units for training purposes in the military districts where they are established. The members of these companies will have the same status and training allowances as members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia units to which they are attached.

2. In order to assist in the training of these reserve companies of veterans it is proposed to attach to each District Headquarters a group of veteran officers and non-commissioned officers whose services will be made available to the veteran companies as required.

3. A special training course will be established which will be available to senior officers of the Canadian Active Service Force, and a quota of veteran officers from each military district in Canada under the age of fifty years who wish to take a refresher course to qualify them for any further duties that may be required of them.

4. In addition to the Third Division we propose to recruit additional defence units which will include at the outset all the rifle battalions of a Fourth Division. These will be recruited in addition to the Third Division and the ancillary units required for the formation of a Canadian Corps."

6. *POSITION WITH REGARD TO ENLISTMENTS AND RECRUITING; STATEMENT OF THE HONOURABLE C. G. POWER (ACTING MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE), 18th OF JUNE*

Following are extracts from the statement which the Honourable Mr. Power made in the House of Commons:

"Canada has now approximately 110,000 men actually under arms and in uniform. These are divided broadly as follows:

Outside of Canada, including Great Britain, army . . . . .	26,087
Canada	
Army . . . . .	64,656
Navy . . . . .	7,256
Air force . . . . .	15,594
Total . . . . .	113,593

The late Minister of National Defence has indicated in various announcements that further recruiting has been authorized on a large scale to provide for the raising of men for the third and fourth divisions and other units of the Canadian active service force, amounting in all to about 30,000 men.

Recruits are now being enlisted at the rate of approximately 800 per day. The whole situation with regard to recruiting these troops has been reviewed over the week-end and instructions issued to intensify activity. I am able to say on the authority of the department of supply that we can at the present moment provide clothing, personal equipment and rifles for 1,200 men per day. As a matter of fact yesterday 1,463 men were enlisted and looked after.

In addition to the 30,000 men the raising of whom was authorized by the late Mr. Rogers, a survey of the field in the light of the war situation, recently developed and still developing, clearly indicates the need of a call for further Canadian active service force recruiting to replace troops taken and to be taken for special duties in Canada and elsewhere, and for forestry and railway troops, as well as corps troops for reinforcements.

Whilst it is impossible to forecast what these requirements will be, authorization was given over the week-end to provide equipment for an additional 40,000 men in addition to the 30,000 men now coming in.

It will be remembered that the veterans' home guard has been formed as a corps of the non-permanent active militia, and numbers of that guard can be readily increased as circumstances may justify. The veterans' home guard reserve is also, it will be remembered, part of the non-permanent active militia, and in fact the non-permanent active militia units are made responsible for its discipline and training.

Meanwhile, authority has been given for all the infantry non-permanent active militia units which have not been mobilized to carry on their training in the local headquarters and to recruit to their respective establishments, subject only to the limitation of training facilities.

Similar steps are being taken with respect to certain non-permanent active militia units other than infantry.

Training accommodation and instructional staff will obviously be limited in some cases, but the districts are being instructed to assist in improvising training accommodation and augmenting instruction staff as far as that may be found possible.

From the beginning of the war our militia units have been recognized and dealt with as being the backbone of Canada's defence organization and, as is known, the units of the first, second and third and fourth divisions are all being mobilized, based on existing non-permanent active militia units.

The government intends to follow that policy and has been gratified by the response and by the support which has been given by the officers and other ranks of these militia units.

As has already been stated by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), the government is taking full authority to mobilize the man power of Canada for the defence of Canada. Every able-bodied man in Canada will be given an opportunity of training in the use of arms, so as to come to the defence of the homeland if necessary. The procedure will be that men will in due course be called up for a period of training so as to be prepared for the active defence of this dominion. The training, after due consideration for the requirements of the naval and air forces, will be entrusted to units of the non-permanent active militia which will be recruited voluntarily or filled under the powers of the new legislation according as the facilities for training and accommodation permit.

The length of the period of training will be determined by regulation. Whether this will be for a continuous period of three months or for a lesser time depends: (a) on the advice of the technical officers of the department; (b) on the requirements of industrial and productive man power as shown by a survey to be immediately undertaken.

