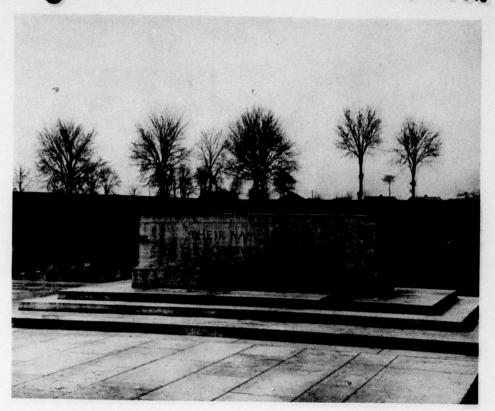
guide ships into their home port. The three monuments, which are similar in design, have been built on the Hoe at Plymouth, on Southsea Common at Portsmouth and on the Great Lines at Chatham.

The Dominions decided that the dead of their naval forces should be commemorated in the following ways. The names of those ranks and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy who were buried or lost at sea are engraved on two memorials in Canada (at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Victoria, British Columbia, close to the Atlantic and Pacific naval bases); the Royal Australian Navy and the South African Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on the Plymouth Memorial; the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve at Beaumont-Hamel and in Newfoundland, and the Royal Indian Marine at Bombay. The Chinese seamen of the Royal Navy are commemorated at Hong Kong, and the Indian, Adenese and East African seamen of the Royal Navy with the Royal Indian Marine at Bombay.

On the historic site of Tower Hill, London, a memorial has been erected to the officers and men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets who lost their lives through enemy action and whose graves are not known. In this service—responsible for carrying by sea the necessities of warfare and those of civil life, for supplying and recruiting the Royal Navy, and for the mine-sweeping which alone made their other tasks practicable—twelve thousand officers and men sank without a trace, and 3300 vessels were destroyed by raiding cruiser or by submarine.

The Commission developed and carried out the suggestion, made by the National Battlefields Memorial Committee, of placing tablets in cathedrals abroad. That the total losses of the British Empire might thus be visibly recorded, a tablet was designed incorporating the arms of the United Kingdom surrounded by



THE STONE OF REMEMBRANCE

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