

Collections, telling the story; and I am going to ask my colleague Senator Roebuck to give you that information.

However, I want to say that to me these pictures are particularly valuable. Firstly, because they remind us of the flower of Canada who went to war in 1914 and who never came back, having given their lives for our freedom. Secondly, they depict the destruction that occurs through war, and they remind us that we must never allow another one to occur. The 1914-18 war was child's play compared to what would happen now. For all time they should remind us that war must be avoided.

May I take the liberty, honourable senators, of asking Senator Roebuck to give you that information?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Hon. Aithur W. Roebuck: Thank you, honourable senators.

The letter is from R. F. Wodehouse, Curator of War Collections, and it is addressed to J. F. MacNeill, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, under date of January 3, 1964. It is written on the newspaper of The National Gallery of Canada, and reads:

Dear Sir:

I am writing to confirm and amplify certain information given verbally to Mrs. Sutherland of your staff regarding the origins of the Canadian Memorials Collection of which certain pictures are now hanging in the Senate Chamber.

The origins of this collection which is now in the care of the National Gallery are complex. Essentially the acquisition of these works was a private venture on the part of Lord Beaverbrook and some associates at the time when Lord Beaverbrook was in charge of the Canadian War Records Office in London. The clearest statement of its origin I can find is in a letter dated 15 January 1918 from the Canadian War Records Office, 14 Clifford Street, Bond Street, London, W.1. This was addressed to the Secretary, Department of Militia, Oxford Circus House, 245 Oxford St., W. 1 and confirms statements made at an earlier conference.

It reads:

"Dear Major Bristol,

Confirming my call upon you this morning, I submit the following outline of the Canadian War Memorials Fund Scheme for your information.

The Committee of Canadian War Memorials Fund consists of Lord

Rothermere (chairman), Lord Beaverbrook and Captain B. L. Lima of the Canadian War Records office. Its funds are obtained from the sale of official photographs, exhibitions of official photographs, and official and semi-official publications such as 'Canada in Flanders', 'Canadian War Pictorial' and 'Canada in Khaki'.

The purpose of the scheme is to purchase on behalf of Canada, pictures by the most capable and distinguished artists, which shall depict in the finest way Canada's share in the Great War. The record value of these pictures is inestimable."

In this connection, Lord Rothermere and Captain Sir Bertram Lima at this time controlled the newspaper the *Daily Mirror* and other publications and these connections facilitated publicity, etc., which greatly assisted the fund. In addition there were private donations made and some artists donated works or accepted very low fees. Arrangements were made by the Canadian Government to second certain artists serving in the forces and to grant honorary commissions to other artists to facilitate sketching with the forces on the continent.

In a report of the Executive Committee dated 31 August 1919, the members of the Committee of the Canadian War Memorials Fund are listed as:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, P.C. (Chairman)

Lady Perley

Sir Edmund Walker, G.C.V.O.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, P.C. Secretary, Major J. H. Watkins, M.B.E.

The Executive Committee consisted of Viscount Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. Sir Bertram Lima had died in the interim.

The Art Adviser was Mr. Paul Konody, a distinguished art critic of the day. He is the author of the book "Art and War" which contains many coloured illustrations of the Memorials Collection and is probably available in the Parliamentary Library.

Some pertinent sentences of the report may be quoted:

It has been the desire of the Committee that no charge for the collection of pictures should fall on the people of Canada. While therefore, we have been glad to avail ourselves of the assistance of the Canadian Government given in the form of the loan of photographic material or of the occasional