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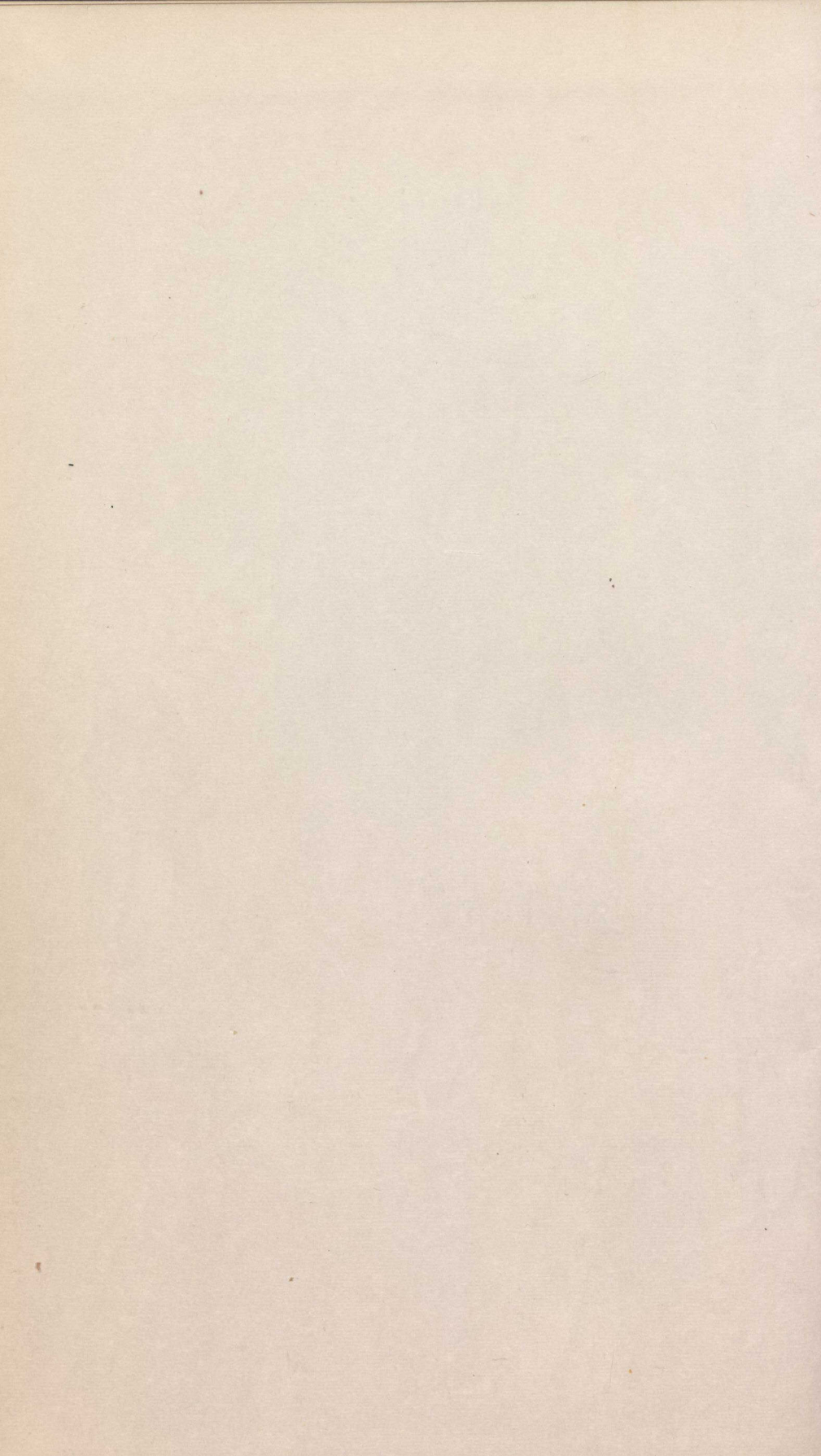
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OTTAWA

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# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

January—March, 1940

## (A) DEMISE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

### 1. *TEXT OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY ADMINISTRATOR ON FEBRUARY 11th:*

Whereas His late Majesty King George the Fifth was graciously pleased by a Commission under His Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date at the Court of St. James's the Tenth day of August, 1935, and in the Twenty-fifth year of His Reign, to appoint the Right Honourable John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, to be Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada;

And Whereas by Proclamations of His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth and of His Majesty King George the Sixth, the said Commission of the said Right Honourable John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield to be Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada has been continued and confirmed;

And Whereas by Section VII of the Letters Patent bearing date the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, constituting the office of Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada, it is provided that in the event of the death of the Governor General, all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as may be appointed by His Majesty under His Sign Manual and Signet to be the Lieutenant Governor of the said Dominion or if there shall be no such Lieutenant Governor in the said Dominion, then in such person or persons as may be appointed under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet to administer the Government of the same; and in case there shall be no person or persons within the said Dominion so appointed, then in the Chief Justice for the time being of the Supreme Court of the said Dominion, or in case of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence out of the said Dominion of the said Chief Justice for the time being, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the said Supreme Court then residing in the said Dominion and not being under incapacity;

And Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy the said The Right Honourable John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, by his decease and under and in virtue of the Letters Patent aforesaid,

all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to the Governor General have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice, for the time being, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and having taken the necessary oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do 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 these presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal At Arms at Ottawa, this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty, and in the Fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

L. P. DUFF

*Administrator of the Government.*

## 2. RADIO ADDRESSES, FEBRUARY 11th—

### (a) *The Prime Minister:*

To-night, in the City of Montreal, there died a great and a good man, John Buchan, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir. With heartfelt sorrow and in fulfilment of a sad duty, I am called upon to inform the people of our country, that the life of His Excellency came to its earthly close shortly after seven o'clock.

In the passing of His Excellency, the people of Canada have lost one of the greatest and most revered of their Governors General, and a friend who from the day of his arrival in this country dedicated his life to their service.

To his great task Lord Tweedsmuir brought wisdom, experience, the grace of words and a generosity of heart which found expression in a wide human sympathy and understanding. He came to know and to share the feelings and the aspirations of the Canadian people in all parts of the Dominion. He visited them on many occasions in the East, in the West, and in the far North, and was never happier than when he shared the simplicities of their joys and their labours.

Out of that knowledge and understanding, there came an enthusiasm for this country, its institutions, its traditions and its people almost unique in our history. And if Lord Tweedsmuir knew the Canadian people as few, if any, Governors General had known them before, the Canadian people learned to know him and to hold him in unsurpassed affection.

There is not a home in our Dominion which will not be saddened by the loss which our country has sustained; not a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations which will not recognize our bereavement as its own. The world itself has suffered in the passing of one whose great sympathies and talents were dedicated to the service of mankind.

He was, like so many great men of his race, a son of the manse. Christian ideals moulded his life and guided his footsteps; and it is an inspiration to recall that, on his last public appearance as Governor General of this country, one week ago to-day, he read the Lesson in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in this City of Ottawa, humbly proclaiming to all men his unshaken belief in the faith of his fathers.

In the discharge of every public duty, Lord Tweedsmuir was fidelity itself. Cut off as he has been at the height of his powers, we can only believe that in the providence of God, he had completed the work which here it had been given him to do.

To the King, in the passing of His Majesty's representative in our Dominion, our country extends an expression of its profound sorrow. No Sovereign ever confided a great trust to a more faithful servant.

To Her Excellency, the Lady Tweedsmuir, to her daughter, to her three sons who to-day serve their King as their father did before them, Canada offers its deepest sympathy on this day of national mourning.

(b) *The Minister of Justice:*

It is with unanimous and profound feelings of regret that Canadians learned to-day of the death of His Excellency the Governor General.

The country loses in the person of Lord Tweedsmuir one of the most eminent governors in its history. It loses also a friend who devoted himself entirely to its service, with remarkable intelligence and tact.

A man of vast culture, an author of note, soldier and already justly reputed as a wise and experienced administrator, Lord Tweedsmuir arrived in Canada admirably prepared to fill his high functions. We are proud to render him the testimony that he acquitted himself with the breadth of vision and patriotism of a great statesman.

He set all the resources of his penetrating intelligence to acquire an understanding of our history, and to learn to appreciate the Cana-

Jian mentality, customs and ways of life. His numerous trips across Canada made him know and love the beauties of our country and they made him appreciated by our entire population.

His perfect dignity, together with a genuine simplicity and his natural facility to sympathize with all good causes brought him the esteem and respect of the greatest as well as the humblest of our compatriots.

The active interest he brought to all activities of our national life is well remembered wherever he went, in Parliament, at the Quebec Citadel and even in the far away missions which he honoured with his visit.

Convinced of the excellency of democratic institutions and full of confidence in the greatness of our national destinies, he contributed strongly by his scrupulous fidelity in the accomplishment of his official duties and by the influence of his speeches and conduct, to make flourish our respect for the constitutional system of government and our faith in our future as a nation.

His career among us was a lesson in legitimate patriotic pride.

The life of Lord Tweedsmuir was for youth a good example and a source of inspiration and courage. Canadians will conserve faithfully the memory of this gentleman who understood and loved them so well. They will remember him a long time as the most Canadian of their governors. His passing is truly a cause for national mourning.

I beg Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir and all the members of her family to accept the testimony of our sincere sympathy.

(c) *Leader of the Opposition:*

I am grateful to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for providing me with this opportunity to perform the sad duty of paying tribute to the memory of His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, the news of whose death to-day has shocked all Canada.

Since his appointment in 1935 as Governor General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir visited every section of our broad Dominion and due to his gift of eloquence, his pleasing manner, and his democratic inclinations, had endeared himself to Canadians of all classes, creeds and political beliefs.

To-night, in our homes on the farm, in frontier communities, in villages, as well as in our larger centres of population, men and women will mourn the loss of a great and a good man.

At this particular stage of our national life, when Canada is at war, the loss of his advice and counsel will be keenly felt. His experience as a diplomatic official, as a civil servant and as a member of the British House of Commons, as well as his broad human sympathies and his knowledge of human nature, gave him a particular aptitude for the onerous duties of personal representative of His Majesty in Canada and his conduct of that high position has been a source of pride to all Canadians.

His support of and personal interest in all philanthropic, charitable or other good causes during his term of office was a source of great encouragement to those engaged in these splendid works.

Apart from his official life in Canada, His Excellency will live in history as John Buchan, the author, who through his historical work as well as his novels, brought much joy and pleasure to people in all parts of the world. I recall to-night my own reading of, and interest in his great historical works, such as *The King's Grace*, *Montrose* and *Cromwell*.

Among his lighter works, I would recall to your minds his *John McNab*, a delightful book, which I am informed, Mr. Neville Chamberlain presented to each member of the House of Commons.

To the Lady Tweedsmuir, to his daughter, and to his sons who have answered the call of duty and are serving in the Canadian army, I extend, on behalf of the party which I have the honour to lead, and indeed, on behalf of all Canadians, very deep and sincere sympathy.

### 3. MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING

I thank you for your kind telegram on the very sad occasion of the death of Lord Tweedsmuir while holding the office of my representative in Canada. I share the grief which I know will be felt throughout the Dominion whose welfare he had so much at heart and to whose service he devoted himself, in the face of ill health, with unflinching energy and courage.