The government has received many suggestions with regard to further training of civilians. It feels that enlistment in and co-operation with the non-permanent active militia units across this country will make for simplicity and effective administration and avoid the duplication and confusion of various units under various independent bodies with varying degrees of efficiency due to lack of uniformity in regulations and discipline.

It should be said that anyone who is physically fit and is below the age of forty-five years may and in fact will have not only the opportunity but the obligation to join the militia service of Canada.

The government welcomes suggestions and is at all times ready to consider them, but it believes that citizens will recognize that the responsibility for military direction rests with the federal authorities and their service advisers.

Speaking for the Department of National Defence we feel that all our energies should be first devoted to:

1. The task of recruiting men for service in the Canadian active service force;
2. The immediate training of certain non-permanent active militia units and home guard reserve;
3. The training of men who will be called up under the legislation to which the Prime Minister has referred.

The Department of National Defence is concerned with military matters. Its responsibility is military. The police authorities of this country are concerned with police matters. Their responsibility is restricted to police matters. There is no martial law in Canada, and no need for

martial law. Soldiers will continue to be soldiers, and policemen will continue to be policemen. Any attempt to confuse these two functions can have only one result. It will interrupt and impede the most necessary work of the Department of National Defence.

I make a special appeal to ex-soldiers. Discipline and restraint and patience were amongst the qualities that brought us victory in the last war, and will win it for us in this war. No body of men possessed those qualities in higher degree, or learned the lessons which underlie them more abundantly, than the veterans of the war of 1914. The militia service of Canada and the enlarged scope which new legislation will bring, will offer plenty of opportunities to those who are anxious to assist in the defence of Canada.

I may say that the opinions which I have expressed and the appeal which I have made are supported and shared by my hon. friend the minister-designate of national defence and all the technical officers of the department.

Now a word with respect to equipment. The plain facts must be stated to the house. The situation has altered within the past few weeks, even days. Our immediate requirements will be infinitely greater; our sources of supply are not the same. We must discard even well-founded and carefully-conceived plans based on the best technical advice that above all uniformity of design and interchangeability were essential. We must now procure what we can, when we can, where we can.

With regard to personal equipment and clothing our own factory production should suffice. It will be continuous. But even here, I must warn the house not to expect perfection. There will be delays on account of these extra demands. The clothing may not all be of such appearance and design as would gratify the heart of a sergeant-major of the household guards. It is intended to provide covering and a moderate degree of comfort for a citizen army being hastily mobilized.

With regard to rifles, the situation is in hand for the moment, but procurement and production must be provided for the future. Here again there will be sure to be complaint. But let me say this. As recently as ten days ago a very large shipment from Canada to overseas of the much criticized Ross rifle was gratefully acknowledged.

With regard to most types of mechanical transport, our automotive industry has responded nobly and we anticipate no difficulty either present or future.

With regard to other armament—guns, machine guns, tanks, instruments—there will be a scarcity for training, on account of the large number of men with whom we shall have to deal. These articles must be produced or procured. I will not say when, how or where, but I will say this. We are fully alive to the abrupt cessation of our anticipated major sources of supply and we are also fully alive to the greatly increased

requirements which we have to meet, and we are taking all steps to remedy the situation. In a word, the present situation is a challenge to the initiative, the energy and the intelligence of the Canadian people. We will meet it and overcome it by the goodwill, by the sacrifice, by the discipline and by the united, concerted effort of the whole nation."

7. *WARTIME INDUSTRIES CONTROL BOARD; ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 2715 OF THE 24th DAY OF JUNE, 1940.*

This Order provides, pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Munitions and Supply Act, and of the War Measures Act, for the creation of a Wartime Industries Control Board. The members of this Board are to be recommended by and responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

8. *AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS.—*

(The following Orders provide for modification of certain clauses in the Defence of Canada Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 2483 of the 3rd of September, 1939).

