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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BULLETIN

July - September

1940

OTTAWA

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## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

July-September, 1940

### (A) HIS MAJESTY THE KING

#### 1. *TEXT OF RADIO ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY ON THE 23rd OF SEPTEMBER*

It is just over a year now since the war began. The British peoples entered it with open eyes, recognizing how formidable were the forces against them, but confident in the justice of their cause.

Much has happened since September, 1939. Great nations have fallen. The battle, which was at that time so far away that we could only just hear its distant rumblings, is now at our very doors. The armies of invasion are massed across the Channel, only 20 miles from our shores. The air fleets of the enemy launch their attack, day and night, against our cities. We stand in the front line, to champion those liberties and traditions that are our heritage.

As we brace ourselves for the battle, there is much to encourage us. We have with us brave contingents from the forces of our Allies. We have behind us the good will of all who love freedom. Our friends in the Americas have shown us this in many ways, not least by their gifts for the relief of suffering in this war.

Nearer home, in the British Commonwealth of Nations itself, the struggle of the Mother Country has been made the struggle of the whole family. From every part of it, men and material are coming in increasing flow and there is an eagerness to share in the sacrifices which will bring us victory.

In this Battle for Britain, London, the mighty capital of the Empire, occupies the forefront. Others of our cities are being subjected to the barbarous attacks of the enemy. Our sympathy goes out to them all. But it is London that is for the time being bearing the brunt of the enemy's spites.

I am speaking to you now from Buckingham Palace with its honourable scars, to Londoners first of all, though of course my words apply equally to all the British cities, towns and hamlets, who are enduring the same dangers.

The Queen and I have seen many of the places here which have been most heavily bombed and many of the people who have suffered and are suffering most. Our hearts are with them to-night. Their courage and cheerfulness, their faith in their country's cause and final victory are an inspiration to the rest of us to persevere.

To the men and women who carry on the work of air raids precautions services I should like to say a special word of gratitude. The devotion of these civilian workers, firemen, salvage men and many others in the face of grave and constant danger has won a new renown for the British name.

### *Partners of Armed Forces*

These men and women are worthy partners of our armed forces and our police, of the navy, once more as so often our sure shield, and the merchant navy, of the army and the home guard, alert and eager to repel any invader, and of the air force, whose exploits are the wonder of the world.

To-night indeed we are a nation on guard and in the line. Each task, each bit of duty done, however simple and domestic it may be, is part of our war work. It takes rank with the sailor's duty, the soldier's and airman's duty. The men and women in the factories or on the railways who work on regardless of danger, though the sirens have sounded, maintaining all the services and necessities of our common life and keeping the fighting line well supplied with weapons, earn their place among the heroes of this war.

No less honour is due to all those, who night after night uncomplainingly endure discomfort, hardship and peril in their homes and shelters.

Many and glorious are the deeds of gallantry done during these perilous and famous days. In order that they should be worthily and promptly recognized I have decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. I propose to give my name to this new distinction, which will consist of the George Cross, ranking next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

As we look around us we see on every side that in the hour of her trial the Mother City of the British Commonwealth is proving herself to be built as a city that is at unity with itself. It is not the walls that make the city but the people who live within them. The walls of London may be battered but the spirit of the Londoner stands resolute and undismayed.

As in London, so throughout Great Britain, buildings rich in beauty and historic interest may be wantonly attacked. Humbler houses, no less



dear and familiar, may be destroyed. But "there'll always be an England" to stand before the world as the symbol and citadel of freedom, and to be our dear home.

And here I would like to tell the sorrowing parents how deeply we grieve for them in the loss of their young ones in the ship torpedoed without warning in mid-Atlantic. Surely the world could have no clearer proof of the wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed.

We live in grim times, and it may be that the future will be grimmer yet. Winter lies before us, cold and dark. But let us be of good cheer. After Winter comes Spring, and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and a release from these evil things. Let us then put our trust, as I do, in God, and in the unconquerable spirit of the British peoples.

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

### **1. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR OF EASTERN CANADA**

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by the Princess Alice, left on the 23rd of August for a tour of Eastern Canada during which the Vice-Regal party visited Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Quebec, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, and Halifax.

### **2. SUMMARY OF ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT QUEBEC ON THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1940**

The following is an excerpt from a speech delivered by His Excellency the Earl of Athlone at Quebec on the 11th of September:—

Before I left England, the King and Queen spoke to me of Quebec with particular affection. It was here that their Majesties stepped ashore a little over a year ago, and the warmth of your greeting on their arrival here was an unforgettable experience.

Since then the shadow of a dark cloud has deepened into a storm of unprecedented violence and we are now fighting for those very ideals without which our life and civilization would be a mockery.

War is no new thing for the citizens of Quebec. The traditions of fighting for a just and noble cause is ingrained in your history. There is no place in the world where the domestic virtues are more firmly planted. There are no people in the world more valiant in their defence than the citizens of Quebec.

France, a country with which Canada's history has been so closely associated from earliest days, has suffered the onslaught of our common enemy. The culture and civilization of the great nation are temporarily in eclipse. They have by no means been extinguished. We believe firmly that what for generations France has stood for will again be restored in the New World.

## (C) PARLIAMENT

### 1. RECENT CABINET CHANGES; ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

During the week of July 5 the Prime Minister announced the reallocation of cabinet portfolios and the establishment of additional departments. The Hon. J. L. Ralston, formerly Minister of Finance, assumed the post of Minister of National Defence. He was succeeded in the Finance portfolio by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, formerly Minister of National Revenue. In place of Mr. Ilsley, Colonel Colin Gibson, member for Hamilton West, was appointed Minister of National Revenue and the vacant position of Postmaster General was taken over by Colonel William Pate Mulock member for North York.