Buckingham Palace,  
February 12, 1940.

GEORGE R.I.

### 4. APPOINTMENT OF THE EARL OF ATHLONE AS GOVERNOR GENERAL

It was announced on the 3rd of April, 1940, that the Earl of Athlone, K.G., had been appointed to succeed the late Lord Tweedsmuir as Governor General of Canada. His Excellency the new Governor General will be accompanied to Canada by Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.



## (B) PARLIAMENT

### 1. *SPEECH FROM THE THRONE OPENING THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, JANUARY 25th, 1940*

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

During the months which have elapsed since the close of the special session, my Ministers have given unremitting attention to the organization and prosecution of Canada's war effort. The Government has been in constant consultation with the government of the United Kingdom, and the measures adopted have been those which it is believed will best serve the common cause.

Vigorous action has been taken through all branches of the armed forces to provide for the security and defence of Canada, and for co-operation with the allied forces on land, on sea and in the air.

For the effective prosecution of the war, Canada's industrial, financial and other resources are being steadily mobilized and all war activities co-ordinated. The production and marketing of agricultural and other primary products have been given constructive direction; and safeguards have been provided against undue enhancement, under war conditions, of the prices of food, fuel and other necessities of life.

Since last you met the developments of the war have made increasingly clear the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. The very existence of nations that cherish independence and democratic ideals is menaced by enemy forces of ruthless aggression which aim to dominate mankind by terror and violence. The Canadian people have shown their determination to share with Britain and France to the utmost of their strength in the defence of freedom.

My Ministers are of the opinion that the effective prosecution of the war makes it imperative that those who are charged with the grave responsibility of carrying on the government of Canada should, in this critical period, be fortified by a direct and unquestioned mandate from the people. My advisers, accordingly, having regard to existing conditions and the stage of the life of the present Parliament, have decided upon an immediate appeal to the country.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

In all that pertains to the discharge of your responsible duties, may Divine Providence be your strength and guide.

## 2. CANADIAN PRESS SUMMARY OF FEDERAL ELECTION RETURNS, 26th OF MARCH, 1940

The press summary of the results of the Federal Election of the 26th of March, 1940, indicates that the total vote cast numbered 4,458,861. This figure will be somewhat greater when the official returns are complete. The Liberal Party polled 54% of the total popular vote and the National Government (Conservative) Party polled 32%. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation accounted for 8%, and the Social Credit Party 2½%. The remaining 3½% was distributed among the other smaller parties. No change in the standing of the parties was caused by the soldiers' vote.

The following table indicates the Party standing in the new House, as compared with the standing in 1935:

	1940	1935
Liberal .....	178	171
Liberal Progressive .....	3	2
Independent Liberal .....	3	5
Independent .....	1	1
National Government (Conservative).....	39	39
Independent Conservative .....	1	1
Cooperative Commonwealth Federation .....	8	7
New Democracy (Social Credit) .....	10	17
United Reform .....	1	0
Unity .....	1	1
Reconstruction .....	0	1
• United Farmers of Ontario-Labour.....	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	245	245

## (C) WAR DEVELOPMENTS

### 1. (a) *New Year's Messages from His Excellency the Governor General to the Forces.*

Christmas and New Year's greetings were sent to Canada's Navy, Army, and Air Forces by the Governor General. His Excellency, in messages to the Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Air Staff, paid tribute to the officers and men now serving in Canada's War Effort.

The messages follow: —

#### TO THE CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF:

"I send my warmest greetings for Christmas and the New Year to all officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy. The splendid work they have done since the outbreak of the war is one of the most impressive features of Canada's great war effort and I cannot let this season pass without an expression of my profound admiration of the efficiency with which they have carried out their onerous and responsible duties." — *Tweedsmuir*.

#### TO THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF:

"I should be grateful if you would give my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all officers and men in the Militia Service. The smoothness and efficiency with which they have taken up their wartime duties is a remarkable tribute to the qualities which have made Canadian soldiers famous throughout the world. I know that in the days that lie before them they will give an account of themselves which will be worthy of their very best traditions." — *Tweedsmuir*.

#### TO THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF:

"Will you please convey my warmest Christmas greetings to all ranks of the R.C.A.F. A great and responsible burden will rest on their shoulders in the future but I am glad to think that the vast organization which may well turn the scale of war in our favour will have for its basis the officers and men at present under your command. I send my best wishes to you all for the New Year." — *Tweedsmuir*.

### (b) *New Year's Message from the Prime Minister to General McNaughton and Members of the Canadian Active Service Force.*

The Prime Minister sent a New Year's message to the First Division, C.A.S.F., following receipt of advices from London of the safe arrival of the second contingent of the Division.

The first contingent of the First Division spent Christmas in England and Christmas messages were sent. The second contingent, however, was on the high seas on Christmas Day. Owing to the secrecy which safe-

guarded the sea route of the convoy carrying the second contingent, the Prime Minister was unable to send his Christmas message, or to communicate with the Officer Commanding the contingent.

Immediately the Prime Minister was informed by the High Commissioner in London of the second contingent's safe arrival, a message was sent to the now complete First Overseas Division in England.

The message follows:

"I have just learned with deep satisfaction of the safe arrival in England of the second contingent of your command. I should be grateful if you would express to its officers, non-commissioned officers and men, my regret at not having been able to communicate with them while at sea on Christmas Day. I had prepared a communication to the Officer Commanding the contingent asking him to kindly accept and convey from myself and other of their fellow citizens in Canada, to the officers and men under his command, a message of heartiest Christmas greeting. For reasons which all will understand, it was thought, at the time, unwise to have this message transmitted.

Now that they have safely joined their comrades in arms at Aldershot, I should like, in the closing hours of this Old Year, to send to you, as General Officer Commanding, and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First Overseas Division of the Canadian Active Service Force, my very best wishes for the New Year. These wishes I extend in equal measure on behalf of all the people of Canada. Our thoughts and our prayers accompany our wishes. Throughout the days of the New Year, may a protecting and merciful Providence guide and guard your lives".—W. L. Mackenzie King.

(c) *General McNaughton's reply:*

"The New Year message from yourself and the people of Canada has just been received and read to a gathering of all ranks at Aldershot which have assembled to hear the New Year rung in by the band of Kneller Hall, the Royal Military School of Music. All ranks deeply appreciate your message and we join you in your prayers to a merciful and protecting Providence that the scourge of despotism which has afflicted the world may shortly be brought to an end."

## 2. APPOINTMENT OF AIR MARSHAL BISHOP AS DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

On the 23rd of January, 1940, the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable N. McL. Rogers, announced the appointment of Honorary Air Marshal W. A. Bishop as Director of Recruiting for the Royal Canadian Air Force in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

The appointment, the Minister said, was made on the recommendation of Air Vice-Marshal G. M. Croil, chief of the Royal Canadian Air Force and in command of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

The Honorary Air Marshal, one of the most spectacular fighting pilots during the First Great War, was credited then with having shot down a total of 72 enemy machines.

### 3. SUMMARY OF BROADCAST BY THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT ON THE MOBILIZATION OF INDUSTRY FOR WAR\*

Describing the War Supply Board as "The General Staff of the second front line", charged with marshalling and directing Canada's productive effort, Mr. Howe said that the success or failure of the campaign at home would depend upon the soundness of planning and efficiency of operation of the Board.

As successor to the Defence Purchasing Board which had responsibility for all purchases relating to the defence of Canada, the War Supply Board had been expanded to include the organization and mobilization of Canadian industry to meet war needs. The Board now had the additional responsibility of acting as buyer in Canada for the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, and France. "I doubt (said Mr. Howe) if any Canadian Board has assumed as heavy responsibilities for the expenditure of public monies".

The Board has in fact been placing from four to five hundred orders each week, with an average weekly total expenditure of some \$4,000,000. It is estimated the war orders placed to date represent the productive effort of 45,000 men working a full year. Orders placed have amounted to about \$65,000,000, exclusive of \$25,000,000 for railway rolling stock to enable transport facilities to be efficiently maintained.

In addition to its spending responsibilities, the Board is entrusted, (Mr. Howe explained) with administrative authority more sweeping than has ever been given to any agency in Canada. It has the right to let contracts, and to cancel contracts and let them elsewhere if in its opinion a contractor proves to be incapable of meeting his commitments. It has the power, likewise, to take over the management of any industrial plant if, in its judgment, incompetence or unwillingness is imperilling the war effort of the nation.

Mr. Howe outlined in some detail the problem of the outfitting of Canadian forces for service abroad, not alone in clothing and personal equipment, but in meeting requirements of food, munitions, and mechanical

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\* This address was published in full on the 7th of January, 1940, and may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

transport. In some cases the normal peace-time production of these requirements had been expanded many fold, and Mr. Howe felt that any shortages of equipment would in consequence be very temporary indeed.

Because of the magnitude of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, a special supply problem confronted the Board in the provision of 80 airdromes, housing accommodation for schools and personnel, and several thousand airplanes. Of these latter, the Minister mentioned that 1,282 training planes would be wholly manufactured in Canada except for engines, which would be imported. Wings for 1,622 other aircraft would be manufactured in Canada, and the planes, built in England, would be assembled in Canada. In addition, 870 complete aircraft on order in England would be assembled in Canada, and 593 planes to Canadian order would be built in the United States. Deliveries from abroad were expected to begin in May, 1940.

Mr. Howe estimated that in construction, assembly, and overhaul work some 10,000 Canadian workmen would be employed, and that teaching staff and ground personnel in the Schools would reach 35,000 men.

The shipbuilding programme contemplated by the Board, comprising 72 units—wooden crash and salvage craft, steel submarine chasers and larger minesweepers—would involve an expenditure of about \$17,000,000 on behalf of both the British and Canadian Governments.

Answering complaints about lack of orders from Britain for munitions and mechanical equipment, Mr. Howe mentions that the tempo of war activity had not been as rapid as at first anticipated. But, he warned, "large munition orders for Canada may well reflect long casualty lists at the front. We can well afford to lose the orders if we be spared the casualties". And, he added, "there is little doubt that our full productive capacity will be needed before the struggle ends."

Mr. Howe concluded by declaring that it would be his purpose, as spokesman in Parliament for the War Supply Board, "to reply to criticism with the fullest possible disclosure of the facts." If criticisms were proved valid, quick corrective action would be taken. Legislation had been enacted for the purpose of returning to the Government any abnormal profits arising out of war expenditure. Profiteering would be difficult, and so far as the will of industrialists was concerned, there existed every patriotic motive likely to ensure efficient activity without inflation of costs.

#### 4. THE WAR LOAN

(a) *Announcement by the Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, 9th of January, 1940.*

More than 225 representative Canadians will act on the National War Loan Committee to sponsor Canada's First War Loan when it is launched,

according to an announcement of the personnel to-day by Honourable J. L. Ralston, K.C., M.P., who will act as chairman.

The national unity behind the country's first major war effort on the economic front is symbolized by the wide representation on the National War Loan Committee. In addition to Mr. Ralston, the committee contains the names of all five former Ministers of Finance now living, all nine of Canada's Provincial Treasurers, and citizens from all walks of life in all of the nine provinces. The former Ministers of Finance who have agreed to serve in this war effort are: Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and Hon. E. N. Rhodes. Mr. Dunning is also serving as chairman of the National Subscription Committee.