(a) *Order in Council P.C. 2322 of the 31st of May, 1940. (Canada Gazette, p. 4068 of June 29th, 1940).*

This Order follows the changes recommended by the Inter-departmental Committee on the Treatment of Enemy Aliens and Enemy Alien Property as reported to the Minister of Justice on May 22, 1940. These changes affect Regulations 21, 22, 23, 24, and 26 of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

(b) *Order in Council P.C. 2363 of the 4th of June, 1940. (Canada Gazette, p. 4010 of June 22nd, 1940).*

This Order specifies certain groups and associations as illegal organizations. It also provides that persons who have (a) attended meetings of an illegal organization, or (b) spoken publicly advocating an illegal organization, or (c) distributed literature of an illegal organization, are guilty of an offence against this regulation.

(c) *Order in Council P.C. 2505 of the 10th of June, 1940. (Canada Gazette, p. 3872 of June 15th, 1940).*

This Order amends the Regulations to extend the provisions of Regulation 24, 25, and 26 to all aliens of German or Italian racial origin and all persons of German or Italian racial origin who have become naturalized British subjects since the 1st day of September, 1929. It also provides for the prevention of the use or possession of firearms, ammunition, dynamite, gunpowder or other dangerous explosives within Canada to such German or Italian aliens or those who have become naturalized British subjects since the 1st of September, 1929.

(d) *Order in Council P.C. 2667 of the 20th of June, 1940.* (*Canada Gazette*, p. 4029 of June 29th, 1940).

This Order, pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 2363 of the 4th June, 1940, provides that all property, rights, and interests in Canada belonging to any illegal organization shall be subject to the control of the Custodian, as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939.

(e) *Order in Council P.C. 2763 of the 25th of June, 1940.* (*Canada Gazette*, p. 7 of July 6th, 1940.)

This Order provides that any committee appointed under the provisions of Regulation 22 of the Defence of Canada Regulations is empowered to administer oaths and to summon witnesses, and for this purpose to have all the powers of a Commissioner under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act (Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927).

## (G) OTHER WAR MEASURES

### 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 9th OF APRIL

The Prime Minister has announced the establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply which will supersede the War Supply Board. The Prime Minister has further announced that the Honourable C. D. Howe, who has been supervising the work of the War Supply Board will, in addition to his duties as Minister of Transport, act, at least for the present, as Minister of the new department.

The Act creating the Department of Munitions and Supply was passed at the special session of the House of Commons, on September 12th, 1939. It provided that the Minister shall have authority:

To procure, purchase and acquire munitions of war and supplies and to procure the execution and carrying out of defence projects for, during, or respecting the present war, and to enter into contracts therefor;

To control or supervise and, if authorized by the Governor in Council, to procure, purchase, and acquire or enter into contracts for the procuring, purchasing or acquisition of munitions of war and supplies for any of His Majesty's Governments, or for the government of any allied or associated power.

A further important function of the department will be to examine into and organize the industrial resources of Canada which directly or indirectly may contribute to the provision of munitions of war and supply, and for the carrying out of defence projects. It will also take steps to mobilize, conserve and co-ordinate the economic facilities available for this purpose.

In providing for the establishment of a Department of Munitions and Supply, the Canadian government has followed the course of the British government, based on experience gained during the last war. At the time of the passing of the Act it was provided that the War Supply Board then established would function during the initial period, deferring the actual setting-up of the new department until such time as Canada's war needs rendered this step necessary. In the opinion of the government that need has now arisen.

The department will assume the contracts and work of the War Supply Board, including the responsibility of acting as purchasing agents in Canada for the British and French governments. It has been provided that the practice to be followed by the new department will be similar to that established during the initial period by the War Supply Board, including the provision that contracts will, as heretofore, require the approval of the Governor General in Council.

The members of the former War Supply Board, Mr. Wallace R. Campbell, Mr. G. E. Gravel, Mr. W. C. Woodward, and Lt.-Col. W. A. Harrison, will be associated with the new department.

## 2. TRADE AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH DENMARK AND NORWAY

(a) *Financial Relations with Denmark and Norway, Official Statement, 9th of April*

It was announced today that in view of the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, the Government had requested financial institutions in Canada to communicate with the Custodian before allowing any withdrawals from Danish and Norwegian accounts or payments of any character to residents of those countries.

This action has been taken in order to maintain the *status quo* until the situation becomes clearer.

