

The procedure, modified from time to time to meet changing conditions, remained in effect until Oct. 15, 1944, when all shipping controls over shipments (except newsprint) to Latin American countries other than Argentina were removed. Newsprint is not under export permit, and the controls necessary to ensure equitable distribution to Latin American countries are administered by the Shipping Priorities Committee, as is the processing of space applications for shipments of 2,240 lb. or more going to Argentina.

On Oct. 1, 1944, the Export Section, in co-operation with the Foreign Economic Administration, commenced the processing of space applications on shipments of 2,240 lb. or more to certain African countries consisting of the French, Portuguese and Belgian Colonies and the British West African Colonies of Nigeria, Cameroons, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast including Ashanti and Northern Territory, British Togoland and British possessions in the South Pacific consisting of Fiji, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn, Tonga and Santa Cruz.

On Nov. 21, 1944, in co-operation with the Foreign Economic Administration, control was extended to cover Middle East countries, which formerly came under the jurisdiction of the Middle East Supply Centre.

British West Indies Shipping Division.—During the winter and spring of 1942 the German submarine campaign resulted in heavy shipping losses among vessels supplying the British Colonies in the Caribbean. In consequence, the British colonial authorities deemed it advisable to set up a system of cargo priorities and opened an office in the United States. In order to take care of cargo originating in Canada, the Commercial Intelligence Service undertook to act on behalf of the colonial authorities. Accordingly, under authority derived from the Canadian Shipping Board, the B.W.I. Shipping Division allocates space to Canadian shippers on vessels proceeding to the Leewards, Windwards, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. Space allocations to the remaining colonies in the group, while under the general supervision of the Division are handled by other organizations. In this connection the Division has co-operated with the Canadian Shipping Board and the British Colonies Supply Mission in the planning of shipping schedules. In addition the Division has co-operated with the British Colonies Supply Mission in the United States in maintaining essential supplies in the colonies and also has arranged for the purchase and shipment of flour under Mutual Aid to the British West Indies.

Canadian Shipping Board.—The Shipping Board is a wartime body reporting to the Government through the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It controls shipping from the transport side and for that reason its functions and activities are dealt with in the Transportation Chapter at pp. 639-640. It is part of the wartime machinery for the Control of External Trade, however, and as such is shown in the chart at p. 479.

Canadian Export Board.—The Board was established by Order in Council P.C. 70 dated Jan. 31, 1944, to overcome certain difficulties that had arisen in export trade channels.

The Canadian Export Board is designed to meet a need, which has developed as a result of wartime trade conditions, for a Canadian Government agency possessing the requisite powers to co-operate with the governmental procurement agencies and trade missions of British colonies, other parts of the British Commonwealth and