(b) *Summary of a Broadcast by the Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, 14th of January.\**

In appealing for nation-wide support of Canada's war effort on the economic front, Mr. Ralston outlined the organization which had preceded the opening of the subscription lists for Canada's First War Loan. The National Subscription Committee was headed by Hon. C. A. Dunning. The National War Loan Committee included representative citizens of every province, and several provincial treasurers, and all former Ministers of Finance now living. A National Publicity Committee was utilizing press, cinema, radio and poster. The Bank of Canada was acting as agent of the Government in carrying out the detailed work of receiving subscriptions.

Reviewing the war effort being made by Canada, Mr. Ralston mentioned that in the land forces alone Canada had 76,000 men under arms. The First Canadian Division had already gone overseas, a second division had been mobilized and was in training, and preparations were being made to send auxiliary units comprising some 7,000 men to join the First Division. Tribute was also paid to the vigilance and efficiency of the Canadian Naval Service and the Royal Canadian Air Force. Of the latter, an Army Co-operation Squadron was shortly to join the First Division in England. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was proceeding with all possible despatch. The cost of the first year of war would be about \$375,000,000. In addition, nearly \$100,000,000 had already been made available for the use of the United Kingdom in purchasing supplies.

No Canadian, continued Mr. Ralston, should think that he could not be in the war. Some would be engaged on active service, some in the supply side, covering many vital products. But one of the most practical and effective ways to satisfy the patriotic urge to take a direct part was

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\* This address was published in full on the 19th of January, 1940, and may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

to subscribe as much as possible to the War Loan. Money was, in fact, necessary to fight a war against one of the most highly industrialized, highly disciplined nations of the world. What that nation was seeking, said the Minister, was "the annihilation of Britain and France and all that those countries stand for. A lying, treacherous, hateful enemy of democracy and freedom shows his teeth and roars and beats against the bars of the Maginot line and British Air Force and the British Navy. If these bars break, then I assure you that those who wonder whether Canada is at war will have no room for doubt."

There was an additional obligation to subscribe from the advance in economic activity, from the certainty that Canadian war expenditures, already high, would continue to increase, and from the expectation that United Kingdom purchases in Canada during the first year of war would approach \$500,000,000.

The Minister described the arrangements which had been made to ensure that small investors should have first consideration. Interest would be paid at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, in half yearly instalments, and in each year from 1948 through 1952, one-fifth of the bonds would be called by lot and paid off. Banks were authorized to loan to customers up to 80 per cent of the face value of bonds for which they desired to subscribe.

Recalling the fortunate position of Canada—which he described as "at war, but no blackouts, no breaking up of homes and evacuation of wives and children; at war, but no mines in our harbours; at war, but no submarines at our coasts; at war, but no bombers overhead; at war, but business as usual and a great deal more of it"—Mr. Ralston declared that "Canada is gearing up for a long war, and a war that will call for the most that we can give, not alone in men, but in materials and money as well." Canadians, by investing in the War Loan, were simply ensuring their own future as a nation. This was the first opportunity for the great majority of Canadians to make a voluntary contribution of their own. The people of Canada were united as never before in a common resolve and a common purpose, and the watchword was "Make Your Dollars Fight for Freedom."

(c) *Summary of a Statement by the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, regarding the War Loan, 15th of February, 1940.*

Canada's First War Loan was distributed to over 178,000 individual subscribers, according to a statement made on the 15th of February by the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance.

Analyses of the returns received show 178,363 separate subscriptions, with an average of \$1,327 each. Of this total number of subscriptions, 172,331, or 96.6 per cent, were for amounts from \$50 to \$5,000, with an



average of \$664. Allotments on subscriptions from private individuals exclusive of corporations and dealers, accounted for \$157,821,950, or 63 per cent of the total amount of the Loan.

“The wide distribution of this Loan is a really remarkable achievement on the part of the Canadian people,” said Mr. Ralston in commenting upon the figures. “Almost two-thirds of the \$250,000,000 loan came from private subscribers, as distinguished from corporations and dealers. As a result of our appeal to the subscriber of small or moderate means, we received no less than 121,407 orders for \$500 and under, with an average of \$235 each. It is this particular classification that gives me the greatest satisfaction. The response of smaller investors and the widespread distribution of the Loan among private individuals constitute a remarkable testimonial to the strength of Canada’s economy and to the unity of the Canadian people behind the prosecution of the war. They are indeed a happy augury for Canada’s wartime financing and a special confirmation of the wisdom of the Government’s decision to make War Savings Certificates available in the near future for a systematic and continuing program of savings and investment by the general public.”

The offering of First War Loan bonds was oversubscribed in the first forty-eight hours, but the books were held open an additional three days to permit acceptance of smaller subscriptions from the more distant communities. Final figures showed a total subscription of \$374,576,850 and the total amount allotted was \$250,000,000. The figure of more than 178,363 separate subscriptions contrasts with 24,862 orders for the first war loan issued during the last great war. Furthermore, nearly 46 per cent of the Loan was subscribed for in amounts of \$5,000 or less, whereas even in the case of the second Victory Loan offered in 1918 at the close of the last war, only 40 per cent was accounted for by subscription of \$5,000 or less.

## 5. AIR TRAINING SCHEME

(a) *Report on Enlistments. Summary of a Statement by Air Marshal Croil on the 23rd of January, 1940.*

Recruiting for the ground staff under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is going forward at the rate of 300 a week and general recruiting for training for overseas service would begin soon. Despite the impressive numbers to be enlisted, there will be no difficulty in getting all the men of the right type required. A check over the lists of applicants some time ago indicated 25,000 Canadian youths seeking to join the force.

In addition to the numbers of young men who will be trained as fighting fliers about 40,000 will be required to man the various training schools. Enlistments will be on the following basis:

### Air crews:

Men to be trained as pilots, air observers or air gunners for overseas service. They must have high school entrance education, be between 18 and 26 years old, and pass a stiff physical examination continually subject to recheck.

### Ground Crews:

Enlisted men: An estimated 30,000 men will be required. They will be chosen according to special qualifications for the tasks they are to perform—mechanics, electrical experience and the like. The age requirement is between 18 and 40 years with a strict physical examination.

Civilians to assist on the ground: An estimated 6,000 men will be required. They may be men outside the age limit for enlisted ground crew men or those who could not pass the physical test.

Some 2,700 officers who have had experience in flying, wireless or other experience, as instructors, will be required. Many of them will be those trained in the Royal Canadian Air Force and ready to take over their duties.

For wireless training telegraph operators in commercial jobs will be enlisted when available and those who have practised wireless as amateurs. The age limit for non-flying administrative duties will be 18 to 49 years.

There will be openings for unskilled youths in the air crews, but at first there will be few openings for them in the ground forces.

The training set-up is planned along democratic lines. All recruits for air crews will enlist as airmen. In the four weeks in the initial course they will be divided into pilots, air observers and air gunners.

At the end of the training they will be listed in the pool. Only then will some of them be given commissions and the others will be non-commissioned officers according to their showing during training.

### *(b) Arrival of Royal Air Force Officers and Men*

Seventy-one officers and approximately 200 airmen of the Royal Air Force have arrived in Canada to assist in the training of pilots, air observers and air gunners under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. One group will be stationed at Air Force Headquarters in Ottawa, a second will proceed to the Air Training Command in Toronto, a third is going to the Technical School in St. Thomas, Ontario, a fourth will be located at Trenton and a fifth at Camp Borden.

The Officers in the party and the posts to which they are now proceeding are as follows:—

Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa: Group Captain F. W. Long; Squadron Leader F. V. Beamish; Squadron Leader F. C. Seavill; Wing Commander H. Seidenburg-Seymour; Squadron Leader S. W. Needham;

Squadron Leader F. A. A. H. Strath; Flying Officer H. G. L. A. Brooking; Flight Lieutenant A. W. Edwards; Squadron Leader J. W. McK. Nelson; Squadron Leader E. G. C. Stokes; Squadron Leader E. R. M. Walker; Squadron Leader H. R. Bardon; Flying Officer A. S. Summers; Flying Officer C. H. J. Baines.

Posted to Air Training Command, Toronto: Wing Commander P. H. Mackworth; Wing Commander D. D'A. A. Greig; Squadron Leader I. A. Critchley; Wing Commander D. W. F. Bonham-Carter; Wing Commander T. J. Desmond; Squadron Leader B. Ball; Wing Commander C. B. Horsfield; Squadron Leader J. McL. Murray.

Posted to St. Thomas Technical Establishment: Wing Commander A. E. Case; Squadron Leader J. M. Freeman; Squadron Leader J. M. Cohu; Flight Lieutenant H. J. Adkins; Flying Officer B. E. Gilder; Flying Officer B. J. Abraham; Squadron Leader G. R. Hicks; Flight Lieutenant R. S. Hellier; Flying Officer C. N. McLoughlin; Wing Commander V. P. Feather; Squadron Leader C. Snow; Squadron Leader G. H. Shaw; Flight Lieutenant B. H. Rolles; Flying Officer R. J. Chedd; Flight Lieutenant R. F. C. Metcalfe; Flight Lieutenant N. McLeod; Flight Lieutenant A. B. Smith.

R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton: Squadron Leader C. R. D. L. Lloyd; Flying Officer W. J. Ralphs; Flying Officer M. McG. Fitch; Squadron Leader H. Y. Humphreys; Squadron Leader J. McLaughlin; Squadron Leader C. B. Hughes; Flight Lieutenant S. C. Black; Flying Officer H. J. Maxwell-Luller; Squadron Leader R. T. Gething; Squadron Leader N. G. Goodman; Flying Officer K. Petrie; Flying Officer A. S. Mirylee; Flying Officer R. B. Harris; Flying Officer G. L. Raphael.

R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden: Flight Lieutenant C. L. Gomm; Flight Lieutenant W. M. Penman; Flight Lieutenant H. L. Dawson; Flight Lieutenant S. H. Cruise; Flying Officer J. B. Flowerdew; Flying Officer P. Campbell; Flying Officer J. Gillen; Flying Officer M. Coupland; Squadron Leader D. F. Syder; Flight Lieutenant J. S. Eley; Flight Lieutenant J. W. Lamb.

Posted to No. 1 Equipment Depot, Ottawa: Squadron Leader H. C. Adams.

Posted to No. 2 Equipment Depot, Winnipeg: Squadron Leader R. G. A. Vallance.

Posted to No. 6 Repair Depot, Ottawa: Squadron Leader G. Lacey; Flying Officer H. L. Millyard; Flight Lieutenant E. L. Magrath; Flight Lieutenant W. R. Mayes.

**(D) ORDERS IN COUNCIL AFFECTING WAR ORGANIZATION  
AND REGULATIONS**

**1. AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS**

(a) Order in Council P.C. 37, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 4th day of January, 1940.