The two new departments created were those of National Defence for Naval Affairs, hitherto administered by a deputy minister under the Minister for National Defence, and the Department of National War Services. To the first named post, Hon. Angus Macdonald, former premier of Nova Scotia was appointed, and to the second Hon. J. G. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner for the present is continuing also as Minister of Agriculture.

As deputy ministers of this new Department of National War Services, the Hon. T. C. Davis, a member of the Bench of the Appeal Court of Saskatchewan and Major-General L. R. LaFleche, formerly deputy minister of National Defence, have been appointed.

Hon. C. D. Howe, who has been Minister of Transport in addition to Munitions and Supply, relinquishes part of the duties of the former department, and the responsibility for the remainder has been placed on Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works.

#### NEW DEPARTMENTS

In announcing the creation of the new Departments the Prime Minister said, referring to Naval Affairs, "With the changed conditions in Europe, the increased importance of the navy, not only in the defence of our own coasts and harbours, but in co-operation with the naval forces of the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire has become generally appreciated. As is now pretty generally known, the port of Halifax has, since the beginning of war, become a naval base second only in importance to the most important bases of the British Isles." The Prime Minister pointed out that what was originally a single department of National

Defence would be, hereafter, three departments, each presided over by a separate minister of the Crown, all however, co-operating in closest relationship with each other. These are the Department of National Defence, Department of National Defence for Air and Department of National Defence for Naval Services.

As to the Department of National War Services, it was instituted for more than the co-ordination of voluntary war organizations and services the Prime Minister intimated. It would be entrusted with the duty of mobilizing and guiding the activities of thousands of citizens who were seeking practical outlets for their enthusiasm and patriotism. The Minister in charge would be expected to establish a nationwide organization for voluntary service immediately. In addition the Department would undertake problems dealing with refugees, evacuated children, interned aliens and enemy prisoners.

The direction and supervision of the national registration would also be among the undertakings of the Department, and in addition the co-ordination of existing government information and publicity services connected with the war. "Generally speaking," said the Prime Minister in summarizing the work before it, "the Department will have the function of helping Canadians to help Canada in the effective prosecution of the national effort."

## (D) WAR DEVELOPMENTS

### 1. BRITISH ACTION AGAINST FRENCH FLEET, PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH OF JULY 5, 1940

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister): "Mr. Speaker, although the ultimate situation remains obscure, and the present relations between the government of the United Kingdom and the French government at Bordeaux have not yet been clarified, I feel that I should say a few words at this time. Members of the house will have appreciated the feelings of Mr. Churchill when they read his speech delivered in the British house yesterday. Nothing could have brought home more clearly the tragic irony and agony of war, than the grim obligation placed upon the British navy to prevent the French fleet from falling into the hands of Germany and Italy.

Nothing can be gained by a recital of the events which led up to the seizures, the sinkings, and the conflict between ancient allies and friends. The proposals made by the British emissary to the French admiral at Oran would seem at this time and distance to have contained within them an honourable and bloodless solution. Fate decreed otherwise. No one can blame the French admiral and his gallant sailors for loyal obedience to their government, however precarious its powers, however shackled its decisions. Equally, no fair-minded men knowing the attitudes and minds of the German and Italian dictators and their record of promises made, and promises broken, could expect the government of the United Kingdom to imperil the security of the British Isles and the Dominions by allowing the French fleet to pass into the control of the enemy. Wednesday's action cannot be regarded as directed against France. Rather was it action against ships that already, for all practical purposes, were German and Italian instruments of war.

I am sure that it is the prayer of the people of Canada who owe so much to the memory of France, that the French people will recognize that if the Bordeaux government acted under the compulsion of the conqueror, the British navy acted equally under the compulsion of its great responsibility for the preservation of the liberties of the world. In no country has the calamity of France received more understanding sympathy than in Canada. The plight of the French people and the destitution that has overtaken its millions of refugees have filled us with profound sorrow. It is our faith that although the might of a ruthless machine has for a time, but we believe for a time only, overwhelmed the power of France, nothing can vanquish the soul of that great nation.

Whatever may have happened, or whatever may come to pass, Canadians of all races and classes know in their hearts that there is only

one thing that matters to-day in the world of free men; that is the ultimate triumph of the cause of freedom for which Britain and France alike took up arms, and the certain defeat of the evil powers that threaten to enslave the world."

## 2. HITLER'S SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG, PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH OF JULY 22, 1940

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister): "Since this House of Commons adjourned on Friday last, hon. members will have read accounts of the speech delivered by Herr Hitler to the Reichstag on that day. The speech was accompanied by newspaper reports that many parts of Europe were threatened with famine. Some semi-official statements, presumably inspired, were also issued from German sources concerning the future of Canada. In the circumstances a word in Canada's parliament concerning Hitler's latest utterance may not be out of place.

Hitler's speech abounds with the historical falsehoods which have characterized his utterances since the outbreak of war. His words and his works are both known. His words have been a succession of promises made and of promises broken. His works have been cruelty, rapine, bloodshed and violence.

His speech was characterized by Hitler as an appeal to reason and common sense. It purported to be concerned with peace. In reality it was mostly, if not entirely, a threat of dire calamity to millions of innocent beings, and exhibited a reliance upon force and violence greater than that which Hitler has displayed in any of his previous utterances. There was not so much as a suggestion of conditions or terms upon which peace could be discussed. The speech contained, however, most specific references to "unending suffering and misery" for millions, and to "complete annihilation" of either the British or the German people—Hitler's own people—and the prediction that unless the dictator's will prevailed, a great empire would be destroyed. All this was from one who in the same address professed a deep disgust for the type of unscrupulous politician who wrecks entire nations and states.

The speech calls for no words in reply. It answers itself. The one comment that obviously may fittingly be made upon it is that so far as the future of the war is concerned, deception has run its course. Resolute action alone will decide how suffering and misery are to be ended, whether it is tyranny or freedom that is to be annihilated, whether civilization is to be destroyed or to survive.