(b) *Trade with Denmark and Norway, Official Statement, 13th of April.*

Attention is called to the fact that the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1939, applies to any area which is in occupation of a Power with which Canada is at war. At the present time Denmark is in German occupation and commercial, financial, or other intercourse or dealings with persons or concerns in Denmark are prohibited. This does not apply to Iceland or to the Danish dependencies of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, so long as business with them does not involve intercourse with Denmark proper.

Returns should be made under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1939, to the Custodian of all moneys which, but for enemy occupation of Denmark, would be payable to persons or concerns in Denmark and of any property held or managed in this country for or on behalf of such persons or concerns.

Under the present conditions the greatest caution should be exercised in regard to transactions with any part of Norway. No existing commitments should be fulfilled and no new commitments should be entered into with persons or concerns in any part of Norway without previous consultation with the Custodian.

## 3. EXPORTS TO BALTIC AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, OFFICIAL STATEMENT

As from the 16th of April no export permits have been issued from Canada to any Baltic or Scandinavian destination. Outstanding permits for export to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been revoked and immediate steps are being taken to stop shipments covered by such licences from leaving Canada.

#### 4. AMENDMENTS OF LIST OF SPECIFIED PERSONS WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED

Proclamations of the 3rd and 20th of April, and of the 4th of June, effected Second, Third and Fourth Revisions of the list of specified persons with whom trading is prohibited. The first revision of the list was made on the 7th of March, 1940.

#### 5. AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL P.C. 1935 AND 1936 OF THE 11th OF MAY, 1940. (*Canada Gazette* p. 3845 of June 8th, 1940).

P.C. 1935 provides for deletion of words "enemy territory" and substitution of words "proscribed territory" in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) made by Order in Council P.C. 2512 of the 5th September. "Proscribed territory" means an area in respect to which the Governor in Council may place under protective custody all property, rights and interests in Canada of persons residing in that area, and may regulate trading with persons in areas under the sovereignty or occupation of a state with which Canada is at war.

P.C. 1936 extends the Trading with the Enemy Regulations (1939) to the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg as "Proscribed territory."

#### 6. PROCLAMATION REGARDING GERMAN EXPORTS; DATED 8th OF DECEMBER, 1939, BUT NOT ISSUED UNTIL THE 27th OF MAY, 1940. (*Canada Gazette* p. 3803 of June 8th, 1940.)

This proclamation provides that merchant vessels sailing from enemy ports after 4th day of December, 1939, are required to discharge their goods in a Canadian port. Provision is made for discharged goods to be placed in the custody of the Marshall of the Prize Court.

#### 7. ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 2618 OF JUNE 17th, 1940. (*Canada Gazette* p. 4029 of June 29th, 1940).

This Order provides for the extension to the war with Italy of provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4094 of 8th December, 1939, which dealt with the articles to be treated as contraband of war during continuance of war with Germany.

#### 8. PROCLAMATION REGARDING ITALIAN EXPORTS; DATED 18th OF JUNE AND ISSUED ON THE 21st OF JUNE. (*Canada Gazette*, p. 4026 of June 29th, 1940.)

This Order provides for the restriction of commerce between Canada and Italy by measures similar to those taken against Germany under the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

9. *RELATIONS OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY, ORDERS IN COUNCIL P.C. No. 2685 AND P.C. 2686 OF THE 19th OF JUNE, 1940.* (*Canada Gazette*, p. 4027 of June 29th, 1940.)

This Order provides, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, for a declaration of the principles regulating labour conditions during the war. It deals with the speeding of production by war industries, wage standards, hours of work, health and safety, settlement of industrial disputes, right of organization, collective bargaining, and the available facilities of the Employment Service of Canada, subject to further enactments by the Parliament of Canada.

10. *MOVEMENT OF INTERNED ALIENS AND PRISONERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CANADA; STATEMENT OF THE 19th OF JUNE.*

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on the 19th of June that, following discussions with the British Government, the Canadian Government had agreed to receive in Canada interned aliens and German prisoners from the United Kingdom.

11. *THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION ACT, 1940.*

(a) *Text of the Act.*

Following is the text of the Act, which became law on the 21st of June: "An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council for the mobilization of national resources in the present war.

