

That that contention is in the main correct cannot be doubted but nevertheless it was felt that in Mr. Ketchum, a trained journalistic observer, who had previously visited Russia on several occasions, there was an unique opportunity to secure for Canada a series of Lectures which were bound to be of wide and great general interest. The terms of the letter addressed to Mr. Ketchum make it clear that he went as a free and independent observer requested only to obtain authoritative and reliable material for a series of lectures to be pictorially illustrated to the utmost extent. The Council, however, is in no way responsible for any personal opinions which Mr. Ketchum may now hold as a result of his visits to Soviet Russia. Indeed, it is assumed that with that clarity and undoubted facility of expression which characterises Mr. Ketchum's work, he will merely state what he has seen and experienced and leave his listeners to reach their own conclusions. He will deal with the agricultural situation in that great country by reason of its special interest to Canada. Then, too, he will attempt to answer those questions uppermost in most thoughtful minds today: Can Russia find herself and her soul in her grandiose schemes of industrialisation, and is that the goal for which millions have suffered famine, "nationalisation" and unspeakable misery? Is her salvation to be found in the Factory or on the Farm? In the answer to these pregnant questions lies much of great significance to the rest of the world.

Carl J. Ketchum was born at Ottawa in July, 1897, where at the age of 14 he became "junior" reporter for the "Ottawa Citizen." The son of William Quintard Ketchum and grandson of Canon Ketchum, a writer on Ecclesiastical subjects of considerable note, and for 30 years Rector of the Cathedral at Fredericton, he comes of a family of United Empire Loyalist stock which provided a most appropriate background to his subsequent work in many fields, notably during the Great War and in the immediate post-war years. He enlisted on August 4th, 1914, in an overseas draft of the Royal Canadian Regiment but was early gazetted as a Lieutenant in the Field Artillery for which work he qualified at the Royal School of Artillery at Kingston, and later as a Captain at the Imperial School of Gunnery at Shorncliffe, England, the friendly camps of which are remembered by so many thousands of Canadian soldiers. From Shorncliffe, Captain Ketchum crossed to France where for two years he served with distinction in the Fourth Divisional Heavy Trench Mortar Brigade, during which time he was awarded the Military Cross.

Following demobilization in 1919, Captain Ketchum joined the staff of the Southam Newspapers, being successively employed on the "Ottawa Citizen" and the "Vancouver Daily Province." In the Spring of 1921, Fleet Street beckoned and he joined that group of young Canadian journalists appointed to the staff of the "Daily Express" soon after Lord Beaverbrook assumed its control. There followed several months of routine reporting and then came opportunity, such as all journalists, young and old, crave, service special overseas. Armed with a letter of introduction to the great Mr. "Tim" Healy, then at Vice-Regal Lodge, Captain Ketchum became a special correspondent in the newly-created Irish Free State. In Ireland he had a notable experience during the course of which he did much to enhance the reputation of the great paper he represented for "being first on the scene." This phase of his career culminated with the publication of his intimate life of the Governor-General, Mr. Timothy Healy. Then, in swift kaleidoscopic manner, the scene of his work changed from Ireland to Chanak on the Dardanelles, where war again threatened; with the Greek refugees flying before the Turks in Asia Minor through Eastern Thrace; then marching with the French Army of Occupation of the Ruhr until, in the Spring of 1923, Mr. Ketchum undertook his first visit to Soviet Russia, at a time when that unhappy country was in the throes of the first revolutionary famine and disorder, and while Lenin was yet alive.

Then, so speedily did Mr. Ketchum move that he appears to have covered half the earth's surface in a few months. Italy saw him at the time of the memorable Fascist March on Rome when he secured a notable "coup" in the nature of an exclusive interview with Mussolini. Next to the Soudan, on the occasion of the rebellion at Khartoum and Omdurman: then on to Baghdad disguised as an Arab during the sanguinary religious riots originating in Eastern Kurdistan, and then hurriedly to Syria as an eye-witness of the native rising against the French. Later he was to be found in Bulgaria during the Communist rebellion which ended in the destruction of the great Cathedral at Sofia and the attack on the King and his Cabinet: then to China and the Nationalist revolution in 1927.

In 1928 Mr. Ketchum accompanied the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York on *Safari* in East Africa, later extending his tour on his own to other African Colonies and to the Union, during the course of which he secured what has been termed his "historic interview with General Smuts" on his farm in the

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