As to the threatened disaster to the peoples of Europe, none will regret a calamity to the innocent victims of persecution and aggression more than the people of Canada who have built this nation upon the foundation of

tolerance, good will, peace and racial generosity. But if such a calamity does occur none will identify more clearly its creators and originators. The men who will have brought famine to Europe will be the same men who have brought fire and slaughter to Poland, to Norway, to Holland, to Belgium and to France. Against all of Hitler's prophecies there stands another prophecy that throughout the ages has never failed to come to pass. Sooner or later sure retribution will overtake the tyrant who defies the law of God and man. Until that retribution comes to undo the wrong done by the guilty, the peoples of the British commonwealth will continue to face every ordeal with fearless eyes and unflinching courage.

With reference to the destiny of Canada all I wish to say is that the destiny of Canada will be determined not by Hitler, not by Mussolini nor by any combination of aggressors, but by the free will of the people of Canada in accordance with their tried and traditional loyalty.

Hitler has spoken of peace and of a new social order. He has done so, however, in accents of war. He has chosen to talk about negotiations in the language of domination. Let me say that the mind that is capable of conceiving thoughts of wholesale destruction and complete annihilation is not a mind that is capable of envisaging either concepts of justice or the blessings of peace. Least of all is it able to build "a new social order and the finest possible standard of culture," as Hitler claims has been his intention. The peace that will finally come to the world will be the peace that the free men of the world desire and understand, a peace that their sacrifices have won. It will not be a German peace. It will not be that false Nazi peace where men move amid the hushed suspense of fear in the presence of the spy, the gangster and the Gestapo. Above all, it will never be a peace based on a conception of the subordination of individual personality to the control of the materialistic and warlike state. It will be a peace which will re-establish liberty and affirm the rights of men. It will be a peace under which men and women can speak the truth in their hearts and live their lives without fear; a peace in which labour will have dignity, religion will have freedom, and little children will have security.

The nations of the British commonwealth no doubt have had many failings, but they have loved and honoured justice and mercy. To-day they do not fight for power, they do not fight for the preservation of any form of government; they fight the battle of mankind. The battleground has moved to the very home of freedom itself. There and now the great qualities of the people of the British Isles shine more brightly than ever. The invasion of those islands will be the invasion of the sanctuaries of all free men. Their invader is our invader. Canadians are prouder than ever to share with the men and women of Britain the rigours of the conflict, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the defence of political freedom, social justice and human liberty."

## (E) WAR ORGANIZATION AND REGULATIONS

### 1. AMENDMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT, PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH OF JULY 10, 1940

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister) moved the second reading of Bill No. 74, to amend the Department of National Defence Act.

He said: "As I intimated to the House a day or two ago, the purpose of the present measure is to make provision for an additional portfolio in relation to the Department of National Defence. At the present time the administration of all branches of the department is under the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of National Defence for Air. It is proposed to make provision for a third minister, the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, whose duties with respect to naval matters will be similar to the duties of the Minister of National Defence for Air in regard to matters pertaining to the air forces.

The present bill repeals the act passed this session with respect to the appointment of a Minister of National Defence for Air, but re-enacts its provisions in their entirety in a broad manner which permits of the inclusion in the Defence Act, which is the act that is being amended, of the duties and functions of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services as well as those of the Minister of National Defence for Air. It will be noticed that the bill also makes provision for the appointment of a minister to be associated with the Minister of National Defence. I might explain that when my hon. colleague who until recently was Minister of Finance (Mr. Ralston) consented to take over the duties of the Department of National Defence he felt he would wish to have associated with him a colleague who could be immediately at hand to assist him in seeing that matters of urgency in the department were expedited as rapidly as possible, and that no delays would occur, for example, through the absence of the minister himself. As an example, assuming the minister were called upon to leave the city and visit a training camp, or if he desired to perform that particular duty, one which would come naturally within the duties of the Minister of National Defence, there would not be, unless special provision were made for it, a minister here at headquarters with authority to take immediate action concerning some of those matters which might require prompt attention and action.

As the Minister of National Defence for Air has had a wide experience in the Department of National Defence, having acted as minister of that department for a considerable period of time, my colleague feels that he would be better qualified than any one else to take on the responsible duties of associate Minister of National Defence.



The purpose of the bill as to its immediate application is to give to the Minister of National Defence for Air the authority of the Minister of National Defence with respect to any matters which may come up in the manner I have described. At first glance the proposal appears involved, but hon. members will on reflection see that it is quite simple and also very necessary. It may be made readily apparent by considering just one concrete example of the working of the proposed arrangement. An acting minister might perform certain duties, but he would not have the same authority as a minister who has been given his powers by statute. It is to enable whoever acts as associate minister to assume full authority, not only in his own eyes but in the eyes of officials and other members of staffs of the Department of National Defence, and also in the eyes of the public, to act for and in full authority as Minister of National Defence, whenever the minister may be absent, or whenever in relation to some particular matter the minister himself may so request, that this additional provision is being made."

## 2. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES, PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH OF JULY 12th

In moving the second reading of Bill No. 75, establishing a Department of National War Services, the Prime Minister said:—

"The purposes for which the government proposes to establish the Department of National War Services were given to the House in general terms by myself on June 18, and again on the 8th instant.

The department among other matters will have to do with the due execution of some of the purposes of the National Resources Mobilization Act. Certain of the purposes of the mobilization act involve functions which will be performed by departments of the government already in existence. Others do not so readily fit into any existing department. There is need, moreover, for seeing that all functions of the act are properly co-ordinated.

The most immediate and pressing of the duties to be discharged under the act is the conducting of a national registration. The minister of the new department will be charged with this responsibility. As I have already informed the House, the preliminary work of organization has been completed by a special departmental committee. No time therefore is being lost in proceeding with the registration itself. It will no doubt be necessary, from time to time, to make under the act further specialized surveys. Such surveys may, as required, be undertaken by the new department.