Whereas by reason of developments since the outbreak of the present war a special emergency has arisen and the national safety of Canada has become endangered; and

Whereas it is, therefore, expedient to confer upon the Governor in Council special emergency powers to permit of the mobilization of all of the effective resources of the nation, both human and material, for the purpose of the defence and security of Canada, and

Whereas it is expedient that the said powers should be conferred upon the Governor in Council during the continuation of the state of war now existing:

Therefor His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940.*

2. Subject to the provisions of section three hereof, the Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, requiring persons to place themselves,

their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community.

3. The powers conferred by the next preceding section may not be exercised for the purpose of requiring persons to serve in the military, naval or air forces outside of Canada and the territorial waters thereof.

4. The powers conferred by this Act shall remain in force only during the continuation of the state of war now existing.

5. Every order or regulation passed under the authority of this Act shall be tabled in Parliament forthwith if Parliament is in Session and a copy thereof sent to every Member of the House of Commons and of the Senate and if Parliament is not in Session then every such order or regulation shall be forthwith published in the *Canada Gazette* and copies thereof sent to every Member of the House of Commons and of the Senate forthwith; provided that any of the steps specified in this section may be omitted or deferred if the Governor in Council considers such omission or deferment necessary in the national interest having regard to the special circumstances.

6. The Governor in Council may prescribe the penalties that may be imposed for violations of orders and regulations made under this Act, and may also prescribe whether such penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment."

(b) *Statements by the Prime Minister and the Honourable C. G. Power (Acting Minister of National Defence).*

In the House of Commons on the 18th of June, before the bill was introduced, the Prime Minister stated that, under this legislation, a national registration of Canada's man-power would be held. The Honourable C. G. Power stated that compulsory military training for home defence would be instituted.

## (H) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS

### 1. RATIFICATION OF THE CANADA-URUGUAY TRADE AGREEMENT

Ratifications of the Canada-Uruguay Trade Agreement, signed at Ottawa on the 12th of August, 1936, were exchanged at Montevideo on the 15th of April, 1940. The Agreement came into force thirty days after the date of ratification.

### 2. BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON-ALASKA HIGHWAY COMMISSION, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 10th OF MAY

The Prime Minister's Office announced to-day that the Canadian Commission appointed to consider the problems involved in the proposal to construct a highway through British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska have submitted a Preliminary Report to the Government.

The present Report makes it clear that the Commission is not yet in a position to give an accurate estimate of probable costs. Nor has it come to any conclusion as to the recommendations which it will ultimately make in regard to the proposal that such a road should be constructed.

Hon. Charles Stewart is Chairman of the Canadian Commission. Associated with him are Brigadier-General Thomas L. Tremblay of Quebec; J. M. Wardle, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa; Arthur Dixon, Deputy Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, and J. W. Spencer of Victoria.

The Report considers in detail the technical problems involved, both in extending sections of existing highway and in new construction of links from Prince George or Hazelton through northern British Columbia to the Yukon Boundary, thence through the Yukon Territory, and in Alaska by way of the Richardson Highway to Fairbanks. Of the existing highways included in the Commission's survey, the oldest section is the celebrated Cariboo Road, running from Ashcroft to Barkerville, which was constructed by Governor Sir James Douglas, with the initial aid of a detachment of Royal Engineers, between 1862 and 1865. Between Vancouver and Ashcroft the present highway now forms a part of the Trans-Canada highway. The terminal sections, from the international boundary to Vancouver, and from Prince George to Hazelton, are already incorporated in the highway system of British Columbia.

The Preliminary Report describes two main routes, as well as several alternatives, for a highway leading north from Prince George or Hazelton. Of these, the "A" route would link Hazelton to Atlin and the Yukon boundary. The "B" route would follow the Parsnip and Finlay valleys to the Liard River and Frances Lake. At the moment air reconnaissance

and ground surveys have covered more of the "B" than of the "A" route, and the Commission recommends further surveys for the Hazelton-Atlin link during the 1940 season.