PRESENT

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports:—

1. That regulations 39 and 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 2483 of the 3rd September, 1939, prohibit certain subversive activities by individuals;

2. That it is considered desirable to prohibit subversive activities by associations, organizations and societies and to make certain amendments to the said regulations 39 and 39A;

3. That regulation 58 of the Defence of Canada Regulations provides for the issue of a search warrant where there is reasonable ground for suspecting that a war offence has been or is being committed, and it is desirable to amend this regulation to make it applicable to an offence which is about to be committed, and also to revoke paragraph (2) thereof which gives authority to search without a search warrant obtained from a justice of the peace;

4. That regulation 62 of the Defence of Canada Regulations provides, amongst other things, for offences by corporations and it is desired to provide in a similar manner for offences by associations, organizations and societies;

Now, THEREFORE, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations, made by Order in Council, P.C. 2483, 3rd September, 1939, and they are hereby amended as follows:—

1. Regulations 39, 39A and 58, are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

“39. No person shall

(a) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any allied or associated powers or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers:

(b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces; or

(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to be prejudicial to the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war."

"39A. No person shall print, make, publish, issue, circulate or distribute any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind containing any material, report or statement,

(a) intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any allied or associated powers, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers;

(b) intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's forces; or

(c) intended or likely to be prejudicial to the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war."

"58. (1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that a war offence has been, is being, or is about to be committed, and that evidence thereof is to be found at any premises specified in the information, he may grant a search warrant authorizing any senior police officer or any commissioned officer in His Majesty's forces, together with any other persons named in the warrant and any other constables or members of His Majesty's forces to enter the premises at any time or times within one month from the date of the warrant, if necessary by force, and to search the premises and every person found therein, and to seize any article found in the premises or on any such person which the officer has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of an offence as aforesaid.

(2) No woman shall, in pursuance of a warrant issued under this regulation, be searched except by a woman."

2. Regulation 62 is hereby amended by adding thereto as paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) the following:

"(4) Where any act is committed by or on behalf of or in name of any association, organization or society which if committed by an individual person would constitute an offence against the provisions of regulations 39 or 39A of these Regulations, each officer, or person acting or professing to act or holding himself out as an officer or otherwise performing or purporting to perform any

executive or official work or duty for or on behalf of any such association, organization or society shall be deemed to have committed such act and be guilty of such offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such act.

“(5) (a) On the conviction of any person on indictment pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation the court may, in its discretion, if it sees fit, declare the association, organization or society by or on behalf of or in whose name such act was committed to be an illegal organization, and in that event every person who thereafter continues to be or becomes an officer or member thereof or professes to be such, or who advocates or defends the acts, principles, or policies of such illegal organization shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

(b) A person convicted on indictment pursuant to the provisions of the said paragraph (4), or an executive officer of the association, organization or society involved, may appeal to the court of appeal against a declaration as aforesaid, and the Attorney General of Canada or of the Province may appeal likewise against a refusal to make such a declaration.

(c) The procedure upon such an appeal and the powers of the court of appeal shall, *mutatus mutandis* and so far as the same are applicable to such an appeal, be similar to the procedure provided and the powers given by sections 1012 to 1021, inclusive, of the Criminal Code and the Rules of Court passed pursuant thereto and to section 576 of the Criminal Code.

(d) The court of appeal on the hearing of any such appeal may

(i) allow the appeal and set aside the declaration or make a declaration as aforesaid, as the case may require; or

(ii) dismiss the appeal.

“(6) For the purposes of regulations 39 and 39A the word “person” as used therein shall, in addition to any other meaning it may have, include any association, organization and society.”

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

(b) Order in Council P.C. 146, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS regulations 39 and 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations prohibit certain subversive activities;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that it is considered desirable that prosecutions for offences against these regulations should not be instituted except by, or with the consent of counsel acting for the Crown, and that it should be a defence to such prosecution if the accused person proves that he intended, in good faith, merely to criticize the Government;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and pursuant to the provisions of the War Measures Act, is pleased to make the following regulation and it is hereby made, established and added to the Defence of Canada Regulations, immediately after regulation 39A thereof,

"39B.(1) A prosecution for an offence against either regulation 39 or 39A of these Regulations shall not be instituted except by, or with the consent of, counsel representing the Attorney-General of Canada or of the Province.

(2) It shall be a defence to any prosecution for an offence against regulations 39 or 39A to prove that the person accused intended in good faith merely to criticize or to point out errors or defects in, the Government of Canada or any province thereof, or in either House of Parliament of Canada or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice."

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

2. CANADIAN ARMED FORCES ABROAD AND ARMED FORCES OF OTHER PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN CANADA

(a) Order in Council P.C. 149, approved

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 2nd November, 1939, P.C. 3391, as amended by Order in Council of the 23rd November, 1939, P.C. 3802, certain orders and declarations respecting the relationship and status of

Military and Air Forces of Canada when present in the United Kingdom and elsewhere outside Canada on occasions when similar Forces of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the British Commonwealth are also present, were made and established;

AND WHEREAS the Acting Minister of National Defence reports that in respect of Military and Air Forces of Canada present in the United Kingdom, it is essential that provision be made for the convening of General and District Courts-Martial for the trial of any member of said Forces; for the confirmation of the finding and sentence of any such Court Martial; and for the carrying into effect of the sentence thereof;

AND WHEREAS, with respect to the Militia, Section 93 of the Militia Act, Chapter 132 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, provides that—

“93. The Governor in Council may . . . at any time, convene courts-martial and delegate power to convene such courts, and to appoint officers to constitute them, for the purpose of trying any officer or man of the Militia for any offence under this Act, and may also delegate power to approve, confirm, mitigate or remit any sentence of any such court.”

and Section 99 of the said Act provides as follows:

“99. No sentence of any general court-martial shall be carried into effect until approved by the Governor in Council.”

AND WHEREAS the Minister further reports that the transmission to Canada of the proceedings of any General Court-Martial held in the United Kingdom, for the trial of a member of the Military Forces of Canada there serving, for approval by the Governor in Council of the sentence of such Court, as required by the said Section 99 of the Militia Act, would make for such delay between the conclusion of the Court-Martial and the carrying into effect of the sentence as would not be conducive to the best interests of discipline, that moreover, there is the added risk of the proceedings being lost in transit, and that in consequence, he is of the opinion that the sentence of any such General Court-Martial, when confirmed by an authority empowered by His Majesty or by the Governor in Council so to do, should be carried into effect without the approval of the Governor in Council which the said Section 99 of the Militia Act requires;

That with respect to the Royal Canadian Air Force there are no provisions corresponding to the said Sections 93 and 99 of the Militia Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, pursuant to the provisions of the Militia Act, Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, the Aeronautics Act, Chapter 3 of the said Revised Statutes,



and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the said Revised Statutes, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. With respect to the Military and Air Forces of Canada, serving in the United Kingdom:—

(a) The Officer Commanding, 1st Canadian Division, C.A.S.F.;  
The Senior Combatant Officer of Canadian Military Headquarters in Great Britain; and

The Senior Combatant Officer of The Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters in Great Britain,  
not below the rank of Brigadier or Air Officer, as the case may be, are hereby empowered in the case of officers, soldiers and airmen under their respective commands, to convene General Courts-Martial for the trial of any such officer, soldier or airman, and District Courts-Martial for the trial of any such soldier or airman and to delegate power to any officer duly qualified by law in that behalf to convene any such District Courts-Martial.

(b) The Officer Commanding, 1st Canadian Division, C.A.S.F.;  
The Senior Combatant Officer of Canadian Military Headquarters in Great Britain; and

The Senior Combatant Officer of The Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters in Great Britain,  
not below the rank of Brigadier or Air Officer, as the case may be, are hereby empowered, with respect to any Court-Martial held for the trial of an officer, soldier or airman under their respective commands, to approve, confirm and cause to be put into execution, mitigate, commute or remit any sentence of any such Court-Martial other than, in the case of officers a sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment with or without hard labour, or cashiering or dismissal from His Majesty's Service, and, in the case of soldiers or airmen, a sentence of death or penal servitude, provided always that the officer who, under the provisions of this sub-paragraph has power to confirm, may, if he deems fit, refer the sentence of any General Court-Martial in the manner hereunder provided for approval or otherwise by the Governor-in-Council.

(c) The Proceedings of every General Court-Martial by which any person aforesaid has been convicted and has, as an officer, soldier or airman, as the case may be, been sentenced to any of the punishments mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, shall be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General, Department of National Defence, in order that he may forward the same to the Minister of National Defence who will lay the

same before the Governor-in-Council for approval or otherwise of the said sentence and no such sentence, until and except to the extent that the same has been approved by the Governor-in-Council, shall be put into execution.

(d) In any case when the proceedings of a General Court-Martial are to be transmitted to the Judge Advocate General, Department of National Defence under sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) of paragraph 1 of this Order, the Officer responsible for transmitting said proceedings shall make a copy or an abstract of such proceedings, and will duly certify that said copy is a true copy or that said abstract is a comprehensive synopsis of said proceedings, and should the proceedings of any such General Court-Martial be lost in transit, the copy or abstract thereof so certified shall be deemed to stand in the place and stead of the original proceedings.

2. For the purposes aforesaid, Warrants, in the form of the draft annexed shall be issued to the foregoing officers.

3. The provisions of Section 99 of the Militia Act shall not, except to the extent that they are applicable under sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of this Order, apply with respect to carrying into effect of the sentence of any General Court-Martial held in the United Kingdom for the trial of any officer or soldier of the Canadian Militia or of any member of the Naval, Military and Air Force of His Majesty raised in any other part of the British Commonwealth whilst attached temporarily to any Military Force of Canada serving in the United Kingdom.

4. The provisions of this Order shall be effective as of and from the fifteenth day of December, 1939.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

(b) Order in Council P.C. 578, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 6 of "The Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, 1933, Chapter 21 of the Statutes of Canada, 1933, read as follows:

"6. (1) The forces, other than home forces, to which this section applies are the naval, military and air forces of His Majesty raised

in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, or Newfoundland.

(2) The Governor in Council,

(i) may attach temporarily to a home force any member of another force to which this section applies who is placed at his disposal for the purpose by the service authorities of that part of the Commonwealth to which the other force belongs;

(ii) subject to anything to the contrary in the conditions applicable to his service, may place any number of a home force at the disposal of the service authorities of another part of the Commonwealth for the purpose of being attached temporarily by those authorities to a force to which this section applies belonging to that part of the Commonwealth.

(3) Whilst a member of another force is by virtue of this section attached temporarily to a home force, he shall be subject to the law relating to the Naval Service, the Militia, or the Air Force, as the case may be, in like manner as if he were a member of the home force, and shall be treated and have the like powers of command and punishment over members of the home force to which he is attached as if he were a member of that force of relative rank;

Provided that the Governor in Council may direct that in relation to members of a force of any part of the Commonwealth specified the statutes relating to the home forces shall apply with such exceptions and subject to such adaptations and modifications as may be so specified."