The war services department will also have the duty of directing to suitable fields of service those who have voluntarily placed their services at the disposal of the government. The co-ordination of the

work of voluntary service organizations will be undertaken by the department with a view to directing their energies into the most useful channels, to preventing the overlapping of functions, and to assisting in the arranging and timing of public appeals.

The department will also undertake the initiation and promotion of voluntary effort in new directions in immediate furtherance of our war effort and to enable Canada to make in the most effective and efficient manner the necessary economic and social adjustments to meet domestic problems arising out of the war.

In organizing voluntary services, the minister will be given power to form national, provincial or local councils, committees or boards, as well as to use existing agencies.

To avoid any break in the continuity of effort and direction, and to permit of the utmost use being made of the same, the records and facilities of the voluntary service registration bureau, which was set up at the beginning of the war to receive and classify all offers of voluntary service, will be made immediately available to the new department.

The war services department will also undertake the important task of co-ordinating the existing public information services of the government. The minister will be empowered as well to originate or employ such further means of informing the public as may from time to time be required in order to obtain, in the furtherance of the national war effort, the utmost aid from the people of Canada.

The importance of this task can hardly be overemphasized. Perhaps the greatest single moral advantage which democracies enjoy over the dictatorships in time of war, as in time of peace, is their reliance upon the spontaneous support of an informed public. Military necessity dictates certain limits upon information, and the substitution of a large measure of compulsion for freedom of action. It does not however demand a total blackout of accurate information, or total compulsion. Those are the very things we are struggling against. The struggle will be successful on the home front only in so far as accurate information is supplied as freely as military circumstances permit. In no better way can the spontaneous desire of the great majority of our people to give their services freely be effectively harnessed to the pressing needs of this time of war.

The three important types of activity which I have mentioned and which will immediately engage the attention of the minister and of the department are illustrative of its work. The functions of the department will, however, by no means, be limited to these activities.

Problems of internal security, of economic organization and development, of meeting social, industrial, financial and other needs, will continue constantly to arise. These may be dealt with by the Department of National War Services, by itself or in conjunction with other departments of the government as authority for such purposes may, from time to time, be given the minister by the Governor in Council.

In a word, it is intended and expected that the department, by its general supervision of war activities, and needs, its co-ordination of state and voluntary effort, and the inauguration and carrying out of special war services, as need for the same arises, will become a most effective instrument in a nation-wide furtherance of the war effort of our country."

### 3. REVIEW OF CANADIAN MILITARY EFFORT: EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE OF JULY 29th

#### PROGRESS OF RECRUITING

The Canadian Active Service Force has its foundation in the Non-Permanent Active Militia. When the war came, instead of organizing new units, the First and Second Divisions and ancillary troops were raised by mobilizing Militia units and authorizing them to recruit to full war strength. These two Divisions with the ancillary troops are at full strength, and a large proportion of them are overseas.

On May 24 Mr. Rogers stated in the House that immediate steps were being taken to proceed with the organization of the Third Division.

By July 21, the date of the last complete strength returns, the Third Division was practically at full strength. Here and there men specially skilled in one of the trades are needed to complete the complement, and there are one or two units which need a few more men.

At the same time in May, it was announced that the Infantry Battalions of a Fourth Division were to be mobilized and this authorization was later extended to include all the units of the Fourth Division, i.e., Artillery, Engineers, Ordnance, Signallers, etc.

I am pleased to say that the Fourth Division recruiting has been equally satisfactory and that on July 21 it was well on the way to being full strength. Many units have in fact reached their full complement, while others are short by only a few men and in almost all cases the men required are in the category of specialists of one kind or another.

Since the beginning of the present session, a number of additional units have been authorized. The most important of these are:—

- 9 Infantry Battalions
- 5 Motorcycle Regiments
- A Forestry Corps
- Additional Coast Defence Units

These are not completely up to strength, but we are informed by Commanding Officers all over Canada that recruiting has been extremely successful.

My Colleague, Mr. Power, stated in the House on June 18 that the strength of the Canadian Army was a total of 90,743. Those figures were taken from the strength returns of June 14. On July 21 there were 31,607 troops outside of Canada and 101,965 in Canada or a total of 133,572. In five weeks, therefore, we have recruited over 42,000 men for active service, or the equivalent of over two and a half Divisions.

Just here I should like to say a word in connection with recruiting. The response which has been made by the young men of Canada has been almost overwhelming. I hear very frequently these days of men who are disappointed to find that the units which are being mobilized have been filled up. If they can find no place in the C.A.S.F. I urge them to join the N.P.A.M.

I know there are many who feel that we should go on—and on—and on—continuously mobilizing new units and enlisting personnel. It is said that if this is not done we will dampen the recruiting ardour of the young manhood of this country. Nothing could be easier than to give way to these representations, but I want the House and the country to feel that this matter has not been given haphazard consideration. We have at the present minute nearly 100,000 men in the C.A.S.F. in Canada. A large part of these will probably be here all winter. We will be training probably 50,000 or more of the N.P.A.M., and in addition, we will have in training during this winter, those members of the Militia who will be called for training, as I have described, at the rate of something like 30,000 per month.

Inactivity and monotonous training routine are bound to affect morale. There is a limit to the number of men which can be adequately and properly trained and employed. My advisers are strongly of the opinion that on the best forecast which can be made at the present time, it would be unwise to increase the number of men on the strength of the C.A.S.F. by further extended mobilization at this time. They think that it is much more important to complete the equipping and training of our Third and Fourth Divisions and develop them into first-class fighting formations, than by calling out additional military units until such time as they can be usefully

employed. My Colleagues and I, after the most serious thought, concur in that conclusion, and I sincerely hope that the House and the country will accept our judgment. After all, if we are worthy of the task of organizing our military forces, we would hope to have the support of Canadians generally, regarding the methods which are to be employed. This does not mean at all that there will not be further recruiting. Indeed there are at the moment plans for some 15,000 in the authorized C.A.S.F. and there will be further calls as men can be utilized. As these further calls are made from time to time we shall follow the principle of giving every portion of the country an opportunity to share in the enlistment.