If it should be decided that a highway to Alaska is a feasible and desirable undertaking and if the "A" route were chosen, the Yukon extension would probably follow a direct line from Whitehorse via Kluane Lake to the Alaska boundary. The alternative would be a road roughly along the line of the present winter road between Whitehorse and Dawson. If the "B" route were to be approved the route would lie along the valleys of the Pelly and Yukon rivers to Dawson, and thence to the Alaska boundary.

Should such a road be built there are a number of feeder roads, some existing, others new, which are referred to in the Report. These would include the Lethbridge-Vancouver, Banff-Windermere, and Calgary-Golden-Big Bend-Revelstoke highways, also roads from Edmonton to the western boundary of Jasper Park and from Edmonton to the Peace River valley. The two latter may shortly be extended to connect with the highway system of British Columbia.

On the basis of surveys already completed, the new Commission has made the following rough estimates of costs of construction: "A" route from Vancouver to Alaska Boundary by way of Fort St. James, Klappen River, Atlin, Whitehorse and Dawson, \$25,580,000; "A" route, but from Whitehorse to Kluane Lake to the Alaska Boundary, \$23,110,000; "B" route, Vancouver to Prince George, Summit Lake, Pelly River, Dawson and the Alaska Boundary, \$23,610,000.

### 3. CANADA-PARAGUAY EXCHANGE OF NOTES AND ORDER IN COUNCIL

An Exchange of Notes between Canada and Paraguay was signed on the 21st of May. This Exchange was given effect by Order in Council P.C. 2684 of the 20th day of June, 1940 (*Canada Gazette* p. 4029 of June 29th, 1940). This Order extends the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff of Canada to products of the Republic of Paraguay when conveyed to Canada without transshipment from Paraguay or from a port of a country enjoying the benefit of the British Preferential or Intermediate Tariff.

### 4. CANADA-UNITED STATES AGREEMENT OF THE 18th OF JUNE REGARDING EXCHANGE CONTROL; OFFICIAL STATEMENT

An agreement has been reached with the United States providing for reciprocal exemption of Canadian and United States citizens from certain aspects of Exchange Control Regulations. Canada has agreed to exempt private individuals ordinarily resident in Canada who are United States citizens and who are not British subjects from any requirements regarding

registration of foreign securities or sale of foreign exchange, excluding foreign exchange or foreign securities acquired from Canadian sources subsequent to the establishment of exchange control. The United States Government has agreed to extend similar exemptions to Canadian citizens if the occasion should arise. United States citizens ordinarily resident in Canada may obtain full particulars respecting application for exemption from the nearest United States Consul.

The purpose of the agreement is to enable United States citizens residing in Canada to retain their foreign securities and foreign currency in view of their requirements in their own country and the possibility of eventual return to their own country. The agreement does not affect United States citizens who are merely temporarily visiting Canada; they are not in any way affected by exchange control in Canada and therefore do not need exemption.

#### 5. CANADA-FRANCE PAYMENTS AGREEMENT OF THE 7th OF JUNE

The agreement, which was made by exchange of notes in Ottawa, provided, within certain limits, for accumulation of French francs by Canada, and for orderly repatriation of Canadian securities held in France. An immediate effect of the agreement was to be the stabilization of the rate of exchange between Canada and France.

## (I) PASSPORTS AND VISAS

### 1. RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN; ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 2371 OF THE 4th OF JUNE, 1940. (Canada Gazette, p. 3811 of June 8th, 1940).

This order prohibits women, other than women engaged in the Armed Forces or Public Service of Canada, and children under the age of twelve years from travelling from Canada to the war zones surrounding the British Isles or European waters. The Secretary of State for External Affairs is authorized to grant exemption in cases where these restrictions create special hardships.

### 2. UNITED STATES REGULATIONS; STATEMENT OF THE 7th OF JUNE

The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons that, under an Executive Order issued in the United States, all persons, including Canadians, going into the United States on and after the 1st of July would require passports and visas.