AND WHEREAS the Minister of National Defence reports that under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan a number of members of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force will be employed on instructional and other duties, and other members of said Air Forces will receive training;

That in pursuance of the said Air Training Plan those members of the Air Forces aforesaid will whilst so employed or undergoing training, be attached temporarily to the Royal Canadian Air Force; and

That provision should now be made for the attachment temporarily to the Royal Canadian Air Force of members of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force, who, for the purposes of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, may be placed at the disposal of the Governor in Council by the Service Authorities of that part of the Commonwealth to which the said Forces respectively belong;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, and pursuant to the provisions of The Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, 1933, Chapter 21 of the Statutes of Canada, 1933, and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that every member of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force, and the Royal New Zealand Air Force who, for the purposes of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, has been placed at the disposal of the Governor in Council by the service authorities of that part of the Commonwealth to which the said Forces respectively belong, be attached temporarily to the Royal Canadian Air Force as of such date he is shown in the appropriate order of the Royal Canadian Air Force as having been attached thereto, and that he shall remain so attached until in a like order he is shown as being no longer attached.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING BOARD

#### (a) Constitution of Shipping Board

Order in Council P.C. 4251, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1939.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS there has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of National Revenue, and the Minister of Transport,—

1. That section 3 of the War Measures Act provides, *inter alia*, that the Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of war or emergency deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, and that for greater certainty but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to

Transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things, and to

Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture.

2. That if Canada is to make its maximum contribution to the prosecution of the war, it is essential to maintain the financial strength of the Dominion.

3. That the financial stability of Canada depends vitally upon the maintenance of an extensive export trade.

4. That owing to the requisition of shipping of British registry by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and to other causes, it has been found difficult and in certain cases impossible to obtain ocean transportation for Canadian exports.

5. That it is not possible through existing facilities to present the requirements of Canadian shippers effectively to the United Kingdom authorities.

6. That some of the difficulties now being encountered by Canadian exporters might be alleviated by,

(a) arranging with the United Kingdom authorities to release tonnage for the carriage of Canadian exports;

(b) securing more effective control of Canadian registered ships;

(c) the inducement of neutral ships, through transfer of registry or otherwise, to engage in the carriage of goods from Canadian ports.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of National Revenue and the Minister of Transport, and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order that a Board to be known as "The Canadian Shipping Board" be and it is hereby established.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation and under the authority cited above, is further pleased to order that the constitution, powers, duties and regulations under which the said Board shall act shall be as follows:

1. Unless the context hereof otherwise requires:

(a) "Board" means the Canadian Shipping Board;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Shipping;

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce;

(d) "Transport Controller" means the Transport Controller appointed under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 3677, of the 15th day of November, 1939.

2. (1) There shall be a Board to be known as the Canadian Shipping Board, which shall consist of a Chairman, the Director, the Transport Controller and five members, who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister, and one member from each of the following departments, namely, Trade and Commerce, External

Affairs, National Defence, National Revenue, and Transport, shall be appointed from the officers of the staffs of the respective departments by the Minister on the recommendation of the Ministers of the respective departments.

(3) Where for any reason any member is unable to act on the Board, a substitute member may be appointed to replace such member in the same manner in which the member to be replaced was originally appointed to the Board.

(4) The Board may appoint two representatives in the United Kingdom, one of whom shall be a member of the staff of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and one of whom shall be a member of the staff of the Department of External Affairs.

(5) Four members of the Board shall form a quorum and the concurrence of at least four members shall be necessary for the execution of any act by the Board, and the act of four of its members shall be deemed to be an act of the Board.

(6) Members of the Board shall be entitled to receive and be paid their actual disbursements for living expenses necessarily incurred by them while absent from Ottawa in connection with the discharge of their duties.

(7) The headquarters of the Board shall be at Ottawa and meetings of the Board shall be held at Ottawa or at such other place as the Chairman of the Board may decide.

(8) Every member upon appointment to office shall take and subscribe before the Clerk of the Privy Council an oath which shall be filed in the office of the said Clerk in the following form:

“ I.....solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as Chairman (or as member) of the Canadian Shipping Board ”.

(9) The Board, with the approval of the Minister, may make by-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, for the direction, conduct and government of its business.

3. (1) The powers and duties of the Board shall be:

(a) to carry out the functions of the Licensing Board appointed by the Minister of Transport under the authority of Order in Council, P.C. 2524, of the 5th of September, 1939, and after the coming into force of this Order the said Order in Council, P.C. 2524, shall be amended by deleting therefrom references to the “Licensing Board” and substituting therefor wherever these words appear in the said Order, the words “Canadian Shipping Board”;

(b) to deal with all applications for transportation and priority of movement with respect to the transport of materials and supplies, other than those consigned to the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other power, by sea between ports in Canada, or between ports in Canada and ports in the United Kingdom, or in any other of His Majesty's dominions, or in any other state;

(c) to recommend to the departments concerned, or to the Governor in Council, policies or specific measures designed to assist in providing ocean transport for Canadian export trade;

(d) through its representatives in London to keep in close and constant contact with the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping for the purpose of securing the fullest possible co-operation of the United Kingdom authorities towards meeting the needs of Canadian export trade.

(2) The Board shall exercise the powers given to the Minister of Transport by Regulation 44 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, established under the authority of Order in Council, P.C. 2483, of the 3rd day of September, 1939, and wherever in the said Regulation 44 the words "Minister of Transport" or "Minister" appear, there shall be substituted therefor the words "Canadian Shipping Board" or "Board", as the case may be.

4. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister, may employ such professional, technical and other officers, clerks and employees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its business, and with such approval may fix their remuneration.

5. There shall be a Director of Shipping who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board and responsible to it, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board and paid such salary as the Governor in Council may determine.

6. The Director, in carrying out the duties imposed on him by these Regulations, shall at all times be under and subject to the directions of the Board, and shall

(a) carry out all instructions he may receive from the Board;

(b) keep under close survey the immediate and prospective ocean transport requirements of Canadian trade;

(c) deal with such applications as may from time to time be made for transportation and priority of movement with respect to the transport of materials and supplies, other than those consigned to the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other power, by sea

between ports in Canada, or between ports in Canada and ports in the United Kingdom, or in any other of His Majesty's dominions, or in any state;

(d) co-operate with the Transport Controller to the end that internal and external freight traffic may be most effectively and efficiently co-ordinated.

7. All persons or parties, agencies, organizations or associations in any manner whatsoever interested in or concerned with the transportation by sea of materials and supplies, other than those consigned to the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other power, and all owners or charterers of British ships registered in Canada in which cargo space for transportation by sea may be required, shall in all matters act upon and in accordance with the orders issued by the Director acting under the authority of the Board.

8. (1) Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations, or any order, rule, by-law or direction, made or given under any of these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on Summary Conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both fine and imprisonment; but such person may, at the election of the Attorney General of Canada be prosecuted upon indictment, and if convicted shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2) Where the person guilty of an offence against any of these Regulations is a company, corporation, agency, organization or association, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director or officer of the company, corporation, agency, organization or association shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent, or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

9. Order in Council, P.C. 3677, of the 15th day of November, 1939, is hereby amended by striking out in the third paragraph of the preamble the following words "between points or places in Canada and points or places in the United Kingdom or any other of His Majesty's dominions or any allied state," and by striking out the said words where they appear at the end of section 1 of the said Order.

10. These Regulations shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Canada Gazette.

11. The Board shall report to the Governor in Council through the Minister.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,  
Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.



(b) *Appointment of Chairman of Shipping Board*

Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th December, 1939, (P.C. 45/301).

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, advises that James Grannis Parmelee, Esquire, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, be hereby appointed Chairman of the Canadian Shipping Board, constituted by Order in Council of the 20th December, 1939 (P.C. 4251).

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

(c) *Appointment of Director of Shipping*

The appointment of Mr. A. W. L. MacCallum of Montreal, Manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, as Director of Shipping, was announced on the 26th of January. This appointment completed the personnel of the Canadian Shipping Board, set up by Order in Council on the 20th of December.

4. *ESTABLISHMENT OF INVENTIONS BOARD*

Order in Council P.C. 239, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Trade and Commerce reports that a large volume of inventions and suggestions intended to further Canada's war effort are being received by the National Research Council, the various departments of Government, and by other bodies;

That there is urgent need for the establishment of a Board to examine all such proposals and to segregate those which might be usefully applied;

That the establishment of such a Board would provide means not only whereby ideas and inventions submitted by citizens of Canada and abroad could be carefully examined and promising proposals cleared to the proper authorities, but would also provide a medium through which the results of researches and studies in the laboratories of the National Research Council, the universities, or industrial companies could be formally placed before authorities vested with power of action or adoption;

That there are on the staff of the National Research Council and of departments of Government persons well qualified to serve as members of a committee to examine inventions and ideas and to segregate those which offer promise of useful application from those which are technically unsound; and

That the National Research Council has facilities for the organization and direction of work of this nature.

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to establish and doth hereby establish an Inventions Board, with the following organization and functions:

#### INVENTIONS BOARD

The Inventions Board shall be composed of the following members *ex officio*—

The Acting President, National Research Council—Chairman.

The Acting Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence (Naval and Air).

The Chairman of the War Supply Board.

There shall be a Secretary of the Board to be selected and appointed by the Board from the existing staff of the National Research Council.

#### FUNCTIONS

The Inventions Board may exercise the following functions:

(a) The examining of inventions, ideas, technical proposals, etc., pertaining to weapons, warfare, munitions, materials, production, etc., which the Board may receive from the National Research Council, the Department of National Defence, the War Supply Board, or any other Department of Government, or from other sources.

(b) The rejecting of impracticable and unsound proposals.

(c) The assessing of the value of promising ideas, placing them before the appropriate government officers and, at the request of such officers, arranging for the testing and development of the ideas.

#### EXAMINING COMMITTEE

There shall be an Examining Committee, appointed by the Board, which shall be composed of technical officers selected from the staff of the National Research Council, and shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Board. It will be the duty of the Examining Committee to examine inventions and suggestions, to reject impracticable or unsound proposals, to secure the advice of members of the Consulting Panel, when necessary, on proposals which are considered to possess merit, and to prepare reports on such proposals for the information of the Board.

## CONSULTING PANEL

There shall be a Consulting Panel appointed by the Board which may include any specialist, on the staff of the Council or any Government department or university or other body, who is competent to render an authoritative opinion on proposals and inventions received by the Board.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

### 5. ECONOMIC WARFARE

(a) *Exports to Neutral Countries Contiguous to Enemy or Enemy-occupied Territory*

Order in Council P.C. 286, approved

## AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1940.

PRESENT:

### HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of National Revenue and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, represents that it is considered expedient that certain further measures should be taken to control the export of goods from Canada to neutral countries contiguous to territories under enemy occupation and control in order to carry out more effectively the Regulations respecting the Trading with the Enemy, 1939;

NOW THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs with the concurrence as aforesaid, and under and by virtue of the power vested in the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 206, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:—

#### REGULATIONS

(1) No person shall export any goods to any neutral country contiguous to territories under enemy occupation or control without first having obtained a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue.

(2) Applicants for permits shall furnish in respect of each proposed shipment for export to neutral countries referred to in the preceding paragraph, information in writing in the manner and form approved by the Minister of National Revenue.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

Order in Council P.C. No. 885, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of February, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 286 of the 23rd January, 1940, the export of goods to neutral countries contiguous to territories under enemy occupation or control is prohibited except under export permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Finance reports, with the concurrence of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that export permits, which are only issued by the appropriate authorities after receipt of certificates from the consignee that the goods will not reach an enemy destination, expedite the passage of bona fide shipments through the Contraband Control in the same way as do the navicerts accompanying United States exports to European neutral countries; and

That the fact that export permits are not required for exports to European neutral countries which are not directly contiguous to territories under enemy occupation and control limits the effectiveness of measures designed to exert economic pressure upon the enemy and deprives Canadian exporters to these countries of the protection against Contraband Control delays afforded by the export permit system.