The first principle of good organization is to have men serve in the task which is most important and for which the individual is best fitted. Due to the splendid and almost instant response to the recent call for recruits the need for materials assumes equal if not greater importance for the moment than the need for men. All I ask is that the patriotic urge for service be allowed to express itself in the way in which it will be most effective, notwithstanding the individual preference.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA

I have already referred to the role of the Non-Permanent Active Militia in connection with the formation of the C.A.S.F.

Now I wish to speak of the N.P.A.M. itself. Some N.P.A.M. Units of course had not been mobilized for active service, others had been. But whether so mobilized or not, all the N.P.A.M. Infantry Units are now authorized to recruit up to full war strength. This is not C.A.S.F. recruiting. It works in this way: There are 91 N.P.A.M. Infantry Units in Canada. Some of these have been mobilized and have become part of the C.A.S.F., and some of those mobilized units have gone overseas. We have said to those which have been mobilized, "You are authorized to recruit a second battalion. This will not be a C.A.S.F. battalion, but you can take men right up to war strength for training on a Militia basis, that is, in the evening or other spare time plus camp, and pay them Militia rates of pay." To the N.P.A.M. Infantry Units which had not been mobilized for the C.A.S.F., we have said, "You can take on more men up to war strength, on the same Militia basis for training and pay." There are also some Artillery Units in the N.P.A.M. which have received the same instructions.

The total war strength of the N.P.A.M. Infantry Units is approximately 88,000 officers and men, and according to the latest available returns this N.P.A.M. Force has a total strength of 47,373 actually enrolled. While there is plenty of room for more enlistments in the N.P.A.M. Units, there are cases where the lack of available qualified officers, especially for some of the technical units, has made it necessary to forego active recruiting until the staff of officers has been built up. These cases are having

the intensive interest of the District Officers Commanding and we hope that it will not be long before the lack can be supplied. These are the units which will suspend recruiting after August 15 and will after that be augmented by those who will be called for training.

Let me repeat again, the Non-Permanent Active Militia are not Canadian Active Service Force troops. But they are Canadian soldiers, part of the Canadian Army which will be training at local depots, at camps or training centres in rotation this summer and autumn and on through the winter.

#### 4. *RECENT STAFF APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE*

The Minister of National Defence has made the following announcements of staff appointments: Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Commanding the Canadian First Division Active Service Force in Great Britain was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and placed in command of a new British Army Corps, which will include the Canadian forces now in England. Major-General G. R. Pearkes replaces Lieutenant-General McNaughton in command of the first Canadian Division.

On July 21, the Minister of National Defence announced the appointment of Major-General H. D. G. Crerar, as Chief of the General Staff. General Crerar has arrived in Canada from England, where he has been Senior Combatant Officer at Canadian Military Headquarters, and he assumes his new duties as Chief of the General Staff at once.

#### 5. *BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN: STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FOR AIR*

Further acceleration of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was reviewed in detail on the 5th of August by representatives of the participating countries at a meeting of the Supervisory Board, presided over by the Minister of National Defence for Air, Honourable C. G. Power.

After the meeting the following statement was issued by the Minister of National Defence for Air:—

“In order to accelerate further the output of pilots under the Joint Air Training Plan the periods of training have, at the request of the United Kingdom, been reduced from 8 to 7 weeks in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced training stages.

“This acceleration will of course not be manifest until the schools are in full operation and any temporary shortage of aircraft is overcome.

"The course for Air Gunners and Wireless Operators will also be shortened. The United Kingdom has already advised that training overseas of these men has been reduced from 24 weeks to 18 weeks. Action is to be taken to shorten these courses at the Wireless Schools in Canada first by two and then by 4 weeks, and subsequent courses will be on an 18-week basis.

"The effect of shortening courses will be to obtain a proportionate increase in the numbers of Wireless Operator Air Gunners trained compared to previous schedule. Precise figures of these increases cannot be given now.

"The resumption of deliveries to Canada from the United Kingdom of certain types of advanced training aircraft, together with arrangements in hand for acquiring aircraft in the United States, has made it possible to adhere to the accelerated plan for opening 8 Service Flying Training Schools this year. There were to be only 5 Service Flying Training Schools in operation this year according to the original schedule.

"On July 22, No. 1 Service Flying Training School at Camp Borden received its first intake of pupils under the Joint Air Training Plan, and on the same day Elementary Flying Training Schools at Lethbridge, Alberta, Prince Albert, Sask., Windsor, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., received their first pupils. There had been previously in operation Elementary Flying Training Schools at Malton, Ont., Fort William, Ont., London, Ont., and Windsor Mills, Quebec. Until July 22, No. 1 Service Flying Training Schools had been training potential instructors for the Joint Air Training Plan and pilots for home defence.

"In order to supply elementarily trained pupils for the accelerated Service Flying Training School program (taking into account the advanced dates of arrival of pupils from overseas) it will be necessary to open six more Elementary Flying Training Schools this year than had been anticipated by the Plan. It had been arranged to have a total of eight E.F.T.S. in operation whereas 14 will be operating by the end of 1940. In addition to those named above there will be Elementary Flying Training Schools operating at St. Catharines, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Cape de la Madeleine, Que., Goderich, Ont., Saint Eugene, Ont., and High River, Alta.