### 3. PASSPORTS AND VISAS FOR THE UNITED STATES, OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 23rd OF JUNE

It has been decided, in view of the decision of the authorities at Washington to require on and after July 1st, 1940, that aliens, as a condition of entry into the United States, be in possession of a passport or other document of identity and nationality, to issue a special passport for travel to the United States only. This special passport will be valid for a period of one year and the fee will be one dollar. Application Forms for the special passport may be obtained from the Passport Officer, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa; from Railway or Steamship ticket offices or from offices of the Canadian Immigration Service at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

The regular passport, for which the fee is five dollars and which is valid for five years and for travel generally, continues, of course, to be available for persons who desire to travel to other countries as well as to the United States.

Applicants for a visa to visit the United States will present their Canadian passports to the United States Consular representative together with three photographs on thin paper approximately two and one-half by two and one-half inches in size, on a light background, and showing full front facial view of the subject without head covering. United States Consular offices are established in the following Canadian cities: Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Erie,\* Fort William, Fredericton, Halifax, Hamilton,\* Kingston,\* Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa,\* Port Arthur, Quebec, Regina, Saint John, Sarnia,\* Sault Ste. Marie,\* Sherbrooke,\* St. Stephen, Toronto, Trail,\* Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor, Winnipeg, Yarmouth.

\* Do not issue visas for permanent residence in U.S., except for persons previously legally admitted.

There is no fee for a temporary visitor's visa issued to Canadian nationals. The fee for a visa for a British subject who does not have Canadian domicile as defined by the Canadian Immigration Act is two dollars in United States currency.

Discussions which have been proceeding with the United States authorities in Washington indicate that the only exceptions which have been made to the general regulation are those in favour of commuters who are holders of border identification cards issued by the United States Immigration authorities and Canadians passing from one part of Canadian territory to another in direct transit through the United States by means of a transportation line which runs through the territory or waters of both countries. Any such persons will not require either passports or visas. To avoid disruption in essential services, arrangements have also been made to postpone the visa regulation till July 15th for the operating personnel of railway trains, aircraft, vessels and buses.

#### 4. *BRANCH PASSPORT OFFICE OPENED AT WINDSOR; OFFICIAL STATEMENT, 28th OF JUNE*

The new United States visa requirements, which go into force on July 1st, have given rise to a heavy demand for the new special passport, valid for travel to the United States only, which the Canadian authorities have recently established. The demand, as was expected, has been exceptionally heavy from the City of Windsor and vicinity. In order to deal with applications as promptly as possible during the present congested period, it has been decided to open a Branch Office in Windsor. The new office, which is located in the Canadian Immigration Quarters at the entrance to the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, is in charge of Mr. A. L. Cooper of the staff of the Passport Office in Ottawa.

#### 5. *ENTRY OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS INTO CANADA; PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF THE 26th OF JUNE*

In a statement to the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said, in part:

"We have taken steps to review and strengthen the existing system of border control, including stricter immigration inspection at the border and special provision in certain areas which have usually not required attention. The protection of vulnerable points is, of course, being continued and will be increased.

All circumstances considered, it has been deemed desirable to continue for the present the practice of not requiring passports from United States citizens. All that will be necessary is for the visitor to satisfy the Canadian immigration authorities that he is a United States citizen and that he is

coming to Canada for a legitimate purpose. There will be no unnecessary delays or hindrances placed in the way of tourists, who will continue to receive the cordial welcome that has been extended to them in the past.

United States visitors will see in Canada a country intensifying its war effort against nazi and fascist aggression and tyranny, but a country which at the same time is at peace with and in increasing accord and friendship with its great democratic neighbour. If at the end of the summer season it should be found necessary to establish a system of passport control and to set up the necessary Canadian consular service in the United States, ample notice of such intention will be given."

### **(J) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AT OTTAWA**

1. Group Captain Isitt, New Zealand Representative of the Supervisory Board of the Air Training Plan, accompanied by Flight-Lieutenant B. R. Rae, Financial Adviser to the Board arrived in Ottawa on the 11th of April.

2. The Australian Minister for Air announced on the 2nd of May the appointment of Air Vice-Marshal S. J. Goble as Australian Liaison Officer in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Air Vice-Marshal Goble will leave for Canada in the near future.

3. M. Rene Ristelhueber, whose appointment to succeed Count Robert de Dampierre as French Minister in Canada, was announced on the 12th of March, arrived in Ottawa on the 30th of May. He presented to His Excellency the Administrator on the 3rd of June his Letters of Credence and the Letters of Recall of his predecessor.