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, concurred in by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and under and by virtue of the power vested in the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations supplementary to those contained in Order in Council P.C. 286 of January 23rd, 1940, and they are hereby made and established accordingly:—

REGULATIONS

1. No person shall export any goods to

Bulgaria

Estonia

Finland

Greece

Latvia

Norway

Roumania

Spain or

Sweden

without first having obtained a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue.

2. Applicants for permits shall furnish in respect of each proposed shipment for export to the countries enumerated in the preceding paragraph information in writing in the manner and form approved by the Minister of National Revenue.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

(b) *Exports to all Destinations of Certain Enumerated Products*

Order in Council, P.C. 287, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of National Revenue, represents:

(1) That it is considered desirable that certain articles deemed capable of being converted into or made useful in the production of arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war, or military, naval or air stores should be added to the list of articles enumerated in Order in Council P.C. 2785, dated the 20th September, 1939; and

(2) That the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy have examined the position in respect of the commodities enumerated hereunder and believe that, with a view to conserving domestic and military requirements of these articles and to preventing their reaching enemy destinations, it is desirable that their export should be made subject to the conditions now governing the export of arms and ammunition;

NOW THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence as aforesaid, and under and by virtue of the power vested in the Governor in Council by Section 290 of the Customs Act, as enacted by Section 10 of Chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1937, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

REGULATIONS

(1) No person shall export any of the articles enumerated and described hereunder without first having obtained a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue namely:

Artificial abrasives, including abrasive wheels and grindstones;  
Pig iron;

Steel ingots, blooms and billets;  
Iron or steel rails, pipes, and tubes, new or used;  
Mica, including scrap and waste;  
Platinum concentrates and residues;  
Radium and uranium salts and minerals (including pitchblende);  
Selenium;  
Tellurium;  
Pyrites;  
Molybdenum, ore and concentrates;  
Tungsten, ore and concentrates, tungsten carbide;  
Spiegeleisen, silico-spiegel, silico-manganese.

(2) Applications for permits and permits issued shall be subject to the same conditions and regulations as prescribed in Order in Council P.C. 2785, dated the 20th day of September, 1939.

(3) These Regulations shall come into force on the 5th day of February, 1940.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*(c) Requirement of Certificate of Origin and Interest from European  
Neutral Countries*

Order in Council P.C. 520, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1940.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Acting Secretary of State of Canada and the Minister of National Revenue, reports:

That the Government of the United Kingdom in order to ensure that goods of enemy origin are not admitted into that country in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy have prohibited the importation of goods from neutral European countries except under certain conditions; and

That it is expedient to establish, in so far as may be feasible, uniformity in practice in measures designed to exert economic pressure upon the enemy and to secure enforcement of the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939.

THEREFORE, The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Acting Secretary of State of Canada and the Minister of National Revenue, and under authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

#### REGULATIONS

1. The importation of goods from the following countries:—

Albania	Lithuania
Belgium and Luxemburg	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Denmark	Portugal
Estonia	Roumania
Finland	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Italy	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Latvia	Yugoslavia
Liechtenstein	

is prohibited, unless a certificate of origin and interest, in the form hereinafter set forth, signed by an officer of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service or of the United Kingdom Consular Service accompanies the goods and is presented with the entry at Custom.

2. A certificate of origin and interest may not be issued if more than 25 per cent of the cost of the goods to the manufacturer or producer is due to material and labour of enemy origin.

3. Goods in respect of which a certificate of origin and interest has been obtained must be shipped within the time prescribed by the issuing official which shall not exceed 30 days.

4. In cases where a certificate of origin and interest is required but is not available at time of entry, delivery of the goods may be obtained by payment of a deposit at Customs of double the duty and taxes ordinarily payable under the General Tariff and presentation of proof of payment to or of an undertaking to pay the Custodian of Enemy Property the value of the goods. The deposit may be adjusted upon production of the required certificate of origin and interest or of an authority to import issued by or on behalf of the Custodian.

5. The Minister of National Revenue may exempt any goods or categories of goods from the operation of this order.

6. The certificate of origin and interest, for which the issuing officials shall be entitled to collect a fee equivalent to five shillings sterling, shall be in the following form, provided that a certificate of origin and interest in the form prescribed by the United Kingdom Government may be accepted in lieu thereof.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND INTEREST

I, .....Canadian Government Trade Commisisoner, Assistant Trade Commissioner, British Consul General/ Consul/Vice Consul at.....hereby certify that A (name of applicant) B (occupation of applicant) residing at..... has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from.....to..... consigned to C (name\* of consignee) D (occupation of consignee) resident at.....has not been grown, produced or manufactured in enemy territory; that no person who is an enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited under any law or regulation for the time being in force, relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or associations, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin of the goods, which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent Canadian authorities to be of enemy origin.

Number and Description of Cases	Marks and Numbers	Weight or Quantity	Total Value†	Contents	Name of Producer, Grower or Manufacturer
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No part/Not more than ( )‡ per cent, of the cost of these goods to the manufacturer is due to material and labour of enemy origin.

The goods covered by this certificate must be shipped within a period of not more than (.....) days from the date hereof.

(Signed) .....  
(Signature of person declaring)

(Signed) .....  
(Signature of issuing officer)

Date.....  
(Official Fee stamp duly cancelled)

This certificate is valid for not more than (one, two, three, etc.) (bales, cases, hogsheads, etc.).

\* If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead.

† This column may be left blank if desired.

‡ The maximum permitted at present is 25 per cent.



7. These regulations shall not apply to goods in transit to Canada on or before March 1st, 1940.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*(d) List of Specified Persons under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations*

Order in Council P.C. 519, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1940.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Acting Secretary of State of Canada and of the Ministers of National Revenue and Trade and Commerce, reports:

(a) That the Government of the United Kingdom has from time to time published lists of persons resident in neutral countries who are deemed to be enemies within the meaning of the United Kingdom Trading with the Enemy Act;

(b) That, for the more effectual enforcement of the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, which were made by an Order in Council, P.C. 2512, dated the 5th September, 1939, and of similar War Measures, it is expedient that provision should be made for the identification of persons in neutral countries who are deemed to have enemy character or who are to be treated as enemies;

(c) That, for the purposes of the Regulations Respecting the Trading with the Enemy, 1939, "enemy" includes:  
"a person wherever resident or carrying on business who is an enemy or treated as an enemy and with whom dealing is for the time being prohibited by these Regulations or by Statute or Proclamation of His Majesty by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada or by the Common Law", and  
"any other person who is declared by the Governor in Council to be an enemy";

(d) That it is expedient that a list should be published of the names of specified persons who shall be deemed to be enemies for the purposes of the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939;

Now, THEREFORE, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs with concurrence as aforesaid, and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 206, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered:

(1) That a Proclamation shall be issued and published in the *Canada Gazette*, setting forth the annexed list, and that the list, as amended from time to time by Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, shall be known as the list of Specified Persons;

(2) That it shall be declared, in such Proclamation, that the persons whose names are set forth in the List of Specified Persons, although not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in occupation of the enemy, are by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy associations, persons with whom trading is prohibited, and that the entering into transactions or doing of any acts with, to or on behalf of such persons, is trading with the enemy.

(3) That it shall be declared, in such Proclamation, that such persons are enemies, and that they shall be deemed to be and to have been enemies from and including the second day of September, 1939, for the purposes of the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939.

The Deputy of His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, with the concurrence and pursuant to the powers conferred, as aforesaid, is further pleased to cancel Order in Council P.C. 4262, dated 20th December, 1939, and it is hereby cancelled and revoked accordingly.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,  
*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE 11th OF MARCH, 1940

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

REVISION NO. 1 OF THE LIST OF SPECIFIED PERSONS PUBLISHED

FEBRUARY 8, 1940

W. STUART EDWARDS,

Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Canada.

WHEREAS Our Governor General in Council did, by Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare and direct that the persons whose names were set forth in the List of Specified Persons, which list was annexed thereto, although not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in occupation of the enemy, are by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy associations, persons with whom trading is prohibited, and that the entering into transactions or doing of any acts with, to, or on behalf of such persons, is trading with the enemy, and that such persons shall be deemed to be and to have been enemies from and including the second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, for the purposes of the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and Our Administrator in Council has ordered that a Proclamation be issued and published in the *Canada Gazette* amending, as of the date of publication thereof, the List of Specified Persons annexed to the Proclamation issued pursuant to Order in Council, P.C. 519, dated the seventh day of February, 1940, as follows:—

- (a) by inserting the names and addresses specified in Part 1 of the Annex hereto;
- (b) by deleting the names and addresses specified in Part 2 of the Annex hereto;
- (c) by making the amendments specified in Part 3 of the Annex hereto.

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and pursuant to the powers vested in Us by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, We do by this

Our Proclamation declare and direct that the List of Specified Persons be amended accordingly, and that this Our Proclamation be designated as Revision No. 1 of the List of Specified Persons.

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 seventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,

*Under-Secretary of State.*

(e) *Establishment of an Agricultural Supplies Board*

Order in Council P.C. No. 948 approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS in order to ensure that the agricultural resources of Canada shall be utilized to the best advantage during the war, it is deemed essential that provision be made for constructive direction of agricultural production and for dealing with matters pertaining to the purchase and distribution of supplies for use in agricultural production and for the preparation and conservation of agricultural products;

NOW THEREFORE His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, for the Minister of Agriculture, and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is hereby pleased to establish a Board, to be known as the "Agricultural Supplies Board," and to make the following Regulations governing the constitution, powers and duties of the said Board;

REGULATIONS REGARDING CONSTITUTION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF  
THE AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

1. These Regulations and any amendments and additions thereto may be cited as the Agricultural Supplies Board Regulations.

*Interpretation*

2. For the purpose of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Board" shall mean the Agricultural Supplies Board;
- (b) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Agriculture;
- (c) "supplies for use in agricultural production" shall mean feed, seed, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and other materials for use in the production, preparation and conservation of agricultural products;
- (d) "Agricultural products" shall mean animals, meats, live and dressed poultry, eggs, dairy products, coarse grains, fruit and fruit products, maple products, honey, tobacco and other agricultural products grown or produced on farms.

*Constitution of the Board*

3. (a) There shall be a Board, to be called the Agricultural Supplies Board, composed of six officers of the Department of Agriculture, named by the Governor in Council.

(b) The Board may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, appoint such officers, clerks and other persons as may be deemed necessary to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and such persons shall receive such remuneration respectively as the Board shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, determine.

(c) Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of at least three members shall be necessary for the execution of any act by the Board, provided, however, that if at any meeting of the full Board there is an equality of votes the Chairman or the Acting Chairman of the Board shall have the final or casting vote.

(d) The signatures of the Chairman or Acting Chairman and the Secretary of the Board shall, with respect to any matter, evidence the opinion or report of the Board.

(e) The Governor in Council may, from time to time, fill any vacancy on the Board.

(f) If any member is unable at any time by reason of absence, incapacity or inability to perform the duties of his office, the Minister may appoint, for a period not exceeding four months, a temporary member upon such terms and conditions as he may determine.