"The Joint Air Training Plan, in its earlier stages largely Canadian, is now beginning to assume the aspect of greater Imperial co-operation and in accordance with the schedule of the training program as designed last fall there arrived in Toronto last week for training in Canada the first group of British student airmen. There were 22 in this group, all of whom reported to the R.C.A.F. Manning Depot pending assignment to various flying training stations. From now on these students will be arriving from the United Kingdom at regular intervals, and in a very short while will begin the scheduled arrivals of student airmen from Australia and New Zealand."

## 6. NATIONAL REGISTRATION

- (a) *Order in Council P.C. 3086 of the 9th of July, 1940 (Canada Gazette, p. 160 of July 20, 1940)*

This Order provides for the appointment of Jules Castonguay as Chief Registration Officer in charge of National Registration, and requires every person resident in Canada over the age of sixteen to register with appropriate authorities.

- (b) *Order in Council P.C. 3156 of the 12th of July, 1940 (Canada Gazette, p. 215 of July 27, 1940)*

This Order contains the National Registration Regulations providing that every person resident in Canada, British Subject or alien, over the age of sixteen years shall register in accordance with provisions of act. It outlines the manner in which the Registration is to be conducted, the persons who are exempt from registration, and the penalties involved for violations of its provisions.

- (c) *Proclamation of the 2nd of August (Canada Gazette, p. 422 of August 10)*

This proclamation provides for general registration of all persons over the age of sixteen years, whether British Subjects or aliens, to take place on August 21, 22, and 23, and sets down the categories of persons exempt from national registration.

## 7. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

- (a) *Order in Council P.C. 3406 of the 23rd of July, 1940 (Canada Gazette, p. 306 of July 27, 1940)*

This Order provides, pursuant to the terms of Section 2 of the National Resources Mobilization Act, for the appointment of the Honourable Thomas C. Davis as an Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, the Department created by the Department of National War Services Act, 1940.

## 8. AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

- (a) *Order in Council P.C. 3462 of the 25th of July, 1940 (Canada Gazette p. 350 of August 3, 1940)*

This Order revokes sub-paragraph (1) of the Defence of Canada Regulation No. 48 and institutes a new Regulation No. 48 (1). Under this new Regulation, the Minister of National Defence is empowered to requisition (a) any chattel in Canada (including any aircraft or any



article on board a vessel or aircraft), and (b) any British ship or aircraft registered in Canada or any article on board such British ship or aircraft, wherever the ship or aircraft may be. Provided that the preceding provisions of this Regulation shall not authorize the requisitioning of any British ship or aircraft registered elsewhere than in Canada, or of anything on board such a ship or aircraft. The powers that may be exercised under this Regulation by the Minister of National Defence, may also be exercised, within their respective spheres, by the Minister of National Defence for Air and the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services.

(b) *Order in Council P.C. 3506 of the 29th of July, 1940 (Canada Gazette, p. 353 of August 3, 1940)*

This Order amends Regulation 37A of the Defence of Canada Regulations by granting power to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to make certain exemptions in the case of bona fide tourists and visitors from Allied or Neutral Countries regarding holding of firearms.

(c) *Order in Council P.C. 3720 of the 5th of August, 1940 (Canada Gazette p. 407 of August 10, 1940)*

This Order gives authorization for all recommendations for the detention of any particular person or persons under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations approved under the signature of the Minister of Justice.

(d) *Order in Council P.C. 3751 of the 13th of August, 1940 (Canada Gazette, p. 662 of August 24, 1940)*

This Order amends the Defence of Canada Regulations in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, as contained in its final report of August 1, 1940.

These Amendments affect the Regulations as follows:—

(1) Provision is made for a periodic report to Parliament by the Minister of Justice of all cases detained under Regulation 21, and also for appeals by detained persons to the Advisory Committees.

(2) Regulation 26A is revoked and it is provided that the provisions of 24, 25, and 26 shall apply to all persons born in territories which were under the Sovereignty or control of the German Reich on September 3, 1939, who are not naturalized British Subjects, and to all persons born in territories under the sovereignty or control of Italy on June 10, 1940, who are not naturalized British Subjects. The Registrar General may issue a certificate of exemption.

(3) Regulation 27 is revoked, and provision is made making it illegal for any person impairing the efficiency or impeding the operation of any vessel, air craft, or machine used by the armed forces or in any essential service. This does not apply to persons participating in, or peacefully persuading other persons to participate in a strike.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (6) of regulation 37A are revoked and new paragraphs are substituted which prohibit use or possession of firearms by (a) an alien, or (b) a person who has become a naturalized British Subject since September 1, 1922, who was formerly a German national, or a person who prior to his naturalization was formerly an Italian national, or a national of a country under the occupation of either Italy or Germany at the date when a state of war between each of these countries and Canada was declared.

(5) A new Regulation (38A) is added, by which all persons are prevented, except with written permission from the Minister of National Defence, from using or reproducing in any form any uniform or emblem of either the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of Canada.

(6) Regulation 39A is revoked, and a new Regulation 39A is substituted prohibiting all persons from publishing or distributing any printed matter intended or likely (a) to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or prejudice relations with foreign powers, (b) to prejudice the training or recruiting of the armed forces, (c) to hinder the efficient prosecution of the war.

(7) A new Regulation (39B) is substituted providing that prosecutions for violations of these Regulations shall be instituted by the Attorney General of Canada or of the province.

(e) *Order in Council P.C. 4256 of the 27th of August, 1940 (Canada Gazette of August 31, 1940)*

This Order, pursuant to the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, further amends the Defence of Canada Regulations by adding a new section 39D. This section provides that where persons who are required to register with the Registrar of Enemy Aliens (Regulations 24, 25, 26A, and 26B), gather together in such circumstances as to give to a peace officer reasonable grounds for believing such a gathering not to be in the interest of the state, the peace officer may order such persons to disperse.