4. Mr. Pierrepont Moffat, whose appointment to succeed the Hon. J. H. R. Cromwell as United States Minister to Canada, was announced on the 28th of May, arrived in Ottawa on the 12th of June. He was formerly Chief of the European Division of the Department of State. Mr. Moffat presented to His Excellency the Administrator on the 13th of June his Letters of Credence and the Letters of Recall of his predecessor.

## (K) APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE

1. Approval has been given as of April 1st, 1940, for the establishment of a new Grade in the External Affairs Service above that of Counsellor and including the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Legal Advisor of the Department and the Permanent Delegate of Canada at Geneva.

2. The following promotions in the Service have been made effective from April 1st, 1940:

(a) *From First Secretary to Counsellor*

Ottawa . . . . .	H. L. Keenleyside, N. A. Robertson.
Paris . . . . .	J. S. Macdonald.

(b) *From Second Secretary to First Secretary*

The Hague . . . . .	K. P. Kirkwood,
Brussels . . . . .	P. E. Renaud,
Geneva . . . . .	A. Rive.

(c) *From Third Secretary to Second Secretary*

Washington . . . . .	H. Allard, R. M. Macdonnell.
Tokyo . . . . .	H. F. Feaver.
London . . . . .	L. Mayrand, C. Ritchie.

3. The following temporary Third Secretaries have been made permanent as from April 1, 1940:

Canberra . . . . .	G. B. Rogers.
Ottawa . . . . .	M. Wershof, J. A. Chapdelaine, J. A. Gibson.

4. (a) Mr. E. H. Norman, of the Department of External Affairs, left on the 30th of April to take up his duties as Junior Language Officer at the Canadian Legation, Tokyo.

(b) The Prime Minister, on the 11th of June, announced in the House of Commons the appointment of Mr. Kenneth P. Kirkwood and Mr. A. E. Porsild as Consul and Vice Consul, respectively, to Greenland.

The Prime Minister said:

"Members of the house are aware that the seizure of Denmark by the Germans created a problem for Canada as the nearest neighbour of the Danish possession of Greenland. The situation was given immediate attention.

The local authorities in Greenland are continuing to administer its affairs. The German-controlled government in Copenhagen is exercising no authority.

In view of the fact that the people of Greenland normally obtain most of their supplies from Denmark and intercourse has now been suspended, the Canadian government considered it should assist in maintaining the economic life of the island. The steamship *Nascopie*, which is regularly used in the Canadian eastern Arctic patrol, was dispatched on a special voyage with supplies to Greenland. It arrived last week and will shortly bring back a return cargo.

We have thought it desirable that our Government should be continuously informed of the situation in Greenland and be in a position to discuss with the local authorities there any questions that might arise. Steps have accordingly been taken to appoint a consul and vice consul to Greenland. Mr. Kenneth P. Kirkwood, until recently first secretary at the Canadian legation at The Hague, has been appointed consul to Greenland and has already taken up his post there. Mr. Kirkwood, who was born at Brampton, Ontario, and is a graduate of the University of Toronto, after serving in the last war, first in the infantry and later in the air force, and working in the Near East, entered the External Affairs service in 1928. He was stationed at Washington and Tokyo before being appointed to The Hague. Mr. A. E. Porsild, who was born in Greenland and is a member of the staff of the Department of Mines and Resources, has been appointed vice consul. The United States has also appointed consular representatives in Greenland."

(c) It was announced on the 11th of June that Mr. E. D. McGreer, of the Canadian Legation in Japan, was being appointed Consul in Japan.

(d) It was announced on the 11th of June that M. Pierre Dupuy, of the Canadian Legation in France, was being appointed Consul in France.

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(K) APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE

The Prime Minister said:

Members of the House are aware that the seizure of Denmark by the Germans created a problem for Canada as the nearest neighbour of the Danish possession of Greenland. The situation was given immediate attention and was investigated and to avoid any delay the local authorities in Greenland are continuing to administer its affairs. The Canadian-controlled government in Copenhagen is exercising authority.

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