(g) Members of the Board, its officers, clerks or other employees and members of any Advisory Committee established under these Regulations shall be entitled to receive and be paid their actual and reasonable disbursements for travelling expenses necessarily incurred by them in connection with the discharge of their duties.

(h) The headquarters of the Board shall be at Ottawa and meetings of the Board shall be held at Ottawa or at such other place as the Board may decide.

(i) All expenses made by the Board in connection with its activities shall be paid out of moneys allotted from the War Appropriation.

#### *Powers of the Board*

4. The Board shall have power—

- (a) to establish Advisory Committees, and to consult or collaborate with any Dominion or Provincial Agricultural Service;
- (b) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister, to buy, sell, store, distribute and regulate the distribution of supplies for use in agricultural production;
- (c) to formulate and submit to the War-Time Prices and Trade Board measures designed to prevent abnormal relationships, likely to result in unbalanced production, in prices of supplies for use in agricultural production and agricultural products;
- (d) to arrange through existing Government agencies for statistical data with regard to supplies for use in agricultural production and agricultural products;
- (e) to distribute informative literature dealing with the production and distribution of supplies for use in agricultural production and agricultural products, and with the approval of the Governor in Council to conduct advertising campaigns;
- (f) to require any person producing, dealing in or having control of any supplies for use in agricultural production or accommodation suitable for the storage thereof to make periodical or other returns at such times and containing such particulars as may be required by the Board;
- (g) to make recommendations to the Minister for submission to the Governor in Council with respect to the withholding of licenses for the exportation of supplies for use in agricultural production.

*General*

5. All contracts or agreements to be entered into by the Board and authority for any liability to be incurred therein shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister. This authority may be general authority for making the expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of the contract or it may be a specific authority authorizing the purchasing, storing, preparation, conservation or distribution of supplies for use in agricultural production.

6. The Board shall maintain complete and accurate records of all its transactions.

7. The Board shall, as soon as possible after the termination of each fiscal year, submit to the Minister an annual report of the Board in such form as the Minister may prescribe.

8. (a) Any person who fails to make any return authorized by paragraph (f) of clause 4 to be made to the Board, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and if such person be convicted in respect of a failure to make a return as provided for in paragraph (f) of Clause 4, and the failure continues after the conviction he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for each day on which such failure continues, not, however, exceeding a total of five thousand dollars.

(b) Where any offence under these Regulations committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

His Excellency the Administrator in Council is further pleased to repeal the following Orders in Council setting up the Agricultural Supplies Committee, and they are hereby repealed accordingly, viz:—

P.C. 2621 dated September 9, 1939;

P.C. 2622 dated September 9, 1939; and

P.C. 3692 dated September 17, 1939.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## (E) FINLAND

### 1. CREDIT OF \$100,000 FOR FINLAND

An Order in Council authorizing the establishment of a credit of \$100,000 to enable Finland to purchase food supplies in Canada was approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January. The text of the Order in Council follows:

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th January, 1940, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with reference to the fact that widespread suffering has been caused by the invasion of Finland by forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that the Assembly of the League of Nations on December 14th urgently appealed to every member of the League to provide Finland with such material and humanitarian assistance as might be within its power.

The Minister desires to report that in his opinion an expenditure for the purposes mentioned below is urgently and immediately required for the public good.

The Minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and of the Minister of Labour, Chairman of the sub-Committee of Council appointed to consider the question of relief to Finland, recommends that a Governor General's Warrant be issued in the sum of \$100,000 to provide funds to be placed at the disposition of the Consul-General of Finland in Canada for the purchase and transport of Canadian foodstuffs for the relief of the people of Finland and that the Minister of Agriculture be authorized to place the facilities of his Department at the disposal of the Consul-General of Finland for such advice and assistance as may be desired.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that a Warrant of Your Excellency do issue accordingly, the Minister of Finance having reported that there is no Parliamentary provision for the expenditure above referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) H. W. LOTHROP,

*Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.*

### 2. REPLY OF FINNISH PRIME MINISTER RYTI, ON BEING INFORMED OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

"Please accept Finnish Government's heartfelt thanks for your splendid gift. The sympathy and financial aid given our people in its heavy fight for freedom, right and western civilization inspire gratitude and confidence in a happy outcome."

Helsinki, January 27th, 1940.



### 3. OPERATION OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 1937, UPON ENLISTMENT IN CANADA FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF FINLAND

The Government has received numerous enquiries, from the Consul General for Finland and from other interested persons, as to the position of Finnish volunteers under The Foreign Enlistment Act 1937.

While, ordinarily, it is not the practice of the Government to issue general statements with regard to the interpretation of a statute, it has been necessary, in the case of this Act, to make certain preliminary decisions in matters of governmental administration that are affected by the provisions of the Act.

The general provisions of the Act, including prohibition of enlistment in foreign wars, can be invoked only when there is a state of war in the strict sense of the term. Armed conflict, unaccompanied by a formal proclamation of war, or by the assertion of the exercise of belligerent rights, or by a proclamation of neutrality, does not bring them into operation. Action by the Governor in Council, under Section 19, would be necessary to make the general provisions apply to the Finnish-Russian conflict. This section enables the Governor in Council to provide for a number of matters, including the application of the provisions of the Act, with necessary modifications, to any case in which there is a state of armed conflict existing between foreign countries, and the regulation of the issue, restrictions, cancellation and impounding of passports.

No action has been taken by the Governor in Council to apply the Act to the armed conflict which now exists in Finland, and no restrictions have been imposed upon the issue of passports to Canadians who have volunteered for service in the Finnish forces.

In the United Kingdom, the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, are different from those of the Canadian statute. The Government has the authority to grant specific or general licences permitting enlistment, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act. Action has been taken and, with the exception of persons within the classes presently subject to the United Kingdom National Service Act, enlistment is freely permitted.

The position in Canada is not appreciably different, in practical effect, from that which exists in the United Kingdom. There are no barriers to volunteering by Canadian nationals or Finnish nationals or any other persons. The only restrictions are those arising under the Provisions of Section 11 of the Act, which penalize recruiting or inducement of enlistment in times of peace and war alike, subject, however, to special exceptions in the case of recruiting, by Consuls, of their own nationals.

The practical situation may be summarized:

(a) It is not considered to be an offence under the Act for any persons in Canada to volunteer for service in the Finnish forces.

(b) It is considered that it would not be an offence for Finnish Consuls to recruit Finnish nationals, who are not Canadian nationals, for Service.

(c) It is considered that it would be an offence for any person to recruit or to induce the enlistment of any person who is not a Finnish national.

(d) It would not be practicable to complete enlistment of volunteers or to embody military units within this country. The position in this respect is the same as in the United Kingdom. It would be permissible for a person to volunteer and to leave this country for the purpose of being embodied in the armed forces of Finland abroad, but it would not be possible for the same person to be sworn in in this country and sent abroad.

The Honourable Leland Olde, Chairman, Federal Power Commission,  
Mr. John Hicherson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs,  
Department of State.

(b) *Visit of Canadian Officials to Washington, 23rd of January, 1940.*

Negotiations were continued in Washington after the arrival of that day on January 21st of a Canadian Delegation headed by Dr. G. D. Shelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The following is a statement issued by the Secretary of State of the United States on the arrival of the Canadian Delegation in Washington:

"We are glad to welcome Dr. Shelton, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, and his colleagues, who have come to Washington for the purpose of continuing negotiations for a new treaty providing for the development of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes Basin.

Both Canada and the United States have been interested in this development for many years. The treaty which was negotiated covering this subject in 1932 met with certain objections, and as a result, both the Canadian Government and ourselves decided to reopen the negotiations on a new basis, looking forward to the conclusion of a new treaty dealing with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin as a whole.

## (F) UNITED STATES TOURISTS INTENDING TO VISIT CANADA

Statement by the Prime Minister, 14th January, 1940:

"Citizens of the United States in large numbers visited Canada last year for holiday recreation, education and business. If you were a visitor, we hope your stay in Canada was a pleasant one and that you will visit our country again.

We extend to all who were not among our visitors a cordial invitation to come to Canada this year to see our wonderful country. To visit Canada you have only to cross the most peaceful international boundary in all the world. You do not require a passport.

You may move about as freely as you do in your own country. You may leave Canada with the same informality and ease.

Canada is a wonderful country of varied scenery and climate. It provides for visitors unsurpassed seashore and inland lake retreats, mountains and great national parks, and hunting and fishing to delight sportsmen. In Canada facilities for travel are good, whether by air, rail, road or water; and accommodation is plentiful.

On behalf of the Canadian people, I invite you to visit us this year."

## (G) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS

### 1. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PROJECT

#### (a) *Meeting of Canadian and United States Officials at Ottawa, 4th of January, 1940.*

On May 28, 1938, the Secretary of State of the United States addressed a note to the then Canadian Minister at Washington transmitting an informal and tentative draft of a proposed general treaty dealing with the utilization of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. On December 26, 1939, Mr. Loring Christie, the Canadian Minister at Washington, transmitted a proposal to the Secretary of State of the United States that a meeting be held in Ottawa between members of the public services of the two countries for informal discussions to clarify a number of questions of detail preliminary to a consideration of the broader questions of policy involved. This invitation was accepted and the following United States officials left Washington for Ottawa on Saturday, January 6, to take part in the suggested discussions:

The Honourable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

The Honourable Leland Olds, Chairman, Federal Power Commission.

Mr. John Hickerson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, Department of State.

#### (b) *Visit of Canadian Officials to Washington, 23rd of January, 1940.*

Negotiations were continued in Washington after the arrival in that city on January 21st of a Canadian Delegation headed by Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The following is a statement issued by the Secretary of State of the United States on the arrival of the Canadian Delegation in Washington:

"We are glad to welcome Dr. Skelton, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, and his colleagues, who have come to Washington for the purpose of continuing negotiations for a new treaty providing for the development of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes Basin.

"Both Canada and the United States have been interested in this development for many years. The treaty which was negotiated covering this subject in 1932 met with certain objections; and as a result, both the Canadian Government and ourselves decided to reopen the negotiations on a new basis, looking towards the conclusion of a new treaty dealing with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin as a whole.

"In a world in which so much of international relations arises out of unhappiness, it is gratifying to be able to take up a project which is constructive, and whose object is to improve the economic well-being of the peoples of both countries."

Following the conversations and prior to the departure of the Canadian representatives on the 24th of January, the following joint statement on behalf of the two delegations was agreed upon:

"During the discussions the whole field was covered, and definite progress was made. The discussions have now reached the point where it is necessary for the two delegations to report to their respective Governments on various matters of policy requiring their consideration and decision.

"The engineering advisers of the two Governments have reached substantial agreement on the feasibility and desirability of a project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River which would involve a main dam in the vicinity of Barnhart Island, with a power house in each country, and a control dam upstream. This project is based upon a plan which was discussed in some detail in the 1926 report of the Joint Board of Engineers. The Engineers of the two countries are in agreement that such a project is sound from an engineering standpoint, cheaper in cost than the project on which the 1932 Treaty was based, and affords full protection for all the interests in the various sections of the St. Lawrence River.

"The negotiations will continue through diplomatic channels."