## (F) OTHER WAR MEASURES

### 1. *PROCLAMATION RESTRICTING THE COMMERCE OF ITALY, DATED 18th OF JUNE (CANADA GAZETTE, P. 55 OF JULY 13, 1940)*

This proclamation provides for the application of restrictions to the commerce of Italy similar to those imposed on Germany under Order in Council P.C. 4075 of the 8th of December, 1939.

### 2. *TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 2899 OF THE 2nd OF JULY, 1940*

This Order extends the application of the Regulations governing the maintenance of discipline among and treatment of Prisoners of War "to the Prisoners of War and other interned persons who may be brought to Canada for internment under arrangement with the Government of the United Kingdom."

### 3. *MOVEMENT OF CHILDREN FROM UNITED KINGDOM TO CANADA, ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 3027 OF THE 9th OF JULY, 1940*

This Order provides for the administration of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources over the distribution and welfare of the children coming to Canada from the United Kingdom. It also provides for the Establishment of a National Advisory Board for Evacuated Children from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, responsible to the Minister of Mines and Resources.

### 4. *CONTROLLING PRIVILEGES OF SHIPS IN CANADIAN WATERS, ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 4440 OF THE 7th OF SEPTEMBER, 1940 (CANADA GAZETTE, P. 858 OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1940)*

This Order provides for controlling the privileges granted to ships in Canadian ports or Canadian waters, which are engaged in operations which are not in the Allied interest or which are operating contrary to that interest. It provides that no goods or services shall be provided to any ship, whether in Canada or on the high seas, unless such ship possesses a licence issued by the Commissioner of Customs, or under his authority.

5. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 3294 OF THE 20th OF JULY, 1940 (CANADA GAZETTE, P. 488 OF AUGUST 17, 1940)

This Order, based on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, provides that the Oath or Declaration of Allegiance prescribed by the Militia Act (Section 21, Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) to be taken by every person engaging to serve in the Militia, shall not be required of any person obtaining appointment or enlistment in the Active Militia of Canada who is a citizen of a foreign country if, by so doing, that person would, under the laws of the Country in question, forfeit his citizenship therein.

6. AMENDMENTS OF LIST OF SPECIFIED PERSONS WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED

- (a) Proclamation of the 12th of July, 1940, of Revision No. 5 (Canada Gazette, p. 250 of July 27, 1940), and
- (b) Proclamation of the 6th of August, 1940, of Revision No. 6 (Canada Gazette, p. 501 of August 17, 1940) of the List of Specified Persons.

7. AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS RESPECTING TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 3959 OF THE 21st OF AUGUST, 1940 (CANADA GAZETTE, P. 757 OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1940)

This Order cancels the "Regulations Concerning Trading with the Enemy, 1939," established by Order in Council P.C. 2512 of the 5th of September, 1939, and substitutes "Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy" (1939).

8. APPOINTMENT OF WAR-TIME CONTROLLERS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL P.C. 2716, P.C. 2742, P.C. 2818, AND P.C. 3187 (CANADA GAZETTE, PPS. 595-600 OF AUGUST 24, 1940), AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL P.C. 4101 AND P.C. 4129 (CANADA GAZETTE, P. 1033 OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1940)

The above Orders provide for the appointment of Controllers to conserve, co-ordinate and regulate the production and use of Timber, Steel, Oil, Metals, Machine Tools, and Power.

## (G) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS

### 1. CREATION OF PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE

On the 17th of August, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States met at Ogdensburg, N.Y., to discuss common problems of mutual defence. After the historic meeting, the following joint statement was issued:—

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material.

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

### 2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PERSONNEL OF JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE

It was announced on the 22nd of August that the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States had appointed the following to serve as members of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence:—

#### *For Canada*

Mr. O. M. BIGGAR.

Brigadier K. STUART,  
Deputy Chief, General Staff.

Captain L. W. MURRAY,  
Deputy Chief, Naval Staff.

Air Commander A. A. L. CUFFE,  
Air Member, Air Staff, Royal  
Canadian Air Force.

Mr. Hugh L. KEENLEYSIDE,  
Counsellor, Department of Ex-  
ternal Affairs, to be Secretary  
of the Canadian section.

#### *For the United States*

Hon. Fiorello H. LA GUARDIA,  
President, U.S. Conference of  
Mayors.

Lt.-Gen. Stanley D. EMBICK,  
Commanding the Fourth Corps  
Area Headquarters, Atlanta,  
Ga.

Captain Harry W. HILL,  
United States Navy War Plans  
Division, Office of Chief of  
Naval Operations.

Commander Forrest P. SHERMAN,  
United States Navy.

Lt.-Col. Jos. T. McNARNEY,  
Army Air Corps.

Mr. John D. HICKERSON,  
Asst. Chief, Division of European  
Affairs, State Dept., to be  
Secretary of the United States  
section of the Joint Board.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first meeting of the Joint Board was held in Ottawa on August 26, and the second meeting in Washington, D.C., on September 9.

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**3. SIGNING OF TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND, AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914**

Treaties between the United States and Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, respectively, amending in their application to each of those countries the provisions which concern the organization of Commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, September 15, 1914, were signed at Washington on September 6, 1940, at noon, by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Loring Christie, Minister of Canada at Washington, the Right Honourable Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister of Australia at Washington, and the Right Honourable the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador at Washington, for New Zealand, respectively.

The duties of the Commissions under the treaties with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain, are to make investigations and reports to the Governments with reference to disputes arising between them.

**4. TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

This Trade Agreement was signed at Ciudad Trujillo on March 8, 1940, Mr. A. S. Paterson, the British Minister signing on behalf of the Government of Canada. Mr. C. S. Bissett, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Havana, was associated with Mr. Paterson in the negotiations which led up to the conclusion of this trade agreement, having acted in the capacity of adviser.

The Agreement has been approved by Parliament, and under Order in Council P.C. 3856 of the 13th of August, the Secretary of State for External Affairs has been authorized to execute a ratification of the Agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada, and to provide for an exchange of ratifications with the Government of the Dominican Republic.