## 2. INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

*Statement issued on the occasion of a meeting held in Washington on January 29th, 30th, and 31st.*

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, composed of four members, two appointed by Canada and two by the United States, was established pursuant to conventions for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, between Canada and the United States, signed on the 2nd of March, 1923, the 9th of May, 1930, and the 29th of January, 1937.

The Commission in the execution of its duties has divided the waters into areas, has limited the catch from each area, has required the registration of all halibut vessels and the submission of statistical returns with respect to the catches and areas of origin, has modified the closed season provided for by the conventions, and has closed certain nursery areas.

The Commission maintains a scientific staff which is constantly engaged in gathering statistics concerning the migrations of the fish investigated and in studying the biological problems involved with a view to the adoption of regulatory measures.

The President appointed Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, as one of the representatives of the United States on the International Fisheries Commission established between the United States and Canada, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Frank T. Bell, former Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries. The other representative of the United States is Mr. Edward W. Allen of Seattle, Washington, who was elected Secretary of the Commission on December 14, 1939.

The Canadian members of the Commission are:—

A. L. Hager of Vancouver, whom the Commission elected as its Chairman.

A. J. Whitmore of the Department of Fisheries.

### 3. GENERAL FISHERIES PROBLEMS

*Visit of Canadian Officials to Washington, 1st and 2nd of February.*

Representatives of the Governments of Canada and the United States met in Washington on February 1st and 2nd to discuss certain general fisheries problems of mutual interests. Canada was represented by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, of the Department of External Affairs, and Mr. A. J. Whitmore of the Department of Fisheries. The discussions resulted in the initiation of a study of the problems of conservation and sustained production. The officials of both countries will continue these studies and consult together from time to time for the purpose of co-ordination.

### 4. GREAT LAKES FISHERIES BOARD OF ENQUIRY

*Statement issued upon occasion of an Exchange of Notes between the Canadian and United States Governments, 29th of February, 1940.*

On the 29th February the Canadian Minister to the United States and the United States Secretary of State signed an exchange of notes establishing a Board of Enquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries.

The problem of conserving the fisheries of the Great Lakes has long engaged the attention of the Governments of Canada and the United States, the Province of Ontario and the States bordering on the Great Lakes. The production of certain species of Great Lakes fish has reached low levels. The Board will make a study of the taking of fish and will submit recommendations as to methods of preserving and developing the fisheries. It will not have regulatory powers.

With a view to obtaining full information and the benefit of the opinions of commercial fishermen, sportsmen and other interested persons, the Board will hold hearings at various places in the Great Lakes area. The times and places of such hearings will be announced later.

The President has appointed as United States members of the Board Hubert R. Gallagher, Assistant Director, Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. John R. van Oosten, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in charge of Great Lakes Fisheries Investigations for the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The Canadian Government has appointed as its representatives Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Consulting Director to the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and Mr. D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister of the Department of Game and Fisheries of the Province of Ontario.

5. *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY, GENEVA, FEBRUARY 1st to FEBRUARY 5th*

Mr. Alfred Rive, the Acting Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations, represented Canada at the Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, held at Geneva from the 1st to 5th of February.

The items on the agenda of the Session were:—

1. Approval of the minutes of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Emergency Committee.
2. Record of the Second Labour Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organization (Havana, 21 November, 1939).
3. Record of the meeting of the American members of the Permanent Agricultural Committee.
4. Program and date of the 1940 Session of the International Labour Conference.
5. Program of studies, technical consultations, and publications in 1940.
6. Decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which concern the International Labour Organization.
7. Report of the Finance Committee.
8. The Director's Report.
9. Report of the Officers of the Governing Body on the questions arising out of the list of the eight States of chief industrial importance.
10. Composition of the Government group of the Governing Body.
11. Date and place of the next session of the Governing Body.

6. (a) CANADA-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TRADE AGREEMENT

A Trade Agreement between Canada and the Dominican Republic was signed by His Majesty's Minister to the Dominican Republic at Ciudad Trujillo on the 8th of March, 1940.

(b) Order in Council P.C. No. 1029, respecting Canada-Dominican Republic Trade Agreement, approved

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 14th day of March, 1940.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, represents that a Trade Agreement between Canada and the Dominican Republic, providing for the reciprocal exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters as well as for concessions on specific Canadian products was signed at Ciudad Trujillo on March 8, 1940;

That the Trade Agreement provides that the concessions on specific Canadian products shall be extended as from date of signature of the agreement; and

That the Government of the Dominican Republic have agreed, pending ratification of the Trade Agreement, to apply provisionally the other provisions of the Trade Agreement on the basis of reciprocity;

Therefore His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and under authority of Sections 4 and 11 of the Customs Tariff, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the Dominican Republic shall not, on importation into Canada, be subjected to higher duties or charges than those levied on the like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.
2. In order to secure the advantages aforesaid, such articles shall be conveyed without transshipment from the Dominican Republic, or from a port of a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential or Intermediate Tariff, into a customs port of Canada.
3. This Order shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

(Sgd) H. W. LOTHROP,

Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.



7. *INTER-AMERICAN RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION  
AND INTER-AMERICAN ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING  
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS*

The Cuban Secretary of State, in a note dated the 23rd of February, 1940, notified the Canadian Government that on the 29th of November, 1939, the Brazilian Government had deposited instruments of ratification of the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention and the Inter-American Arrangement concerning Radiocommunications, signed at Havana on the 13th of December, 1937, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the said Convention, with the reservations listed in the Appendix to the Convention.

8. *NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL BROADCASTING AGREEMENT*

The Cuban Secretary of State, in a note dated the 29th of March, 1940, notified the Canadian Government that the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Havana on the 13th of December, 1937, had been deposited with the Cuban Government on the 29th of March, 1940.

The Agreement under its terms was not to become valid until ratified by Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the United States. The ratification by Mexico was the last required to make the Agreement valid. In addition to the above-named countries the Agreement has also been ratified by Haiti.

Except for the provisions of certain sections of various Parts of the Agreement (*see* Part VI), it comes into operation one year after the final ratification.

The excepted provisions referred to above, which have gone into effect immediately upon the Agreement becoming valid, require an exchange of certain notifications and the forwarding of certain information at specific periods of time within the year.

9. *AMENDMENT OF TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF  
PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT  
BRITAIN, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, 15th SEPTEMBER,  
1914*

Negotiations are taking place between the Canadian Government and the Government of the United States with a view to adopting an amendatory treaty to the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed at Washington on the 15th September, 1914. It is expected that the amendatory treaty will be along the lines of the amendatory treaty recently entered into between the Union of South Africa and the United States.

10. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

In regard to the declaration made by the Government of Canada on the 7th of December, 1939, that they would not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present war, the Belgian Government informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that this action calls for the same reservation on behalf of the Belgian Government as that made on the 20th of November, 1939, in regard to similar communications from the various states which were sent it previously.

The reservation made by the Belgian Government on the 20th of November, 1939, reads in translation as follows:—

“The Belgian Government which has itself accepted the Optional Clause, takes note of these communications while reserving its own point of view.”

## (H) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AT OTTAWA

### 1. *Appointment of Mr. J. H. R. Cromwell as United States Minister to Canada.*

On the 11th January the United States Senate confirmed the appointment of Mr. J. H. R. Cromwell as United States Minister to Canada. Mr. Cromwell arrived in Ottawa on the 23rd January. He presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House his Letter of Credence by which the President of the United States accredited him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada and the Letter of Recall of his predecessor.

*Text of Address of Hon. J. H. R. Cromwell on the occasion of presentation of his Letter of Credence to His Excellency the Governor General, 24th January.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to place in the hands of Your Excellency, in your capacity as representative in Canada of His Britannic Majesty, the letters whereby the President of the United States has accredited me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Canada, and at his request to deliver to you the Letter of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Daniel C. Roper.

The President has asked me to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of his friendship and sincere good wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Canadian people.

I am deeply appreciative of the opportunity which has come to me to represent the United States in Canada in this momentous period in the history of our two countries. Our peoples have the true friendship of good neighbours whose understanding is founded upon a spirit of mutual respect and good will.

It seems hardly necessary for me to assure Your Excellency that it is my deep desire to assist to the fullest extent of my ability in preserving and furthering the unusually co-operative spirit which has so often and in so many fields of endeavour been demonstrated by the peoples of our two countries in dealing with questions of mutual interest. To this end, I am confident that I can count upon the helpful co-operation of the Canadian Government which has been extended so wholeheartedly to all of my predecessors.

*Text of Reply by His Excellency the Governor General to the Address by Honourable J. H. R. Cromwell when presenting his Letter of Credence and Letter of Recall of his predecessor.*

It affords me great pleasure, as personal representative of His Majesty the King, to receive in the name of His Majesty the Letter of Credence by which the President of the United States of America accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada, and I desire to extend to you on behalf of the people of Canada a very cordial welcome.

I thank you for handing to me the Letter of Recall of your distinguished predecessor, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, who was held in high esteem and regard by all with whom he came in contact.

I beg you to convey to the President of the United States my sincere thanks for his message of friendship and of sincere good wishes for the prosperity of the Canadian people which I cordially reciprocate towards the citizens of your country.

I assure you of the whole-hearted co-operation of His Majesty's Government in Canada in preserving and furthering the friendship and understanding which has for so long existed between our two countries.

*2. Departure of the French Minister, 22nd of February*

Count Robert de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada for the past two years, has been recalled to Paris. He left Ottawa on the 22nd of February.

*3. Appointment of French Minister to Canada*

It was announced in Paris on the 12th of March, 1940, that M. René Ristelhueber, at present French Minister to Bulgaria, would shortly take up his duties as French Minister to Canada.

*4. Arrival of Australian High Commissioner to Canada*

The recently appointed High Commissioner in Canada for the Commonwealth of Australia, Major-General Sir William Glasgow, K.C.B., arrived in Ottawa on Thursday, the 28th of March, 1940. The High Commissioner was accompanied by Lady Glasgow, and by Mr. Noel Deschamps and Mr. Geoffrey Bridgland of the Commonwealth Department of External Affairs, Canberra.

## (I) APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE

1. Mr. Hume Wrong, Permanent Delegate of Canada to 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 Rive, Second Secretary on the staff of the Permanent Delegation, has been Acting Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.
2. It was announced on the 28th of December, 1939, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Dr. W. A. Riddell, Counsellor in the Canadian Legation, Washington, to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.
3. It was announced on the 28th of December, 1939, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. John Hall Kelly to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland.
4. It was announced on the 28th of December, 1939, 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 Ireland.
5. It was announced on the 18th of January, 1940, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Dr. Henry Laureys to the post of High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa.
6. It was announced on the 18th of January, 1940, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Major-General L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O., to the post of Military Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Paris.
7. It was announced on the 18th of January, 1940, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had appointed Group Captain (Temporary Air Commodore) W. R. Kenny, D.F.C., to the post of Air Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Washington.
8. It was announced on the 25th of March, 1940, that His Excellency the Administrator in Council had appointed Mr. Arnold D. P. Heeney, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Ottawa, to the post of Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. In his capacity as Secretary to the Cabinet Mr. Heeney will be charged with the preparation of the agenda for Cabinet meetings, the keeping of records of such meetings, communications of decisions of the Cabinet to Ministers and Departments concerned, and the maintenance of liaison between the Cabinet and committees thereof.