## (H) PASSPORTS AND VISAS

### 1. CANADIAN PASSPORT OFFICES

It was announced in the April-June edition of the Bulletin that under an Executive Order issued by the United States Government, all citizens of Canada would be required to obtain passports and visas for travel to the United States. This Order became effective on July 1, 1940. In view of this decision of the authorities at Washington, arrangements were made for the issue of a special passport valid only for travel to the United States.

In order to deal with the demand for these special passports, Passport Offices were established in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Toronto, Montreal, and St. Stephen. Application forms for these passports were also made available at the main Post Offices and Railway and Steamship Ticket Offices in the larger centres in Canada. United States Consulates throughout Canada then issued the necessary visa to holders of passports desiring to enter the United States.

### 2. UNITED STATES REGULATIONS UNDER THE ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT

The regulations affecting the movement of Canadian nationals into the United States have been modified by the terms of Section 30 of the Alien Registration Act (Public Act No. 670 of the 76th Congress of the United States), which was approved by the President on June 28, 1940, and which became effective on August 27, 1940.

Section 30 reads as follows:—

No visa shall hereafter be issued to any alien seeking to enter the United States unless said alien has been registered and fingerprinted in duplicate. One copy of the registration and fingerprint record shall be retained by the Consul. The second copy shall be attached to the alien's visa and shall be taken up by the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival of the alien in the United States, and forwarded to the Department of Justice, at Washington, D.C.

Any alien seeking to enter the United States who does not present a visa (except in emergency cases defined by the Secretary of State), a re-entry permit, or a border-crossing identification card shall be excluded from admission to the United States.

These new regulations have modified the requirements for the admission of Canadians to the United States.

For Canadian citizens and British subjects domiciled in Canada, seeking to enter the United States for a period of less than thirty days, the

passport is still required, but instead of the complete visitor's visa, the United States authorities have arranged for the substitution of a Non-Resident Border Crossing Identification Card. Applicants for border crossing cards should present a letter of introduction from some civic authority, a bank, or other reliable person or organization stating where the applicant is permanently domiciled and his purpose for visiting the United States. This card is issued to the prospective visitor by a United States Consulate or at any border station. It is attached to the last page of the passport, and is valid for twelve months. Along with the name and place of origin of the visitor, a single finger-print of each visitor is required, which may be made either at a United States Consulate, or at any border station.

Canadians and other British subjects domiciled in Canada seeking to enter the United States for a period of 30 days or more are required to be in possession of the usual United States visa and to undergo a complete finger-printing at a United States Consulate.

### 3. RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND IN DIRECT TRANSIT THROUGH ALASKA

The following Departmental Order was issued by the Secretary of State of the United States (Department of State Press Release of September 7, 1940).

Under the emergency provisions of Section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940, residents of Canada and Newfoundland do not require passports, visas, re-entry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when passing from territory of Canada to the Yukon territory of Canada in direct transit through Alaskan territory, under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities.

Following an enquiry from the Canadian Government the United States Authorities instructed the United States Immigration Officials that this Order was to be interpreted as applying to movement both ways across the territory of Alaska, and also to the traffic which takes place along the Taku and Stikine River valleys leading from British Columbia into Alaska.



## (I) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN OTTAWA

1. The appointment of Mr. Seijiro Yoshizawa to the post of Japanese Minister to Canada has been announced. Mr. Yoshizawa will succeed Baron Shu Tomii, who left Ottawa on the 14th of September. Mr. Yoshizawa has been Chief of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

2. Captain O. M. Reid, arrived in Ottawa on the 1st of September to take up the duties of Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air at the United States Legation.

3. Mr. J. Graham Parsons arrived in Ottawa on the 23rd of September to take up the duties of Vice-Consul and Third Secretary at the United States Legation.

4. Mr. C. A. E. Shuckburgh arrived in Ottawa on the 15th of July to take up the duties of Assistant Secretary at the office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

5. Air Vice-Marshal S. J. Goble, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., of the Royal Australian Air Force took over his duties in Ottawa on the 9th of August last as Australian Air Liaison Officer.

## (J) APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE

### 1. APPOINTMENT OF CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHÉS TO WASHINGTON.

On August 19, the Minister of National Defence announced the appointment of Colonel H. F. G. Letson, of Vancouver, as Canadian Military Attaché at Washington. On September 4, the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services announced the appointment of Commodore Brodeur as Canadian Naval Attaché at Washington.

### 2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELIGIBLE LIST FOR THIRD SECRETARIES, DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

In the Canada Gazette of September 7, 1940, the Civil Service Commission announced the following eligible list for Third Secretaries in the Department of External Affairs:—

- RAE, Saul Forbes, Toronto, Ont.
- IGNATIEFF, George, Upper Melbourne, P.Q.
- PICK, Alfred John, Westmount, P.Q.
- TREMBLAY, Paul, Montreal, P.Q.
- COLLINS, Ralph Edgar, Vancouver, B.C.
- LEGER, Jules, Ottawa, Ont.
- EBERTS, Christopher Campbell, Toronto, Ont.
- BEAULIEU, Paul Andre, Montreal, P.Q.
- NORMAN, Egerton Herbert, Ottawa, Ont.
- \*JOHNSON, Arthur Joseph Fynney, Vancouver, B.C.
- FORD, Robert Arthur Douglass, London, Ont.
- ROBERTSON, Robert Aaron Gordon, Regina, Sask.
- MENZIES, Arthur Redpath, Toronto, Ont.
- CADIEUX, Marcel, Montreal, P.Q.
- MACKEIGAN, Ian Malcolm, Halifax, N.S.
- COWAN, Andrew Gillespie, Calgary, Alta.
- PIDGEON, Arthur Leslie, Montreal, P.Q.